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**Summaries of official secret dispatches from the Governor General of India,
Sir James Outram, Charles Augustus Murray, the Government of Bombay,
and others**

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About this record

The file consists of summaries of official secret dispatches from Governor General of India in Council, Sir James Outram (in command of the British army in the Anglo-Persian War), Charles Augustus Murray (HM Minister to Persia), the Government of Bombay, and others. The summaries relate to Aden, China, Sind, Punjab, Afghanistan, Judda [Jeddah], the Kooria Moorla [Kuria Muria or Khuriya Muriya] islands, Baghdad, and Sarawak, including reports on the British Expedition against Persia [the Anglo-Persian War of 1856-1857], and the Indian Mutiny of 1857 [Uprising or Rebellion].

①
Letters from Mr. Murray
received June 29. 1857.

Bagdad. Apr. 30. 1857.

Request that he may be
permitted, in conjunction
with Mr James Outram, to
select, from the Officers under
his command, one or more to
act as Commissioners at Herat
to see to the execution of the
treaty with Persia.

If the treaty be not, as is
probable, fulfilled till July,
it would be then impossible to
remove the troops from Persia.

Hope that the Shah will be
satisfied with their being
removed, as soon as their
transport can be effected
with safety.

May 2^d N^o 33.

Forwarding the Treaty signed
by the Shah. - Intention to be
not rigid as to the wording
of the letter of apology which is
to be addressed to him from the
Persian Gov^t. but opinion that
the letter should be placed on
record in the memoirs.

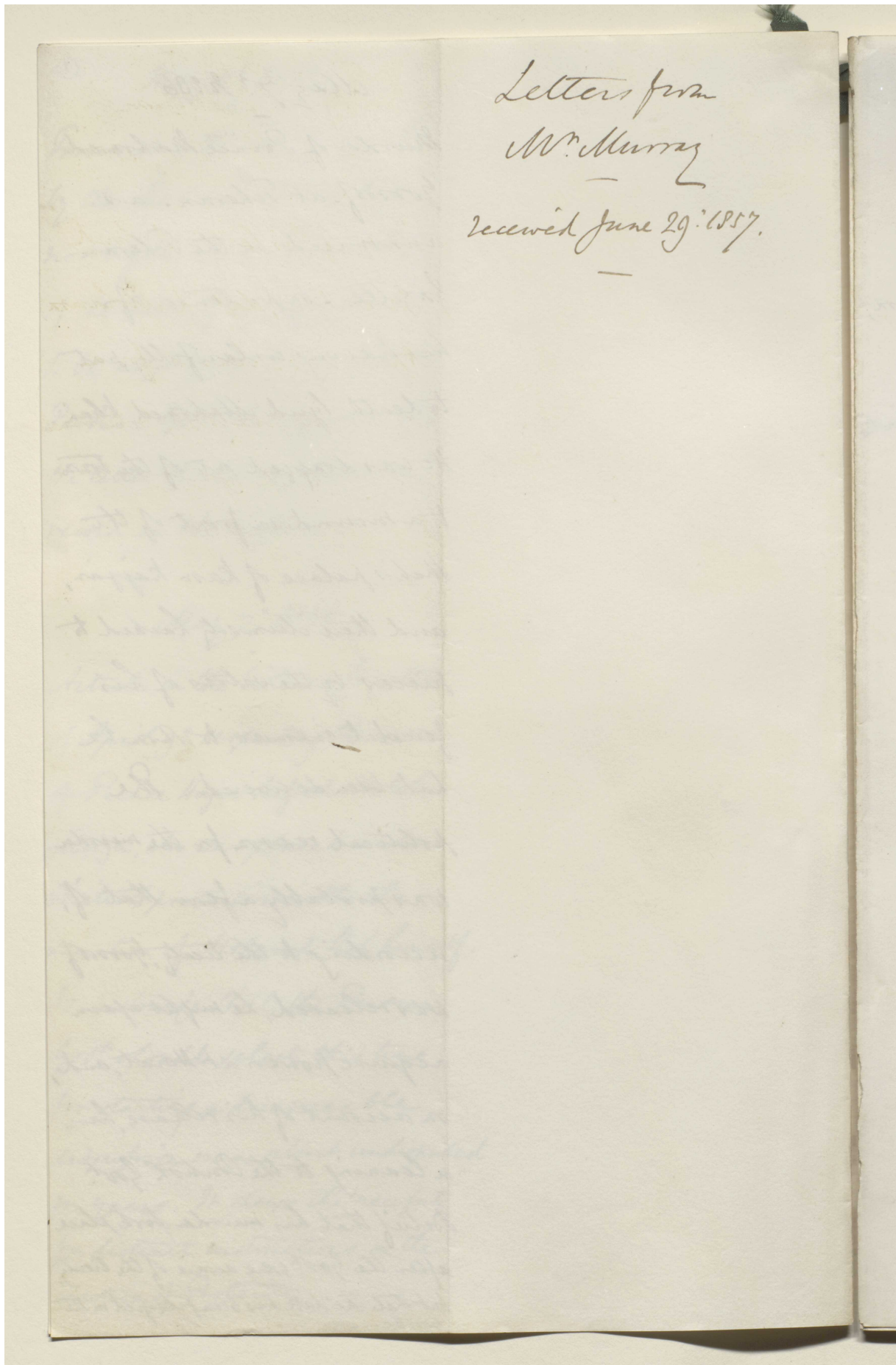
May 7th N^o 35

Article in the Teheran Gazette
of April 9th respecting the case
of Prince Hajee Seif ed dowlah
Mirza, who was placed under
British protection with the
sanction of Mohamed Shah himself.
It is strange that the Persian
Gov^t should select this time
for starting a disagreeable
dispute on a subject undisputed
for years. It shows the necessity
for distinct instructions on the
question of Protection.

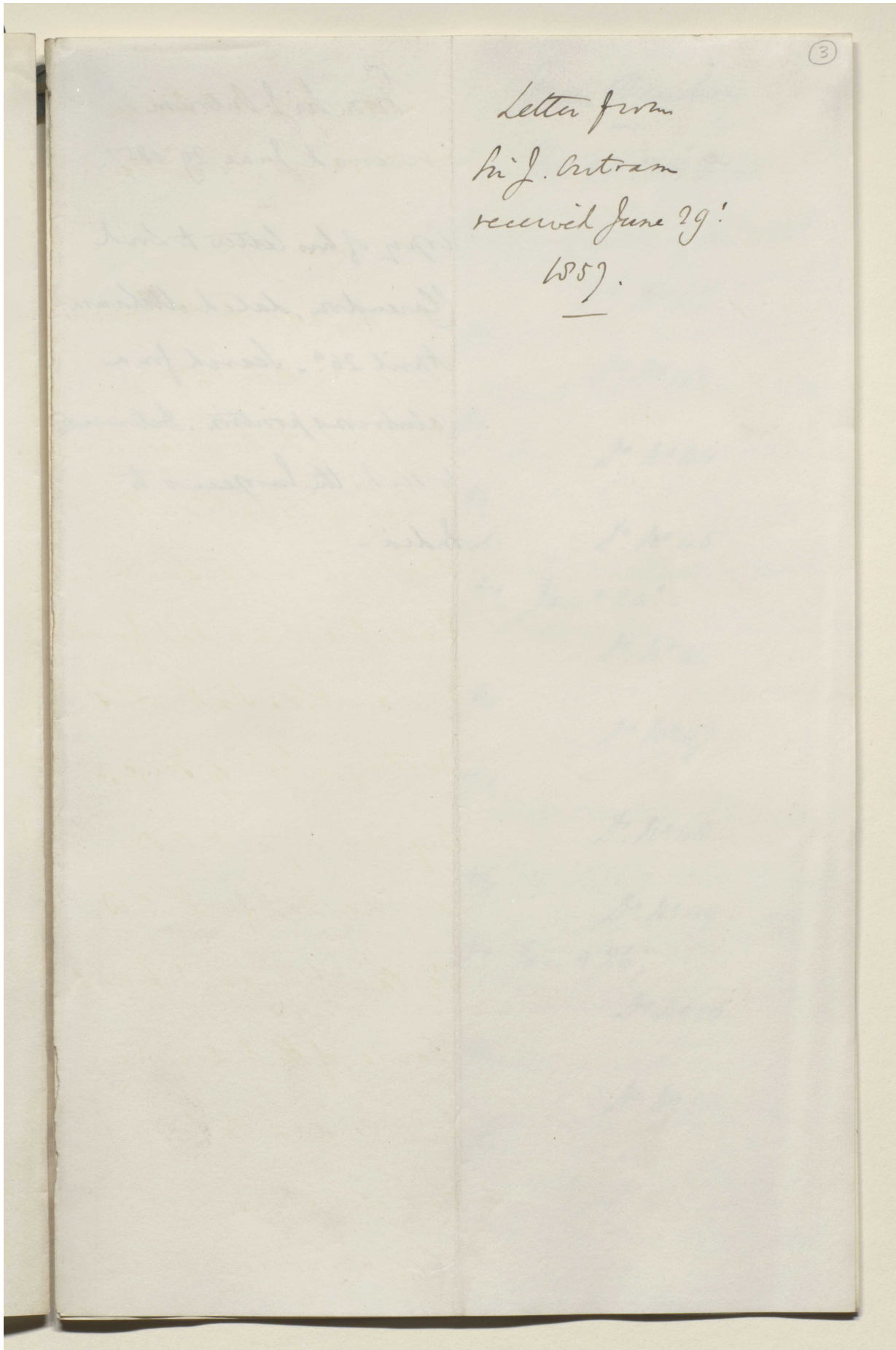
(2)

May 7. 1836

Murder of Prince Mahmud
Goroff. at Tcheran. as
announced in the Tcheran
Gazette. on pretence of
his having unlawfully put
to death Syud Mahmud Khan.
He was dragged out of the town
to a mound in front of the
Shah's palace of Kasr Kajjar,
and there clumsily hacked to
pieces by the sabres of his
feudal enemies, to whom he
had been delivered. The
political reason for the murder
was probably a fear that if,
according to the treaty, Goroff
was released, he might again
acquire power at Herat, and,
on account of his release, have
a claim to the British Govt.
Belief that his murder took place
after the Govt. were aware of the treaty,
but that the date has been falsified in the
Gazette --

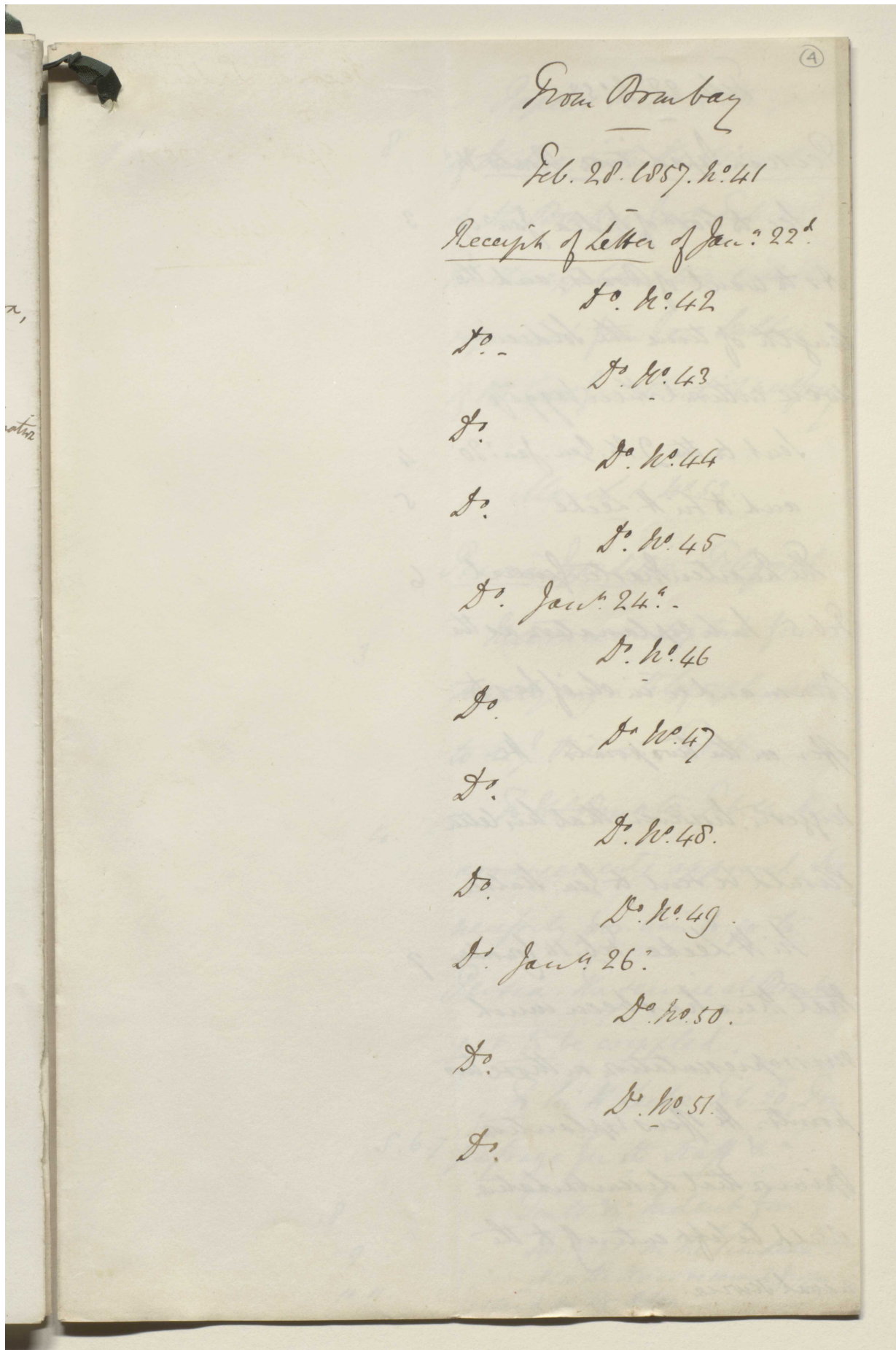


'Letter from Sir J. Outram received June 29. 1857.' [3r] (1/2)



From Sir J. Outram
received June 29. 1857.

Copy of his letter to Lord
Clarendon, dated Mohamra,
April 26th. - Search for a
salubrious position. Determination
to send the Europeans to
India -



Feb: 28th N^o: 52

Persian Expedition. Boats &c

Sec. to Gov^r of India Jan^y: 29. 3.

As to want of Boats, and the
length of time the soldiers
were without their baggage.

Sent to the J. M. Gen. Jan^y: 30. 4.

and to Sir H. Leake. 5.

The Quarter Master General. 6

Feb. 5. Such explanation as the
Commander in chief has to
offer on the two points. He
suggests, however, that his letter
should be sent to Gen. Stalker.

Sir H. Leake. Feb. 11. (Friday) 7.
that there has been much
misrepresentation on those two
points. He offers explanation.
Opinion that disembarkation
should be left entirely to the
naval service.

(5)

8. Papers sent to the Gov^t
of India with the observations
of the Bombay Gov^t. Feb. 23^d.
Further explanation will be
required from Gen. Salter,
if the Gov. Gen. think it needful.

March 1. 1853.

Persian Expedition. Telegraph.

3. Measures adopted for
supplying a telegraph. Letter
to Mr. Putnam. Feb. 16.

4. To Mr. Drumton. Feb. 19. His
arrangements approved. No
necessity for him to go to
Persia. The service at Bombay
not to be crippled.

To Mr. Lecke. Feb. 20th. Feb.
23^d.

5. 6. 7. passage for the Staff &c.

8. Tents &c. indent for.
9. Shipped on the "Indien".
Also the stores received from
10. 11. England by the Aden.

March 1. N^o. 54

Perthshire

Commander Jones. Jan. 23. 3.

The tribes continue to be neutral, but are too much afraid of the consequences to assist the British activity. Various notifications issued.

The Government do not 4.
approve of the order of Dec. 20th prohibiting the exportation of all articles of consumption - which, however, has been since rescinded.

They also disapprove of the threat, of the 17th of Jan^{ry} compelling dealers to sell corn and flour at what is considered a reasonable price.

6
Certain monthly payments
5.6. & Chiefs sanctioned by the
Gov. General. Feb. 13.

7. Capt. Taylor, commanding
the Jegerat Horse. Feb. 5.
Alacrity displayed by the
Corps when ordered on Field
Service.

Satisfaction expressed -
8. but the order for their proceeding
has been countermanded.

March 2^d 1855

Telegraph from the Mediterranean
to the Persian Gulf.

9. Capt. Kemball's letter to
H. M. Amalpadon at
Constantinople, as to the
mode of constructing and
protecting. The Arabs must be paid.

March 2^d 1856.

Persia.

Mr. Murray to Lord Clarendon. 3.

Feb. 14th Durkine. - Has not
yet been able to obtain a
passage to Bagdad. - Desire
of the endurance of the troops. -
Intention to go to Mohammera,
in order to return to Bagdad. -
News from Teheran. Departure
of the Russian Chargé d'affaires.
Complaint against M. Gotschev,
the French Chargé d'affaires
that he does not sufficiently
protect the British protégés.
One good result, however, has
been that Mirza Hasheem had
made his peace with the Shah,
and renounced British
protection. Proceedings of the
Persians against Afghanistan.

Report that Lesa Khan had
been assassinated. Some
symptoms that the power of
the Sedr Ajeem is on the
decline.

March 3^d h: 57.

Persian Expedition

Further Summary by

3.

Cot. Melvill.

March 5th h: 50

Persian Expedition

3.

His J. Outram to Lord Janning.

Feb. 14th. His plans and
proceedings.

This is the dispatch of
which the President has
received a copy from His J.
Outram.

Send to
70-

His J. O. to the Bombay Sec. Feb. 13.

4.

Arrest of the Chief of Norazjan.

Capt. Jones. Jan^y. 27. 5.
Information as to the Persian
Army at Boorazjoon.

1st Feb. 10. Information 6.
given to his J. Outram previously
to his marching on Boorazjoon.
Measures adopted for the
security of Bushire.

1st Feb. 15. Correspondence 7.
with Bunker Khan, the Sepistoon
chief. Information from him as
to the movements of the Persian
troops after their defeat.

Political Diary. Jan^y. 12=18th. 8.

19th=25th. 9.

26th=Feb. 1. 10.

2^d=8th. 11.

his James Outram. Feb. 10. 12.

Copy of his letter to the Secret
Committee as to money..

He has desired Capt. Kemball
to send the Comet to the mouth of
the Hut-el-Arab. and, if possible,
himself to meet his J. Outram there.

March 5: h: 59

Aden.

Already received.

March 5: h: 60

Perim.

3.

Maj. Loghlan. Feb. 4. Re-
occupation of Perim. The
operation appears to have
excited neither opposition
nor attention in any quarter.
No difficulty in supplying
water and provisions. Prepa-
rations for erecting a Light
House.

4.

Satisfactory, except as to
sending brackish water from
the Commissariat at Aden, on
which inquiry will be made.
Preparations as to the Light House.

L^d Wilkins. Feb. 12. 5.
Artificers sent to Perim.

March 5th h: 61.

Persian Expedition

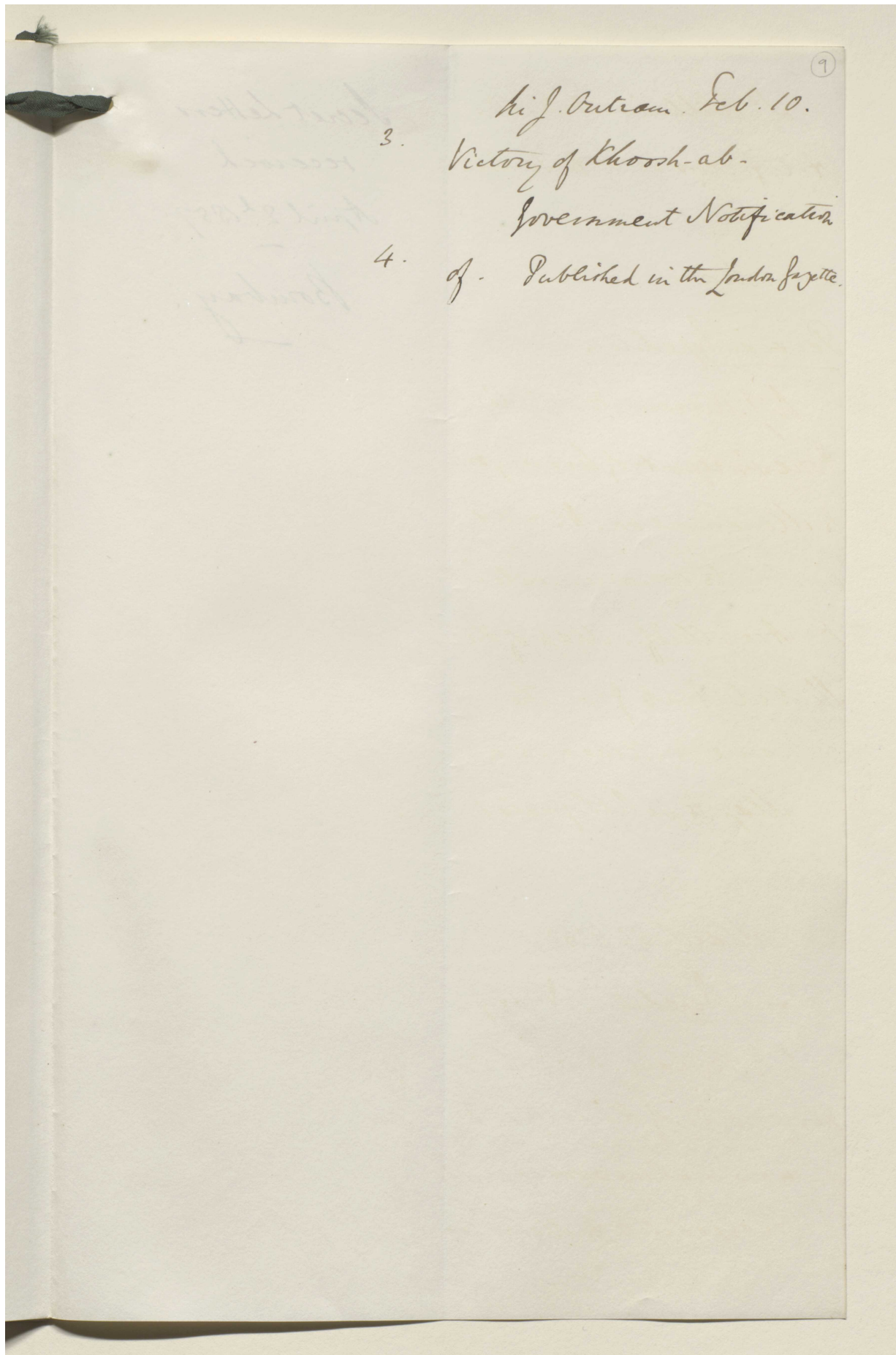
W. J. Aitman. Feb. 9th - Apr. 3
Jones's report of his mission
to Mohammera. He was
unable to communicate with
the Arab Chief. Map of the
Shut ul Arab from the
entrance to Mohammera.

Map to be lithographed. 4.

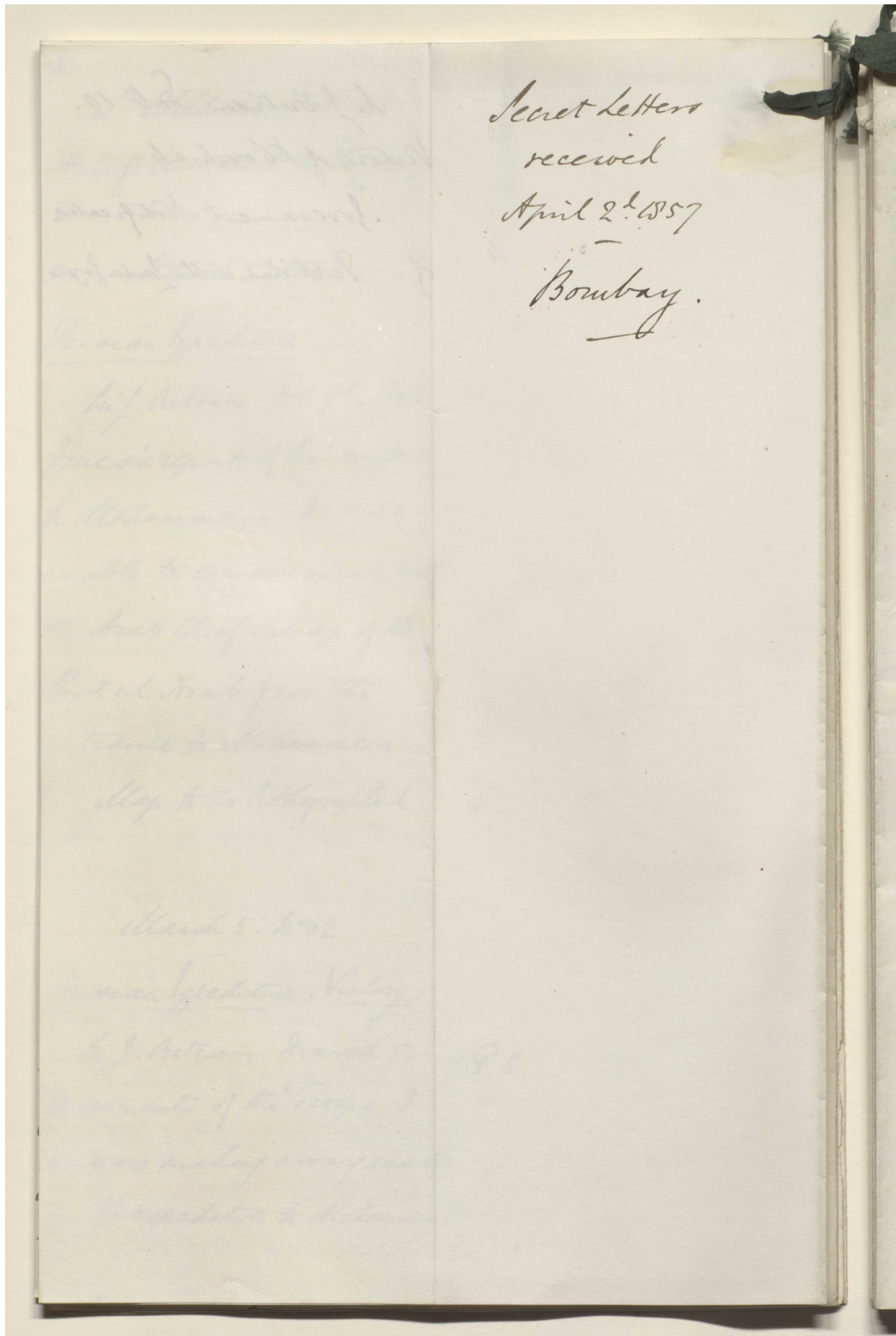
March 5th h: 62

Persian Expedition. Victory.

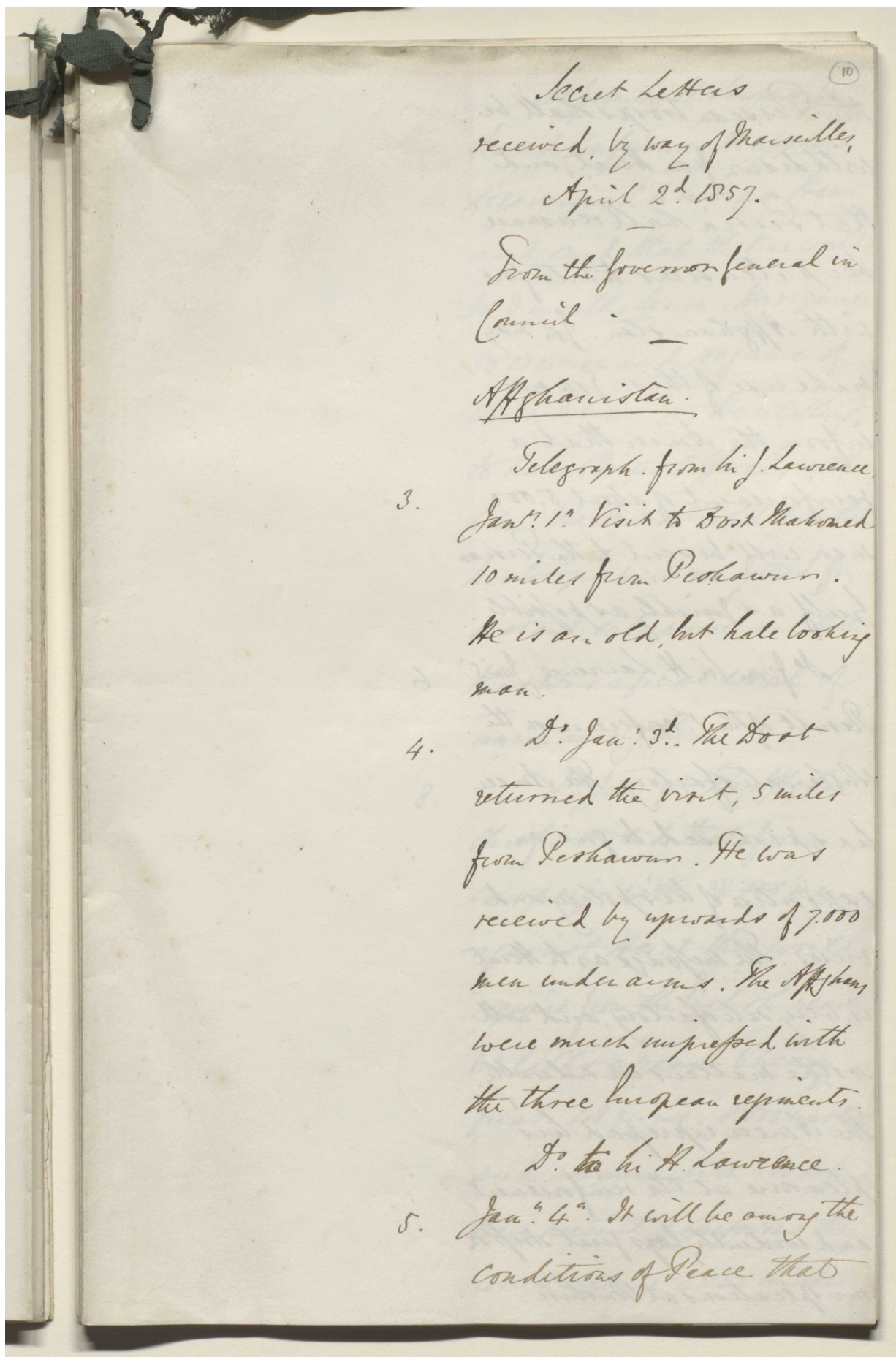
W. J. Aitman. March 5. P. S.
Movements of the Troops. I
am now making arrangements
for the expedition to Mohammera.



'Secret Letters received April 2d 1857. Bombay.' [9v] (12/12)



Secret Letters
received
April 2^d 1857
Bombay.



the Persian troops shall be
withdrawn from Herat, and
that Persia shall renounce
her pretensions to interfere
with Afghanistan. You may
make use of this. You may
inform the Ameer that a
reinforcement of about 5,000
men will be sent to the Persian
Gulf as quickly as possible.

No. from Sir H. Lawrence. Paris. 6.
Result of the 1st conference on the
whole satisfactory. The Ameer
has promised to give an
exposition of his policy and
views. The message as to Herat
is very satisfactory, and will
settle the matter considerably.
The Ameer expressed his
pleasure at the reinforcement,
and evidently lays great stress on
our operations at Candahar.

7. ¹¹ Do from Sir H. Lawrence Jan: 7.
Second Conference. He appears
determined to move on Herat,
and said that the time would
be 3 months hence. He requires
50,000 men and 100 guns, of
which he has $\frac{3}{5}$. He is willing
to have British Officers with
him. The British told him that
his troops were not fitted for
distant enterprise, and that
there was a great want of
war in among them.

8. Do Jan: 9: The Afghan
Chiefs stated that for a
campaign with 38,000 men
against Herat, they would
require from the British, nearly
64 lakhs a year. 6 heavy
guns. 48 guns. 8,000 muskets
and ammunition. To defend
their present possessions they
would require 4,000 muskets,

in addition to the 4,000 already
given, - and money to pay
8,000 regular soldiers. They
doubt not that if the Affghans
do not move on Herat, the
Persians will move on Surah.
They do not expect disaffection
at Candahar.

Minute by the G. C. Jan. 11. 9.
Entirely opposed to giving the
amount of assistance for
operations against Herat.
Such an army cannot be in
a condition to enter upon a
siege with much effect. The
money is extravagantly dis-
proportionate to the chance
of any good result. and
may be spent with greater
effect towards bringing Persia
to our terms than if it be
given for maintaining the

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proposed Afghan army
before Herat. If the 50
English guns should escape
capture by the Persians, it
is very uncertain what may
be the disposition towards
us of those in whose hands
they would be found a short
time hence. No doubt that
8,000 well equipped troops
would suffice to protect the
Afghan frontier against further
aggression; and the means of
supplying this force would
be well expended if it should
prevent Persia from obtaining
possession of any other point
beyond her own frontier.

10. W. Doria agents.

11. Col. Low D. and would
greatly prefer adding to our

own forces at Bushire, as
a means of coercing Persia,
to incurring the same expense
by sending any portion of our
army in aid of the forces of
Dost Mahomed.

Mr. Grant would wait until
the detailed dispatches are¹²
received from Sir J. Lawrence.
At the same time he coincides
in the opinion expressed in
the proposed message. But he
is, nevertheless, disposed to
attach great importance to
a real demonstration on the
Afghan frontier; and he does
not doubt the Dost's power, with
reasonable assistance, to
make a very effective demonstration.
Abstinance from movement would
enable the Persians to strengthen
their position at Herat.

13. Mr. Deacon concurs
with the Gov. General.

14. Telegraph to Sir H. Lawrence
conformable thereto. Jan. 11.

15. Sir H. Lawrence may
wait, if he think right, for a
reply to his written reports.

16. Telegraph from Sir H. L. Jan.
12th. His detailed reports will
only strengthen the views of Gov.
The Afghans cannot take Herat.
Suggestion that Gov. give the
4,000 muskets, and 12 lakhs
a year, while the war lasts,
on certain conditions.

Approved - while England
is at war with Persia.

17. Sir H. L. Jan. 15th proposes
that the 12 lakhs shall
commence from the 1st of Jan.
1857, and shall be exclusive
of the 5 lakhs already given.

Approved.

18.

Articles of Agreement

19.

sent. Jan^y 17th. - The Ameer is
opposed to any British Officer
being at Cabool, but yields to
our wish. It is therefore left to
our discretion. Proposal that
for the present an Officer be
sent only to Candahar. Recommends
Major Lamoden, of the Guides,
and his brother L^{ieut}. P. Lamoden,
of the I. M. S. dept. Also a doctor
should go. The Ameer wishes
the Officers to go by the Bolan
Pass. Sir H. L. thinks they should
accompany the Ameer to
Cabool, and go thence to
Candahar. They will
understand the matter better,
and it will be more honorable.
We support the Ameer, and our
Officers should not be smuggled
into his country.

20.

Articles of Agreement.

1. The British Gov^t to pay 1 lakh monthly during the war with Persia.
2. The Ameer shall keep his present number of Cavalry and Artillery, and shall maintain not less than 18,000 Infantry, of which 13,000 shall be divided into 19 reg^{ts}.
3. The Ameer to make his own arrangements for conveying the money through his country.
4. British Officers may be deputed to Cabool, Candahar or Balkh, wherever an Afghan army may be assembled to act against Persia. It will be their duty to see generally that the military is devoted to the military purpose for which it is given. The Ameer

will keep them acquainted
with all military and political
purposes connected with the
War.

5. The Ameer to maintain a
vakeel at Peshawar.

6. The subsidy to cease when
Peace shall be made, or whenever
the G. G. shall please.

7. When the subsidy shall cease,
the British Officers shall be
withdrawn, except that a
vakeel and an European Officer
shall remain always at Cabul;
and the Ameer's vakeel shall
remain at Peshawar.

8. The Ameer shall furnish
an escort for the British Officers.

9. The subsidy to begin Jan^y 1st.

10. The 5 lakhs will not be counted
in.

11. This Agreement not to supersede
the Treaty of March 1855.

12. The British for^t engage to overlook the past hostilities of all tribes of Affghans.

13. 4,000 more muskets to be given to the Ameer.

21. hi H. L. Jan^r. 18th. Opinion of the Affghans that the deputation of British Officers to Cabool would prove fatal to the proposed friendly arrangement, on account of the strong feeling it would excite among the Affghans. Therefore, the Officers proceeding to Candahar should go by the Bolan Pass. Our native vakeel should start at once for Cabool. Article 4 will not be altered.

22. Certain alterations directed in the Agreement.

23. Sec. to Gov^t. January 26th. Dr. Cox is the doctor selected. The Officers to travel by Kohat.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [15v] (12/44)

and the Koorrum. Surwan
Khan, a Mosttance Pathan,
to accompany them. He may
hereafter remain as our vahel
at Landaber. Instructions
for the guidance of Major
Lumsden. The principal object
of his mission is to satisfy
himself, without exercising
an obtrusive interference or
supervision, that the money
shall not be squandered or
misapplied. He will readily
accord his advice, and his
assistance generally, upon any
points of military organization,
or defence, or any plans having
for their object the protection
of the Afghan border from
external aggression, whenever
his opinion may be invited.

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It is hardly necessary to warn Major Lumden against direct interference and intermeddling with Afghan affairs. He will be able, without committing any such indiscretion, to watch closely the progress of events in Afghanistan. to make himself acquainted with the state of parties in the country, and to keep himself informed, through the agency of the British vakeel, of all that is passing at the capital. The topography, the climate, and the products of the country, as well as the national character, should be observed. The Officers will do good service if they can compass upon all

with whom they come in contact
that we have no desire to send
a single man, armed or unarmed,
across the border, except with
the good will of the Afghan nation;
that what we most desire is
that the Afghans should govern
themselves in freedom and
independence; and that all
we ask is their confidence.

Telegraph to Sir J. Lawrence 24
Jan^{ry} 18th. Everything that you
have said and done is entirely
approved; and I thank you and
Col. Edwards cordially for the
admirable manner in which
you have conducted the
negotiation. Ascertain what
the Ameer will expect with
regard to the disposal of
Herat when recovered from
Persia. Is there any chief in

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whose hands it might be
placed, who is not a relation
or follower of his, but whose
representation of it would satisfy
him? I write to the Ameer my
satisfaction with his frank
dealing, and regret that I
could not meet him. What is
the result of the negotiation
upon him? Is he disappointed?

25. Dr. Cox does not wish to go.

See to the Chief Council.
26. Jan. 15. Detailed Report
of the Conference on the 5.9.

27. Dr. Jan. 17. Report of the
Second Conference. The
Ameer and his people who
have come down seem to have
nothing but a few good
horses among them. They are
ill-equipped, and live very
frugally. They appear to

have no luxuries. Even the
Ameer dresses in the coarse
camel hair cloth of the
country. The Ameer was
desirous to have the opinion
of the British Govt. as to what
he should do with respect to
Dorhara. He was told that
there was no desire to
interfere.

Sec. to the Chief Commr. 28.
Jan. 8. Statistical information
furnished by the Affghans
with a view to the aid
required by them. They
admitted that their soldiers
were half starved. They
proposed attacking Herat
to a new strengthening of their
frontier at Furrah.

St. Jan. 9. It may be a 29.
debateable question whether

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the Affghans, if supplied
with all the means for
which they have asked,
could operate effectually
against Herat. Col. Howard,
thinks that they might.
the Chief Comm^r. does not think
that they could. But both
offices unite in considering
that the Supreme Gov^t. will
probably not be prepared to
give such extensive aid as that
demanded, for a doubtful
result. - Praise of Dr. Cox.
He has made himself renowned
by, not only our subjects, but by
savage and cruel races like
the Affghans.

30. Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. Jan. 15.
Explanation to the Amier of

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [18v] (18/44)

the extent to which the
British Gov^t would assist him.
The Affghans did not seem at
all surprised that the British
Gov^t refused to support the
proposed movement on Herat.
But in consequence of it, the
Amir made objections to
receiving British Officers at
Cabool. He has been for some
days suffering from fever, and
seemed much reduced by its
effects. He now appears quite
a different man from what he
did on his first arrival, when
he sat for some hours on his
horse. The Hindostanis object to
British Officers, because, in
order to enkindle the feelings of
the people thoroughly, it must be
a war of Affghan against Persia,
and of Looree against Sheer; and

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that the junction of British
officers would abate the zeal
of the people. We must not
go too fast.. Draft of Articles.

31. Sec. to the Chief Comm^{rs} Jan. 17.
Affghan objections to British
officers going to Cabool.

32. Do Jan. 20th. The Hindus
said that the common people
judged with their eyes, and
that if they saw the Ameer
returning to Cabool with English
gold and English officers, they
would say that he had sold
the country to the English... The
discussions as to where British
officers shall go, and where
they shall not go, have
glaringly revealed the latent
divisions of the Affghan
Lander. The Ameer either
fears the bigotry of the people, -

on deads that our officers
should see the weakness of
his rule, and come into contact
with his disaffected chiefs.
The Chief Comm^r. consented that
a British Officer should not be
sent to Cabool... Dr. Cox ~~was~~
nominated as the surgeon of the
expedition to Candahar.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. Jan. 24. 33
Proposal that the British
Officers should go by the Korum
route, and that they be
accompanied by Sholam
Surwar Khan. As to Herat,
the Ameer professed his readiness
to do whatever the British
Gov^t. wished, but it was
evident that his desire was
that Herat should be made
over to himself. He said
that no chief proposed the

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power to hold the place
independently of the Persian
and Cabool gov^{ts}. These views
appear sound and reasonable.
Herat cannot maintain
itself independently of Persia
and Cabool. If a chief be placed
in possession, he will, in six
months, be in the hands of
either the Shah or the Ameer.
The material power of Herat
has been much weakened,
and the prestige pretty shaken.
There were circumstances in
favor of Shah Kamran and
of Yousaf Mahomed, which will
not operate in favor of a
future ruler, standing on
his own resources.

34. Sec. to the Chief Commr.
Jan. 27: The Ameer said
that he should not object to

any chief of Afghanistan
as ruler of Herat, who was
not a Saddoogy. He pointed
out a son of Syed Mahmood -
the late ruler - a boy of 10 years
old, who might govern with
an able vizier. - Farewell
visit of the Sindars. - Articles
of Agreement, "made at Peshawar
Jan. 26th."

Minute by the G. S. Feb. 6. 25.
The full and graphic narrative
of the Conference given in
Sir J. Lawrence's despatches
will be read with interest.
High opinion of the ability and
good judgment with which
Sir J. L. and Lieut. Col. Edwards
have discharged their task.
The provisions of the Agreement
are sound in policy, liberal,
and simple. They are wise in

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reference to present circum-
stances, and calculated to
encourage in the Afghan
people a right understanding
of our policy, and confidence
in us. They tend to redress
the somewhat one-sided
character of the treaty of 1855.
They show that whilst we
desire to avert the Afghans
against aggression, we do
not ask for the smallest
right of interference in their
affairs. But the mistrust
of us in Afghanistan is
wide and deep-seated. We
shall overcome it only by
degrees. It is my earnest
hope that our relations with
Afghanistan may remain
upon this footing. The aid
to be given by us may be

greater or less in amount,
and the immediate object
of it may change with
circumstances; but I trust
that it will never be extended
to any other aid than that of
money,
arms, and counsel. I can
with difficulty imagine a
state of circumstances under
which it could be sound
policy to cross the frontier of
Afghanistan with a British
army; and as to adopting
the measure for the sake of
driving a Persian army from
Herat, it would be an act
of the gravest imprudence.
The object of keeping Herat out
of hostile hands is one for
which we may pay too dearly;
and the advantages of which
would be perilled by the very

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means suggested for its
attainment. I put out of
question the cost, the trouble
of moving an army that
distance and in that
country, and the numbers
of which the army must
be composed. My objection
is, that a British force could
not march through Afghanistan,
carry on operations even
against a common enemy,
and return within its own
territory, without the most
serious hazard of a capture
with the Affghans themselves.
The seeds of that capture
would be found in the
jealousy and hatred with
which a large portion of the
nation, and that the most

warlike, regard us, - in the
unavoidable pressure and
hardship which the presence
of a large army imposes even
upon a friendly country, - in
the want of union and
subordination amongst the
people themselves, and in
the conflicting interests of
the chiefs upon whom, after the
Ameer, we should have to
depend. If the appearance of
one or two European officers at
Cabool in the Ameer's train is
likely to raise in the minds of
his people feelings of suspicion
against himself as having sold
them, and of vengeance against
the Englishmen, what would be
the prevailing feeling at the
presence of a British army
traversing the whole length of
the country for a purpose which

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must make its stay indefinite,
and presenting constant points
of irritation and collision with
every class. If hence were
given to us, we must exact
atonement, and when by this
we had exasperated the
Afghan nation anew, it would
benefit us little to have taken
Herat out of the hands of Persia.
I would therefore seek the recovery
of Herat by any means rather
than by operations against
Herat itself, and the more
so that such operations, however
successful, would achieve
nothing more than that one
object. In any other purpose
Persia is unavailable on that
side. No vital point is within
practicable reach of her eastern
frontier. In these reasons I
am strongly opposed to the
march of a British army across
Afghanistan. I will not pursue

this subject further by considering whether it would be a wise policy to send a force across our western frontier to meet a coming enemy. Such a danger cannot approach without long note of preparation. - As to Herat, we have hitherto solemnly declared that it shall be independent; but our agreement with the Shah on that point is now cancelled. I trust that the maxim that Herat shall remain in its own state of independence will not again be proclaimed as an object to be desired by the British Govt. The independence is visionary and unattainable. No one in the late contest has shown capacity to maintain that independence. The two last rulers have been mere puppets, and I see no chance that the next will be different.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [24r] (29/44)

24
If we set up Herat as an
independent state, we shall
set up a sham which we shall
not be able to sustain. There
is no danger in the consolidation
of the Afghan nation. They can
never be formidable to us, if we
only deal wisely with them.
Their strength as aggressors
ceased when the plain of
Peshawar and the Transhindeus
valley passed away from them,
and the Sikhs no longer
intervened between us. Now
that a wise foresight has
fixed our boundary at the
foot of their now impassable
mountains, leaving no room
for a single battalion to deploy
against us, we stand in a
position of security as regards
aggression from that quarter,
which calls for a change of
policy. I would desire to see

Afghanistan united and strong, a compact barrier in our front. We have thus a better chance of extending our influence across Afghanistan than by laying it down as a condition that Herat shall be "maintained in its own state of independence". That it shall be independent of ^{Persia} ~~Herat~~, *Persia* may rightfully claim, for Herat is Afghan and not Persian. But that it must be independent of Cabool I would not concede. I would not concede the pretension of the Shah that Candahar must be independent of that authority. The union of Afghanistan is probably not attainable at present. It is indeed nearly certain that at the death of Dost Mahomed a further disruption will take place. But the policy of the British gov^t.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [25r] (31/44)

25
should remain the same, to
encourage, so far as it can
without undue interference,
the union of Cabool, Candahar,
and Herat, under one influence.
If we persevere in our late
policy of forbidding that Cabool
and Herat shall come under
the same authority, I know no
means by which we can maintain
an influence in the latter place,
short of being ready at all
times to interfere in its affairs
by arms. Whilst the conditions
of Peace with Persia should
preclude all interference by
that country in Afghanistan,
they should contain no engage-
ment that the British Gov.^t
shall dissuade the Ameer from
any course he may think it
right to pursue within the
limits of Afghanistan.

W. Doria. Feb. 7. Concurs 36.
most thoroughly and cordially.
Events have proved that Herat
is incapable of maintaining
its own independence. There is
no likelihood of a junction
between Afghanistan and
Persia against British India.
If the Indian Gov^t had been pre-
cise in time to assist Dost Mahomed,
Herat would not have fallen
into the hands of Persia. More,
Herat was powerless in its own
defence. Admitted into the
confederacy of the States of
Afghanistan, so true that
Persia could have brought
against it would have reduced
Herat to submission.

M. Gen. Low. Feb. 8. Cordial 37.
concurrence. great objection
to sending an army into Afghanistan.
Hope that H. M. Gov^t will abandon
the scheme of preventing the Ameer

26
of Cabool from taking possession
of Herat. At the same time,
we should not hamper ourselves,
by giving any guarantee that
Herat shall be kept in subjection
to Dost Mahomed.

38. W. Grant. Feb. 8. It is plain
that Herat is not strong enough
to maintain independence.
But the contest shews that if
the rest of Afghanistan had
made common cause with
Herat, the whole strength of
Persia would have failed to
make an impression upon it.
That it is best for British
interests that the whole of
Afghanistan should be united
is a question admitting of no
dispute. That such a union
is best for all Afghanistan
is equally indisputable.
Therefore, we should not be
justified in interfering to

prevent it. A Persian
remonstrance against a
purely defensive arrangement,
which her own action, and the
disclosure of her conjured and
sneaky designs, have rendered
a matter of obvious necessity,
could be treated only as an
attempt to follow up diplomatically
a design which she cannot
carry out by force of arms. -
As to an expedition against
Herat, I presume no one doubts
that, if all circumstances in
Afghanistan were favorable,
to go directly at that which
we are fighting about, near our
own frontier, would be a very
much cheaper and speedier
way of obtaining our object,
than to expend all our
endeavours upon a distant
sea expedition, in the design of
to distressing the enemy on the

opposite side, as to induce
him to drop his prey on this
side. We have already found
that merely to occupy the
Persian Sea Board is much
more costly to us than to the
Shah; that the vitals of the
country on that side are
protected by a shell which
it is difficult to penetrate;
and that when this shell
have been penetrated, although
a moderate army will do for
fighting, a very large force
will be required to secure our
communication with our
base. We have had one before
to show us what ^{it} is to neglect
these in precisely similar
circumstances. Major
Lumsden should ascertain
whether ^{it is} the fact that the
Afghans have much jealousy
and hatred of us as has been

reported; and no positive
determination should be
taken that, under no circum-
stances, should a British army
march against Herat.

Mr. Peacock. Feb. 7. I do 39.
not think that the advantage
to be derived from subjecting
Herat to the influence of the
ruler of Cabool is so great as
to render it politic to continue
a war in order to attain that
end; and if Persia be willing
to submit in other respects, I
should be content to see Herat
restored to the condition in
which it was placed by the
Agreement of 1853; nor would
I object even to engage that the
British Gov^t should use its
good offices with Dook Mahomed
to prevent interference with
the independence of Herat.
Persia will say that she

78
considers it necessary to the
tranquillity of ^{Persia that} Herat should
not be wry to the ruler of Cabool
and Candahar. If we insist
that it shall be placed under
that ruler, and thus be put
upon a different footing to the
status quo ante, we may
involve ourselves in difficulties
with other nations, who may
contend that the tranquillity
of Persia would thus be
placed in jeopardy; and I
cannot think it would be
worth while to involve ourselves
in such difficulties, for the
sake of subjecting Herat to
Cabool, which would probably
be unable, without continual
assistance from the British
Gov^t to enforce that subjection.
Lord Wodehouse told Prince
Gortschakoff that he did not

suppose A. M. Govt. desired
to see Dork Mahomed any
more than the Persians in
possession of Herat.

Sec. to Govt. to Sir A. Lawrence. 39 A.
High opinion entertained of
the ability of the negotiators,
and expression of the cordial
thanks of the Govt.

Sec. to the Chief Comm. Jan. 16. 40.
The Ameer urged the propriety
of stationing such British
Officers as may be deputed,
at Candahar, and not at
Cabool. He believed that much
good would arise from their
presence on the Candahar
frontier; that the Afghan
generals would get good
advice from them; that the
Persians would see that the
Afghans were hearty with
the Afghans; and that these

(29)

advantages would be readily appreciated by the Affghans themselves; but that at Cabool no such palpable advantage would accrue; and the common people would think, when they saw Europeans at the capital, that the days of Shah Shooja were come again. - The Ameen required that the Vakeel to be left permanently at Cabool should not be a European. - Objection was also made to the proviso which enables the British Govt. to withdraw the subsidy at its pleasure; but the Affghans are so fickle and little to be depended upon that it was found necessary to insist upon that proviso. A strong effort was next made to convert the treaty

of 1855 into an alliance
offensive and defensive; but
they were plainly told that
such treaties were practically
more one-sided than that of
Persia, because they are
elastic to Asiatic sovereigns,
but bonds of iron to Europeans.
It was also pointed out that
such a stipulation might oblige
the British Gov^t to protect the
ruler of Cabool against the
people, or one of Dost Mahomed's
sons against another, - a line
of argument which, in the
presence of some of the sons,
it was deemed advisable to
drop as soon as possible..
During the Conference, the
Sirdars put the question, which
had been expected at an
earlier stage: "Whether the
Afghans could be included
in the Peace with Persia; or

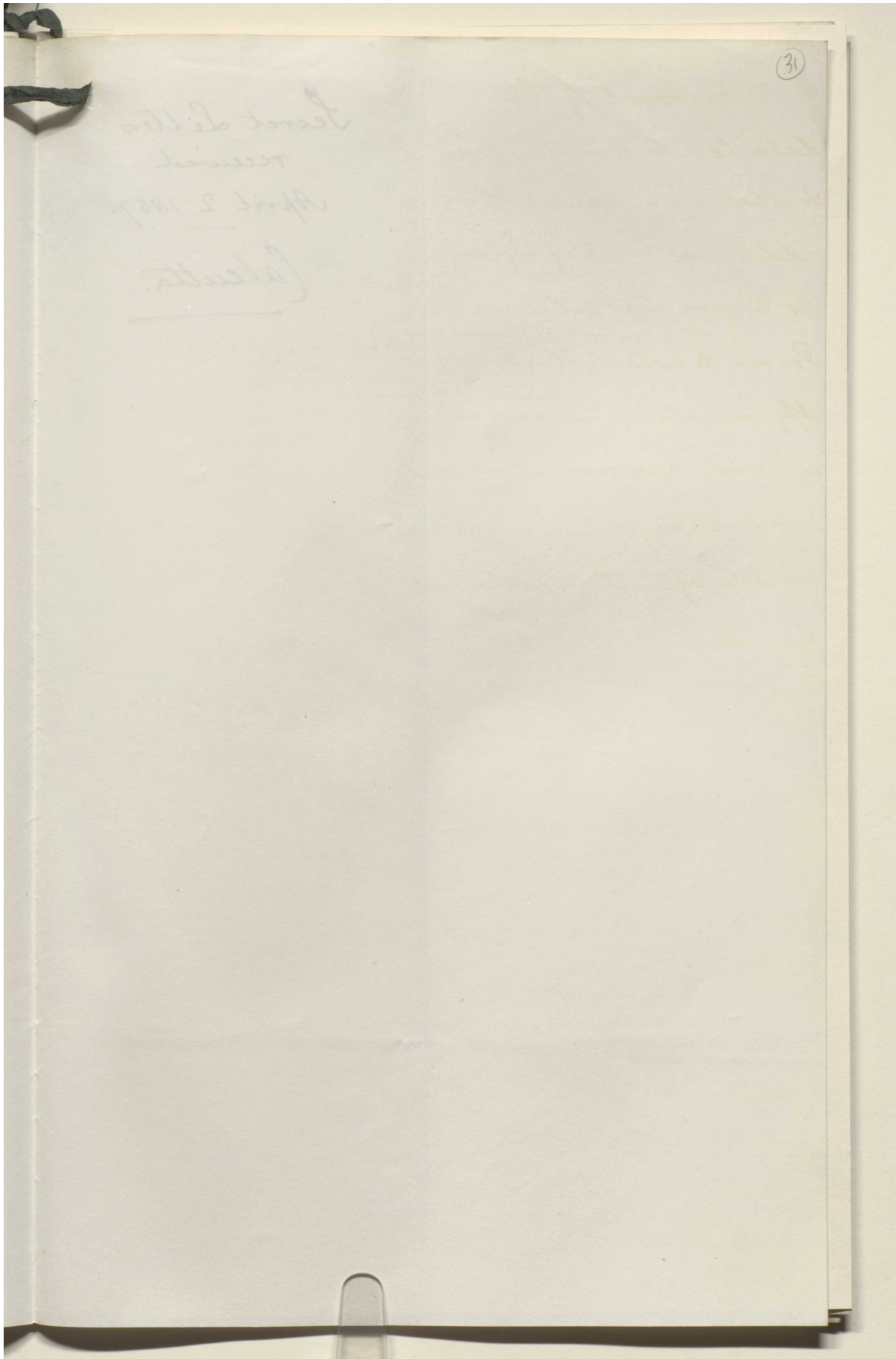
be left in the lurch? They were
at once assured that
whenever the British made
peace with Persia, the Shah
would be bound to make peace
with the Ameer, and resign
all pretensions to the Ameer's
sovereignty. Strangely enough,
the Bidders did not ask to
have this assurance entered
in the Agreement

- Order for the packing of
- 41.
 - 42. 4000 Percussion Muzzles,
complete with bayonets, and
200 rounds for each - to be
sent to Rawul Pindie, for
transport on Camels.

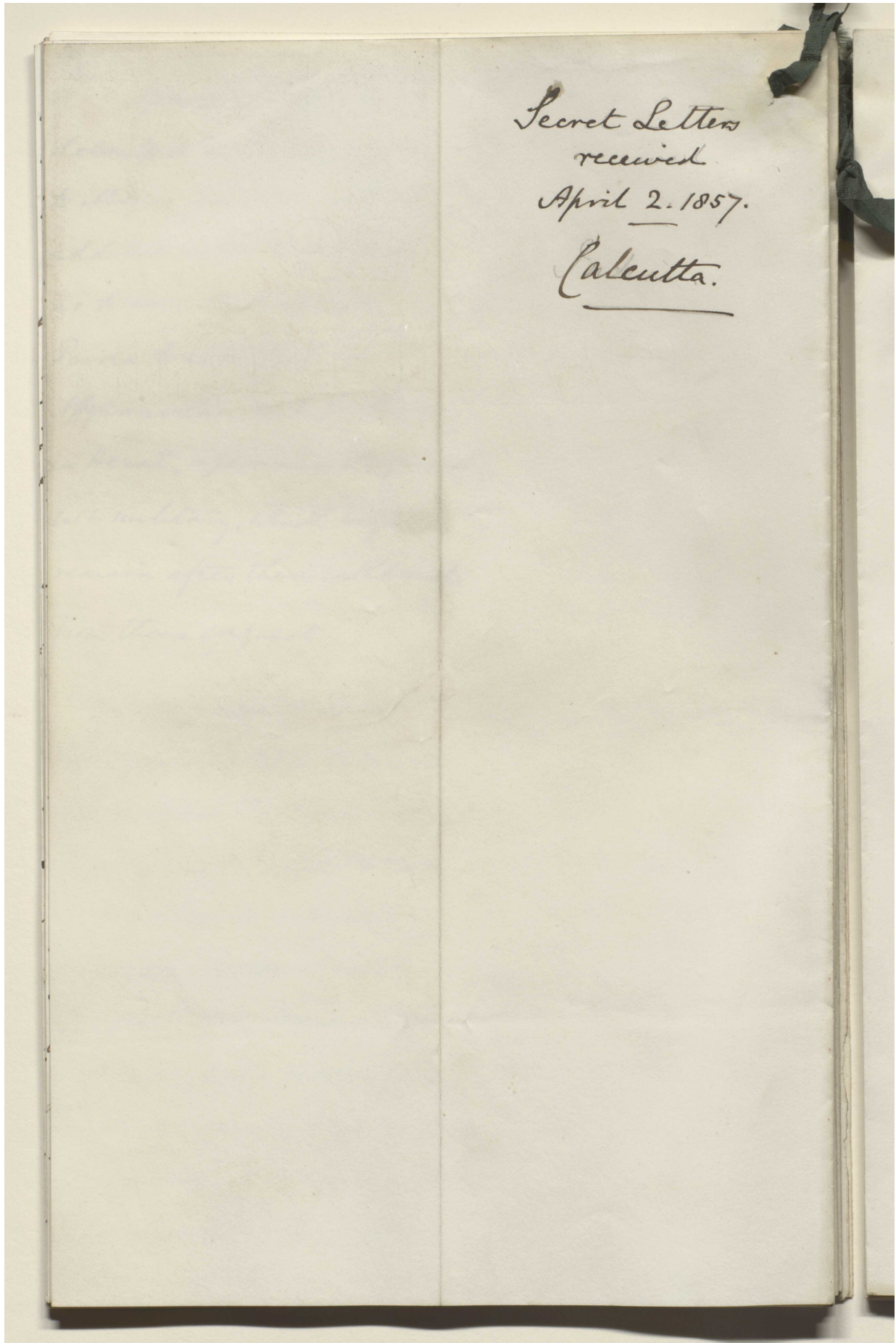
- 43. Sec. to the Chief Commr.
Feb. 4. Instructions intended
to be given to Major Lumsden.
He is to start on the 7th of March.
The Deputation will consist of
Major L. - L^{td} P. Lumsden and
Adj^{nt} Surgeon Bellet.

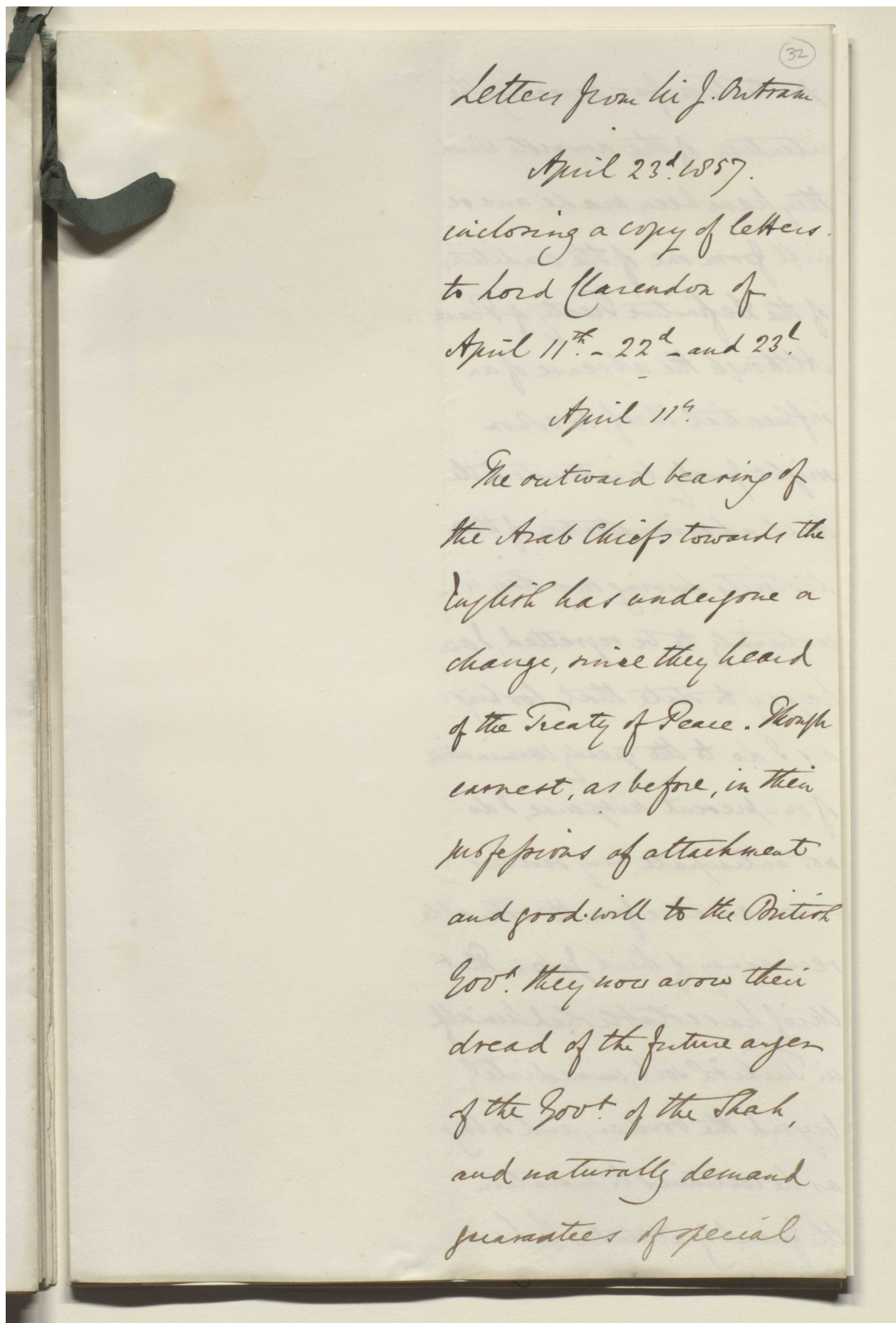
Approval of the
detailed instructions given ⁴⁴
to Major Sumner - with an
additional head of inquiry
as to any steps taken by
Persia to establish in
Afghanistan, and particularly
in Herat, a permanent influence,
not military, which might
remain after their withdrawal
from their conquest.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [31r] (43/44)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2d. 1857.' [31v] (44/44)



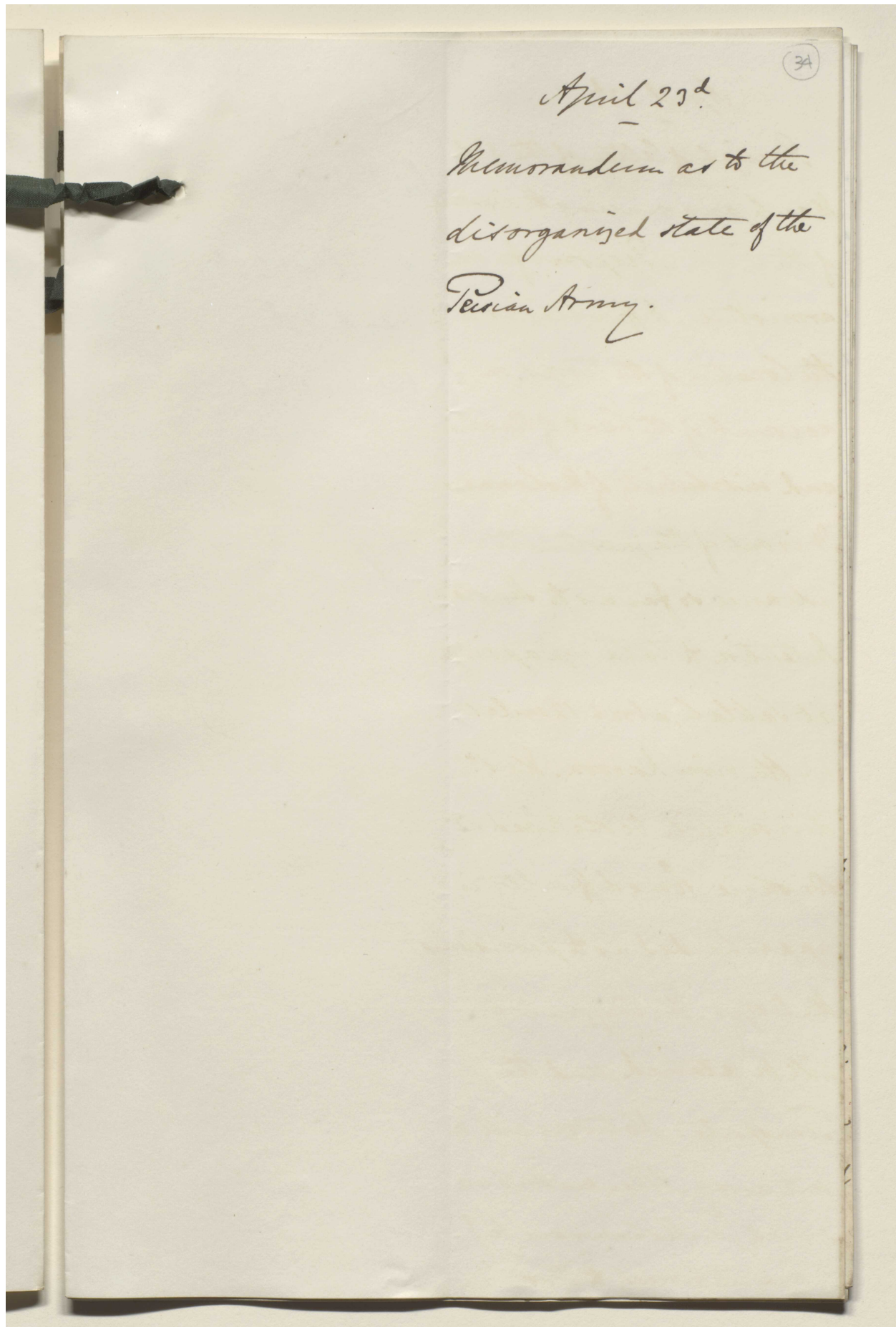


protection far exceeding the
intention of the amnesty which
they have been made aware
will form one of the conditions
of the Definitive Treaty of Peace..
Although the absence of an
influential Chief, to whom
might freely be intrusted the
local administration of these
districts during our stay is
certainly to be regretted, I am
happy to state that, looking
as I do to the speedy termination
of our present rupture, I do
not anticipate any serious
inconvenience from the ostensible
recusancy of Sheikh Jabri. That
Chief has established himself
in Turkish soil, immediately
beyond the border; and so long
as he continues to maintain
the friendly attitude he has

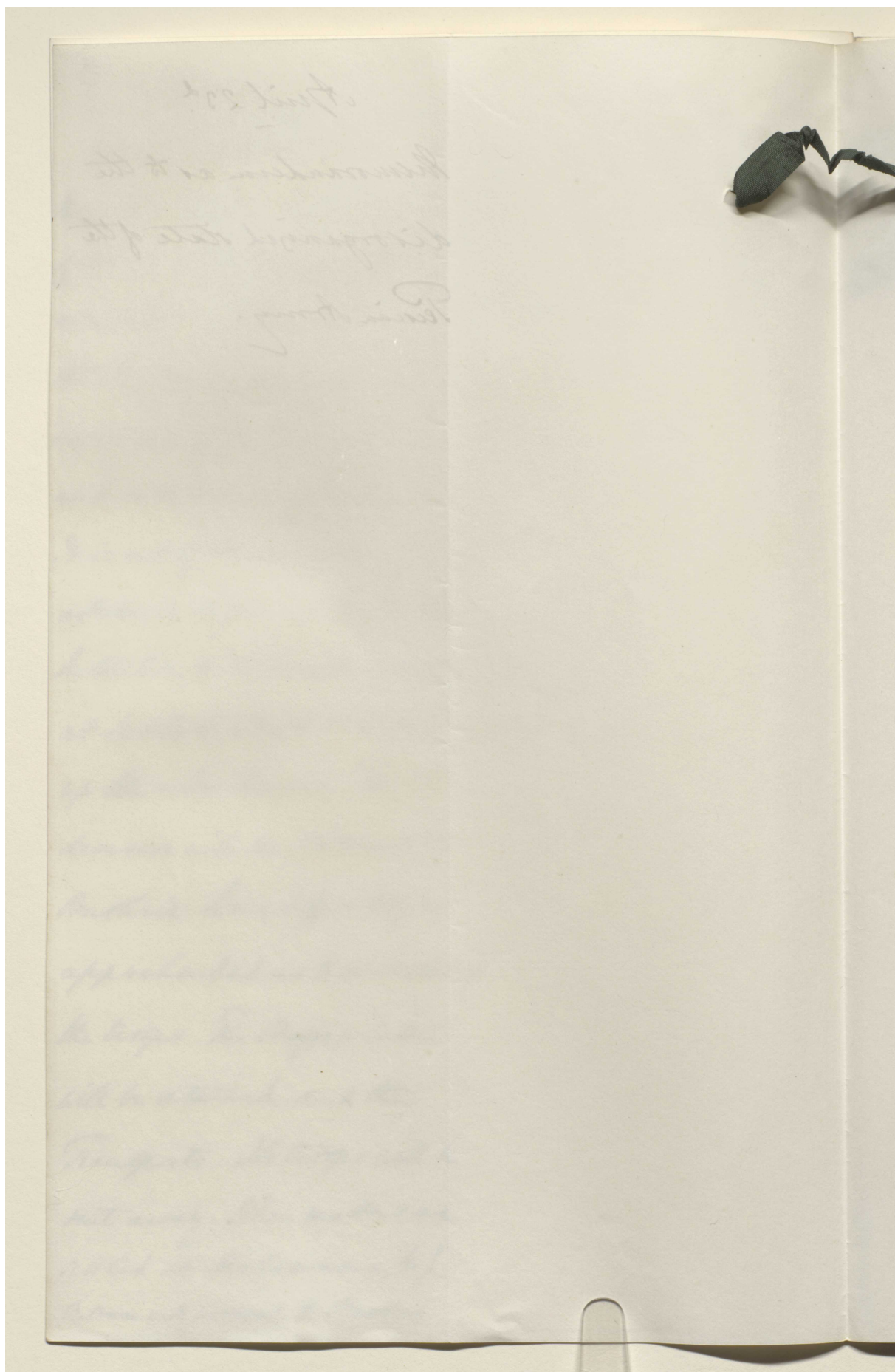
33
poured towards us,
and abstains from intriguing
to incite the inhabitants to
reolt, it is not my intention
to require his withdrawal.
Thus far, the minor chiefs
who acknowledged his authority
have for the most part waited
upon me, and, trusting to
the assurances of security they
have received, have resumed
their former domiciles. No
encouragement has been
given to Sheik Fari, the rival
of Sheik Jabir for the leadership
of the Chaab tribe. In consequence
of the occupation of Noheara,
the Turkish authorities appear
to have entertained hopes that
that place will be made over
to them. Those hopes have not
received any support.

April 22^d

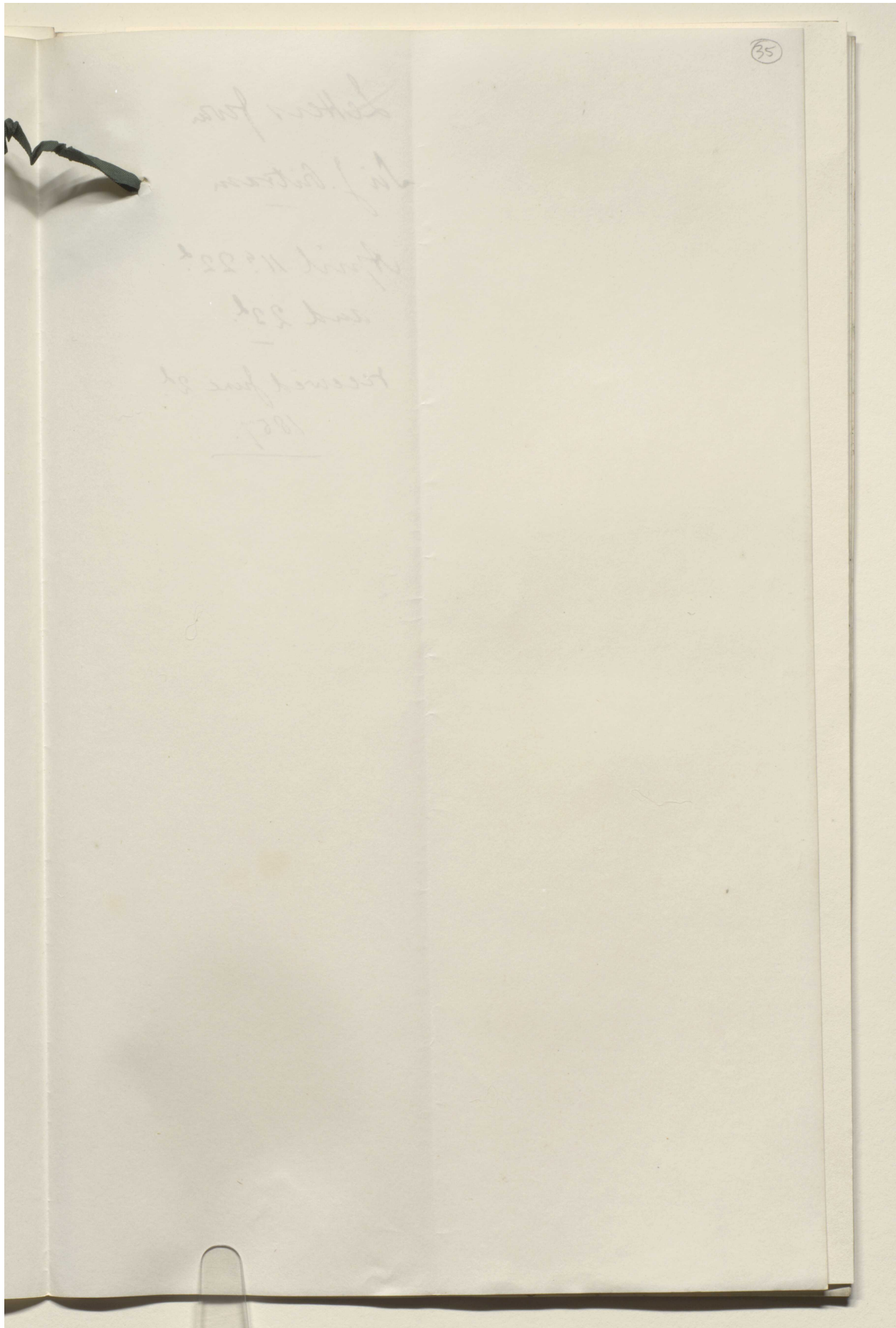
Receipt of letter of the 5th of
Mauk, announcing the signature
of the Treaty. Proposal for an
armistice. Difficulties as to
the location of the troops, on
account of the heat of Bushire
and insalubrity of Mohammera.
It is out of the question to
advance so far as to Musster.
Intention to take up a position
at Saklah, about 12 miles
up the river Karoon. The 1st
division will be stationed at
Bushire. Some difficulty is
apprehended as to provisioning
the troops. The Baggage Cattle
will be retained; and the
Transports. No troops will be
sent away. When matters are
settled at Mohammera, &c.
Outram will proceed to Bushire.



'Letters from Sir J. Outram April 23d. 1857.' [34v] (6/8)



'Letters from Sir J. Outram April 23d. 1857.' [35r] (7/8)



Letters from
Sir J. Outram
April 11th 22^d
and 23^d.
received June 2^d.
1857.

(36)

Secret Letters
received, by way of Marseilles,
April 14. 1857.

From the Governor General
of India in Council.

March 7. 1857.

Receipt of Letters of Jan.
9. to 26.

March 7. 1857.

China.

3. Gov. of Singapore. Dec. 30. 1856.
Does not expect any further
urgent demand for aid.

4. Gov. of Singapore Jan. 6. 1857.
In consequence of a demand
from Sir J. Bowring, has ordered
2 comp. of the 29. M. N. I.

and the European Artillery,
to be brought from Penang to
Singapore. Our internal
tranquillity at this station
is not perfect, and it will be
impossible to supply any
further troops for service in
China.

Approved. Feb. 13. 5.

Gov^r of Singapore Jan. 19. 6.

Has engaged the private
steam Vessel "James Brooke"
to convey to Hong Kong.

Artillery —	73
29 th M. V. I. —	190
38 th " —	86
	<u>349</u>

with 3 Howitzers and ammunition.

Approved. Feb. 13. 7.

Gov^r of Singapore Jan. 20. 8.

In consequence of a still more

(37)
urgent appeal from Sir J. Doering
has added to the troops
already under orders a
company of the Rifles of the
38th R. N. I. forming the
garrison of Singapore.. "I
personally feel no apprehension
of any rising among our
Chinese population; neither
does my very able and
experienced assistant,
Mr. Dunman, the Magistrate,
entertain any such opinion;
but I am aware that such
an impression exists among
the European community;
and the loss of a portion of
the troops of the garrison
will be anxiously felt."
"I think it right, under

present circumstances,
to submit, whether it is not
desirable that an extra
regiment of N. I. be dispatched
to the Straits to await contingencies..
Requisition from Hong Kong
for all the ammunition that
can be supplied.. Nothing
can exceed the admirable
spirit of cheerfulness and
alacrity, with which Officers
and men have prepared
themselves for the duty
now imposed on them. The
Sepoys of the 29th and 38th
have eagerly volunteered
to fill up the ranks of the
Companies selected.. Hope
that there will be a modification
of the G. O. which deprives

38
Officers of their "Straits
Colonial Allowance", from
the day they may, under any
circumstances, quit the
station, of which they form
a part of the Garrison.

9. Feb. 13. Satisfaction of the
Gov. General. - Continuance
of the Straits Allowance
authorized. -

10. Gov. of Singapore. Jan. 22.
The troops for Hong Kong left
Singapore yesterday.

11. Gov. of Singapore. Jan. 26.
In consequence of a requisition from the Naval Comm.
in chief, has ordered the
Steam Vessel "Auckland" to
proceed to China, though
greatly to the inconvenience

of the public service in the
straits. "I have parted with
the only steamer in the straits,
from a sense of duty towards
higher public interests in
China."

Approved. Feb. 13th. The 12.

Govt. will endeavour to
replace the Auckland;
but there is great doubt
whether any vessel can be
made available at present.

Minute by the G. C. 13.

Feb. 12th. A regiment is
immediately available at
Madras for the straits. the
14th N. I. "
The Oriental, chartered to
carry out the reliefs to Pegu,
has just reached Madras,
and may be used to convey

(39)
troops to the Straits. The
"Zenobia", which might have
replaced the "Hutchland" in
the Straits, is much crippled,
and cannot be counted upon
for service. This being so, the
Gov^t of India can do literally
nothing towards placing a
vessel in the Straits; but the
Land Force in that Settlement
should be strengthened. Of
the 2 regiments at Penang and
Singapore, the one at Penang
is weakened by the withdrawal
of 3 Comp. for Malacca; and
the one at Singapore, by 2 Comp.
for Labuan. Each has now
been still further reduced
by 2 Comp. to Hong Kong. Having
regard to the composition

'Secret Letters received by way of Marseilles, April 14. 1857.' [39v] (8/24)

and character of the
population of Singapore,
and to the possibility that,
in the present state of things
in China, further aid from
India may be needed at
Hong Kong, the number of troops
in the Straits ought not to
remain at its present low
ebb. The regiment now in
readiness at Madras should
be dispatched to the Straits
at once, on the "Oriental". Not
necessary that the Artillery
in the Straits should be rein-
forced, although this is
proposed by the Gov^r. The
Oriental must return to
Madras immediately after
landing the troops.

Letter to Madras accordingly. 14.

15. And to Singapore. (40)

Gov^r. of Singapore. Jan. 27.

16. Notice from Merchants of Singapore that they protest against the weakening of the Military Force, and will hold the E. I. C. responsible for any loss which may accrue.

17. The Gov^r. inform him that his proceedings are approved, and that he is free from all responsibility on account of them. Feb. 27.

Lieut. Downing. Jan. 10.

18. Requisition for "troops of Her Majesty, to the amount of 5,000 men, accompanied by a limited body of Artillery."

Lieut. Downing. Jan. 12.

19. Return of the Military Stores

at Hong Kong.

Maj. Pwring. Jan^y 15. 20.

There is no Bedding in Store
for the 5.000 Troops.

Maj. Pwring. Jan^y 14th. 21.

Receipt of letter stating that
the Gov^t of India cannot
send a European Regt to
Hong Kong. The necessity for
assistance is so strong and
urgent that there is no
alternative but to intreat
the Gov^t to reconsider their
decision..

Lieut. Seymour. Jan^y 14th.

22.

Requisition for a Military
Force of 5.000 men, and such
Steam Vessels as are suitable
for navigating shallow creeks.

Minute by the Gov^t. Jan. 23.

Feb. 20th. It is not an agreeable

(4)
duty to answer to earnest
an appeal in the negative;
but the case is one in which
there is no choice before the
Govt. of India. To send away
from India, at this moment,
5,000 men, of whom a considerable
portion should be Europeans,
is simply impossible. There
remains to us only one Inf.
regiment available, in the
event of General Outram needing
further support in European
troops within the next 6 months.
During that time, it will be
impossible to move Eur. Regt.
from the Upper Provinces;
and, at any season, this is
an operation of many weeks.
It would be madness to demand
the Lower Provinces of their

scanty strength in English
troops. Even in peaceable
Bengal, we are not safe without
them. I give the answer with
regret; but the answer must
be that not a European
can be spared; and that the
Force asked by him. Drawing
from the subjugation of Canton
cannot be supplied. I say
this, without taking into
account the Bengal Division
for the Army in Persia, which
must be in readiness by the
close of the monsoon. All
that the Gov^t of India can
attempt, is to enable the
Authorities in Hong Kong
to maintain that colony in
safety. To aid in this, the

Gov^r of Singapore has already
dispatched a force of nearly
500 men. To replace this force,
and to place further means
at the disposal of the Gov^r,
a regiment of N. I. has left
Madras. Had these dispatches
been received a few hours
sooner, the reg^t might have
been sent to Hongkong, but it
had sailed. The next most
speedy and efficacious step
for strengthening the garrison
of Hongkong will be to dispatch
a force thither direct. This
may be done most quickly
from Madras. There is no
General Service Reg^t near
Calcutta, and no Steam
Vessel available at any cost.
The "Zenobia" is at Madras,

and is fit for sea. The Madras
Gov^t have accordingly been
directed to put on board of
her at once as many men of
a N. I. Reg^t as she can safely
carry, and to dispatch her
to Hong Kong. I fear the number
will not exceed 600; but this
is preferable to sending a
transport with a whole reg^t in
tow of the Zenobia, and thereby
retarding the arrival of the
troops by 2 or 3 weeks. It may
be hoped that an addition
of, in all, 1,000 Sepoys, and
some Artillery, will place the
Colony in security for the present.
The Zenobia should return
immediately, as she is not of
light draught, and is urgently
required in India.

24. Letter to Sir J. Dowing. (43)

25. Sir Mr. Seymour. and

26. Mr. Blundell (Singapore).
accordingly. Feb. 20.

Sir Mr. Seymour. Jan. '30.

27. Copy of letter to the Admiralty,
reporting his operations.

28. Sir J. Dowing. Feb. 17.

"Our anxieties as regards
this Colony have been much
obviated by the arrival of
the small military contingent
from Singapore. - of H. M. Ships
"Elk" and "Annilla." from
England, - and of the "Auckland"
from the Straits."

From Bombay

March 18th N^o 63. 64. 65

Receipt of Letters of Feb. 4th and

5th. We have sent the whole of
our available Steamers to
the Gulf. and it must rest
with Sir J. Outram to provide
a Steam Boat to keep up his
communication with Bagdad.

March 18th N^o 66.

Persia - Expeditionary Force.

Letter from Capt. Kemball,
Political Agent in Turkish
Arabia, to Lord Clarendon.

3.

Jan^y 30th

N^o to the Gov^t of India.

4.

Feb. 9th. Intention to proceed to
the Shat el Arab, in order to

(AA)
obtain information as to
Mohammeda. Praise of
Dr. Kyslop, and request to
be allowed to employ him
as Assistant.

March 18: 1867.

Persia. Expeditionary Force.

3. Sec. to Gov^r of India. Feb. 20.
Opinion that measures shall
be taken for sending from
Bombay the Timber necessary
to construct shelter for the
troops in the hot weather.
Inquiring whether the Hospital
has been erected.

- Sec. to Gov^r of Bombay.
4. March 17. Reporting the
measures taken for sending
Timber and Artificers to Persia.

March 19: n° 68.

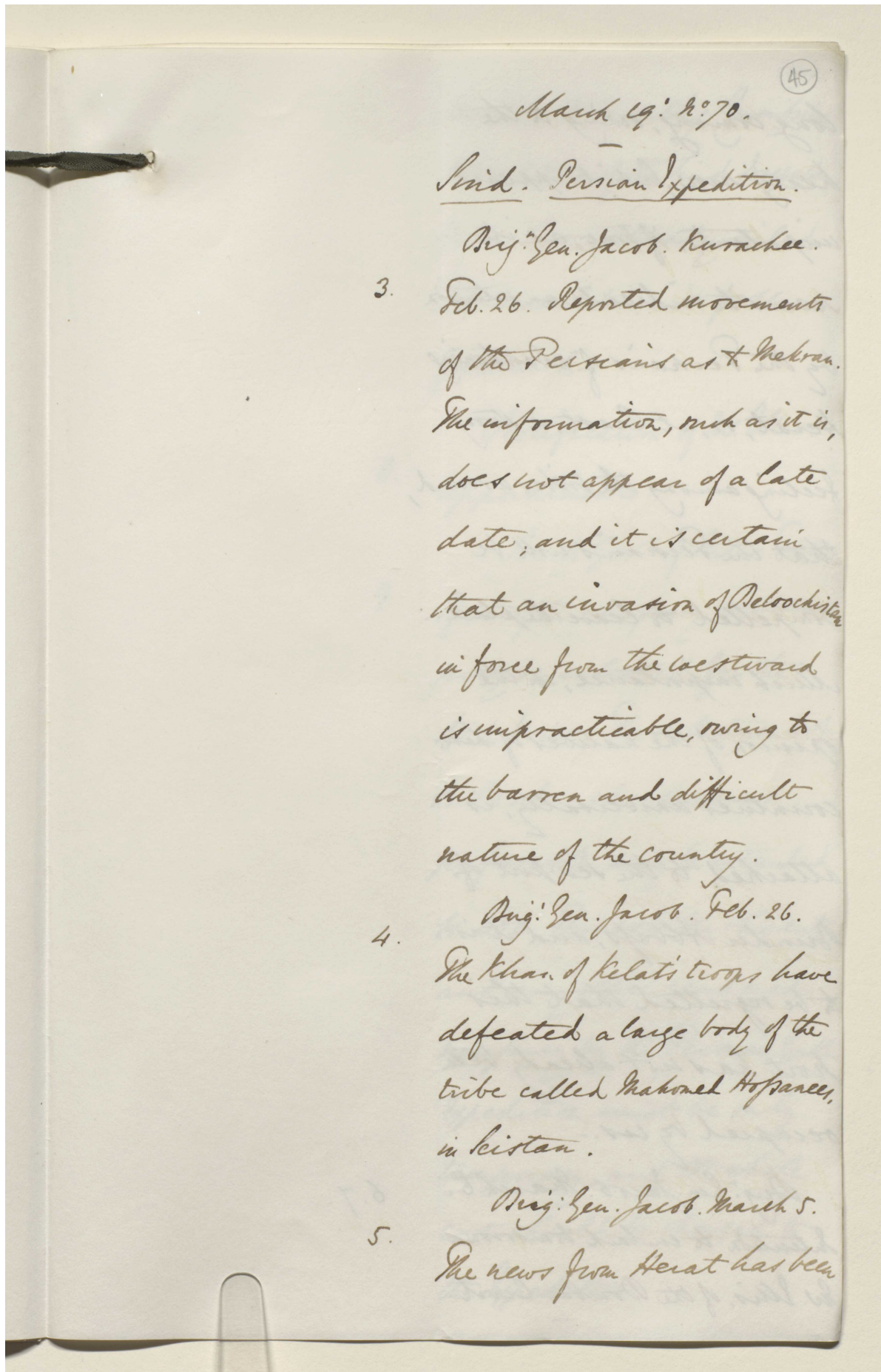
Perin.

Supply of Water for
Brig: Coghlan. Feb. 19: and 21:
already received from
Adea.

March 19: n° 69

Persia. Electric Telegraph.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Mr. Drumton. March 3 ^d | 3. |
| Telegraph Party sent to
Dushire. | |
| Satisfactory. | 4. |
| Chief Engineer of Mysore. | 5 |
| as to the construction of a
Portable Telegraph. | |
| Sent to Mr. J. Outram. March 7. | 6. |
| Indent for Camp Equipage. | 7. 8. 9. |
| for the Telegraph Party. | |
| Passage for a part of. | 10. 11. |



long coming, owing to the
heavy snow, but it appears
important, if true, as it
seems to indicate an intention
by the Persians of abandoning
Herat, or, at least, a strong
feeling among the tribes around,
that the Persians will be
compelled to leave the place.
Much importance, in the
opinion of the natives of these
countries universally, is
attached to the sea-port of
Bunder Abbass, and it is
to be regretted that this
port has not already been
occupied by us.

Aug. Gen. Jacob. March 6. 6.7.
Intention to embark tomorrow.
W. Ellis, of the Bombay Civil

(40)
Service, to be acting Commissary.
About 350 of the kind Irregular
Horse have already sailed.
The remainder will follow
forthwith.

8. Notification of Mr. Ellis's
appointments.

Sec. to Gov^r of India. Feb. 23.

9. If thought necessary, supernumeraries
may be enlisted for the
Sind Horse. The enlistment of
Belooches, which seems
preferable, may be extended
to 400. This establishment,
and any other rendered
necessary by the Persian Gulf
Expedition, must be only
temporary, and the whole
cost should be charged to
the Expedition.

March 29: 4:71.

Persian Expedition.

Accountant General, Bombay, 3. 4. 5.

March 12th Opinion that
it is advisable and necessary
that the authorities in the
Persian Gulf should be empowered
to sell Bills on England.

Crown: Jones. Feb. 29. 6.

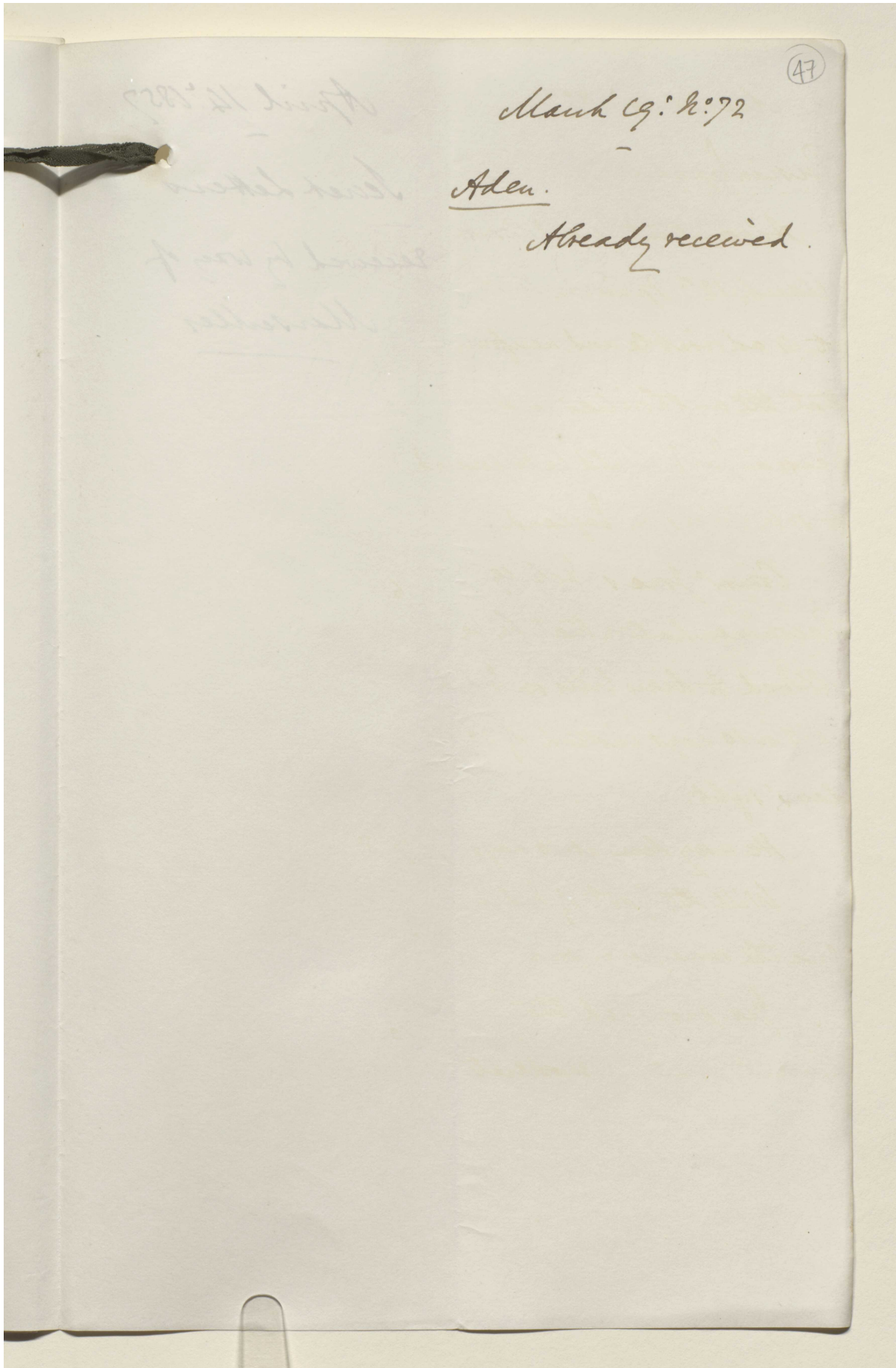
Recommendation that he be
allowed to draw bills on India
at 5 or 10 days, instead of 30
days' sight.

He may draw at 10 days. 7. 8.

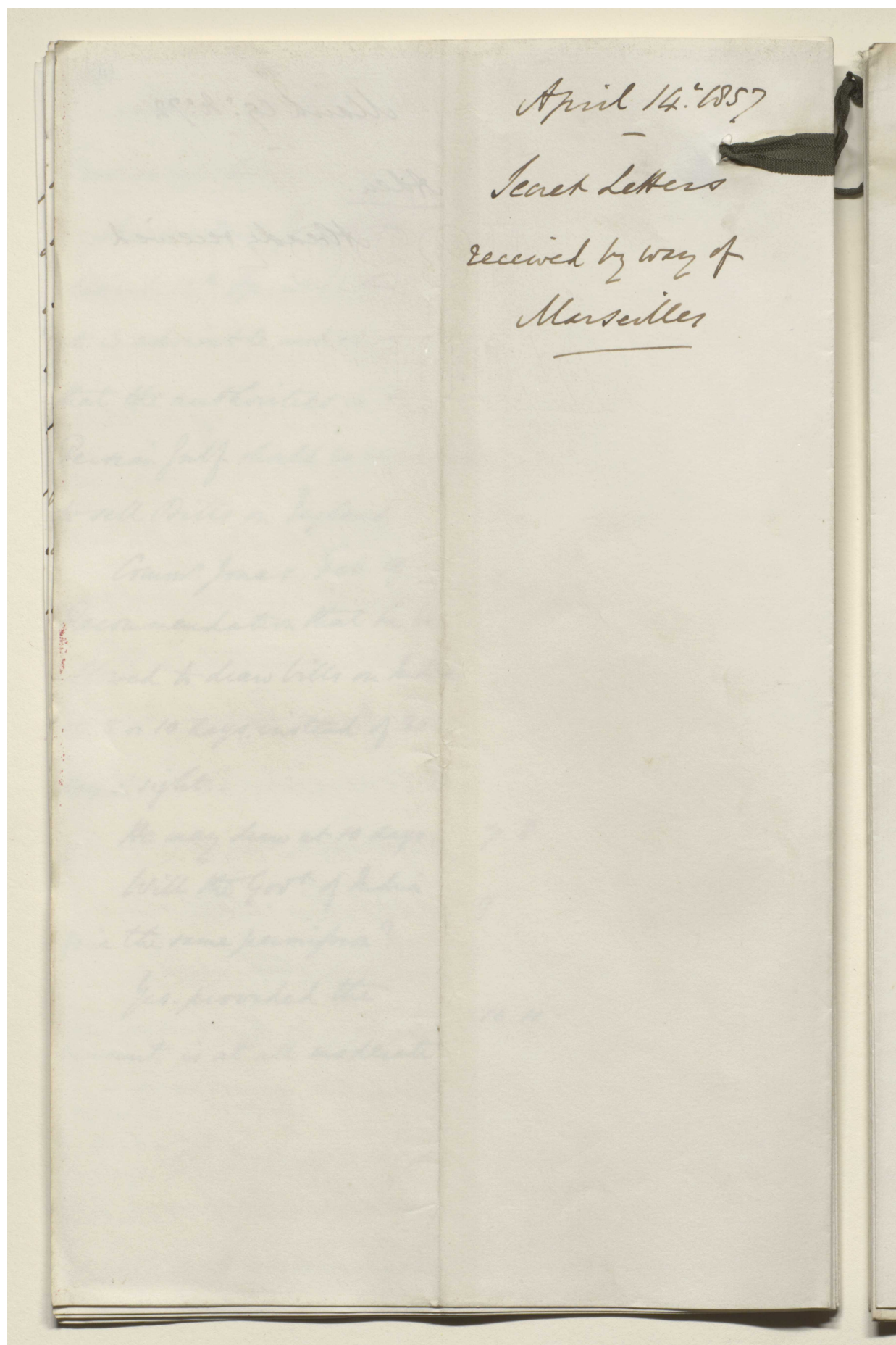
Will the Gov^t of India
give the same permission? 9.

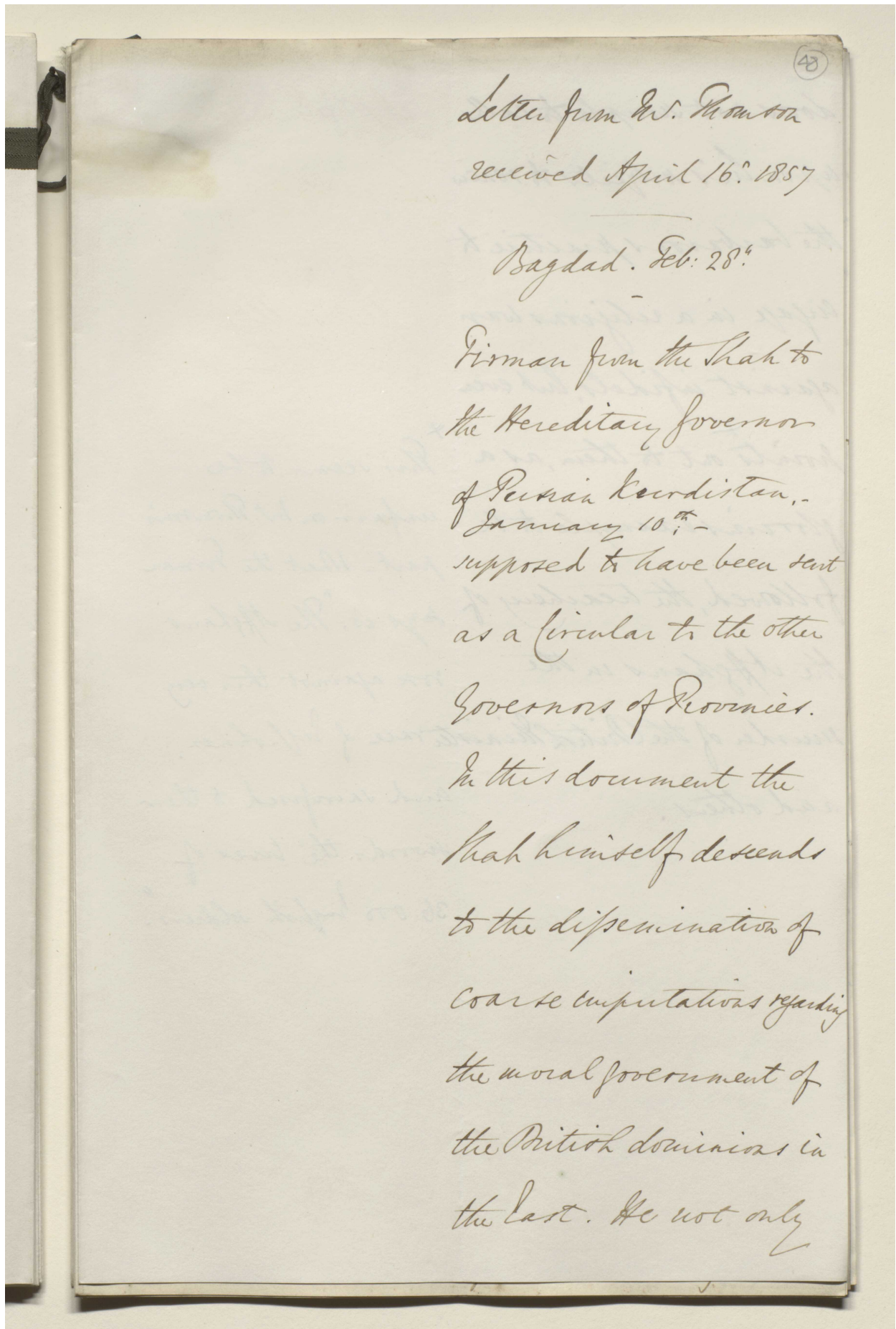
Yes. provided the
amount is at all moderate. 10. 11.

'Secret Letters received by way of Marseilles, April 14. 1857.' [47r] (23/24)



'Secret Letters received by way of Marseilles, April 14. 1857.' [47v] (24/24)

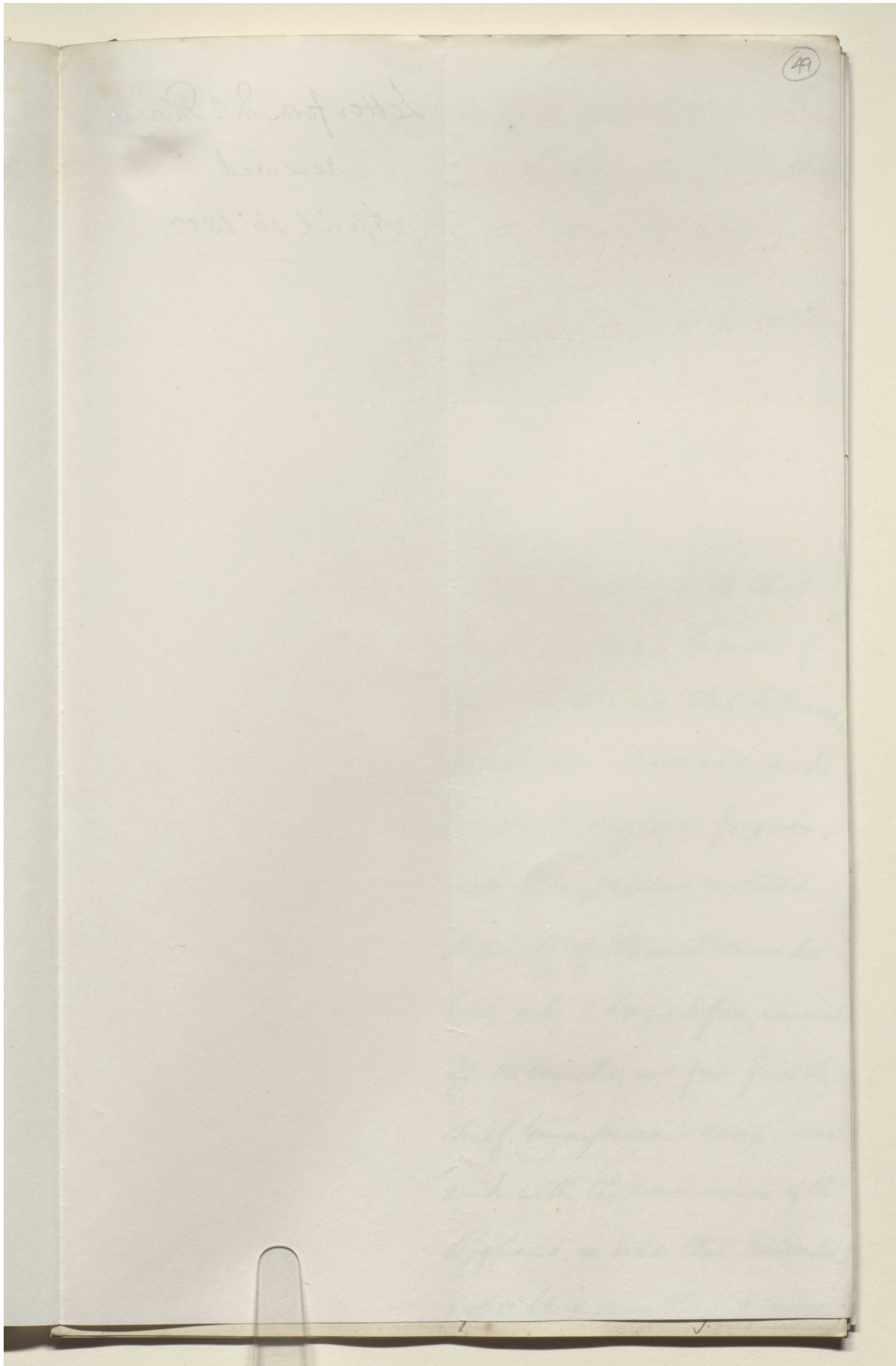




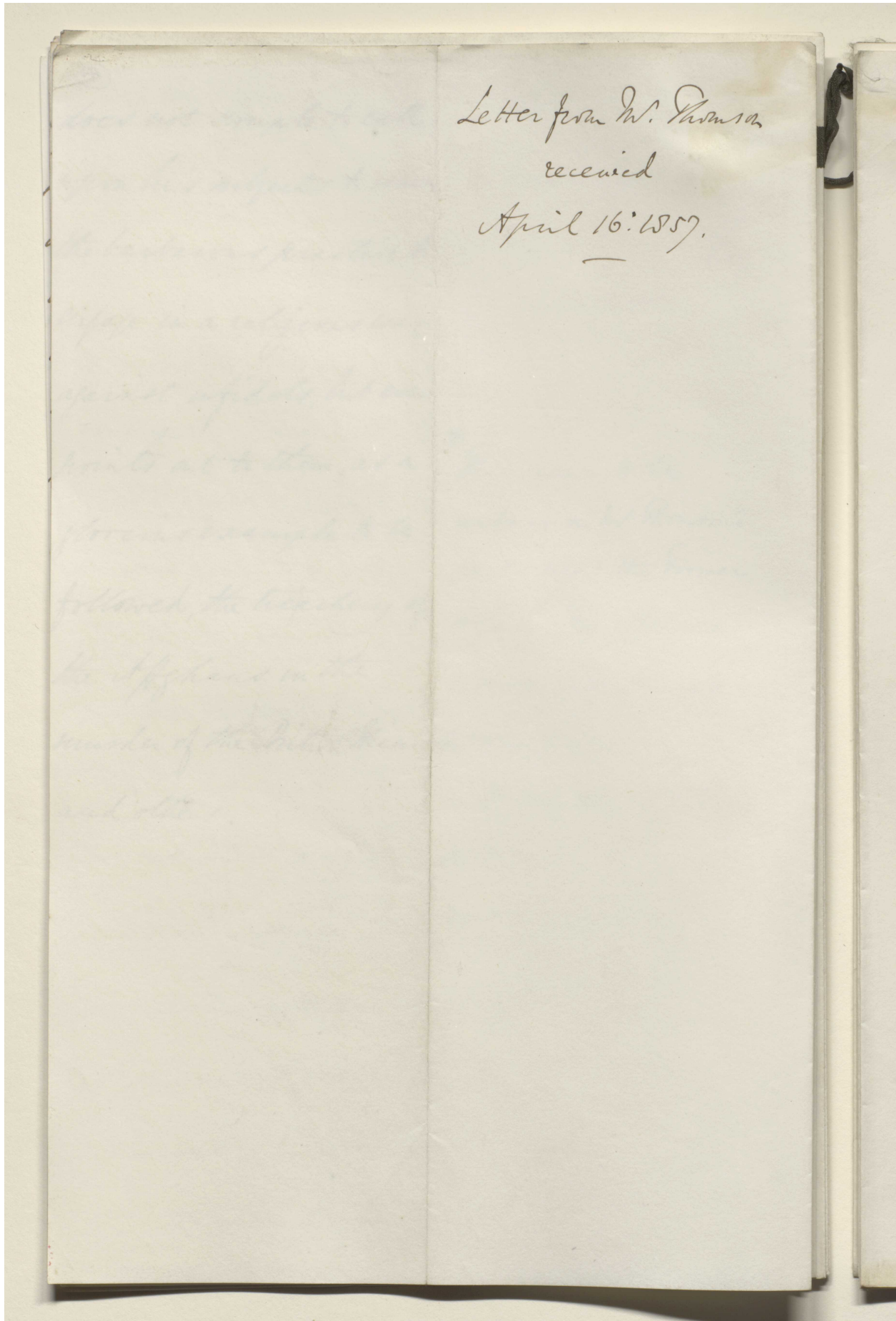
does not scruple to call
upon his subjects to renew
the barbarous practice to
engage in a religious war
against infidels, but even
⁺ points out to them, as a
glorious example to be
followed, the treachery of
the Affghans in the
murder of the British Ministers & of Englishmen,
and others.

⁺ This seems to be
unfair on Mr. Thornton's
part. What the Firman
says is: "The Affghans
rose against this very
and sacrificed to their
swords the lives of
36,000 English soldiers."

'Letter from Mr. Thornton received April 16. 1857' [49r] (3/4)



'Letter from Mr. Thornton received April 16. 1857' [49v] (4/4)



50
Secret Letters
received, by way of Marseilles,
April 28. 1857.

From the Governor General
of India in Council

March 21. N^o 14

Punjab.

3. The Secretary to the Chief
Comm^r (no date). Request of
Dost Mahomed that Ruheemdad,
the Michni Momund, and
his party, might be forgiven,
and their jaggers restored.

A party of these Momunds
had, only 2 days before, carried
off 10 camels, not far from the
Chief Commissioner's camp, - some
said with the connivance of the
Afghans, in order that Ruheemdad
might have something to restore.

The Chief (Cousin?) explained
to the Ameer, that so far as
Sadat Khan of Lalpoora was
concerned, we were willing that
by-gones should be by-gones, -
that he was not a British
subject, but a feudatory of the
Ameer's, - and, as such, was
forgiven for all that he and
his followers had done. But
that the case was different
in regard to Rukoomdad. That
this man and his followers
had been subjects and feudatories
of the British Govt. and, while
such, had not only refused to
fulfil their duties, but had
openly defied its authority, -
murdered unspeaking people, -
and carried on open war against
its troops. They had more than
once been forgiven, and now it

(51)
was out of the question
restoring to them their old
possessions. The Chief Commr.
begged the Dost to come to an
understanding with Saadut
Khan, the Chief of the Hill
Mormunds, and oblige him
to restrain his clansmen from
aiding Ruheemdad. The Chief
Commr. was assured that,
directly the Ameer arrived
at Jellalabad, he would come
to an understanding with
Saadut Khan, and that, in
the event of the Hill Mormunds
renewing their depredations,
the Ameer would attack them
from above, whilst our troops
entered the country from
Peshawar. It is, however, rumored
that the Mormunds are about to
renew their raids on a large scale.

Reply as to Ruheendad 4.
approved. Feb. 24.

Lost Mahomed's appointment 5
of Mirza Mahomed Noossein
Khan to be his vakeel at
Peshawar.

Recognised. March 13. 6.

Hyder Khan. Dec. 23^d. 7
reporting that Dera Khan was
murdered at Herat, on his
way to the durbar, by two
Persian soldiers. Murah is
occupied by 400 Afghans,
and has been supplied with
provisions.

Has this report ever
been verified?

Cabot News. Dec. 14th. 8.
to January 4th. Scarcely of
force at Candahar. - But of the
Persian forces before Herat,
8,000 had marched to Seistan,
and the rest had spread
themselves all over the territory. -
The Persian army expected at

(52)

Candahar, had not arrived;
and the dispatch of an envoy
from Candahar was consequently
delayed.

9. Hyder Khan. January 2^d.
Since the murder of Resa Khan,
the Afoorances and the people
of the Herat territory have become
very suspicious. The Mahzad
is engaged in fortifying the fort
and settling the country. The
Persians are plundered by
the Turcomans. Receipt of the
money, and ammunition, from
the British.

10. Cabool News. Jan^r 5 = 27th.
Jellalabad. 19th = 29th. Report
that the Persians had marched
to Orgunj. The people were in
consternation, and so was the
king of Bokhara. He was anxious
to conclude a peace with the Dorr.
Account of the murder of Resa Khana

Sec. to the Chief Commr. Jan. 24. 11.
Conduct of the Doydar Tribe, on
the frontier of the Dera Ghajee
Khan district. These marauders
continue to harry the border.
An expedition should be sent
against them at the earliest
expedient date. Their rent-free
lands should be confiscated.

Sanctioned. Feb. 20. 12.

Attack by the Doydars on
a Patrol near the Sarguoh Pass. 13.

Telegraph. On the 6th of March 14.
Brig. Chamberlain entered
the Doydar country, and
next morning attacked the
tribe on the heights commanding
a strong defile. Major Cooke was
wounded in the shoulder, and
40 men were killed or wounded.
The Doydars suffered considerably,
and were driven from all
their positions.

15.

(53)

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. Feb. 18.
State of the Border in Sera
Schmael Khan District, and
the increasing boldness evinced
by the Mahsood Wuzerees,
who occupy the range of Hills in
front of Tak and the Jomul
Valley. It is expedient that
retributive measures should
no longer be delayed, and that
the tribe should be visited with
the severest punishment which
it is in our power to inflict.
Until this be done, our frontier
villages and detachments will
continue exposed to constant
harass and inroads. On the
other hand, when the Doydars
and Wuzerees have been
signally punished, the
tranquillity of the Border will
be secured. An expedition

against the Mahomed Wazeres
should be undertaken, as soon
as that against the Bogdan
has been brought to a conclusion.

Approved. March 7. 16. 17.

March 24. N^o 15. (54)

Persia. Expedition against.

3. Maj. Putram to Lord Canning.
Feb. 14. Reporting his arrival
at Bushire. and subsequent
proceedings. [already received.]

Minute by the Gov. General.

4. March 21st. Maj. Putram
specifies the reinforcements,
which, in addition to the
second division of the army,
he considers necessary, in
order to make the position at
Bushire secure during his
absence at Mohummehra.

Of these, 1 European Regt.
left Madras for Bushire,
on the "Oriental", on the 17th of March.
One Company of Artillery has
already been dispatched from

Bombay, and the remainder of
the Artillery, with the 2 N. I. Reg^{ts}.
asked for, will be ready for
embarkation at Bombay about
the 28th.

Regret the delay in the
arrival of the troops at Pooshie, --
attributable to the want of
Steam Power. Of all the Steam
Vessels which the Gov^t of India
possesses, or can obtain on hire,
for service in Persia, two only
(the Fire Queen and Coronandel)
are on this side of India,
engaged on a duty which admits
of no interruption. Two (the
Auckland and Zenobia) are
in China: and every other
vessel is in use between Bombay
and Pooshie. Trust that the
Court will bear in mind the
request for an addition to the

number of Steamers fit for
the transport of Troops.

Opinion that Sir J. Putnam's
reasons for advancing upon
Shiraz in the Spring, are good.

Opinion that in acting
upon Sir J. Putnam's view as to
the engagement of Persian tribes,
the spirit of the policy laid
down by H. M. Govt. would not
be carried out. So far indeed
as regards our right as
belligerents, and the practice
of War, examples may be
found of arms placed in
the hands of a native
population, and of recruits
drawn from it by an invading
army. But, in such cases,
the subversion of the dynasty,
and the weakening of the foot
of the country invaded, have

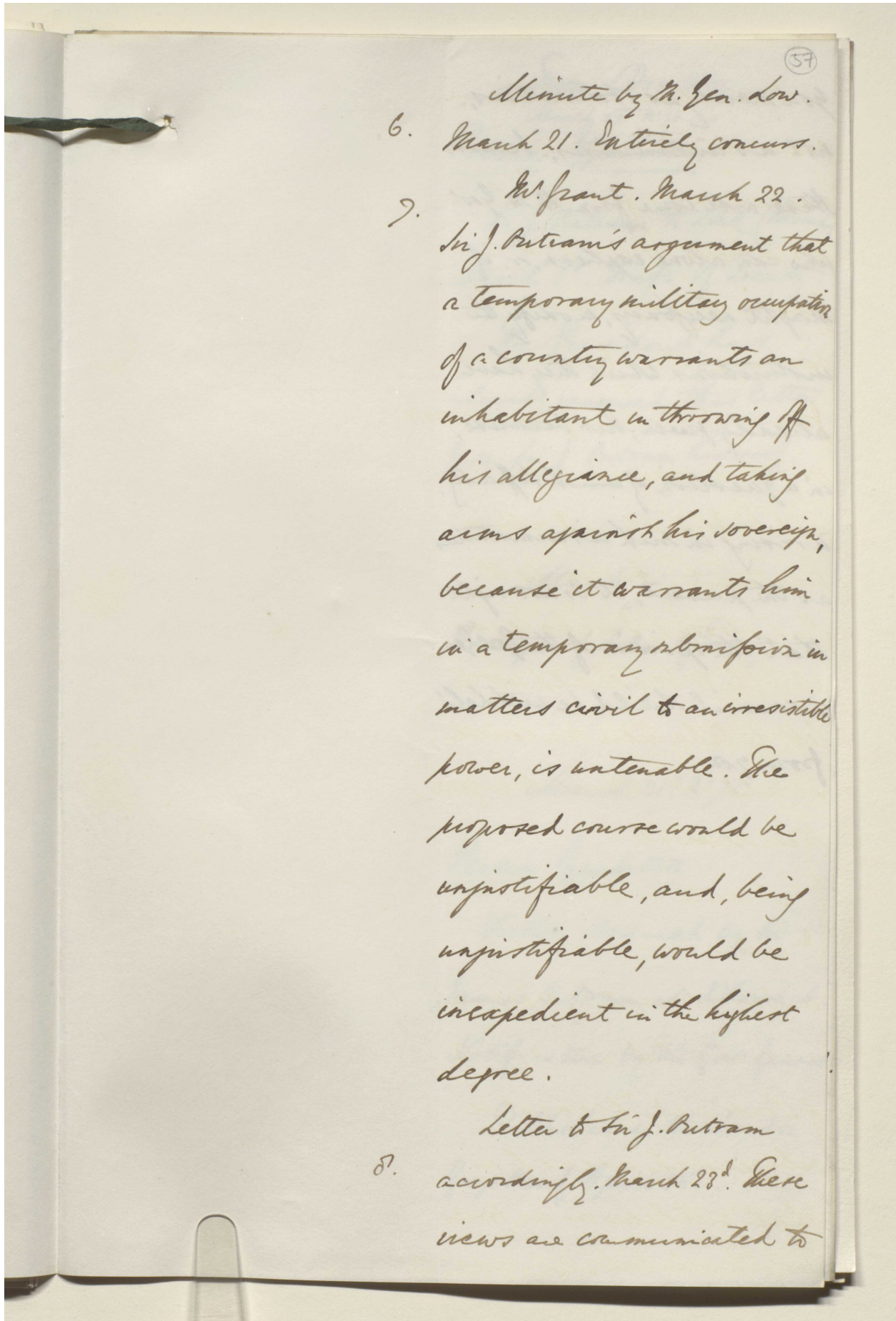
been objects sought, not shunned.
In the present instance, seeing
how decidedly, and, as I
believe, how wisely H. M. Govt.
deprecate any dismemberment
of Persia, - seeing how mischievous
an example would be given to
Russia in dealing with the
subjects of Persia, - and having
regard to the future embarrassment
which we might lay up for
ourselves, - I am of opinion
that the enlistment should
not take place. Enlistment
implies service in great degree
voluntary; and does not
seem to be contemplated in
the 7th article of the proposed
Treaty as to an amnesty.
The inhabitants of an invaded
country may plead with
truth that he is compelled

(56)
by fear to surrender his
stock and his substance, and
even to give information, and
some degree of aid, to the
enemy; and the offence is one
for which amnesty may
reasonably be required. But
I do not see how this plea
could be put forward by large
bodies of warlike men, well
able to escape from sewing
us, even if they could not
resist us. Nor do I see that
we could support the plea
if they adduced it. It is
also to be observed that in
this war with Persia, we
have no interest in common
with the Persian tribes. There
is no political bond between
us. They would be our mercenaries,

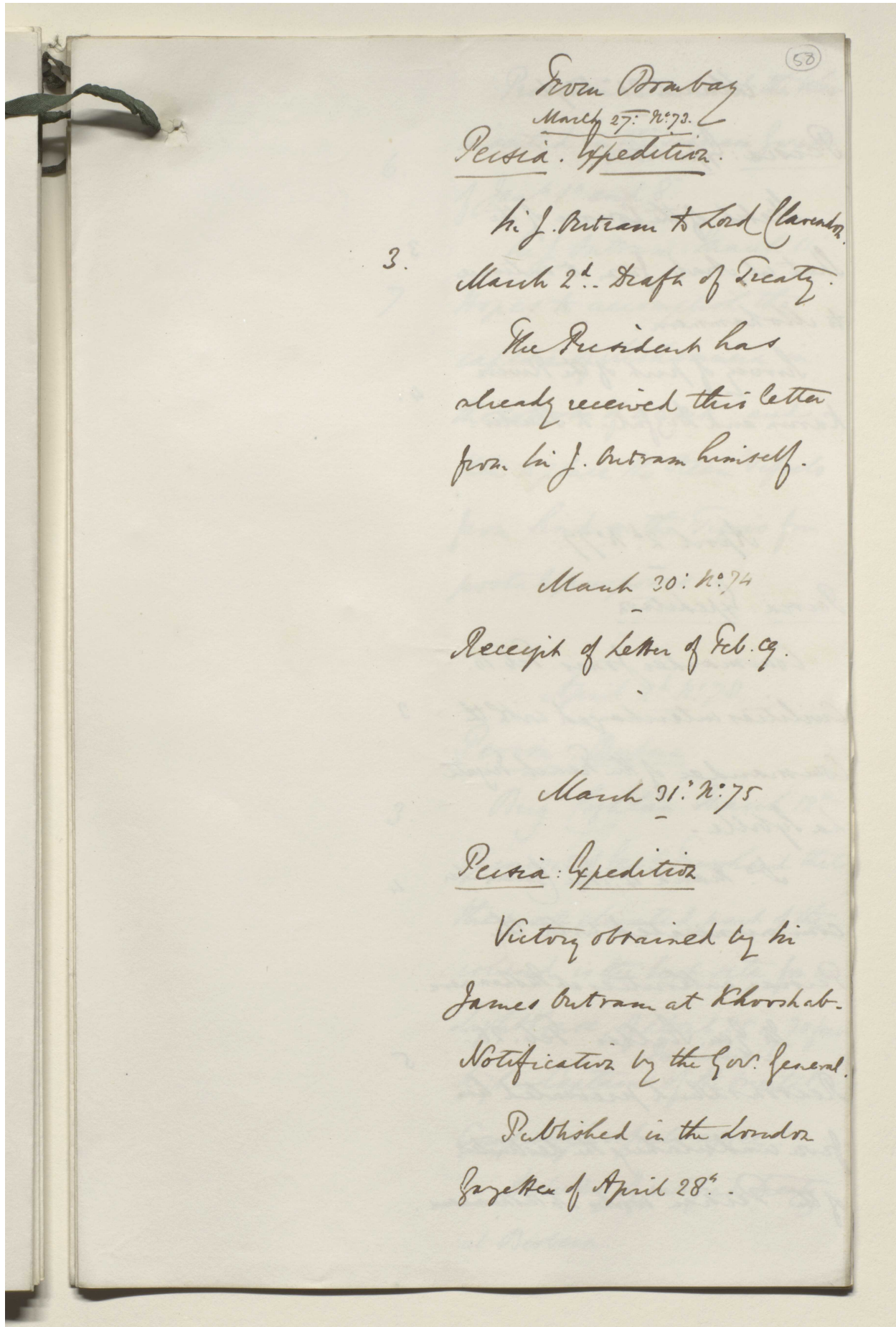
not our allies; and there are
grave objections to taking our
mercenaries from the Shah's
own subjects. Their aid in
furnishing supplies and
carriage, their forbearance
from molestation of our convoys, &c.
might be secured by money
and by friendly and judicious
treatment. As regards the
Shah's troops, I see no reason
why the tribes should not be
left to take their own course.
I would not attempt to enforce
their neutrality.

Send to
FO

Minute by Mr. Doria Mar. 21. 5.
It will only be a source of
embarrassment if engagements
are contracted with subjects
of Persia, which cannot be
relinquished as easily as we
shall withdraw our our forces
from Persian soil.



you merely as observations,
not as instructions, - because
these will come from H. M. Gov.
who can alone explain, or, if
thought necessary, modify the
instructions which they have
already given; but because,
in a question of much difficulty,
arising in such circumstances
as the present, it is not right
that the opinion of the Gov. Gen.
in Council should be withheld
from you.



March 31st n^o 76

Persia: Expedition

Sketch of the Course of the
Shat ul Arab from its entrance 3.
to Mohammera.

Survey of part of the Rivers 4.
Karun and Dizful - to Shuster.

April 2^d n^o 77.

Persia: Expedition

Commander Jones. Feb. 16:
Civilities interchanged with the 3
Commander of the French Frigate
"La Sylville".

Do. March 4th. The Commander 4
communicated with the
Persian authorities at Mohammera.

M. Gen. Stalder. Feb. 26: 5
Reasons which prevented him
from undertaking the destruction
of the Persian works at Mohammera.

6. Proclamation as to the War
inserted in the Tehran Gazette
of Jan^y 1st and 8th.

by J. Putnam. March 11th.

7. Hopes to accomplish the
capture of Mohammera in
the course of a week: and
then to place the Steam Vessels
from Sind on the Tigris for
postal purposes.

April 2^d 1857

Perin.. Barbera.

3. Brig^{re} Coghlan. March 12th.
Opinion of Capt. Ingham that
the most elevated part of the
island is the best site for a
Lighthouse, of about 25 or 30 feet
high.. Captains ^{Perin and} of the Oriental
Company's vessels agree.

Delivery of ratified Treaty
at Barbera.

Sir H. Leake. March 19. 4
Opinion that the site selected
by L^d Lamb is objectionable - and
that the best is the highest of
the two indicated by L^d Playfair -
that is, the one preferred by
Capt. Enochard.

Secret Letters
received
April 28. 1857.

Sec. to Gov^r to Brig^{ad} Coghlan. 5
April 1. That one should be
selected.

Sir H. Leake informed thereof. 6.

April 2^d 1857.

Aden.

Already received.

April 17th

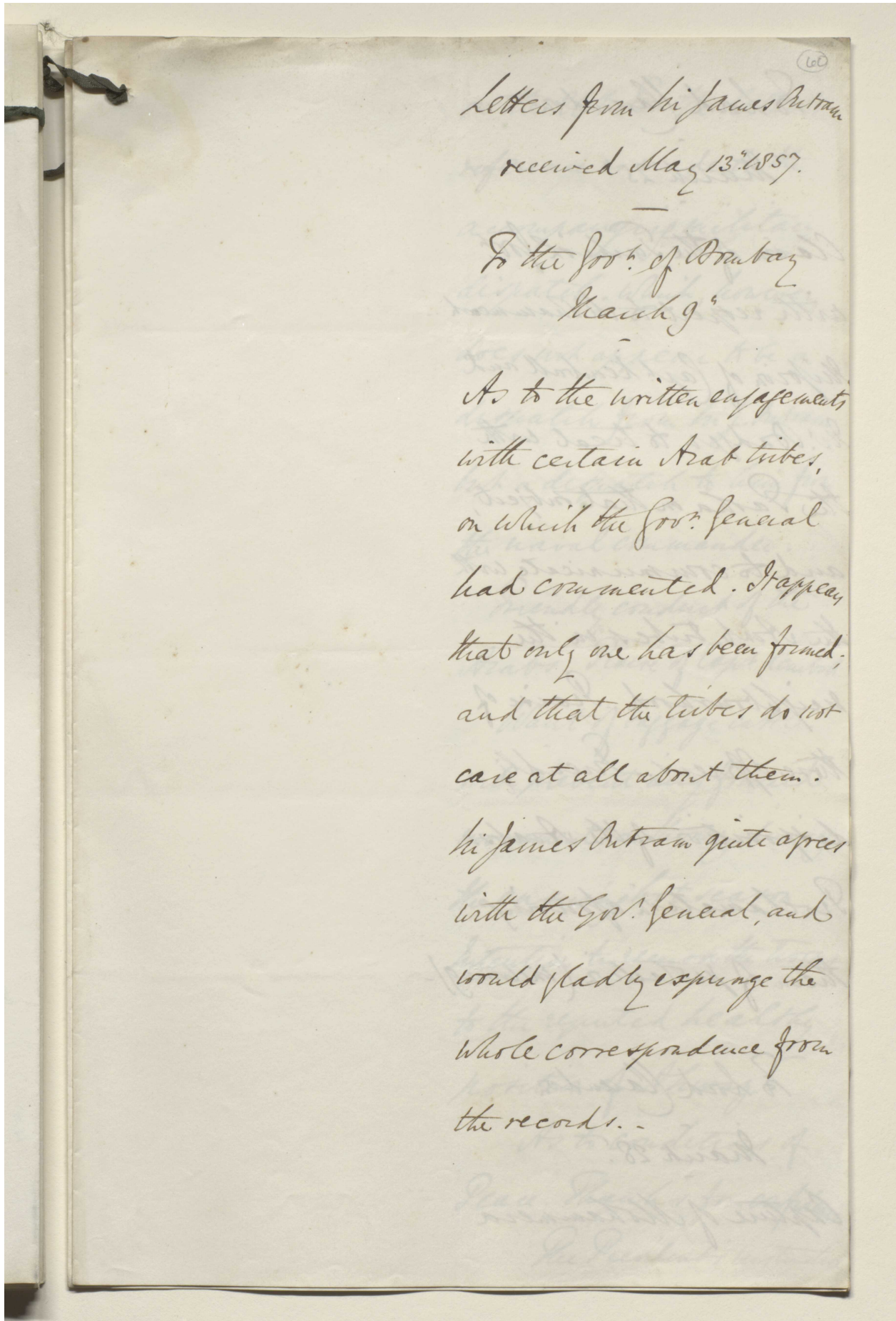
Paragraphs intended to be sent
by the next mail.

Persia. Money

Capt. Jones. March 11. Want of
a large supply of coins.

Accountant General. Report of the
coins already sent to Persia. Suggestion
that some should be obtained from England.

The Count to be asked for a supply
to the extent of 5 lakhs of rupees.
Mr. Hyslop. Dargah
Has drawn on the Count for £750.



To Lord Clarendon

March 25th

Claim of the Turkish Govt
with respect to Mohammed
Mission of Capt. Kimball and
Mr. Badger, to treat with
the Pasha on that subject,
and to communicate with
the Arab tribes in the
neighbourhood. Peace of
those officers. Friendly
disposition of the Arabs.
Proclamation assuring
them of protection (inclosure g/-

To Lord Clarendon

March 28th

Capture of Mohammed

61
on the 26.th For the details
reference is made to the
accompanying military
dispatch. Which, however,
does not appear to be a
dispatch from Sir J. Outram,
but a dispatch to him from
the naval commander.

Friendly conduct of the
Arabs. Praise of Capt. Kimball?

Want of baggage cattle.
will prevent any forward
movement on Shiraz, during
the ensuing hot season.
Intention to remove the troops
to the reputed healthy
position of Ahwaz.

As to conditions of
Peace. Thanks for confidence.
The President's instructions

on these papers are requested,
with reference to publication
in the Gazette.

Island (London)
April 3^d

Hint received that
the Seikheek shee Bushie,
or Commander of the Shah's
Body Guard, who appears
to have assumed the
command of the Persian
Forces before Bushie, was
ready to treat for Peace.
indeed, that he had shown
his credentials... his J. Outram's
notions as to the Treaty to
be made... and as to the
protection of Persian subjects
by the British mission.

To Lord Clarendon 62

April 5th

Successful expedition to
Ahung. - Letter from Sir James
Outram to the Commander
in chief at Bombay with
details. -

The troops are remarkably
healthy, and provisions in
abundance. The only fear of
the Arabs is, that our rule
will not be permanent.

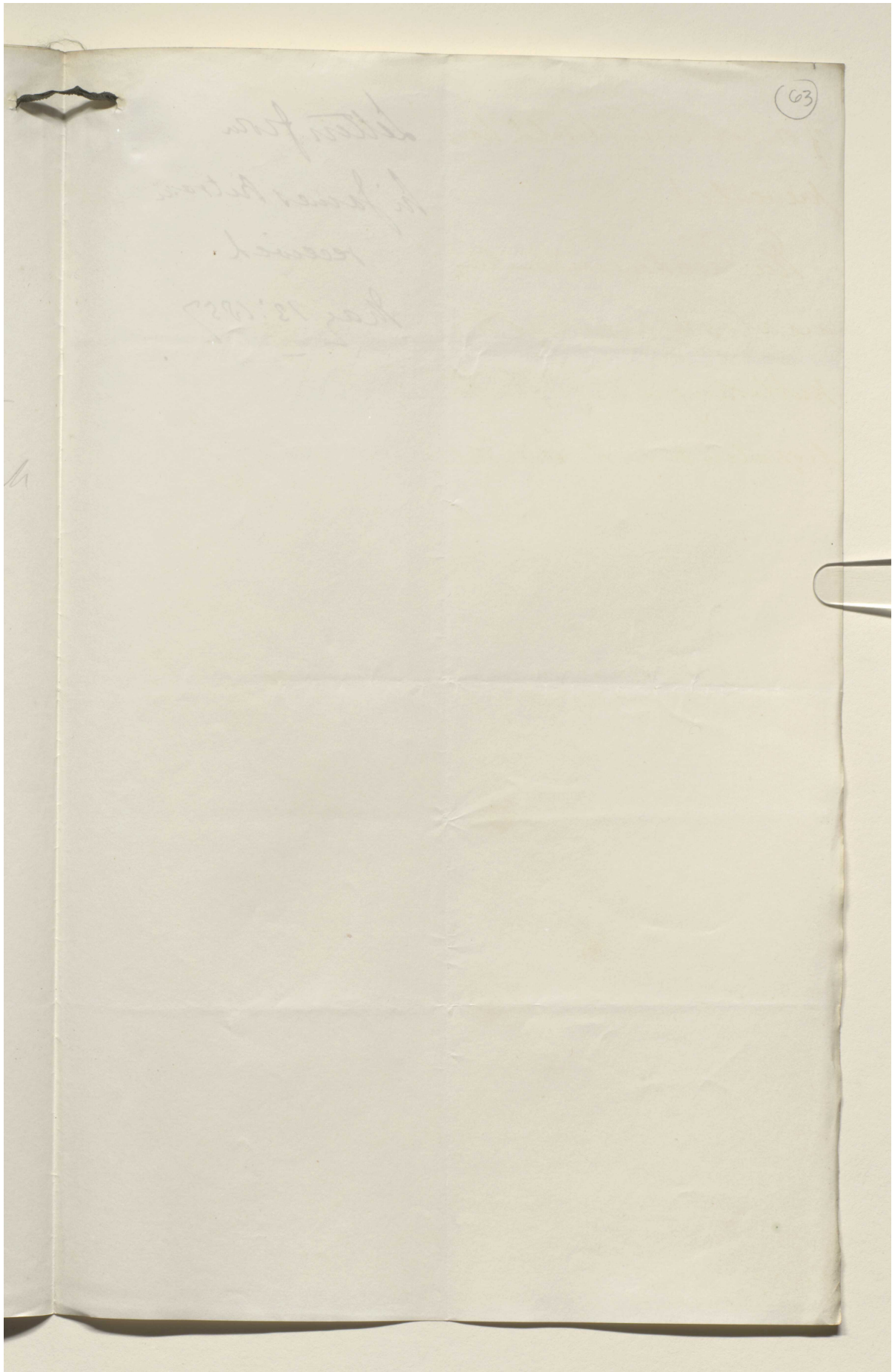
Receipt of intelligence that
Peace was signed at Paris on
the 4th of March. This
intimation suspends all
projected movements. Hope
that no conception has been
made, which the knowledge

of our victories would have
prevented.

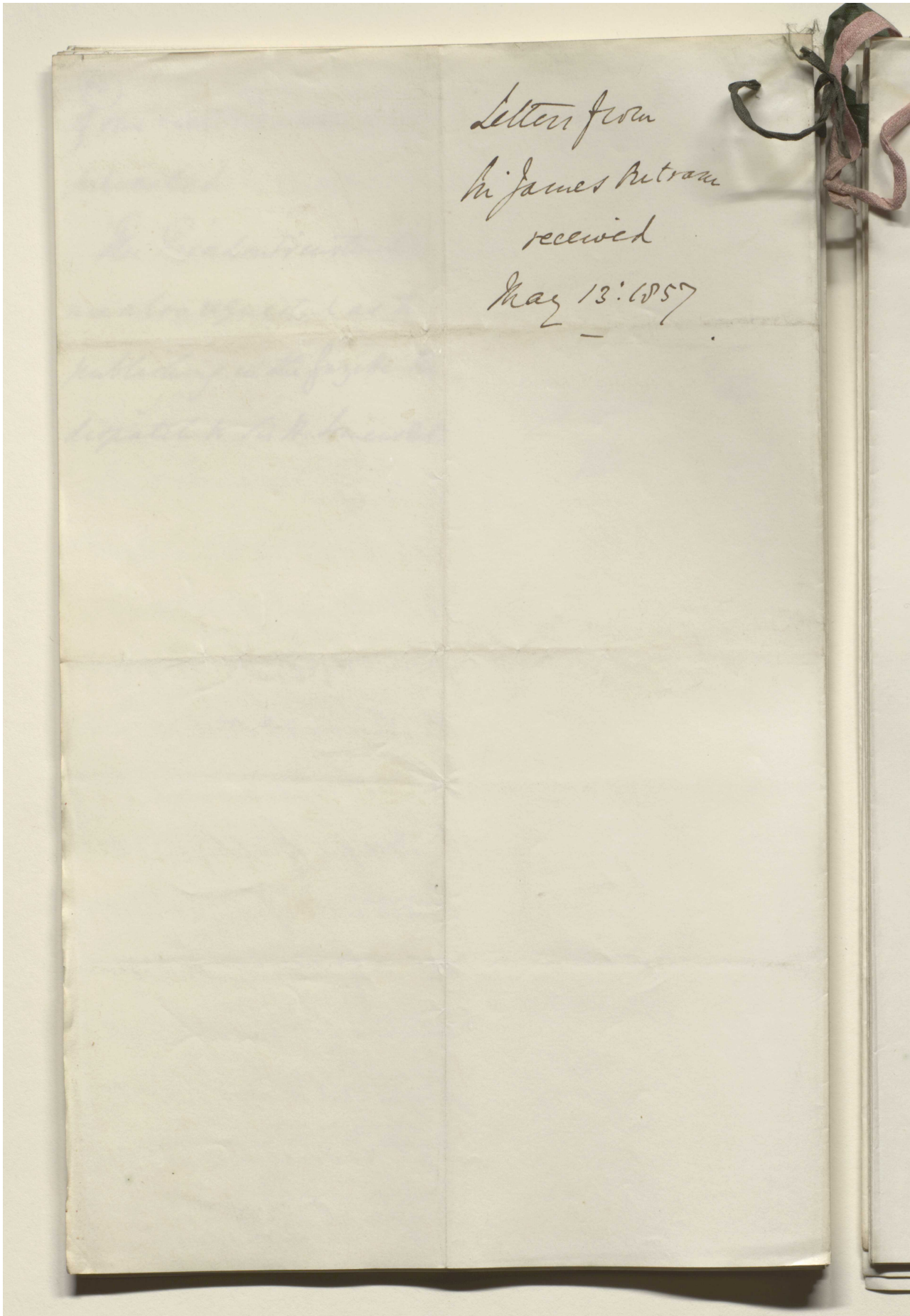
The President's instructions
are also requested as to
publishing in the Gazette the
dispatch to Sir R. Lumsden.

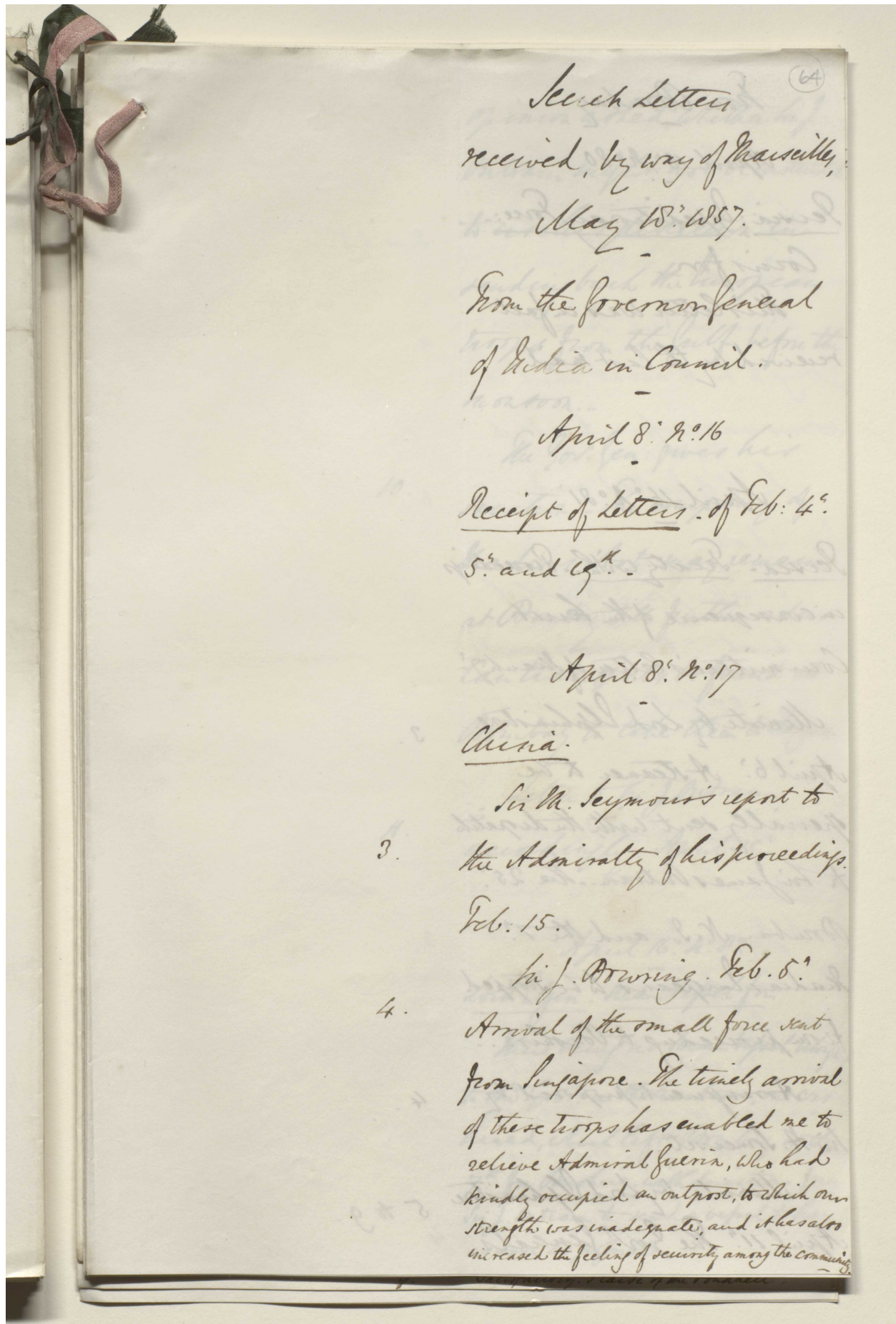
we have not yet
the 1st of 27th

'Letters from Sir James Outram received May 13.1857.' [63r] (7/8)



'Letters from Sir James Outram received May 13.1857.' [63v] (8/8)





From Bombay

April 16th 1857

Persia: Expeditionary Force:-

Coin for

This letter was in fact
received by the last mail.

April 16th 1857

Persia: Treaty with... Proceedings
in consequence of the Secret
Committee's Letter of March 7th.

Minute by Lord Alphenstone.

3.

April 6th: A steamer to be
specially sent with the despatches
to Sir James Outram... the 25th.

Bombay N. I. - and the 7th
Madras Europeans to be stopped
from proceeding to Persia.

Arrangements proposed by
Sir H. Somerset.

4.

Minute by Lord Alphenstone
April 11th: The Gov^l General's

5 to 9.

65
opinion asked, whether Sir J.
Purman might not be instructed
to use his discretion in
sending back the European
troops from the Gulf before the
monsoon.

10. The Gov. Gen. gives his
sanction. - The company of
Madras Art. may remain
at Bombay till further orders.
Can transports be found at
Bombay to take them to Saigon?

11. Letter to Sir J. Purman
accordingly. April 15.

April 16: 12. P. 2
Lord Elgin - Steam Vessel for

There being no steam vessel belonging
to the Govt. in the harbour, one was
hired, which left Bombay on the
7th for Poshie, with directions for
Sir J. Purman to send a vessel to Suay
as soon as possible.

April 16: N^o 83

Persia: Capture of Mohamara

Dispatch already published 3 and 5.
in the Gazette.

Dispatch from Commodore 4
Young to Sir H. Leake, which it
seems unnecessary to publish.

List of killed and 6
Wounded.

It is proposed to publish
this list in tomorrow's Gazette.
if the President do not object.

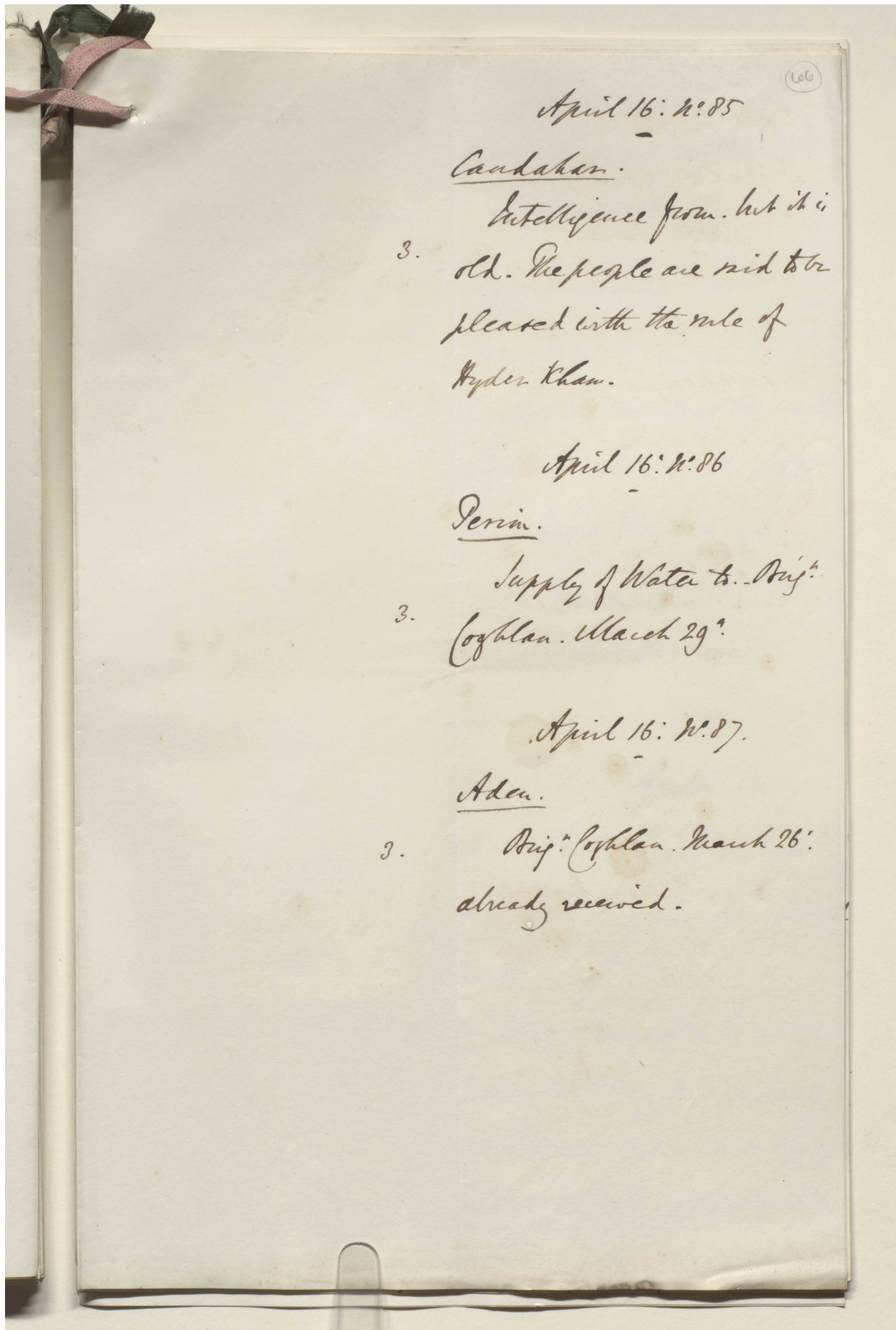
April 16: N^o 84

Persia.

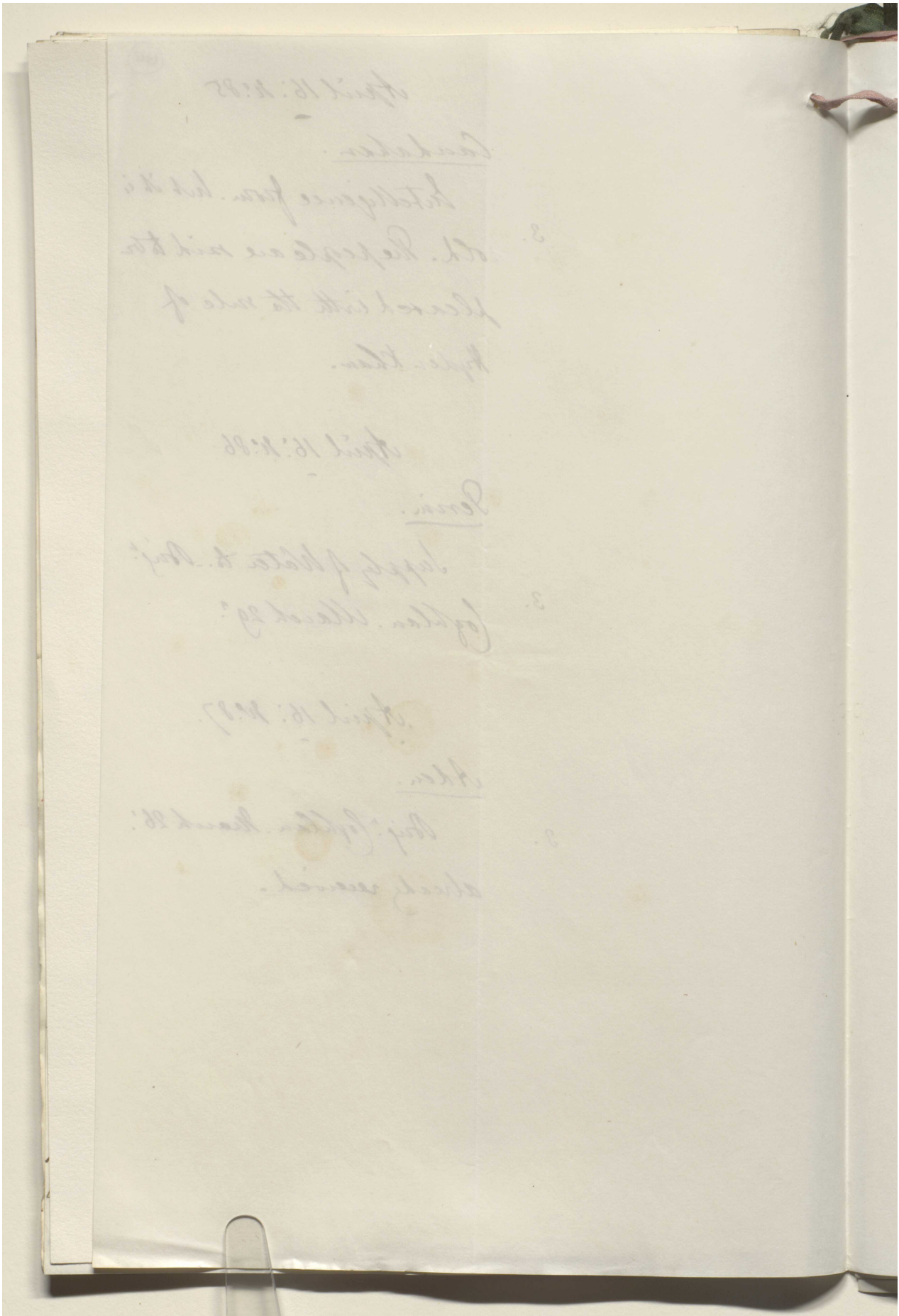
Sir James Outram. March 28: 3.

Purchase of Orissa Cattle.
Letters from Mr. Stevens to Mr. Murray.
Guarantee given with regard to
Transports going under fire, as to
persons &c. Sir J. Outram's
letter to Lord Clarendon.

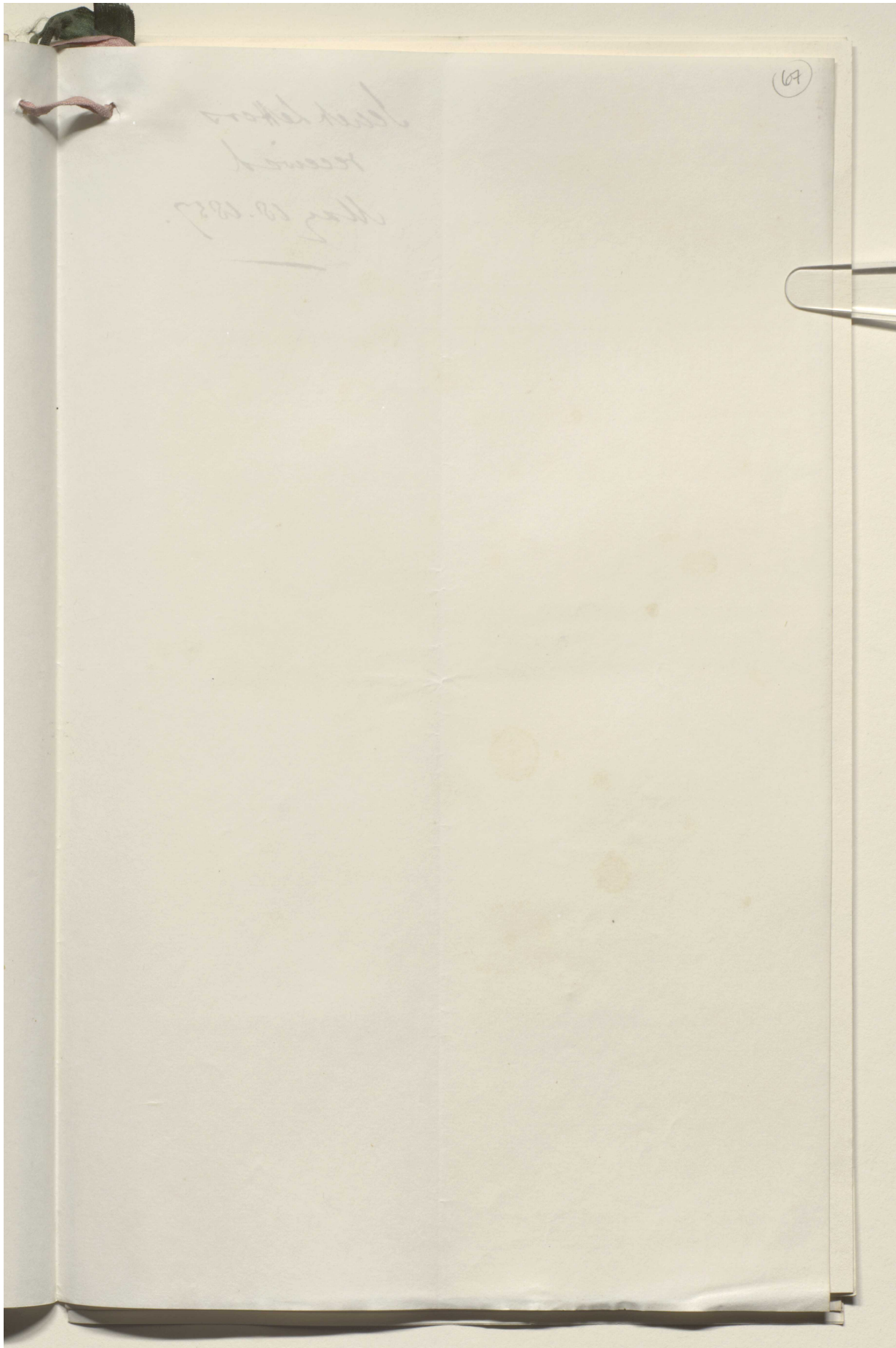
Mr. Thomson to Lord Clarendon. Feb. 28: 4



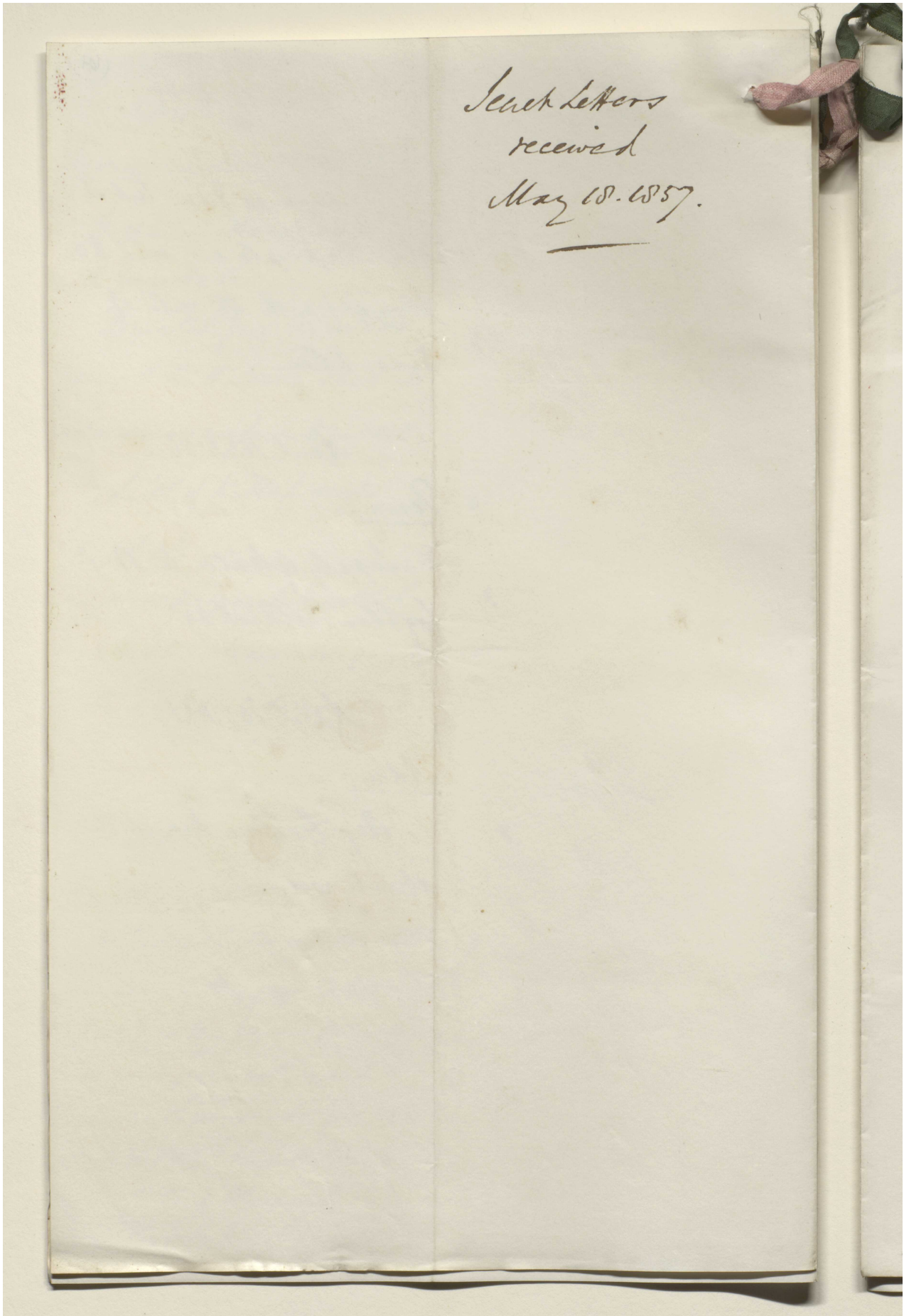
'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, May 18. 1857.' [66v] (6/8)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, May 18. 1857.' [67r] (7/8)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, May 18. 1857.' [67v] (8/8)



68

Secret Letters
received, by way of Marseilles,
June 1st 1857.

Affghanistan - Cashmere
Punjab.

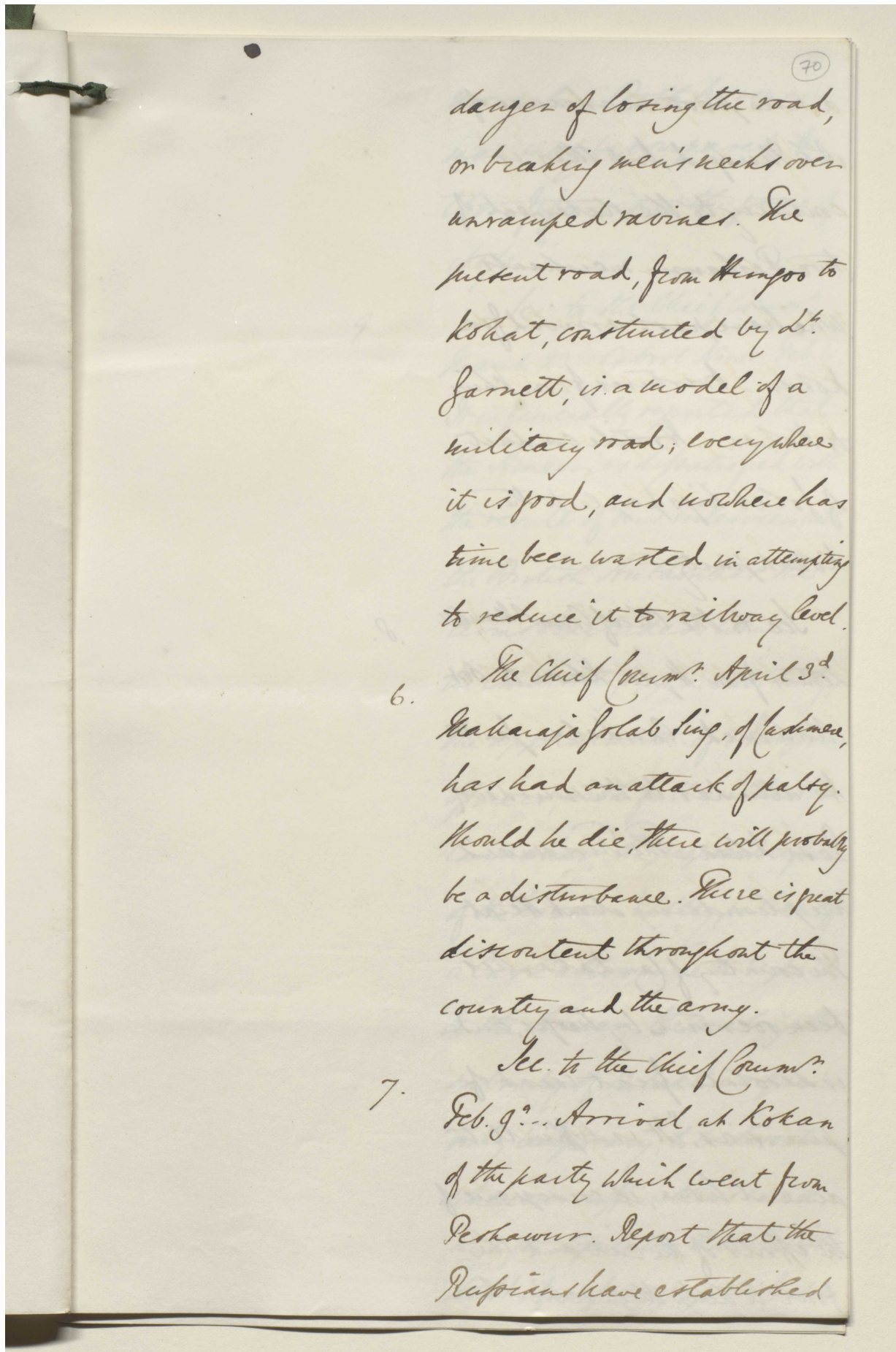
3. Sec. to the Chief Commr.
Lahore. March 2^d. Letter
from Dost Mahomed,
recommending that, on
account of the snow, Major
Lumsden's party going to
Candahar, should delay
their departure from Peshawar
for about a fortnight. Ordered
accordingly.

4. Major Lumsden has drawn
2 months' pay for the party,
as they must purchase baggage
cattle, none being procurable
on hire.

5
 Sec. to the Chief Commr.
 Lahore. March 26. - Major
 Durnford. Durnford, Mar: 29.
 Left Peshawar on the 13th account
 of the road. "It is pleasing to
 see the change which even a few
 years of our rule have effected
 in Upper Meerwahie. The people
 of Raice, who are now to be seen,
 unarmed, industriously
 ploughing their lands, and
 bringing under culture every
 available corner, or bartering
 their produce in the bazaars of
 camp, were, but in 1849, engaged
 single handed against several
 branches of the Wazeera tribe;
 defended successfully their
 villages for 40 days; and were
 only compelled to surrender at
 last from a scarcity of water,
 and have, to a more recent date,
 been noted for the tenacity with

(A)
which they carried on their
blood feuds with their
neighbours.. Sholam Jan, the
Raib of Kodar. Mahomed Ajim
Khan in Koorum, writes from
Thull that the Jogees have
agreed not to let a Seringhee
pass through their country.
He urges us to come back
quickly to Thull in order
that he may get back to his
own country, and make
arrangements for us. My
belief is that the story is a
mere fabrication to hasten
us along, as he is tired of
halting at Thull.. It would
be of the greatest advantage
to Gov^t if they would carry on
the Kungoo road as far as
Thull. It is a cheap as well

as sound policy to strengthen
our frontier by facility of
communication, and the
means of presenting our forces
rapidly in any threatened
point, for strength on our
frontier gives peace and
protection to the interior.
When I say a road, I do not
advocate the construction of
immense banks and bridges,
taking time, and perhaps,
from their cost, causing delay
in their completion, but a
marked line along which,
from its nature, the traffic,
however small it may be,
would naturally be carried;
and on which our guns, at
any time during night or day,
might proceed without the



a new post in advance of
At Musjid, but this is
contrary to the statement of
two Peshawar merchants
who have just arrived from
Kokan... overtures from Khiva
to Kokan... Hostile conduct
of Jolab king's people to the
Kokan party..

Sec. to the Chief Comm. March 11. 8.
Letters from Hyder Khan to Bost
Mahomed Candahar Jan. 22.
He alludes to the murder of
Leta Khan.. The Turcomans
are plundering about Herat..
The country of Candahar has
been overrun by troops, and
is desolate. Great want of
provisions. "It is difficult to
dine at home, in consequence of
the efforts of the cat and the
fowl to help themselves to a

71
morsel. + Both horse and
man may be compared to
those figures in the game of
chess."

9

See. to the Chief Commr.
Mauk 23.. Cabot News. Feb. 6.
It is generally reported that
the Ameer is dissatisfied with
the result of his interview with
the British Authorities. The
terms concluded were
humiliating; particularly,
the appointment of 3 European
officers, with full authority at
Candahar, the proposed cession
of the Korum Valley, in lieu of
a Cash allowance to be paid
to the Ameer, the making the
subsidy of 12 lakhs a year
only temporary, to be discontinued
when our difficulties cease, -
and the stipulation that British
troops should, if necessary, pass thro' Candahar.

Jellalabad News. Feb. 4. 10.

The Ameer reprimanded the
Khyberes for the murder of a
European. They prayed that
they might be left to make their
own terms with the British
on that subject. - Feb. 5. The
Ameer arrived at Jellalabad.

Cabool News. Jan. 28. 11.

Kisambur Ali Khan, the Persian
Envoy, had arrived at Candahar,
and required Hyder Khan to
withdraw from his alliance
with the British Govt. and restore
Candahar to its original dynasty.
The news of the murder of Seta
Khan is confirmed. - Feb. 4.
The Ameer informed his sons
that the terms concluded with
the British Govt. were all favorable
to the British and prejudicial
to Afghan interests. Feb. 17. Account
of Hyder Khan having, as was
supposed, been shot at.

April 22^d. 1857. (72)

China.

3. In Mr. Seymour's Letter to the Admiralty. March 15. seizure of the "Queen" by the Chinese crew and passengers. Hongkong continues tranquil; and the accounts from the northern ports are satisfactory; but the Imperial Commissioner is still animated by feelings of the deepest hostility, and has increased his garrison at Canton. Nothing but an adequate military force can replace our relations on a proper footing.

4. In J. Downing. March 21. Thanks for assistance. The 14th Regt. N. I. had better remain at Singapore, until they can join other troops, so as to form a body sufficient to act against Canton.

From Bombay

April 30: 4th 88. 89. 90.

Acknowledging letters of March 17th

and 26th.

April 30: 4th 91

Perim.

Brig^d Coghlan. March 11. 3
Report by L^d Playfair of his
proceedings on the mainland
for the purpose of obtaining from
the Arabs water for Perim. -
Ruinous state of Illocha. -

Praise of L^d Playfair. 4. 5.

Brig^d Coghlan. April 11: 6.
L^d Keays' explanation as to Cashes.
Difficulties at Aden with
regard to Water. - Perim is now
in that respect independent of
Aden. The contractor supplies
water in any quantity; and 2
cisterns are already finished.
Satisfactory. 7.

April 30: 4:92

Persian Expedition

3. Mr J. Putnam to Lord Clarendon.
April 5th - and 3rd - Attack on
Ahwas - and as to Conditions
of Peace...

4. Bombay Gazette publishing
the dispatches as to Ahwas.

Already published in
the London Gazette.

5. 6. Praise of Capt. Darnie,
K^t. - but it is for the Gov^t of
India to record approbation
publicly of this daring
enterprise..

April 30: 4:93

Judda.

3. Letters from H. M. Vice Consul
at Judda to H. M. Ambassador
at Constantinople Jan^y 13th 16th.
Feb. 11th and 13th complaining of
the Turkish Authority at Judda

having re-established the
Salt Monopoly, and levied
higher duties than are right
on the exportation of goods.

This correspondence should
be brought prominently to
the notice of the Secret Committee,
in order that such measures
may be adopted as shall, in
concert with H. M. Govt be
deemed necessary.

Letter from the V. Consul to
H. M. Ambassador. Sept 29. 1856

April 30: 1854

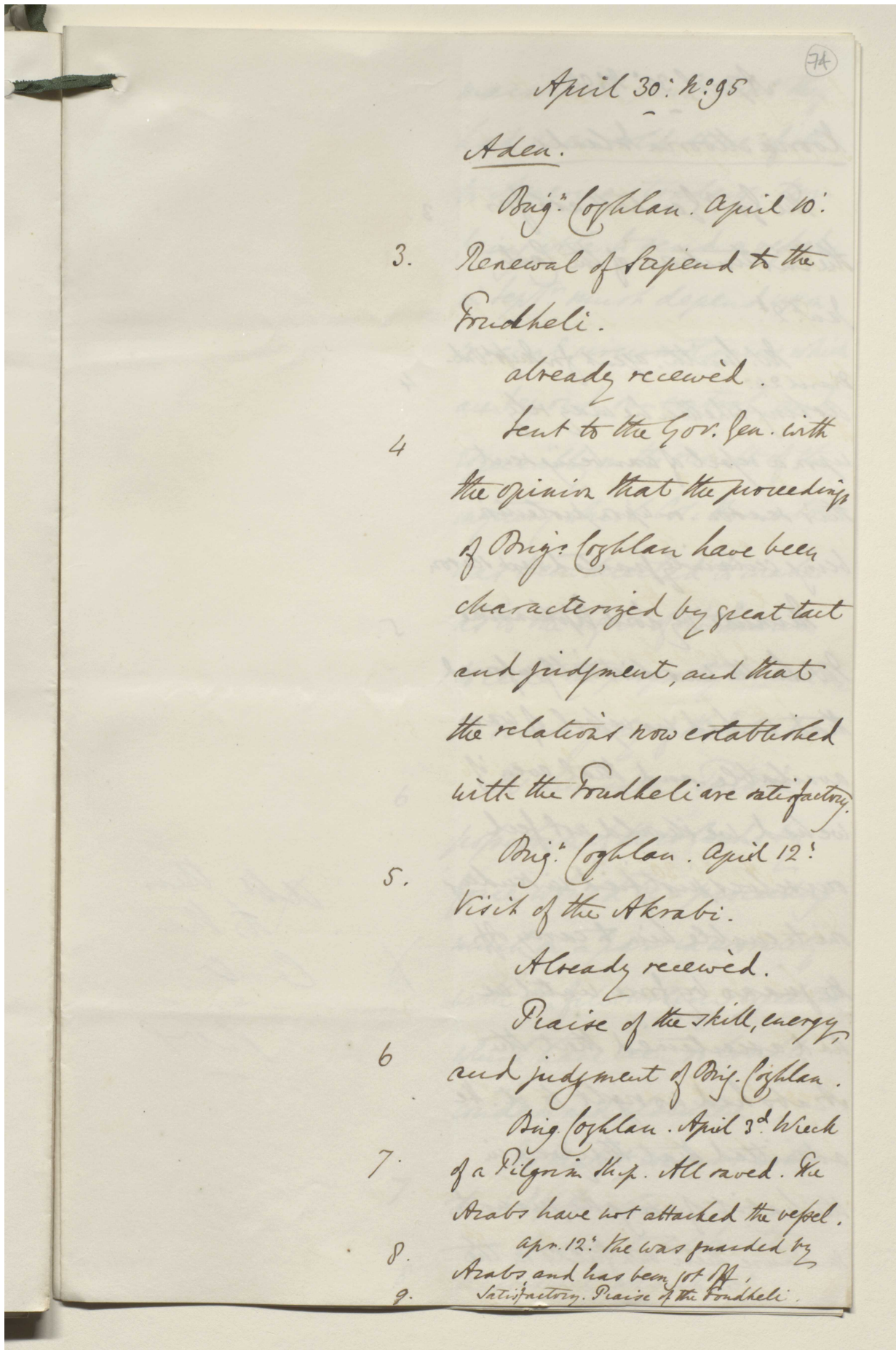
Persia.

Satisfaction of the Gov. Gen.
at the conduct of the Gujarat
Irregular Horse with regard to
proceeding to Persia.

Communicated to the Commandant.

Commander Jones. April 3^d

Proclamation at Tehran to excite the people.
and Articles in the Persian Gazette



April 30: No. 96

Looria Moorla Islands.

The Gov. Gen. will ask for 3.
the instructions of the Court.

Jan. 2^d.

Mr. Smith. agent for Sup. Bd. 4.
March 24.
Asking whether he may rely upon
upon a vessel of war being sent
this season - or upon protection
being certainly granted next season.

Minute by Lord Alphonstone 5.
Mr. Smith was distinctly informed
that we had no vessel of war
available - and that even if
we had, we should not feel
ourselves justified in sending
one to enable him to carry off
the piano, by force, until we
had ascertained that the
Arabs had no right to it. He
admitted that they were in
the habit of using the piano to
measure their own fields on the

all their
to the
C. O.

Prof

(75)

mainland, and that they
had even sold some of it
to American traders. Our
being able to send a vessel
in Sept.^r must depend upon
several circumstances, which
are beyond our control, and
especially on the result of the
inquiry which Col. Hamerton
has been directed to make
as to the right of the Maun
to cede the property as well as
the sovereignty of the Islands.

6 W. Sumner. To take
possession of the islands by
force would be a proceeding
much on a par in morality
with the filibustering expeditions
which have been so loudly
condemned elsewhere.

7 W. Malet concurs with
Lord Lyndhurst.

8 Answer to Mr. Smith,
accordingly. March 26th.

March 30: L^d Col. Hamerton 9.
desired to expedite his answer.

Mr. Smith March 27. Asking 10.
when a reply from Col. Hamerton
is expected.

He is informed April 8th 11.
that Col. H. has been desired
to expedite his answer, and
that the whole subject has been
referred to the Home Authorities.

And that when their decision 12. 13.
has been received, it will be
communicated to him.

Letter from the Court of 14.
Directors. March 11.

Extract from the London 15.
Times Newspaper March 13.

Resolution of the Gov^t. Apr. 28. 16.
The Secret Committee's attention
called to the Bombay dispatch of
Dec. 17. 1856. Mr. Ord should endeavor
to effect an amicable understanding
with the Arabs. When a title is
doubtful, inquiry should precede compulsion.

May 1st 1897. (70)

Persia.

3. Capt. Kemball to Sir J. Outram. March 14. Purchase of Passage Cattle. Name of Nawab Ikhal. ord. Dowlah.

4. W. Hyslop to Lord Stratford. March 4. As to purchase of Passage Cattle, and proceedings of the Turkish Authorities.

5. Capt. Kemball to M. Gen. Stalker. Jan. 15th and 29th As to the force of the Persians.

May 1st 1898.

Sind. Candahar. Kelat.

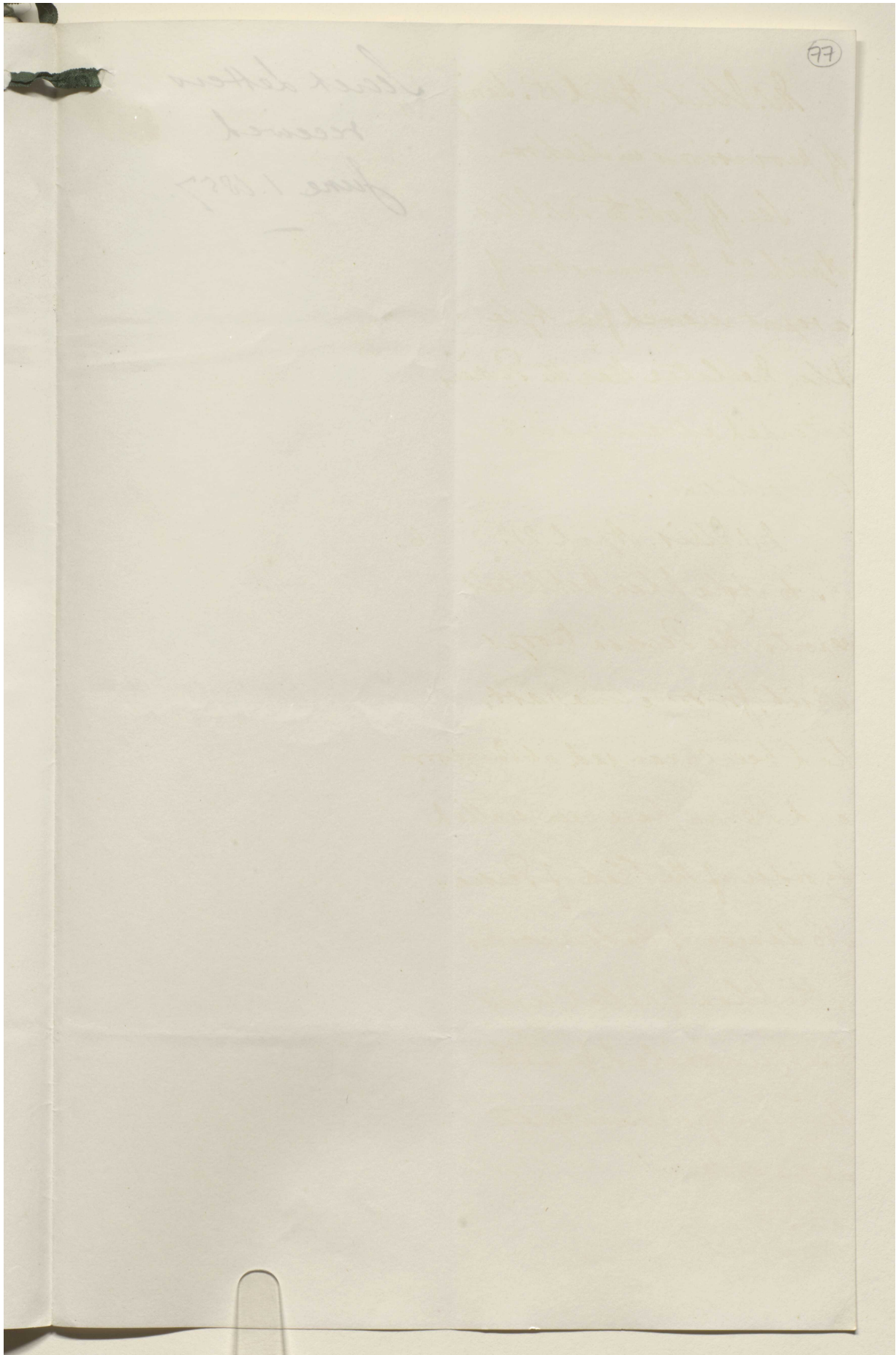
3. The Acting Commr. in Sind. W. Ellis. April 10. Plundering carried on by the Turcomans near Herat. Major Sumner was expected to reach Candahar April 3rd.

Mr. Ellis. April 15: Scarcity 4.
of provisions in Mekran.

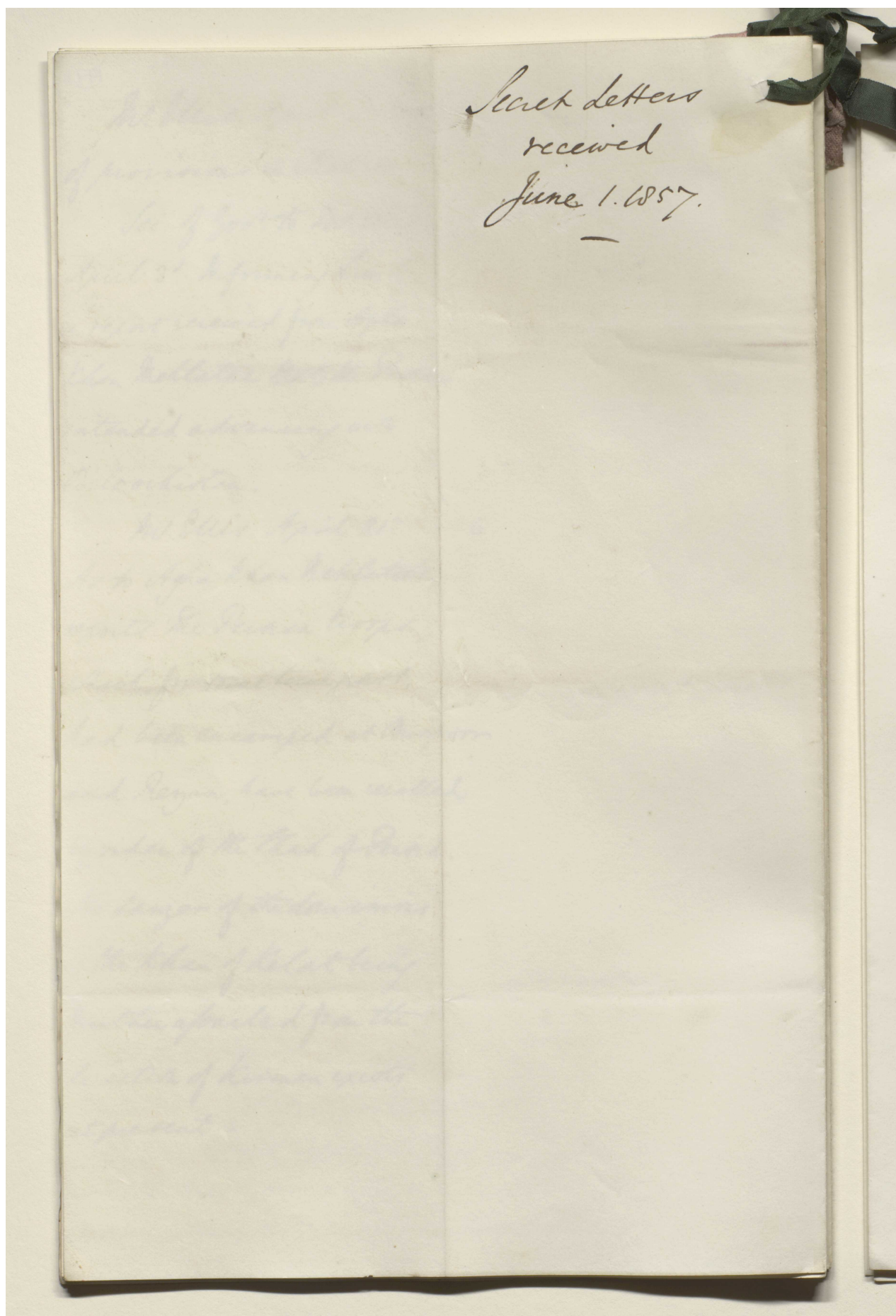
Sec. of Govt. to Mr. Ellis. 5
April 2^d. Informing him of
a report received from Agha
Khan Kehlatee that the Persians
intended advancing into
Beloochistan.

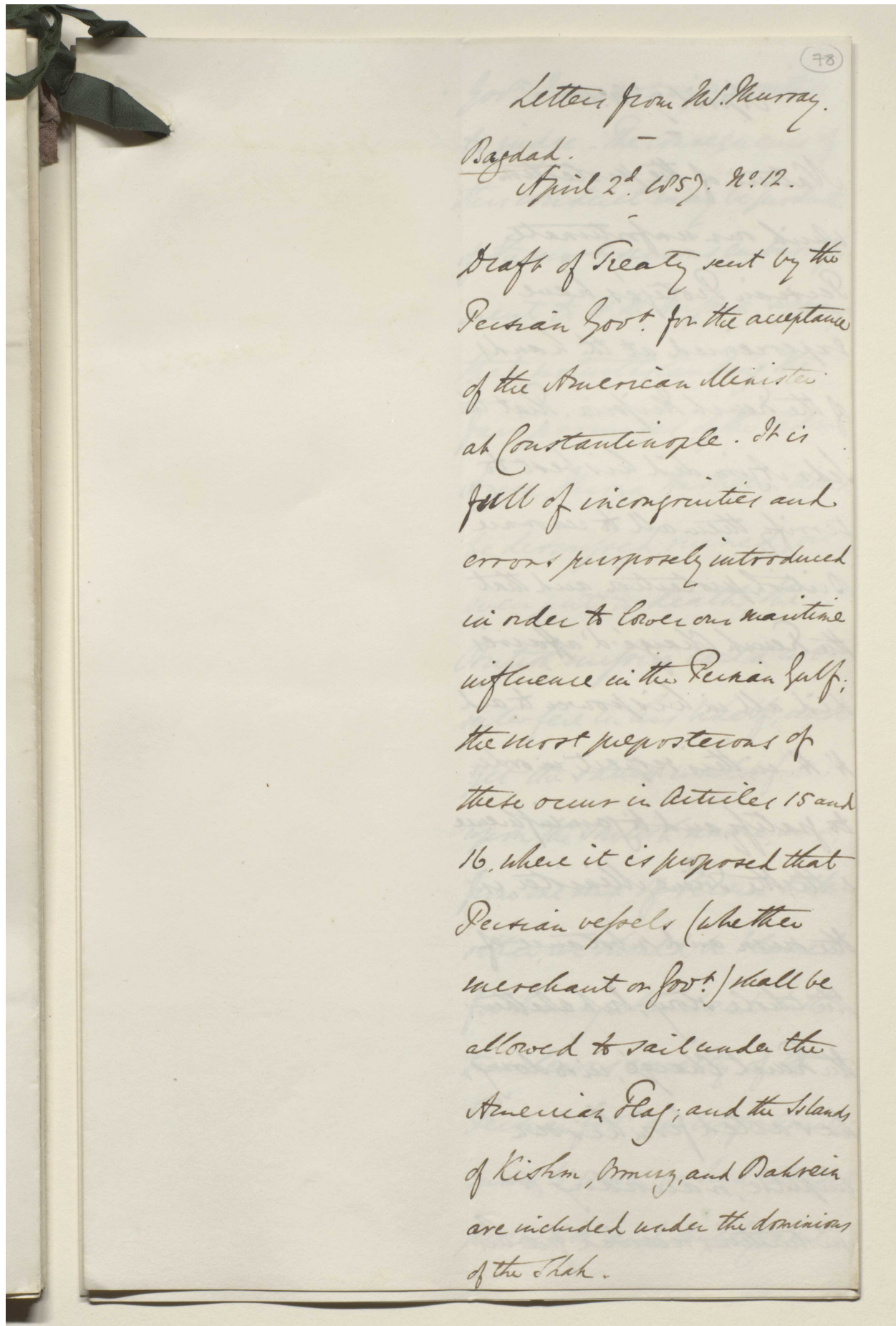
Mr. Ellis. April 21st. 6.
As to Agha Khan Kehlatee's
reports. The Persian troops
which, for some time past,
had been encamped at Durpoor
and Rezan, have been recalled
by order of the Shah of Persia.
No danger of the dominions
of the Khan of Kelat being
further assailed from the
direction of Kirman exists
at present.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 1. 1857.' [77r] (19/20)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 1. 1857.' [77v] (20/20)





April 7. 1818.

Nature of the protection
which our unfortunate
Persian Protégés have
experienced at the hands
of the French Mission. That the
Sedr Ajim did his best to
terrify them all to renounce
British protection, and that
the French Chargé d'affaires
did all in his power to aid
H. H. in this respect, in order
to gratify, and to gain influence
with, the Prime Minister, is
the sum and substance of
the whole story; but whether
the French Chargé, is doing,
has acted from his own
impulse, or according to
instructions received from his

79

Gov^t. I am not in a position
to judge. - The consequence of
this conduct may be production
of the most serious embarrass-
ment to H. M. Sirpina. Supposing
that, notwithstanding the
fair promises of the Feder-
ation, Mirza Hasheem should
be detained, injured, or
even put to death, the
British Sirpina could not
interfere in his behalf, and
yet the odium would fall
upon the British name, and,
from one end of Persia to the
other, we should be blamed
for having abandoned to the
treacherous cruelty of the
Persian Gov^t. an unfortunate
man, to whom we had extended
protection and employment.

Desa Khan, the gallant
defender of Herat, surrendered
that city to the Persians
under a guarantee for the
security of his life, family,
and property. For a time, the
conditions were respected,
as the Persian commander
wrote by depees to remove
all Desa Khan's adherents
from Herat. Meanwhile, he
was loaded with promises
and presents from Teheran.
Yet, no sooner were their plans
in Herat ripe for execution
than he was barbarously
assassinated in open day;
his family imprisoned; and
60,000 tomanas of the relics
of their fortune confiscated to
the use of the royal army.

It is because we are
dealing with a foe capable
of such acts of atrocious
cruelty that we are compelled,
by the laws of humanity,
to maintain that system
of *Misjira* Protection, which
is equally unnecessary and
inadmissible according to
the international law of
civilized Europe.

It would have been better
to have left our protégés under
the protection of the Ottoman Empire.

As I foresee the great
difficulties connected
with this subject, which
H. H. *Misjira* will have to
encounter, it is my duty
to request instructions as to

the course which I shall
have to pursue in case
those proteges, who have
"renounced" British protection,
renew the statement that
they only did so from fear of
their lives... H. M. J. might
insist that all those Persian
subjects, who enjoyed the
protection of the British flag
before it was hauled down,
are still held to enjoy it
until deprived thereof by
competent British authority,
or until they state at the
Shipra that they have
renounced it of their own
free choice.

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April 8. N. 19.

Ejection from Tabreez of the
Kaim Mehan, and appointment
of Meerza Fezloollah, the
brother of the Fedr Ajeem.
The latter is the person who
held the office in 1853, and
was removed, at the request
of H. M. Suipia, for improper
behaviour to the Consul at
Tabreez.

April 8. N. 20

Article in the Teheran
Gazette, stating that the
British have brought a quantity
of false coin to Persia,
with which they are proposing
to pay high prices for
provisions.

The Russia gov. do not

allow the Gazette to mention
the Emperor of Russia without
giving him all due honor.
It is by thus holding a tight
hand on the Persian Govt.
even in matters of secondary
importance apparently, that
the Russian Empire maintains
its high influence in Persia.
It is for H. M. Govt. to consider
whether it be advisable, on
the resumption of relations,
to pass over without any
demand of retraction or
apology, all the scurrilous
articles against the British
Govt. and Nation which have
appeared in the Official
Gazette of Persia.

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April 10. No. 22.

Great discontent in
Persia, in consequence of a
forced war contribution.
It may produce a revolution
throughout the country.

The Turcomans have been
plundering within a few
days' distance of the
capital. They had sacked
the villages around Meshed,
and carried off a large
number of Persians into
slavery.

The Shah is sending his
portrait to the Museum of
Muscat.

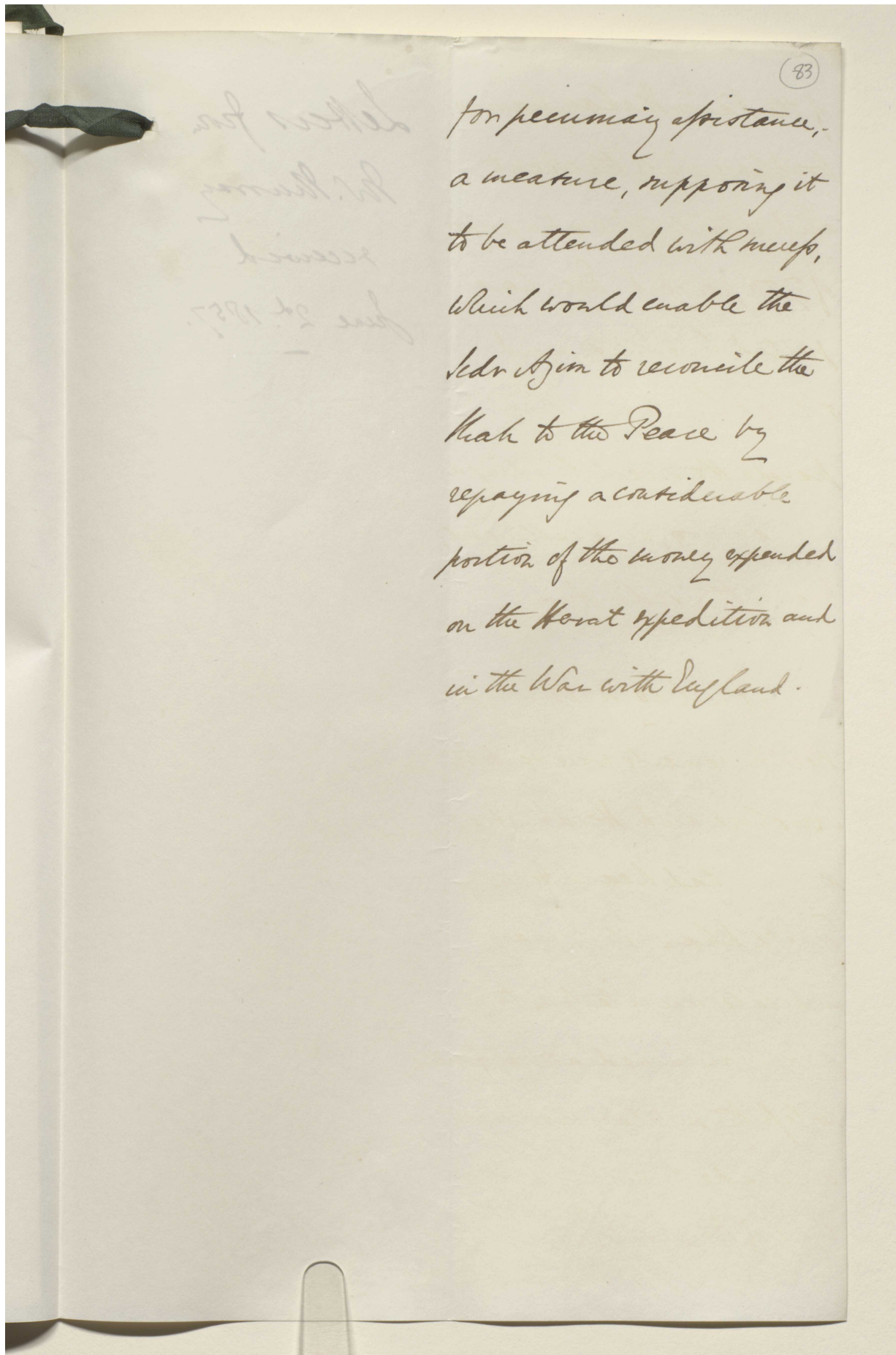
The Austrian officers are
departing, disappointed.

Tabreez is in an awful
state of excitement, in consequence

of the Kaim Mekan having
bought up all the wheat,
and retailing it at a profit
of 700 per cent. They have
putted his horse and
obliged him to fly. They
parade the streets leading a
mangy dog, and calling out,
Here is the Fedr Ajim.

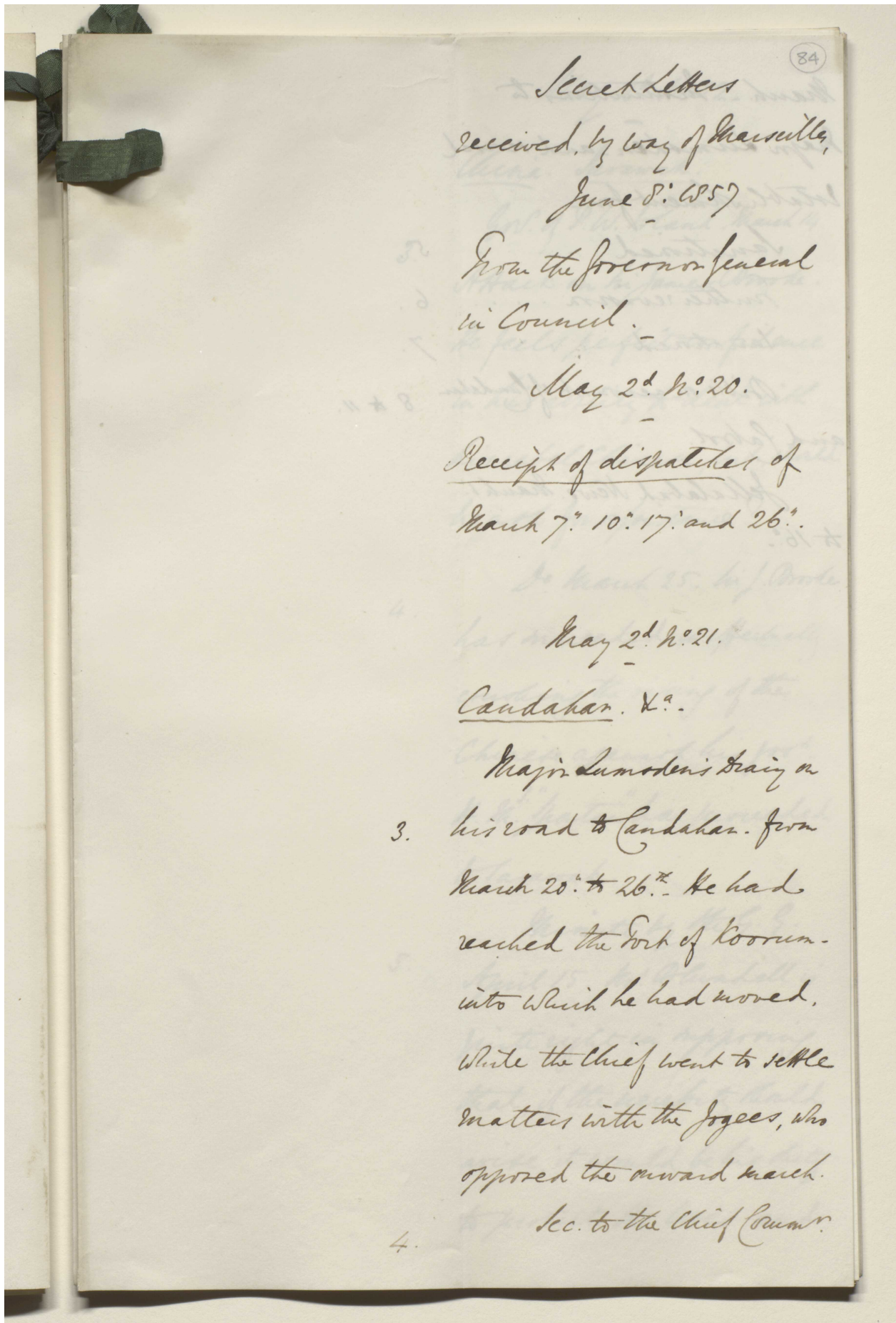
April 10. 11:23.

Reinforcements were sent to
Bushire and Herat, after
the Gov: had heard from
Ferook Khan. This may
indicate an intention to
avoid an immediate ratification,
unless the military movements
are made to justify, in the
eyes of the people, the call



'Letters from Mr. Murray.' [83v] (12/12)

Letters from
Mr. Murray
received
June 2d. 1857.



Manh. . . Instructions to
Major Sumner. and revised
Establishment for. .

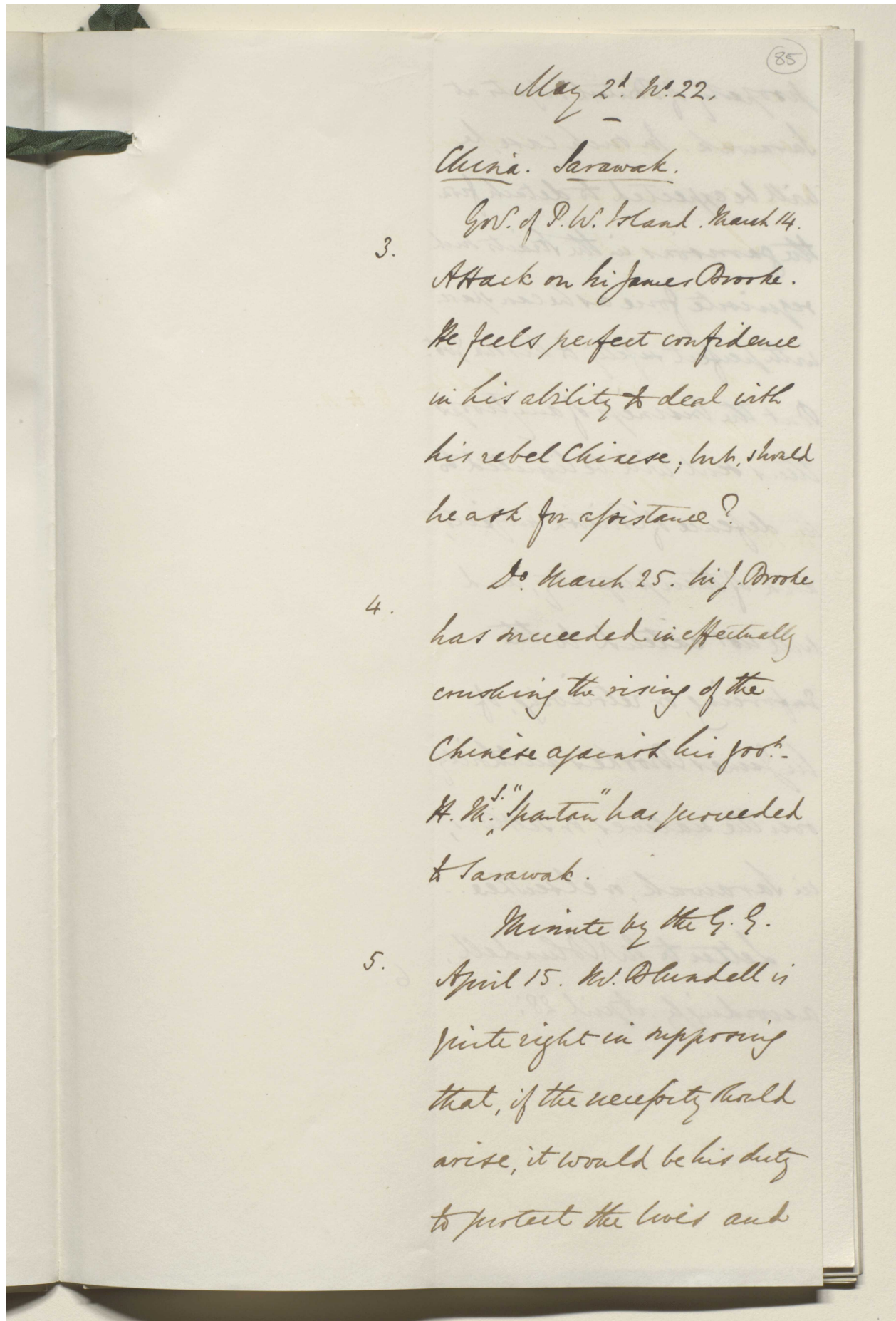
Sanctioned 5.

Further revision 6.

Sanctioned 7.

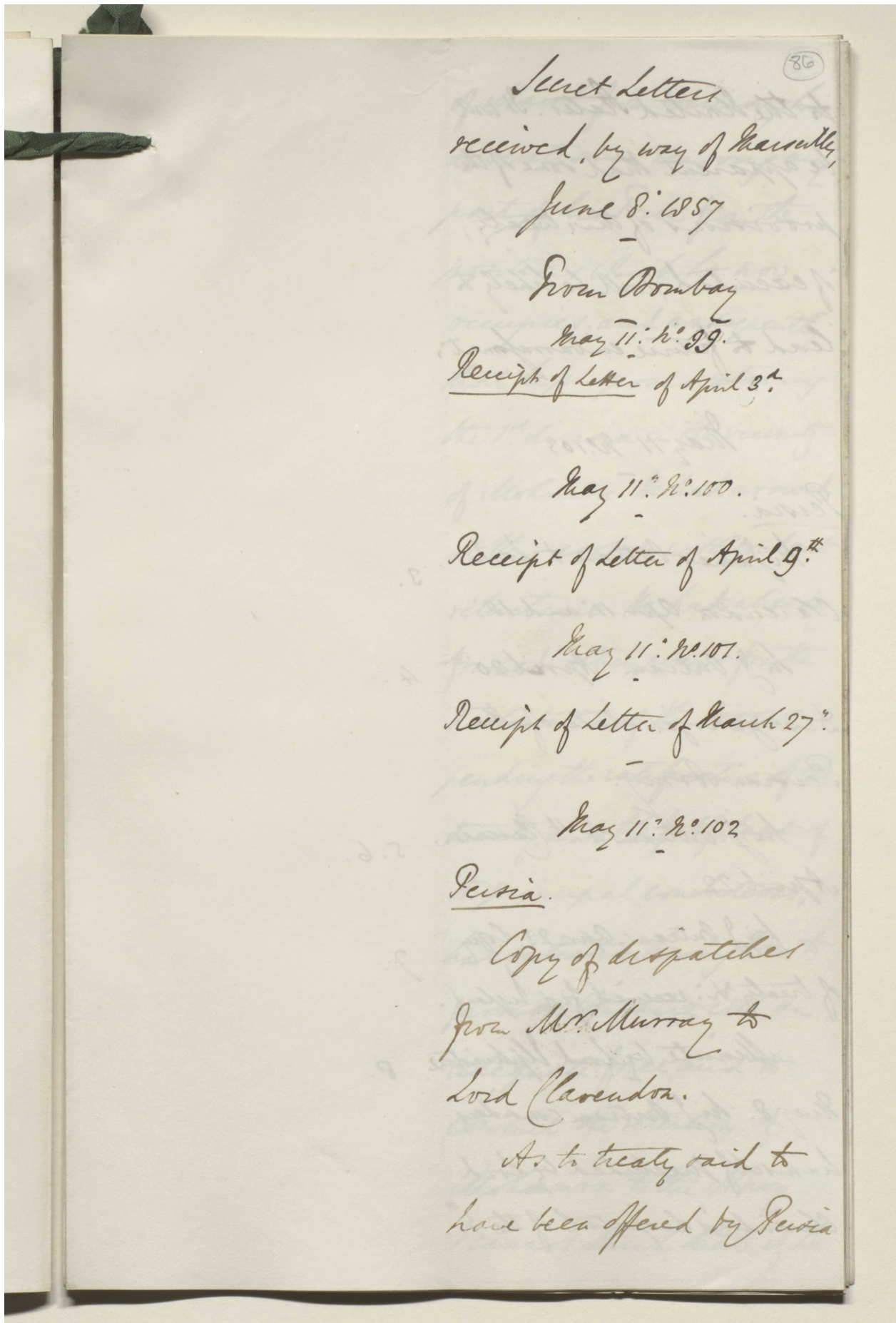
Bills on account of Lundshan 8 & 11.
and Cabot.

Jellalabad News. Manh.
16.



property of British subjects at
Sarawak. In such case, he
will be expected to detach from
the garrisons in the Straits such
requisite force as he can spare
with perfect safety to his own Govt.
But the business of any troops
there sent will be limited to
the defence of British subjects,
and of their property; and
will not extend to the
enforcing, or retrieving, of
his James Brooke's authority
over the natives, or settlers,
in Sarawak, or elsewhere...

Letter to Mr. Blundell,
accordingly. April 28: 6.



to the United States. It will
be apparent that some of the
provisions of this treaty,
if executed, will be likely to
lead to future embarrassment,

May 11. No. 103

Persia.

Mr James Outram to Lord
Clarendon. Apr. 11: and 18: 3.

Mr J. Outram. April 20: 4.
Disorganized state of the
Persian Army.

Mr J. Outram to L^d Clarendon. 5. 6.
April 22.

Mr J. Outram. Apr. 23. Copy 7.
of treaty &c: received from England.

Minute by Lord Alphonstone 8.
May 8. Mr J. Outram considers
himself prejudiced by Lord
Clarendon's despatch of the 5th.

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of March from exercising his discretion in removing any part of his force from the positions which he now occupies; and consequently that he purposes retaining the 1st division in the vicinity of Mohamra. He had arrived at this resolve with evident reluctance. He had already formed other plans for the distribution of the troops pending the ratification of the treaty, and the fulfilment of its principal conditions, his intention having been to Garrison Dushie with an adequate force, and to commit the retention of Mohamra to the Navy. I cannot think that if he

had adhered to his own
previously formed plan, he
would have contravened his
instructions. Lord Clarendon
only intended that we should
not relax our hold upon
Persia. He did not intend
to fetter his. Outram's discretion
in removing his troops from
an unhealthy locality, especially
when the object might be equally
obtained without any risk.
Sabla, where his. Outram,
proposed to place his camp,
is as much exposed as
Mokumra to the malaria
which renders the lower part
of the Karoon and Euphrates
so unhealthy in the hot weather.
We should take upon ourselves
the entire responsibility of

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of ordering back the whole
of the troops not required
for the occupation of Karrah
and Dakhir. No time is
to be lost in conveying these
instructions.

Letter to his H. Lecke.

9. inquiring when a vessel can
be ready.

Letter to the Gov^r. General.

10. May 7th - Communicating the
orders given to his J. Outram.

11. Those orders. May 7th:
Approval of his J. Outram
detaining in the Gulf such
transports as he may
consider necessary.

Notification by the

12. Governor General. April 22nd.
Capture of Mohamora.

Mr J. Outram. April 20. 13.

Intention to send back to
India the Electric Telegraph
Establishment and Apparatus.

Spivey to the Comd
104

Mr J. Outram to Lord P.S.

Clarendon. April 26th. Search
for a healthy spot. Opinion
that none better than Mochumra
itself can be found below
Muster. Measures taken for
the protection of the Soldiers.
As to sending the Europeans,
by and bye, to Karachi.

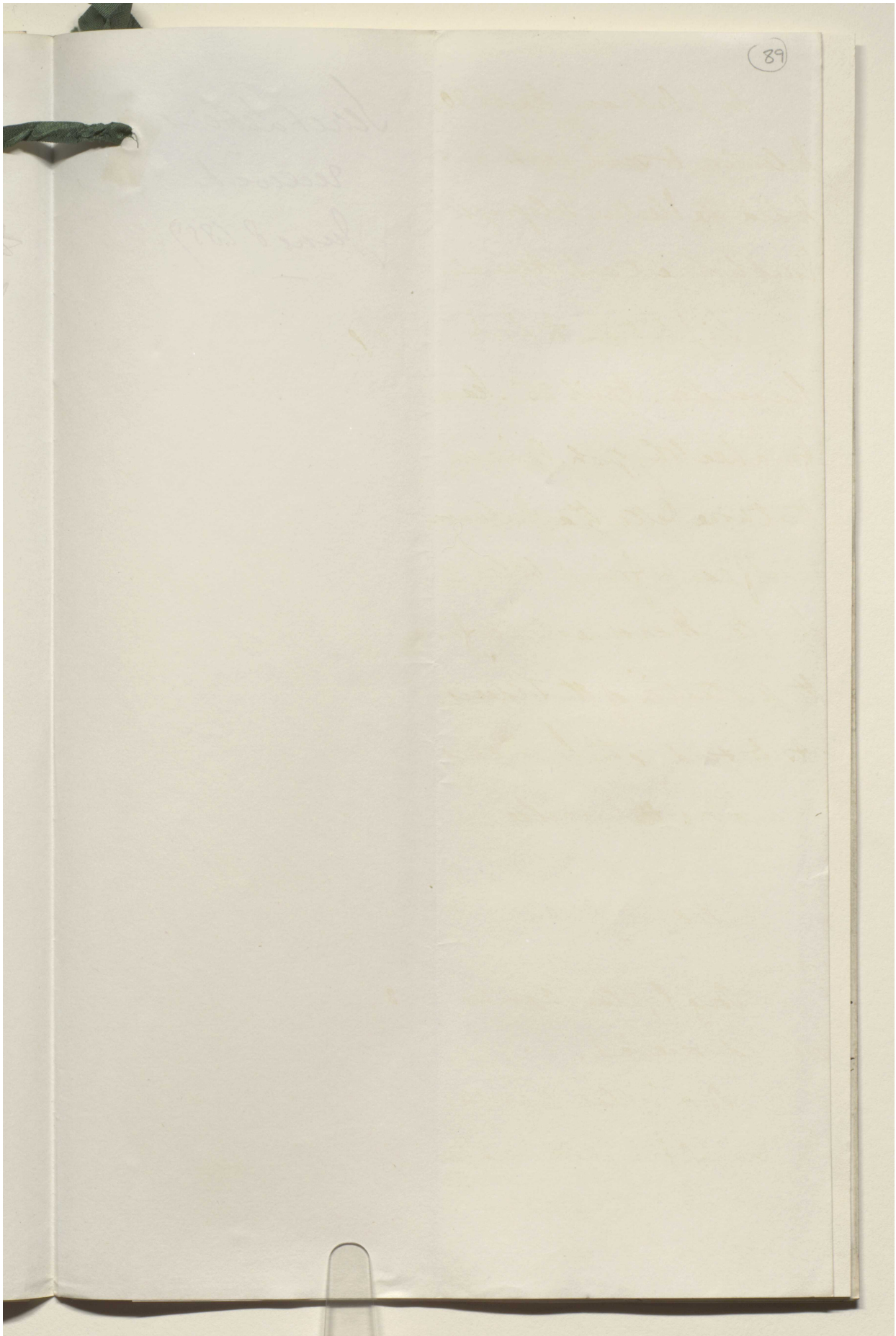
May 11th 1854

Adica.

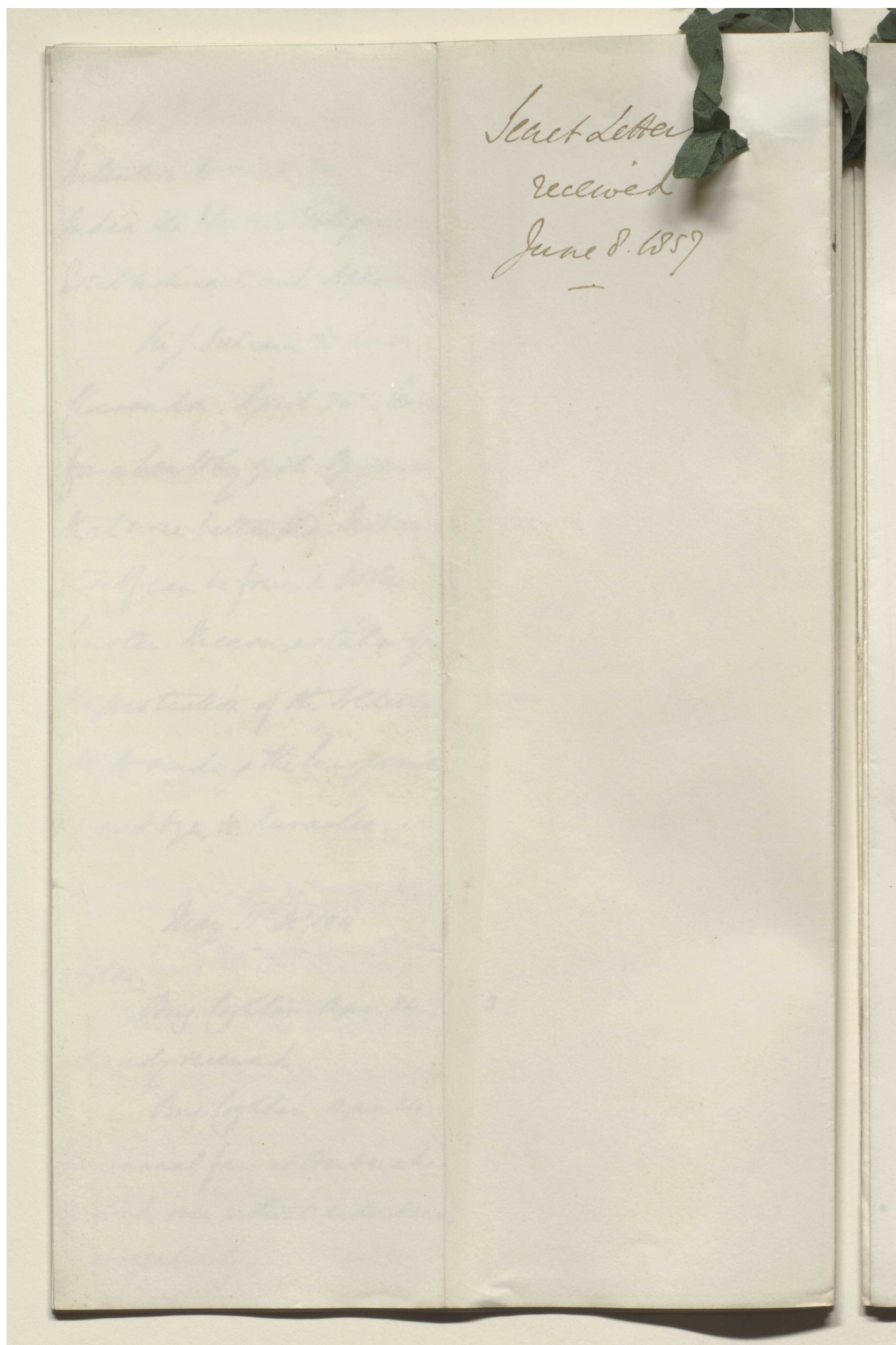
Brig. Coghlan. Apr. 24. 3.
already received.

Brig. Coghlan. Apr. 24.
The annual fair at Debera has
passed over without disturbance
or irregularity.

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 8: 1857.' [89r] (11/12)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 8: 1857.' [89v] (12/12)



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Letters from Mr. Murray
received July 10th. 1857.

Bagdad June 6th. 1846

When Sultan Ahmed Khan,
nephew of Kohandil Khan,
was sent from Teheran to be
Governor of Herat, he received
from the Shah 12,000 Tomans
to assist him. Another nephew
has also been sent back to
Afghanistan. Report that
the Persian Gov^t. intend to
delay their departure from
Herat, under the pretence of
punishing the Dooreomans:
also that they intend to retain
Lash and Jowai, two fortified
places in the Herat territory,
as belonging to Persia, and

that Ferook Khan is to discuss
the question..

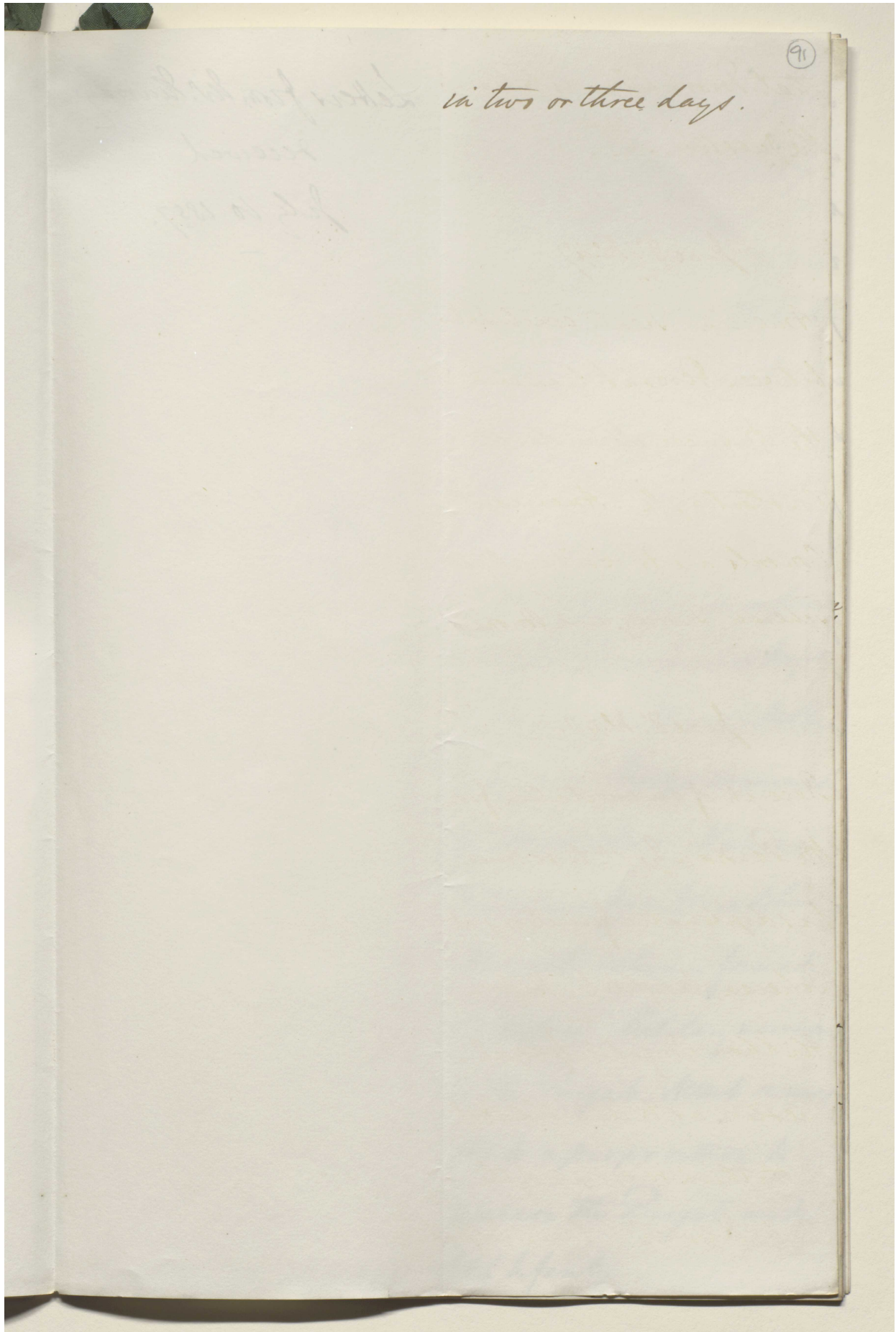
June 8th H. 1267

America: Treaty concluded
between Ferook Khan and
the American Minister at
Constantinople.. American
Consuls are to reside only at
Teheran, Tabreez, and Bushers.

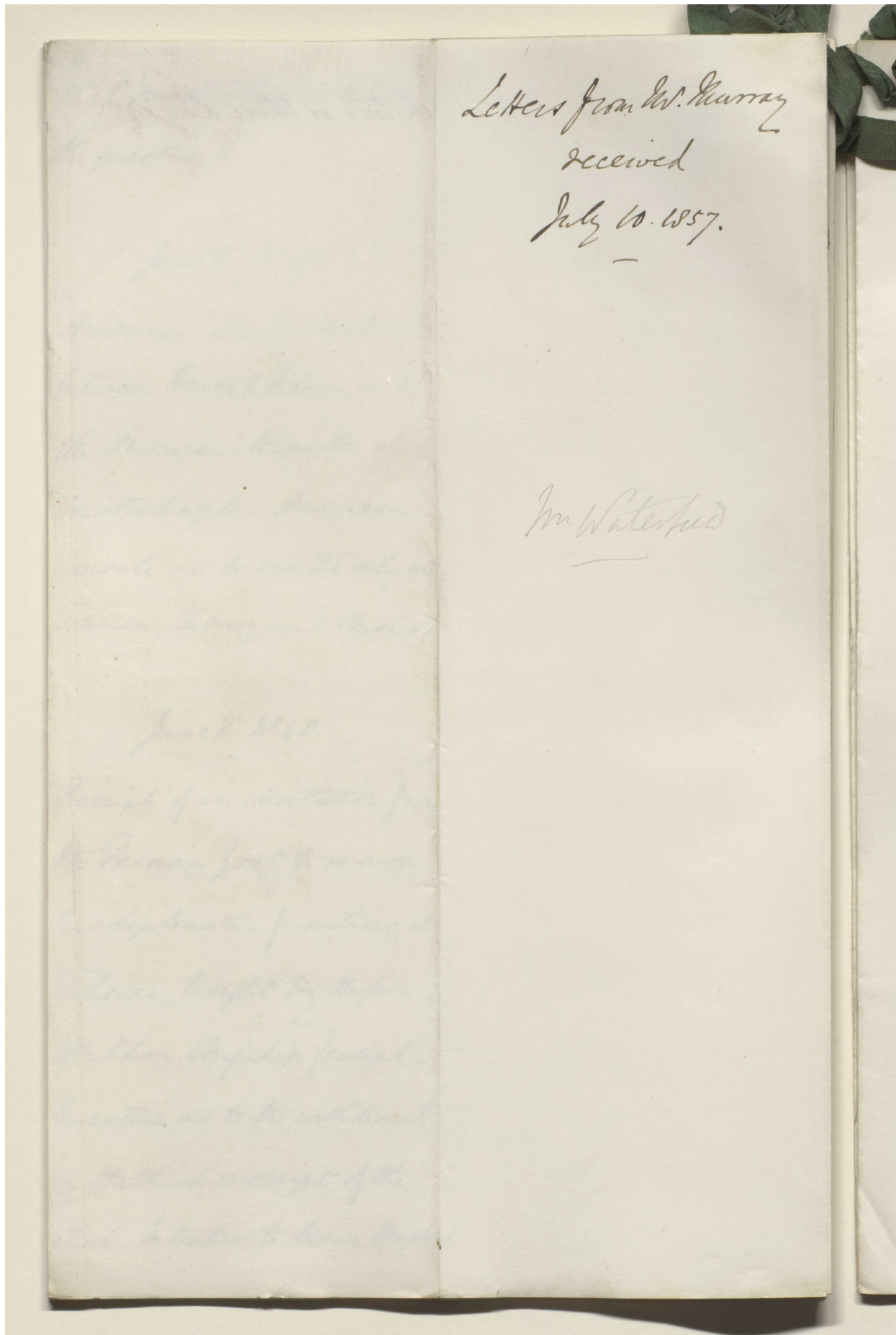
June 8th H. 1267.

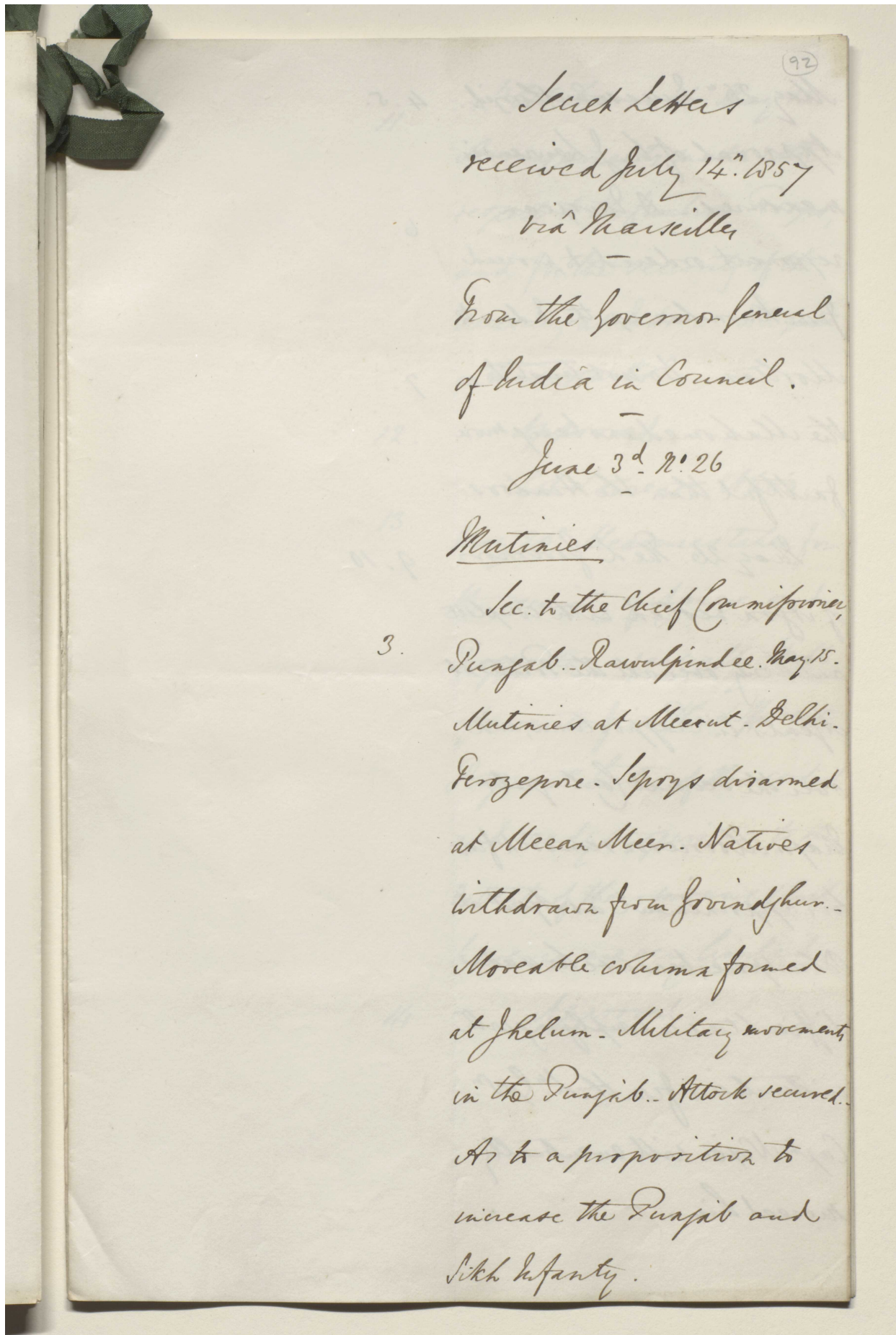
Receipt of an invitation from
the Persian Govt. to resume
his diplomatic functions at
Teheran.. brought by Hassan
Ali Khan, Brigadier General..
Question as to the withdrawal
of the third rescript of the
Shah. Intention to leave Bagdad

'Letters from Mr. Murray received July 10th. 1857.' [91r] (3/4)

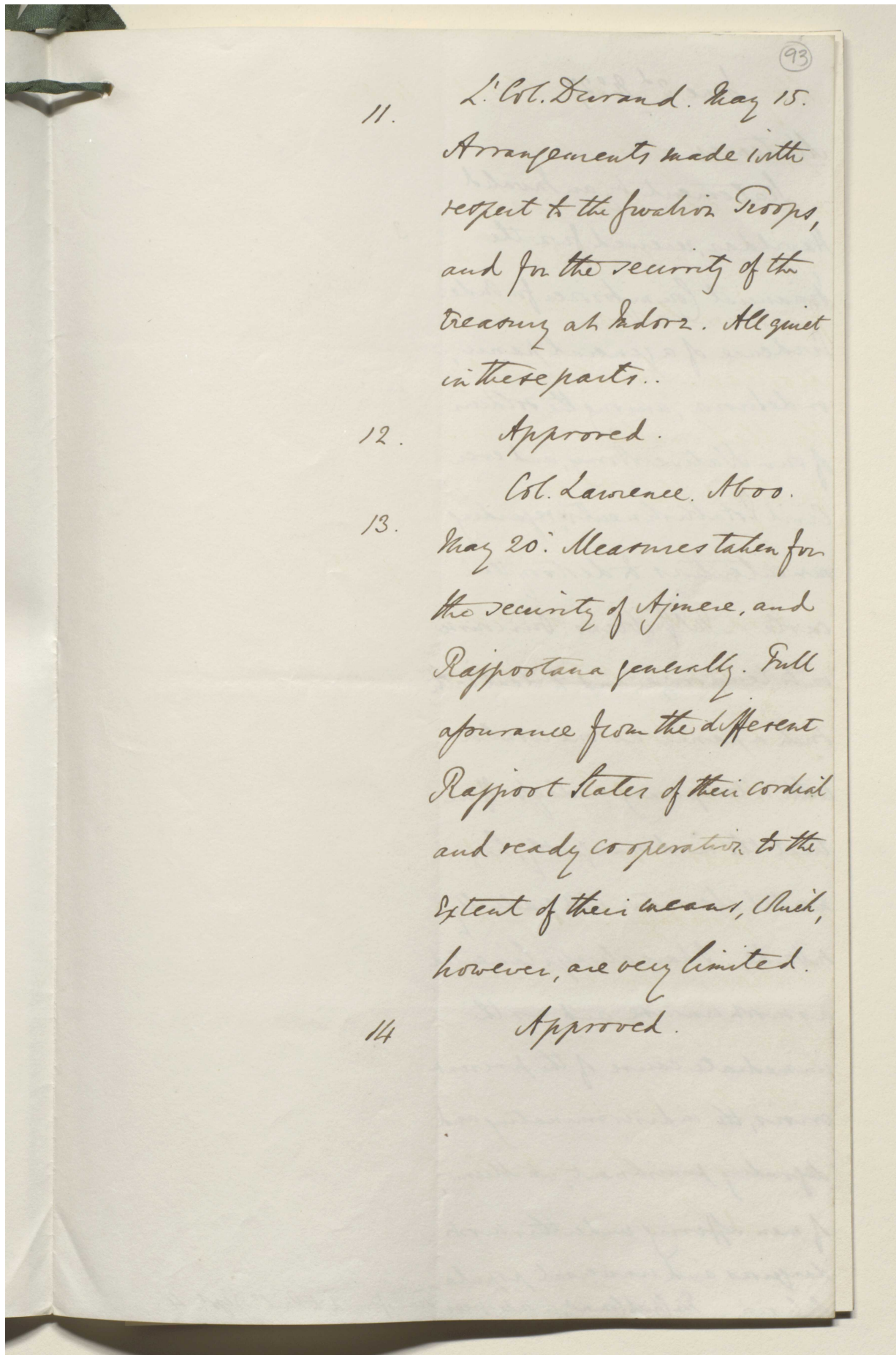


'Letters from Mr. Murray received July 10th. 1857.' [91v] (4/4)





May 26.th Increase authorized. 4. 5.
Approval of Sir J. Lawrence's
measures. - A European
regiment ordered to proceed 6.
from Kurnah to up the Indus to
Morttan. - Do not trust to 7.
the Mahomedans being more
faithful than the Hindoos.
May 26.th The L.^d Governor 9. 10.
of Agra vested with complete
authority over all the Political
Agents in Rajpootana, and
over the several Contingents.
Major Morrison removed from
his appointment as Agent at
Shurtpon, because he made
difficulties in complying with
instructions from the L.^d Gov.
Capt. Nixon will eventually
succeed him.



June 3^d 1857

Mutinies

Statement by an Invalied
Havildar, received from the 3.
Financial Commissioner for India.
Evidence of a general panic,
or delirium, among the soldiers
of our Native Army, and even
Civil Establishments, regarding
our intentions to destroy their
caste. - Mr. Purbiss: Our course
is to temporize, and to deal with
such a panic as one would
with a temporary madness. If we
treat the mad man gently, his
mental aberration will gradually
subside. I have always lamented
as most unwise, and as the
immediate cause of the present
crisis, the indiscriminating and
degrading punishment, at Meerut,
of men suffering under this most
dangerous and universal popular
delirium. The Chief Commr. in India agrees. Transferred to Mil. Secy. 4.

June 5th 1857. (94)

Mutiny

3. From the Chief Commissioner.
Rawalpindie. May 17. We
shall probably have to disarm
the greater part of the Native
Army. Increase proposed to
Punjab Police and Infantry -
about 5,000.

4. Authorized.

5. June. All is safe as yet
in the Punjab. but the aspect
is most threatening. The whole
Native Army are ready to
break out, and, unless a blow
be soon struck, the irregulars
as a body will follow their
example. Send for our troops
from Persia. Intercept the
Force now on its way to China.
Every European soldier will be
required to save the country

if the whole of the Native
Troops turn against us.
Every precaution is being taken
to hold our own independence
of the Natives.

June 3rd.
Your suggestions have been 5 A.
adopted long ago. The men
are moved up the country at
the rate of more than 100 a day.
But I can give you as opportunity
with Europeans in the Punjab.
You are better off than any
other part of India, and you
must do your best with what
you have. The European reg^t
sent up the ladies with, it is
hoped, secure Mooltan.
You have unlimited authority
to raise irregulars. Hitherto
they have not wavered in Bengal.
Sir P. Grant is ordered to Calcutta.

6. Sir H. Lawrence. Lucknow ⁽⁹⁵⁾
May 16th. All well. Give me
plenary military power in
Bude. I will not use it
unwillingly. I am sending
2 troops of Cav. to Allahabad.
Send a Comp. of Eur. into the
Fort there. It will be good to
raise regiments of Irregular
Horse.

7. May 16. You have full
powers. You will be supported.
Impossible to send Eur. to
Allahabad. Singapore
must not be weakened of
a single man. If Irregulars
can be trusted, raise them.

8. May 19. Bude. All well
in City. Cantonments. and County.

May 20. All well. Position
not very strong. In case of necessity,
no fears are entertained

May 21. Military command 10.
approved by Sir H. Lawrence.
All quiet. but reports of
intended attacks. 50 lvs.
sent in dark carriages, and
2 squad. Irreg. Cav. to Cawnpore.
They will arrive tonight.

May 23^d. Precautionary 11.
measures completed.

May 29. great uneasiness
at Lucknow. Disturbances 12.
threatened outside. Tranquillity
cannot be much longer maintained,
unless Delhi be captured.
A tehsildar killed in
settling a quarrel.

June 2. Hardinge's Cav. increased 13.
Notice to Mr. Christian that the
first flight was towards Secapore,
on which Col. Birch, of the 4th. Indian
moved out to meet them, but they
have turned to the faces without
relaying. Disturbances quiet, except

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at Muldeabad, 20 miles
n.w. of Lucknow. but it is
expected that they will be
quiet when they hear that
8 men have been hanged,
and that more are about to
suffer.

June 6. 1857

Mutiny. China Force.

Letter to Lord Elgin. May 19.

3. Urgent need in which
India now stands of
assistance by our troops.
Lord Elgin invited to consider
whether the mil. force at his
disposal should not first
be employed in restoring
safety to our Bengal possessions.
In the valley of the Ganges

between Calcutta and Agra,
for a length of 750 miles,
there are barely 1,000 Eur. soldiers.
Every day during which Delhi
remains in the hands of the
rebels is an encouragement to
a rising elsewhere. This state
of things is full of danger. The
Native Reg. in some of the
most important stations are
disaffected. I have drawn
from Madras the only Eur.
Reg. which that Pres. can
safely spare. The withdrawal
of 2 more Reg. from Pegu. which
will take place the moment
that carriage can be procured.
will exhaust that province.
The Eur. force from the Persian
Gulf cannot be at Calcutta
for some weeks. The need

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is very great and very
urgent. If you should be
unwilling to let the whole
force come, I should be
thankful for three, or even two,
regiments. Ready to take
the whole responsibility.
Major Dazeley is the bearer
of the dispatch.

3. Is the Gov. of Penang.
at Singapore. May 22. Orders
to set a watch for the troops,
and stop them in the Straits
of Sunda.

June 6. Secretary's letter.

Mutiny

3. Rec. to the Chief Comr. Naval
Pindar. May 17. Meerut and
Delhi Rebels. The Gorkha
regt. at Jutroo has mutinied,
and refused to fire up charge

of the treasury at Kupowlee,
but they have offered no
violence... At Lahore all is
yet safe. Some of the fugitives
have been taken at Kupoor.
At Jullundur there has been
no outbreak. but fires have
occurred. and the 61st is said
to be disaffected. The Chief Comm^r
has been urged to raise bodies
of the old Khalsa soldiers,
but he believes that the
measure would be a dangerous
one, in the Cis-Sutlej States
especially, where they formed
the most turbulent portion
of the Sikh army, and were
never well disposed towards us.
But the Guides and the 6th Sikh
Infantry will be pushed on to
Lahore, in order to join the
Comm^r in chief. The Chief Comm^r

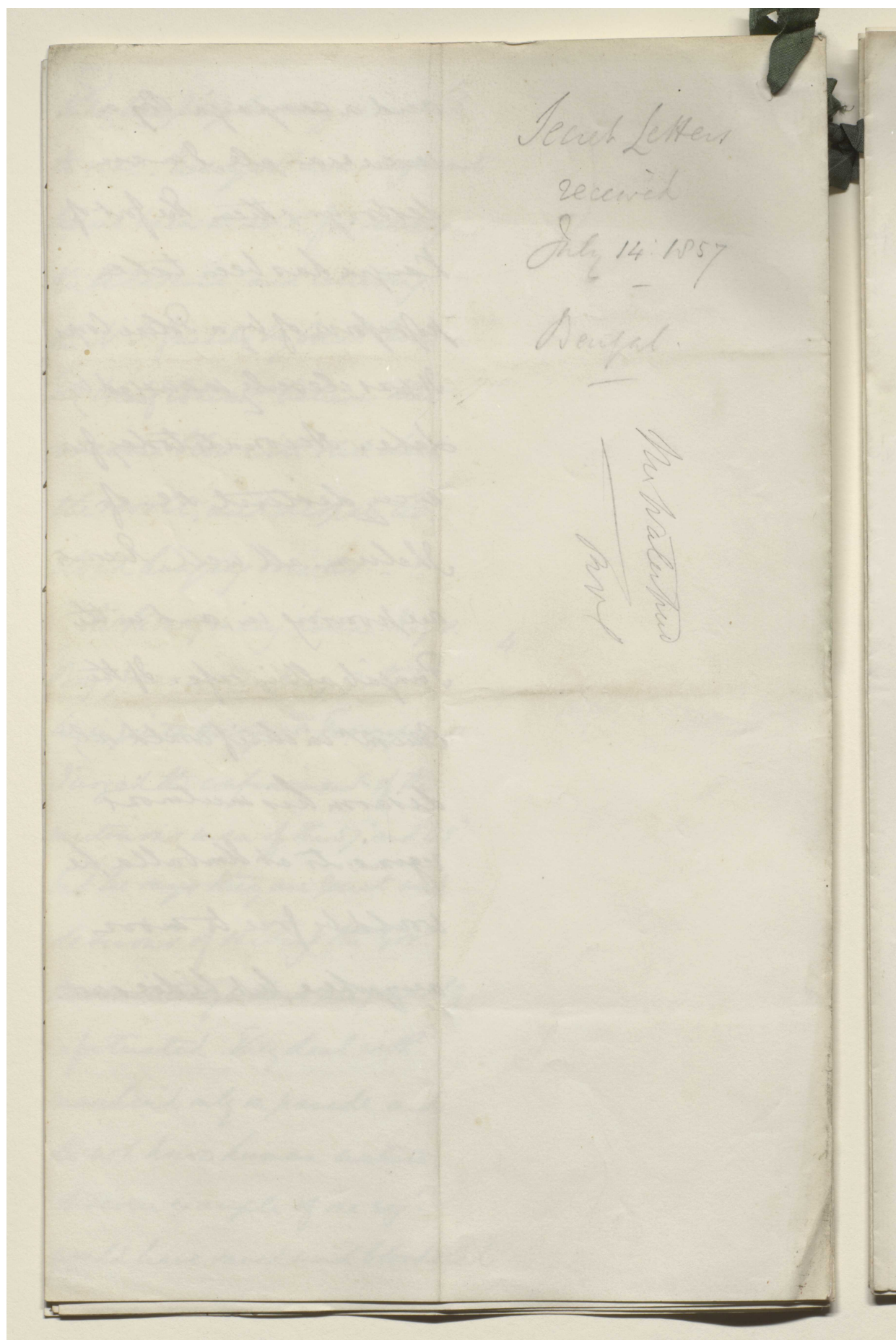
(98)
has authorized the enlistment
of 1000 Mooltanee Horse in
the Serajat. men whose loyalty
has been proved. He has also
ordered the raising of 4 Comp.
of 80 men each, to be added
to every one of the 18 regiments
of Punjab and Sikh Irregulars
and Military Police. The
Chief Commr. is disposed to
believe that the country is
still quiet. So long as this is
the case, the danger is not
so imminent; and on this
account he has recommended
that the concentration be
deferred as long as possible,
for, by concentrating our troops,
we leave the country in the
hands of the mutineers, and

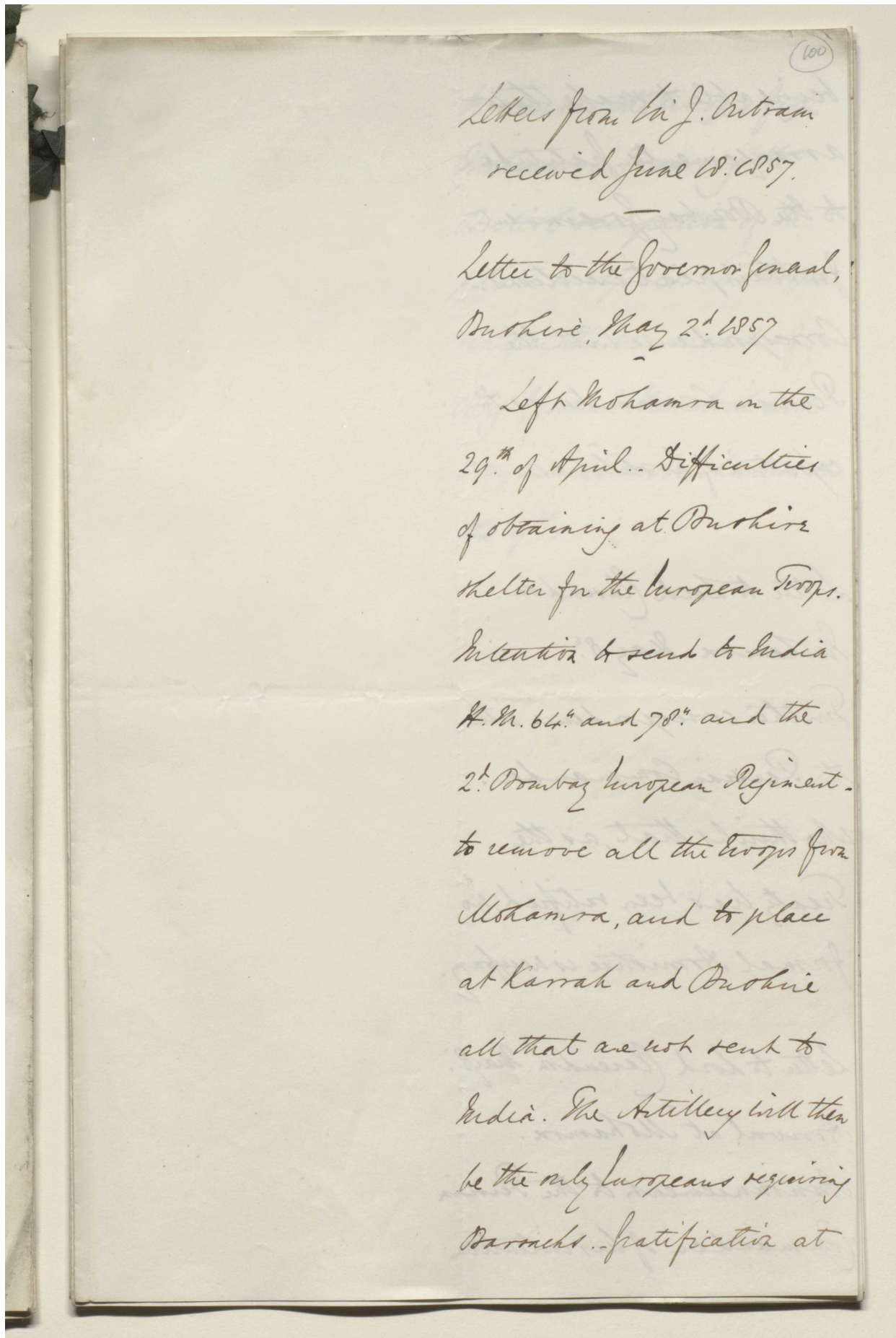
then the people may be induced
to rise. Every where arrangements
have been made for securing
the treasure, and relieving
the N. I. funds by local levies.
The Chief Comm^r believes that
a severe blow will still check
the revolt, and dispel the
cloud hanging over us. -

W. Montgomery. Lahore. May 10. 4.
Brig: Jones writes, May 17. that
he is quite easy at Ferropore.
I urged the confinement of the
seditious men of the 57. and 45.
but he says they are desert and
detest of serving the Gov^r.
Our military rulers are generally
infatuated. They deal with
manhood only on parade, and
do not know human nature.
A severe example of one reg^t.
would have saved much bloodshed

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and a campaign. By a
severe example, I mean
destroying them. The fort of
Lanka has been taken
possession of by a Police Corps.
It was cleverly managed by
Lake. Accounts today from
every district s.e. of
Jhelum. all well. Recruits
are pouring in; and in the
Punjab all is safe. If the
Comm: in chief would only
disarm his mutinous
regiments at Umballa, he
would be free to move
anywhere, but he does not.

'Secret Letters received July 14. 1857 via Marseilles' [99v] (16/16)





being able to make these
arrangements.. gratitude
to the Bombay Government
for their great exertions..
Correspondence with the
Persian Commanda as to
ceparation of hostilities..

Letter to Lord Clarendon.

Mohamra. May 8th

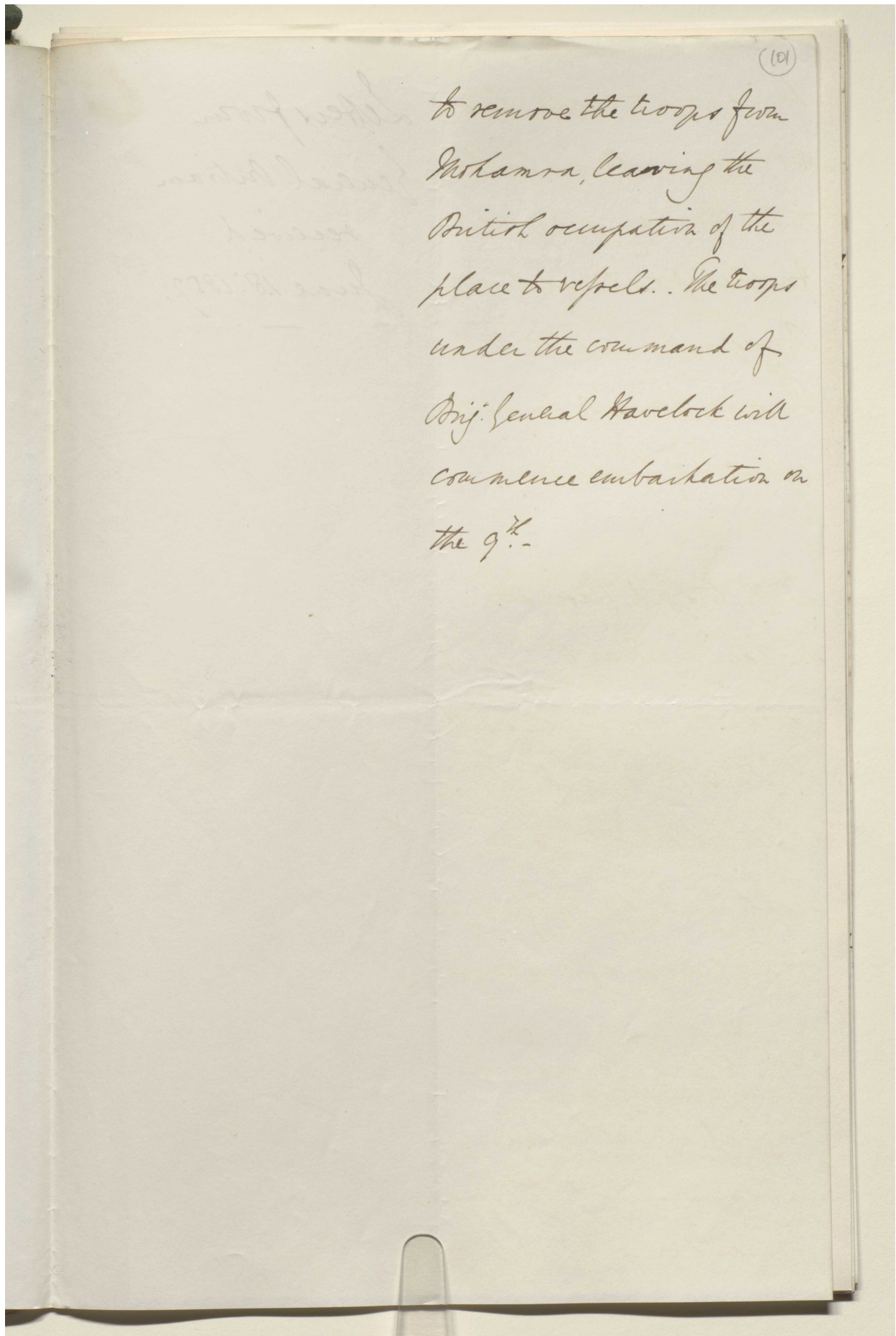
Further correspondence with
the Persian Commander.

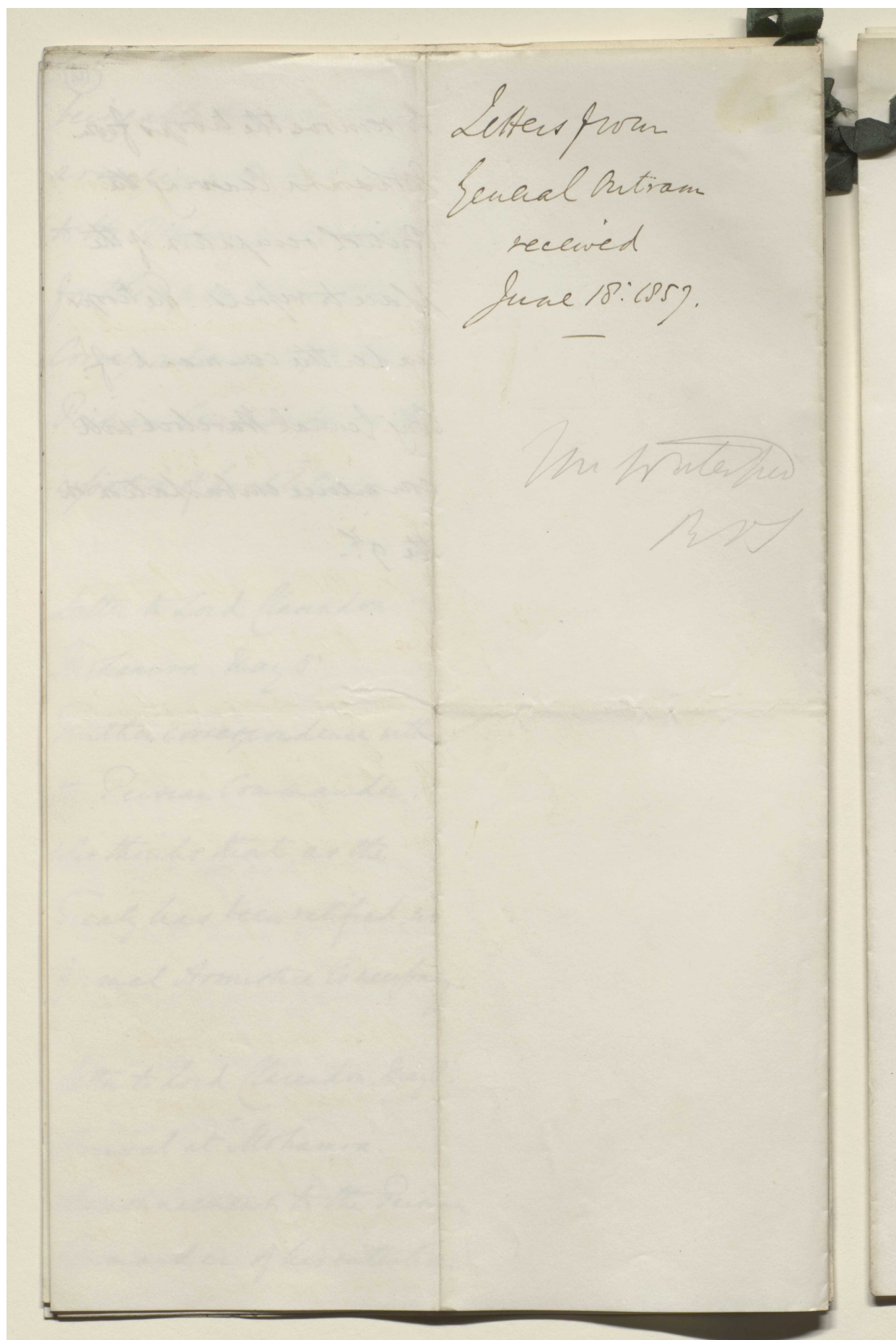
who thinks that, as the
Treaty has been ratified, no
formal Armistice is necessary.

Letter to Lord Clarendon. May 8th.

Arrival at Mohamra.

Announcement to the Persian
Commander of his intention





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Secret Letters
received, by way of Marseilles,
June 29. 1857

From the Governor General of
India in Council.

May 16. No. 23.

China.

3. Mr. Blundell. Singapore.
March 25. 1857. Calling
attention to the necessity
of checking the present
unmoderate trade in
munitions of War, with
China.

4. When War is proclaimed,
all vessels, Chinese or
other, carrying contraband
munitions of War to Chinese
Ports may be seized.

Papers communicated
to the Naval Commander in
chief. 5.

Mr. Plundell. March 7. 6.
Arrival of the 14th Madras
N. I. They have been detained
in the Straits, waiting further
intelligence from Hong Kong. In
the meantime the Garrison at
Penang has been restored
to its usual strength. - Arrival
of the Zenobia, with 4 Companies
of the 12th N. I. They will
proceed on the 10th.

Mr. Plundell. March 31. 7.
They did not proceed to
Hong Kong till the 13th as the
Zenobia was detained, in
case she was required to
assist H. M. S. Inflexible. Which
had proceeded. - No further

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reinforcement being required
for Hongkong, it is suggested
that the remainder of the
12th should not leave India.

8. Sir M. Seymour to the
Admiralty. March 30. No
change in the aspect of affairs.

May 16th 1854
Murder of L^{td} Hand near
the Khyber Pass.

3. Sec. to the Chief Commr.
Lahore. Feb. 2nd. Statement
by Brig^{ad} Chamberlain of the
circumstances of the case.
It has long been a standing
order that officers should
not ride about in the
vicinity of the Hills: and a
special order was issued,

prohibiting Officers from
visiting the Afghan camp.
It is essentially necessary that
the Officers, who have acted
in direct disobedience of
these orders, should be punished.
It seems quite wonderful
how any of the four Officers
who formed the party escaped.
It is not merely that we have
to deplore the loss of a fine
young Officer by an untimely
death, but the whole border
is convulsed. It is impossible
that we can pass over such an
outrage. The whole of the tribe,
the Kokikheil Afreedees, to
whom the affairs belong,
must be held responsible; and
thus Govt. is forced into a war
in which it is difficult to inflict
the necessary chastisement on the offenders.

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The names of the

4. Officers who accompanied
L^t. Hands, requested.

They were ap^t: Surgeon

5. Annesley, and L^t. Thomson
and Campbell, of the 51st. N. I.

6. The Commander in chief
to order an investigation.

7. The Officers were reprimanded, and L^t. Thomson
was deprived of the command
of the fort of Michnee.

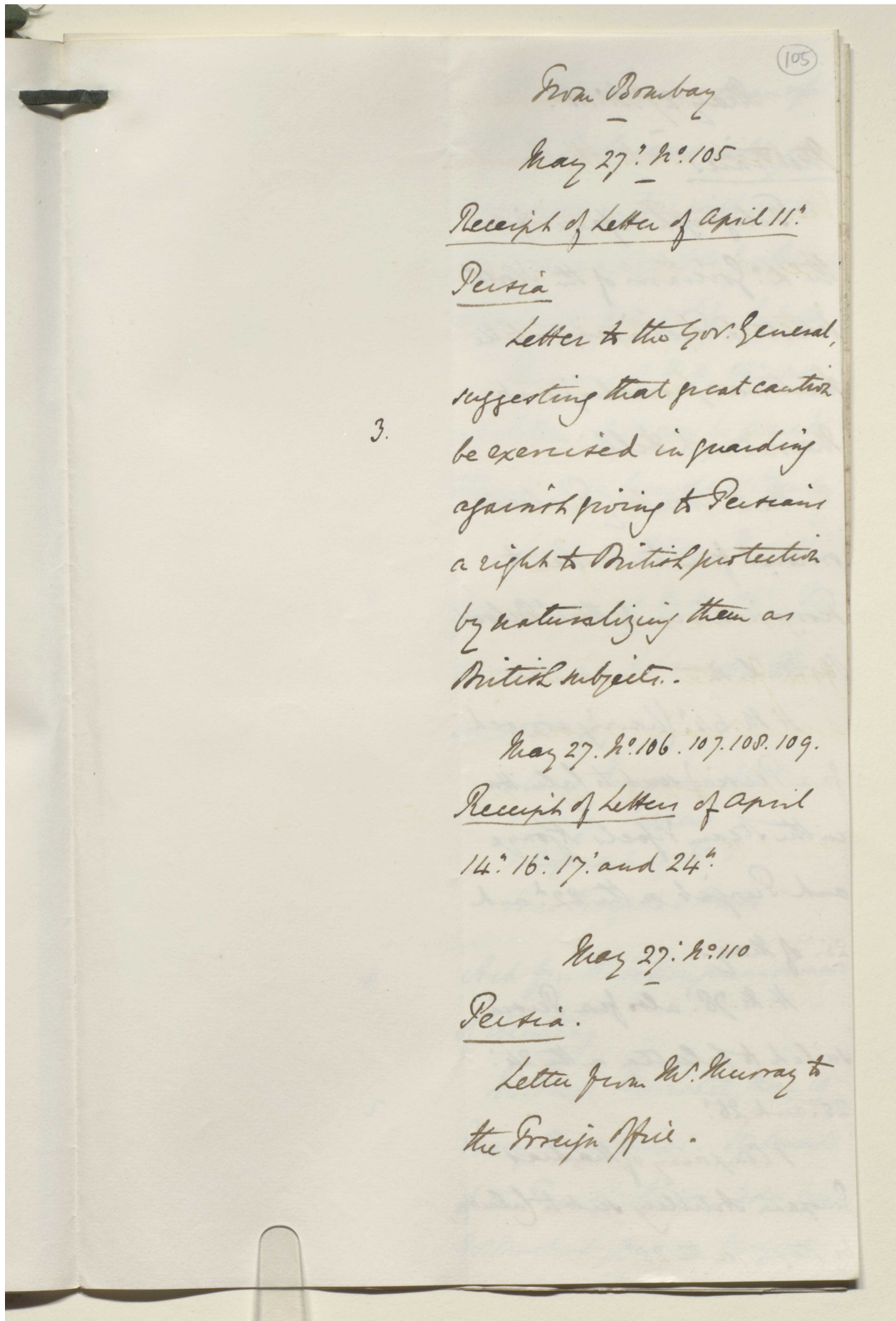
May 16: A^m: 25

Treaty with Persia communicated
to Cabool.

3. Minute by the Gov. Gen. Apr. 21.
The Amas of Cabool. suggesting
that a letter should be written
to him

stating the substance of 4.
the treaty as to Afghanistan.
These and other provisions
show that the honor and
interests of Afghanistan
have not been reflected by
the British Plenipotentiary.
Invitation to the Ameer to
act in the spirit of the
armistice, and to abstain
from further measures of
hostility against Persia.

Sent to Sir John Lawrence, 5.
April 23.



May 27: H: 111.

Mutinies

Telegraph newspapers from
the L^d Governor of the North
Western Provinces, as to the
mutinies proceedings at
Meerut and Delhi...

The 1st Bombay Fusiliers
ordered from Kurnehee to
Georgepore - and the 1st Beloonh
Battalion.

H. M. 64: (having arrived
from Persia) sent to Calcutta,
in the Steam Vessels *Alfonse*
and *Punjab* on the 22^d and
25th of May.

H. M. 78: also from Persia,
sailed to Calcutta on the 24th
25th and 26th.

1 Company of Madras
European Artillery sent to Calcutta,
by steam, on the 25th.

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The *Semiramis*, steamship,
with the *Caduceus*, sailing
transport in tow, will start
as soon as possible for Colombo,
to embark H.M. 57.th for Calcutta.

The wing of H.M. 86.th - now
at Aden. if it can be moved
thence. to be brought to Bombay.

Letter to Aden. May 25.th

3. for the wing of H.M. 86.th - The
garrison at Aden will then
consist of

2 Comp. European Art.
1 Comp. Sappers.
1 Regiment of N. I.
Some Irregular Horse.

4. Art for the better punishment
of Mutiny.

5. W. Frere. Kurachee. May 19.
Every thing quiet. - Statement
of the Force in Sind. - Letter from
W. Macleod, Lahore, May 15.

Measures of security taken
at Umballa. Philoor. and
Govindpur... The troops at
Meeran Meer (Lahore). have been
disarmed. - At Ferozepur, the
45th and 57th had mutinied. but
the latter had surrendered their
arms. The 10th Cav. stood firm. -
Council of War at Peshawar.
Large moveable force assembled
at Jhelum... Opinion that the
intrigue is of Mahomedan origin.

Captain James. Rawlins. P.S.
May 15. - Capt. Major Redmond,
H. M. 61st wounded at Ferozepur.
Proceedings at Meeran Meer to
disarm the troops &c. suggestions
made by Sir John Lawrence to
the Commander in chief as to
movements of troops. and as
to increasing the strength of the
Punjab and Sikh infantry and
Cavalry. Precautions taken at Peshawar.

May 27: h^o/112

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Persia.

3. May 2^d. -
 4. May 9th. - H. M. 14th Dragoon.
 and 64th and 78th Foot - 2^d Bombay
 European Reg^t. - and some artillery
 sent to India - when all European
 troops will have been released
 from Persia, excepting the portion
 of Artillery which is to remain at
 Bushir. - Statement of troops
 remaining at Bushir. - Thanks
 to the troops. -
5. Correction of the description
 given of L^t. Col. Tapp. in the
 account of the expedition to
 Borazjoon. -

May 27: h^o/113

Aden &c.

5. Brig^d. Coghlan. May 4th. - Complaint
 from M^r. Barroni, M^r. Plowden's
 agent at Maspoah, of the
 exactions practised by the Turkish
 authorities. Extra duties are levied

at every port in the Red Sea;
and it would be well if the
subject at large were represented
to the British Minister at Constantinople.

Copy to be sent to England,
in order that the necessary
representations may be made to
H. M. Govt. 6.

Addres from the inhabitants
of Aden to Brig. Coghlan. 7

The Govt. has perused with
pleasure the testimony borne
by the inhabitants at Aden to
the careful and zealous administration
of Brig. Coghlan. 8

May 27. h: 114.

Judda.

Letter from H. M. Consul, Mr. Page,
to H. M. Ambassador at Constantinople,
April 22^d. stating his reasons for
hauling down his flag. 3.

Captain Insland's report of his
visit to Berbera and Judda. 4.

May 27: A^o 115

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Perim.

3. Brig^d Coghlan. April 25.
Objections to the light being a
Revolving light.

4. The Gov^t. concurs.

5. Mr. Gen. Waddington's
remarks on L^t. Frey's report.

May 9:-

Sent to Brig^d Coghlan.

6. May 27^o.

It is proposed to send
a copy of these papers to the
Foreign Office. -

yes

From Bagdad

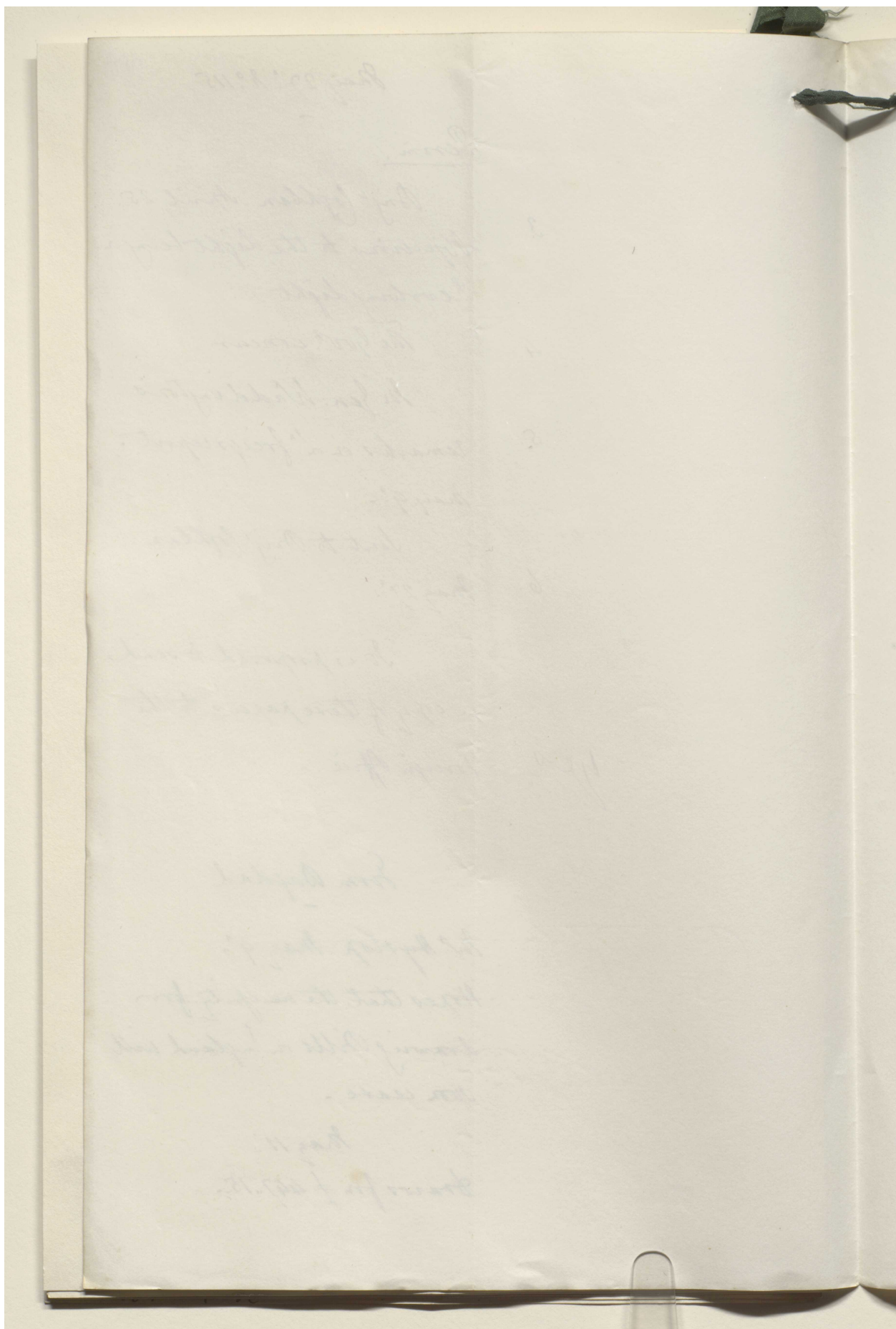
Mr. Ryslop. May 9:-

Hopes that the necessity for
drawing Bills on England will
soon cease.

May 11:-

Draws for £ 447..15.-

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 29. 1857' [108v] (14/16)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 29. 1857' [109r] (15/16)



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, June 29. 1857' [109v] (16/16)

