CONTENTS
OF
VOLUME VI.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Differences between Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India relating to claims of certain parties on King of Oude—Application by Board to Court of King’s Bench for Mandamus to compel Court to transmit despatches on the subject to India—State of Oude—Necessities of Asoph ul Dowlah—Reckless grant of bonds to his creditors—Mode of swelling the debts—Proposal of Vizier to compound with his creditors—Divides them into classes; nature of division—Lucknow Bankers having refused to compound on terms offered, obtain nothing—Death of Asoph ul Dowlah, and succession of Saadut Ali—Exclusion of recognition of debts from treaty concluded with latter Prince—Remarks on the Bankers’ claims—Various attempts to enforce them—Refusal of Court of Directors to interfere—Fruitless representations of Government of Bengal to reigning Vizier—Further efforts to enforce claims of Bankers—Result of the proceedings for obtaining Mandamus—Opinions of various Directors—Proceedings in Parliament on the subject: House of Lords; motion of Lord Ellenborough—House of Commons; Motions of Mr. Herries and Mr. Charles Ross—Resignation of Lord William Bentinek tendered—Desire of Court of Directors that Sir Charles
Metcalfe should succeed to the office of Governor-General — Opposition of his Majesty’s Ministers thereto — Defence of the Indian service by the Court — Threat of Ministers to appoint if Court did not within two months — Opinion of Counsel taken; opinion favourable to Court — President of Board promises not to appoint without one month’s notice — Change of Ministers — Lord Heytesbury appointed Governor-General by the Court, and appointment approved by the Crown — Another change of Ministers — Appointment of Lord Heytesbury vacated by the Crown — Correspondence between Court and Board — Appointment of new Governor-General postponed till Lord W. Bentinck’s arrival in England — Mr. Lyall and Sir R. Jenkyns dissent — Letter of Mr. Tucker on removal of Lord Heytesbury — Proceedings in Parliament; House of Commons; Motion of Mr. Praxe — Lord William Bentinck quits India; Sir C. Metcalfe succeeds to the Governor-Generalship under provisional appointment — Removal of Restrictions on the Indian Press — History of the Restriction — Difference of opinion as to their abolition — Time for abolition ill chosen — General question of Free Press in India discussed — Sir Charles Metcalfe’s arguments in favour of it — Arguments examined — Succession of Sir Charles Metcalfe by arrival of Lord Auckland as Governor-General ... ... ... ... Pp. 1 to 77.

CHAPTER XXX.

CONTENTS.

James Carnac as Governor of Bombay—His Minute on the various available modes of treating the Case of the Rajah—His Determination in favour of the mildest course—Further Minute recorded by Governor of Bombay—His views sanctioned by Governor-General in Council—He proceeds to Sattara—His interview with the Rajah—Language held by him to that prince—The Rajah's obstinacy—Second interview—Ambitious views of the Rajah—Third interview—Rajah's steady refusal of the Terms proffered—He is deposed and his brother raised to the Musnud—Remarks on the conduct of the Rajah and Sir James Carnac—Proceedings to the westward of British India—Countries between Persia and the Indus—Treaty with Persia—Distracted state of Afghanistān—Intrigues of the French in Persia—Mr. Elphinstone's Mission to Kabool—Further Treaties with Persia—Intrigues and Aggressions of Russia—Career and fall of Napoleon—Extraordinary position of Great Britain in regard to Russia and Persia—Treaty between two latter Powers concluded through the mediation of Ambassador of former—War recommenced—War terminated by great sacrifice of Territory on part of Persia—Characteristics of Russian advances—Vast extension of Russian Dominions—Evils of Russian Domination—Revolutions in Afghanistān—Claims of Persia in that Country—War with Herat under Russian support—Apprehensions of Russian Designs on India—Plan of converting Afghanistān into barrier of British India revived—Mission of Colonel Alexander Burns—Persian and Russian Intrigues in Afghanistān—Russian Correspondence with Kandahar and Kabool—Mission of Vicovich—Decline of British influence at Court of Persia; Mr. McNeil obliged to withdraw—Servants of British Government exposed to insult and violence—Karak occupied—Diplomatic rivalry between British and Persian Agents in Afghanistān—The former defeated—Communication from Colonel Burns—Remarks on that Communication—Disavowal of Russian
ture of Kojuk party—Preparations for withdrawing part
of the British Army—Capture of Kelat—Annoyances
encountered by the British Army in the Khyber Pass—
Breaking up of the Army of the Indus—Honours conferred
on those engaged in the Expedition to Afghanistan—
Continued Disturbances in Afghanistan—Unfortunate
Failure at Pishoot—Conflicts in the Huzurch Country—
Outbreaks of Ghiljies suppressed—Destruction of British
party under Lieutenant Clarke—Recapture of Kelat—
Failure of Attempt under Major Clibborn to throw Sup-
plies into Kahun—Outbreaks in various parts of Shah
Shoojah’s Territories—Defeat of a Body of the Enemy by
Colonel Dennie in Valley of Bameean—Successful Career
of Sir Robert Sale—Battle of Purwan; Defection of 2nd
Bengal Cavalry—Surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan—
Re-occupation of Kelat by the British—Nasir Khan (son
of the ex-Chief of Kelat) twice defeated—Retirement of
Captain Brown from Kahun after protracted defence—
Sebee unsuccessfully attacked, but subsequently aban-
donated by enemy—Proceedings in the Nazeem Valley—
Capture of Kelat-i-Ghiljie—Defeat of Enemy at Eclme
by Captain Wymer—Of another body by Captain Wood-
burn—Various engagements terminating in favour of the
British—Apparent establishment of Peace in Afghanistan
—Sir James Carnac resigns office of Governor of Bombay
—Sir William Maenaghten appointed to it, and prepares
to quit Afghanistan—Defection of Ghiljie Chiefs—Causes
—Success of the force under Sir Robert Sale at Khoord
Kabool and in the valley of Tazeen—Labours and services
of that force—Sir Robert Sale enters Jelalabad—Improves
the Defences—Sortie under Colonel Monteith—Sir Ro-
bert Sale recalled to Kabool—Unable to proceed thither
—Frightful outbreak at Kabool—Arrival of troops under
Brigadier Shelton and Major Griffiths—Successive cap-
ture of Forts by the Insurgents—Indecisive conduct of
the British Military Authorities—Commissariat Fort
abandoned—Further Proceedings—Brigadier Shelton

CHAPTER XXXI.

Continued difficulties in Afghanistan—Ghuznee recaptured by the Enemy—Noble Defence of Jelalabad by Sir Robert Sale—Successful Achievements—Brilliant and decisive Attack on the Camp of Akber Khan; fall of Colonel Dennie—Arrival of General Pollock at Jelalabad; his March thither—Proceedings at Kandahar; General Nott disperses a Body of the Enemy; the City attacked and successfully defended by Major Lane—Failure of attempt to relieve Kandahar from Sinde—Colonel Wymer disperses a Body of Cavalry—Murder of Shah Shoojah—Views of the British Government ex-
plained to its Officers—Instructions to General Pollock—Immediate withdrawal from Afghanistan contemplated—Representations of General Pollock and General Nott in favour of a bolder course—Continued Correspondence on the subject—Force under General England arrives in safety at Kandahar—Attack by Enemy on Kelat-i-Ghiljie repulsed—Enemy assembling in Vicinity of Kandahar drawn from their Positions by General Nott—Works of Kelat-i-Ghiljie destroyed—Further Correspondence between Governor-General and Officers commanding in Afghanistan—Permission to march upon Kabool conceded—March of General Pollock—Actions at Mammoon-Khail, Jugduluk, and Tazeen—Arrival at Kabool—The British Colours again planted there—March of General Nott—Various minor Conflicts, followed by Defeat of Shunosoodeeen, Afghan Governor of Ghuznee—Ghuznee entered and destroyed—Capture and Destruction of Istalif by General McCaskill—Recovery of the British Prisoners—Return of the Armies to India—General Remarks on the Afghan War ... ... ... ... Pp. 327 to 394

CHAPTER XXXII.

Sinde—Sketch of the Character and State of the Country and of British Relations with it—Reluctance of the Ameers to form close Alliance—Treaties of 1832, opening the Indus to Subjects of the British Government in India for commercial purposes—Further Treaty of 1834—Fresh Treaty in 1838—British Government undertakes to mediate between Rulers of Sinde and Shah Shoojah—Remarks—Ameers required to receive a British subsidiary Force—Surprise and remonstrance of the Ameers—New Treaty reluctantly accepted—Remarks—Lord Ellenborough threatens the Ameers—Sir Charles Napier ordered to Sinde—His Opinion as to the proper Method of dealing with the Country—Draft of another Treaty forwarded—Its Terms—Charges against the Ameers—Treaty presented for their acceptance—Sum-