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كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي

المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
المرجع	Mss Eur F126/38
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٢٤ نوفمبر ١٨٦٥-٢٤ أبريل ١٨٦٩ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد، ٨٣ مادة (١٨٦ ورقة)
حق النشر	المُلكية العامة

حول هذا السجلّ

تتعلّق المراسلات الواردة في كتاب الرسائل في الغالب بالشؤون في مسقط من ١٨٦٦ إلى ١٨٦٨ حيث توفي سلطان مسقط آنذاك، ثويني بن سعيد، مع مزاعم قتله على يد ابنه سالم الثاني بن ثويني، الذي تولى بعد ذلك مقاليد الحكم في مسقط قبل إقصائه على يد عمّه تركي بن سعيد في سنة ١٨٦٨.

كما تتضمن المراسلات أيضًا شؤونًا تتعلّق بالقرصنة في البحرين في الفترة من ١٨٦٧ إلى ١٨٦٨ ومعاهدات السلام البحري الموقعة مع مختلف الحكام والمعنية بتسوية الأمور، بما في ذلك المعاهدة الموقعة مع محمد بن ثاني، حاكم قبائل قطر.

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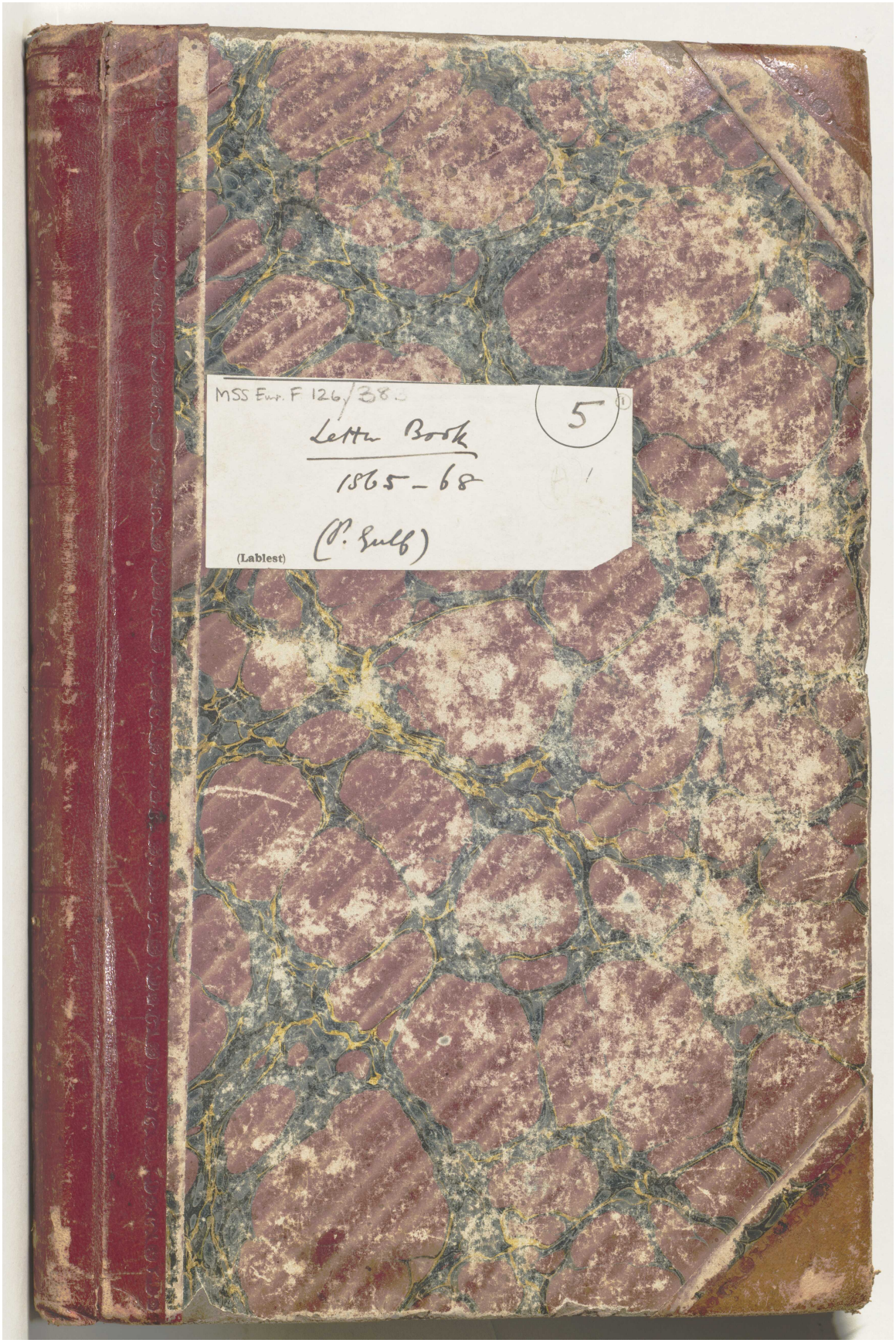

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [أمامي-داخلي] (٣٧٢/٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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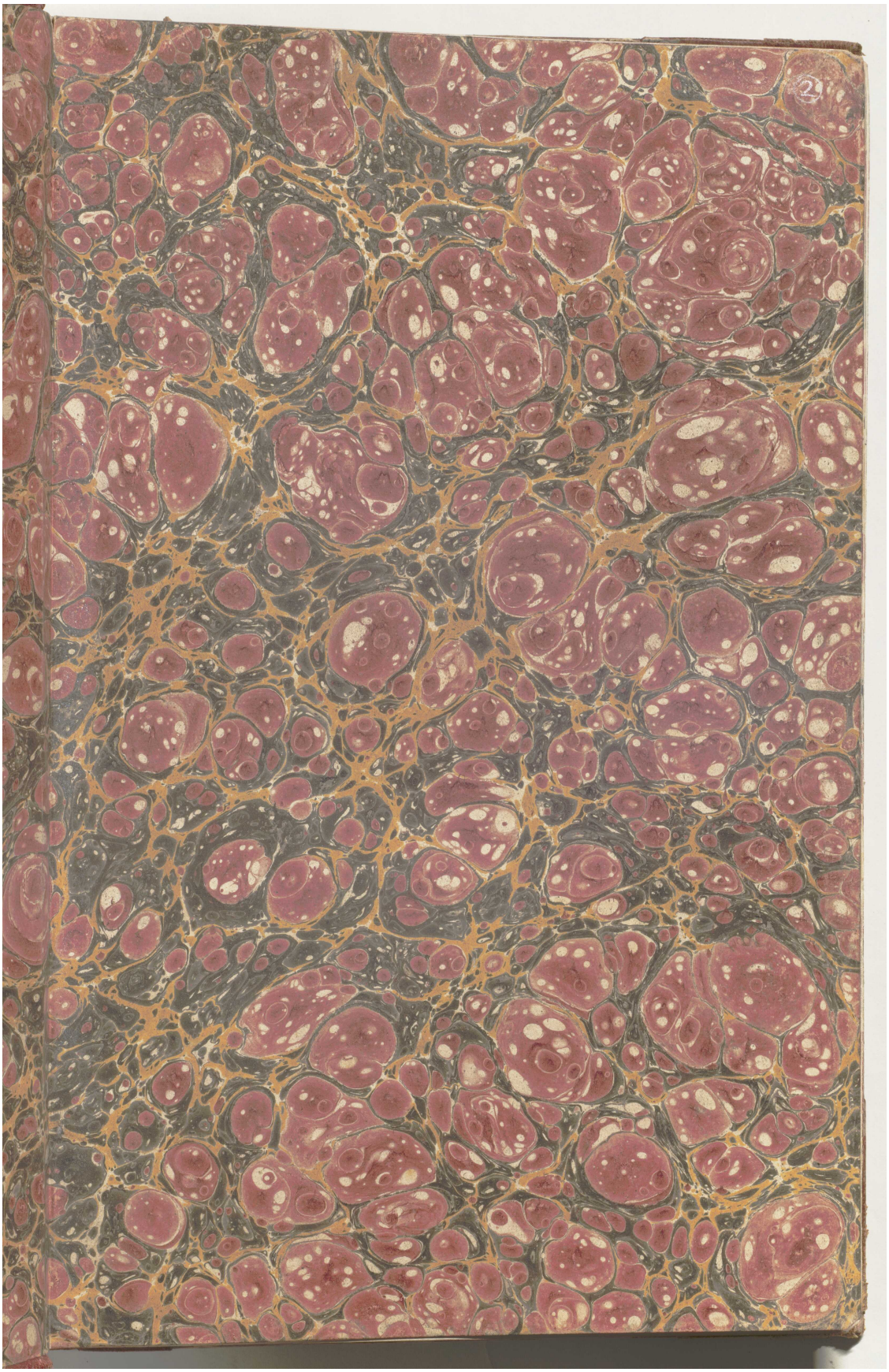
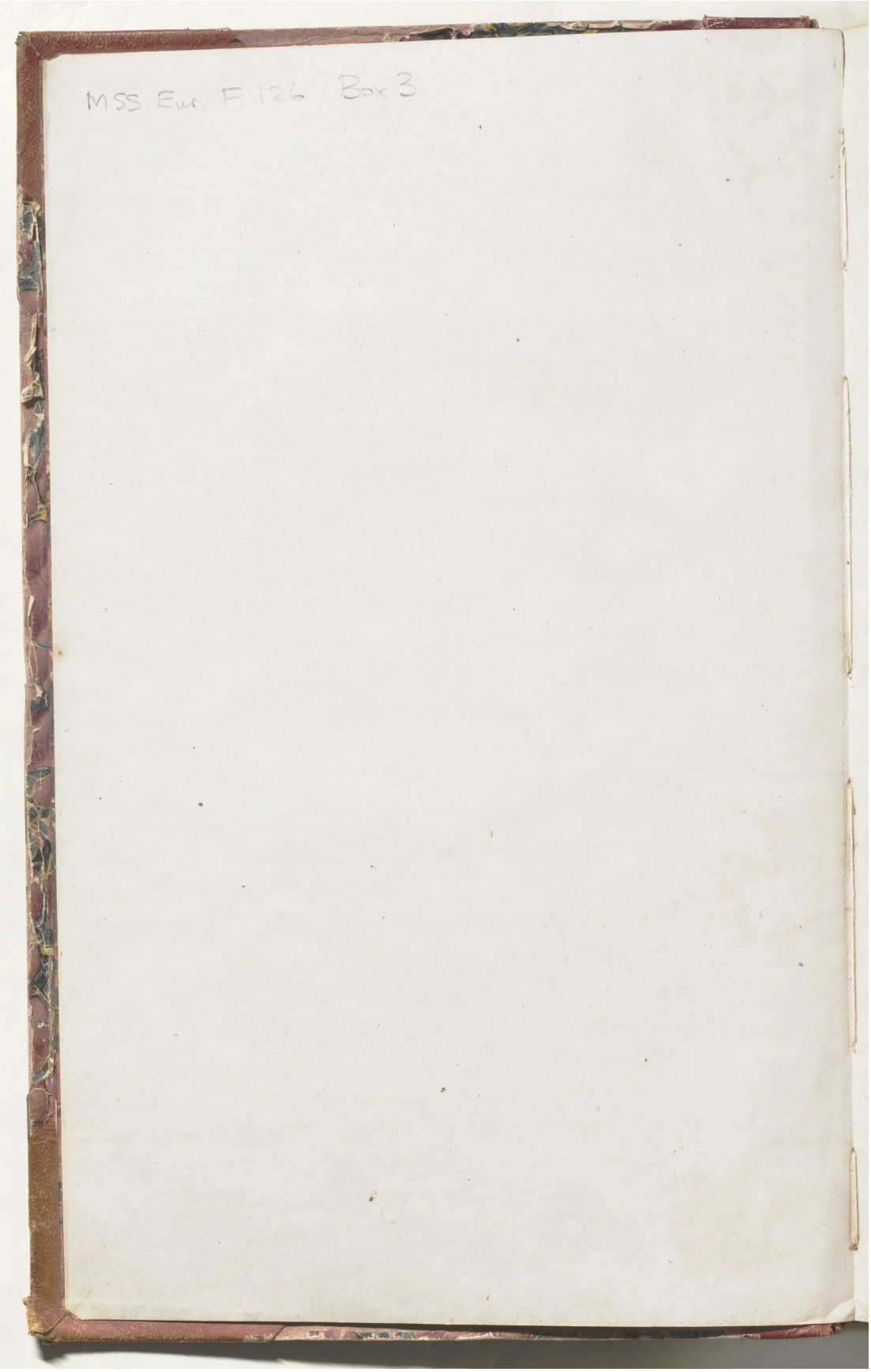
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٢و] (٣٧٢/٣)



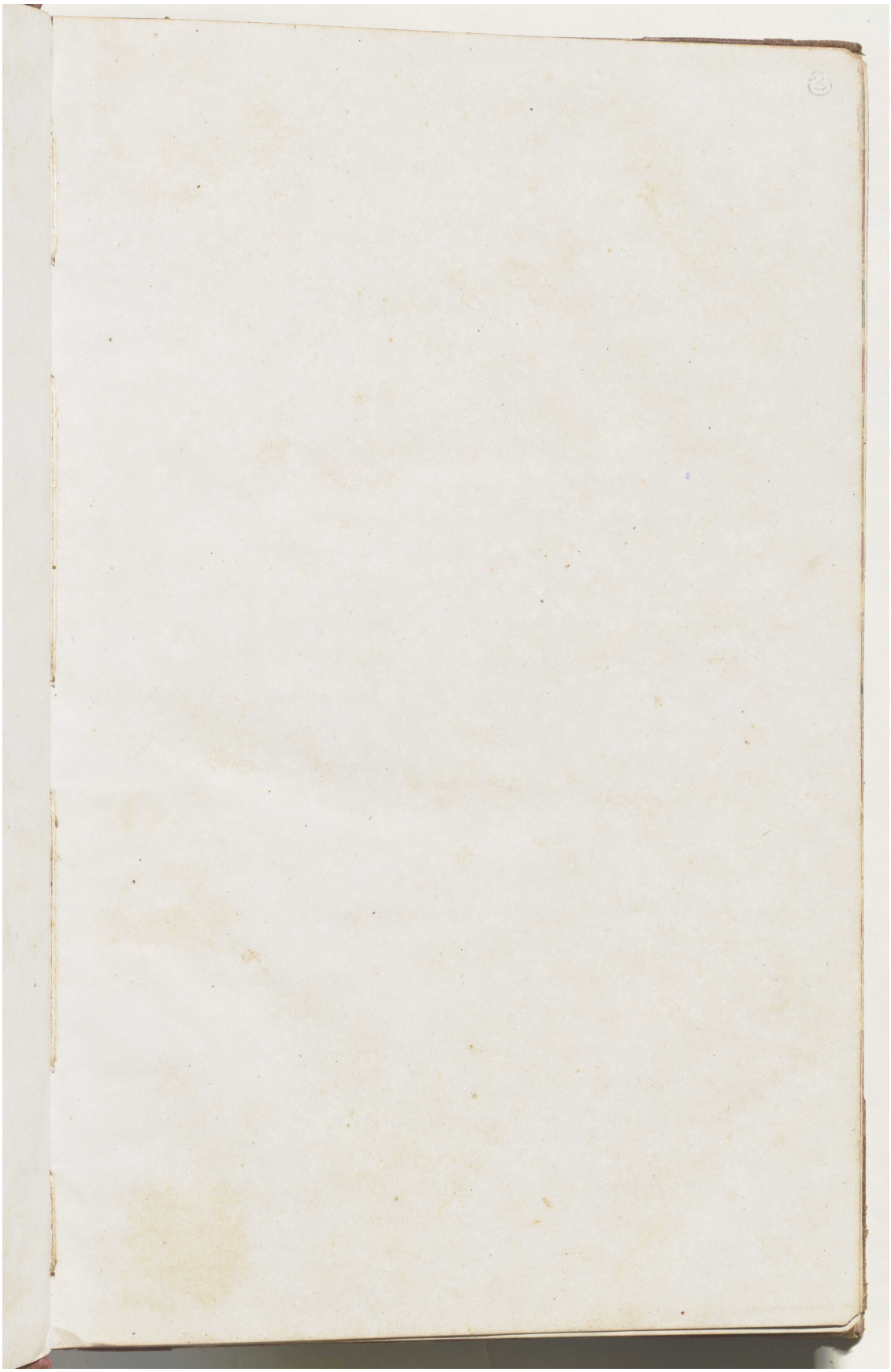
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000004

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٢ظ] (٣٧٢/٤)



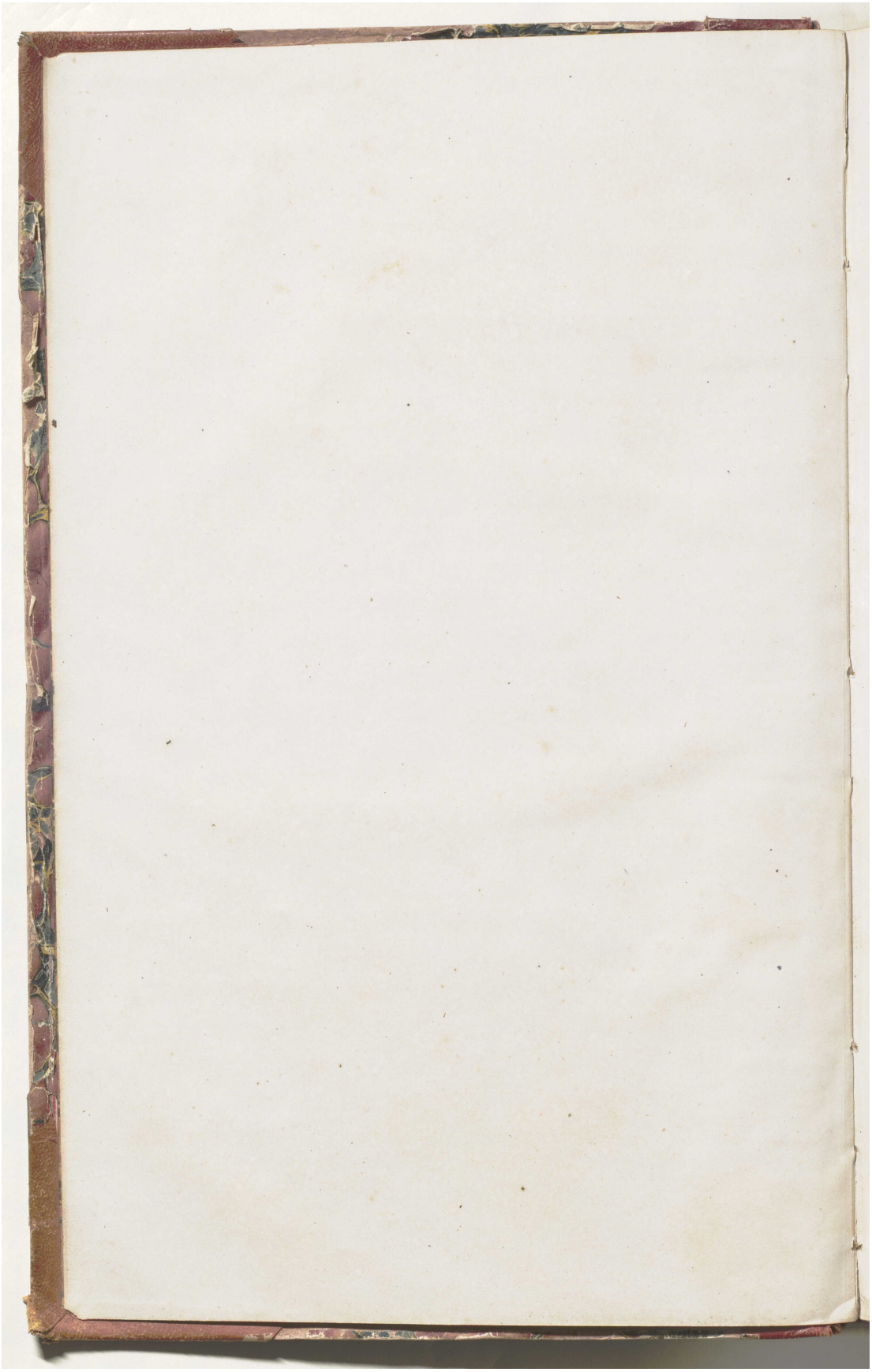
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000005

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣و] (٣٧٢/٥)

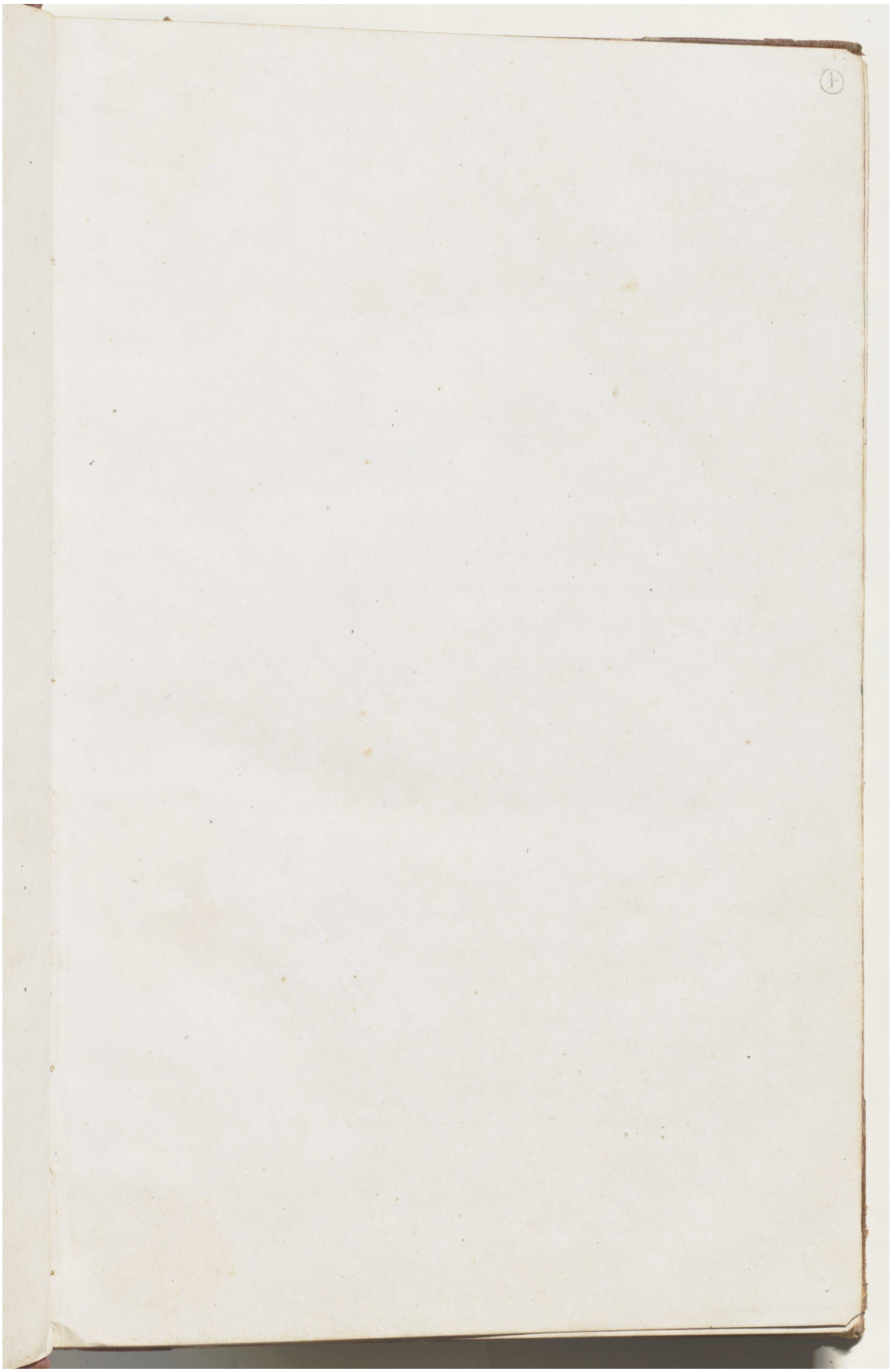


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000006

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣ظ] (٣٧٢/٦)

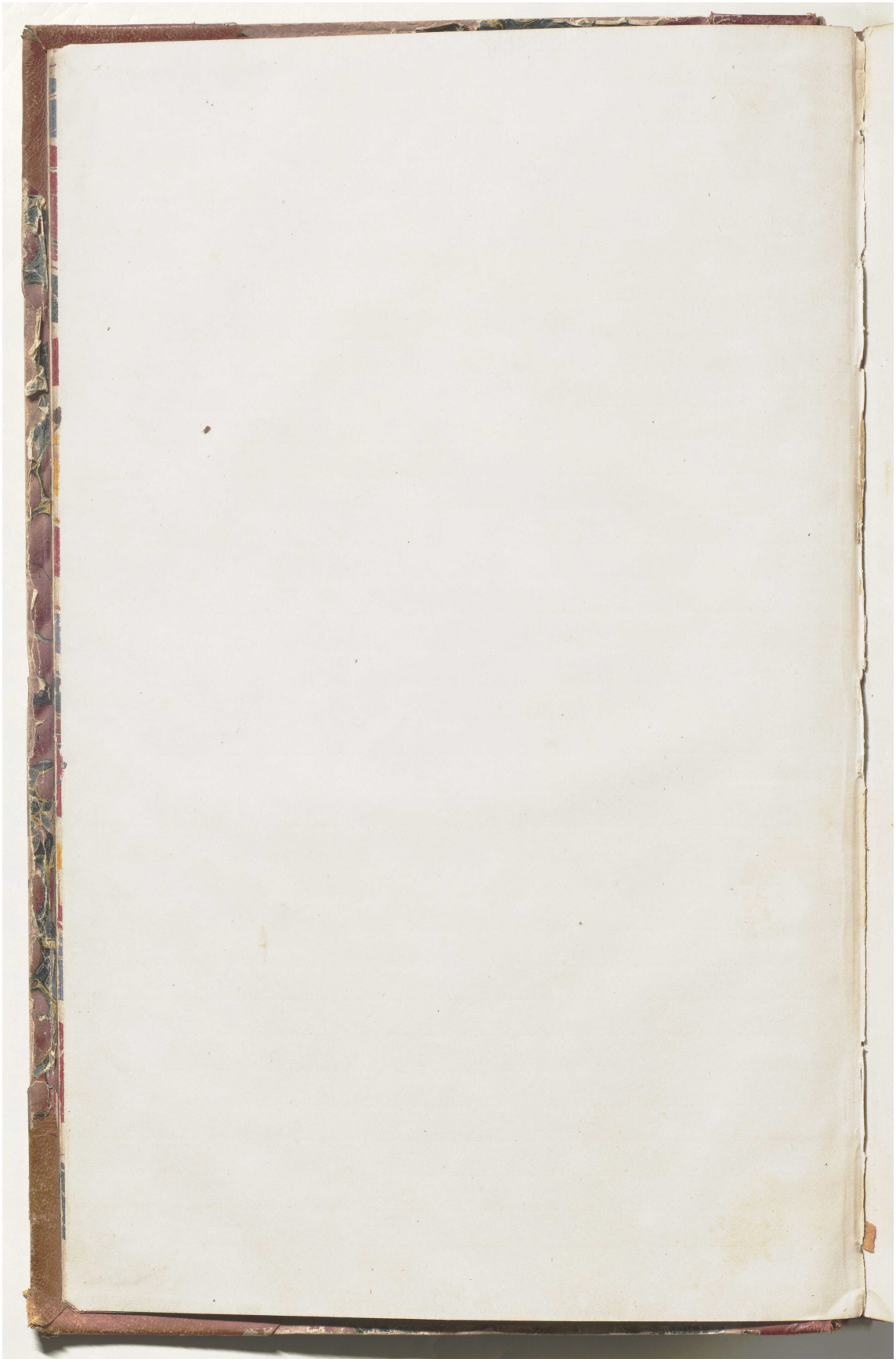


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٤و] (٣٧٢/٧)



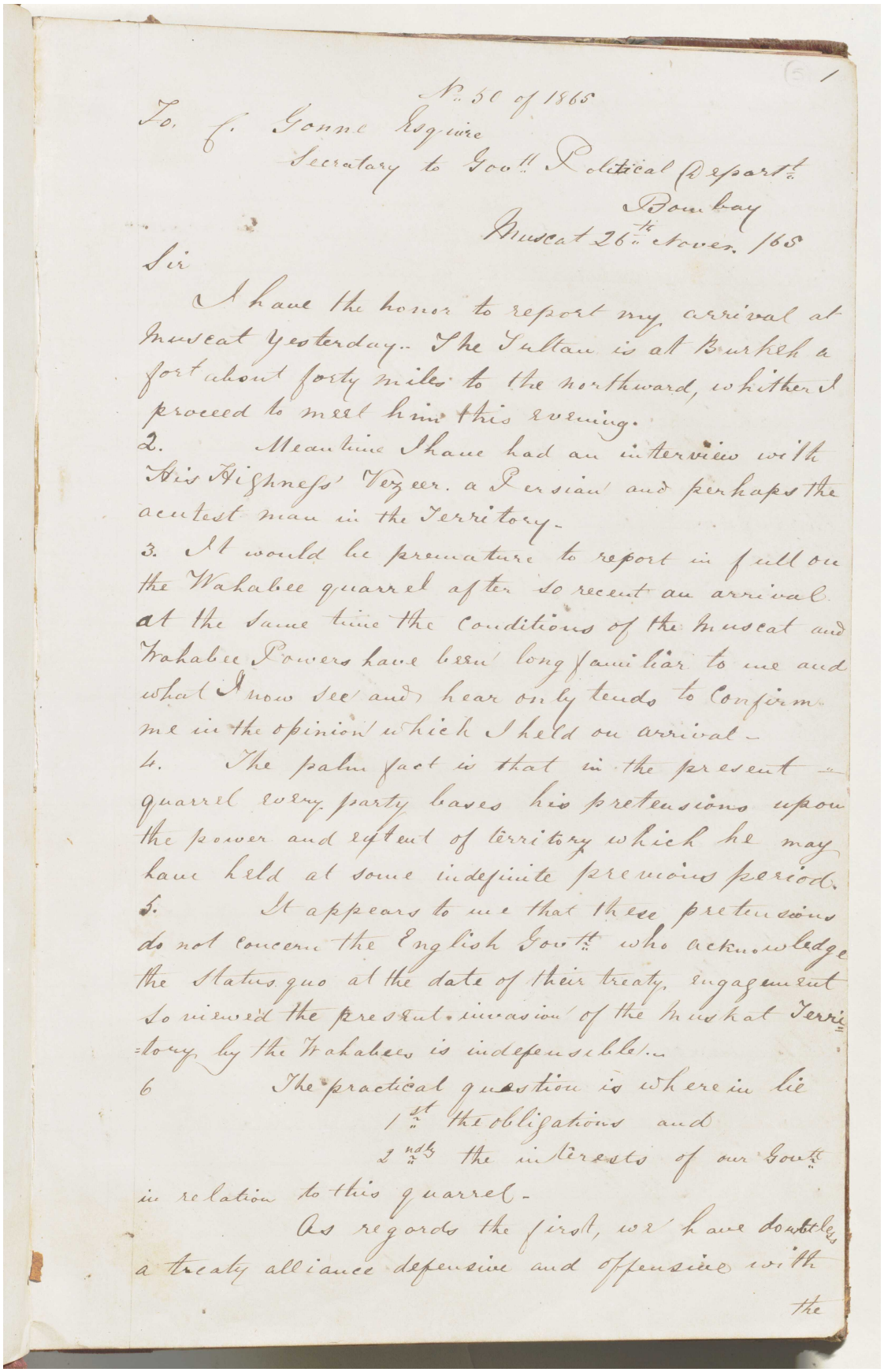
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000008

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٤ظ] (٣٧٢/٨)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000009

رسالة رقم ٥٠ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥و] (٣/١)



No. 50 of 1865

To. C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Govt. Political Departt.
Bombay

Muscat 26th Novr. 1865

Sir

I have the honor to report my arrival at Muscat yesterday. The Sultan is at Burkeh a fort about forty miles to the northward, whither I proceed to meet him this evening.

2. Meantime I have had an interview with His Highness' Vezeer, a Persian and perhaps the acutest man in the Territory.

3. It would be premature to report in full on the Wahabee quarrel after so recent an arrival at the same time the conditions of the Muscat and Wahabee Powers have been long familiar to me and what I now see and hear only tends to confirm me in the opinion which I held on arrival.

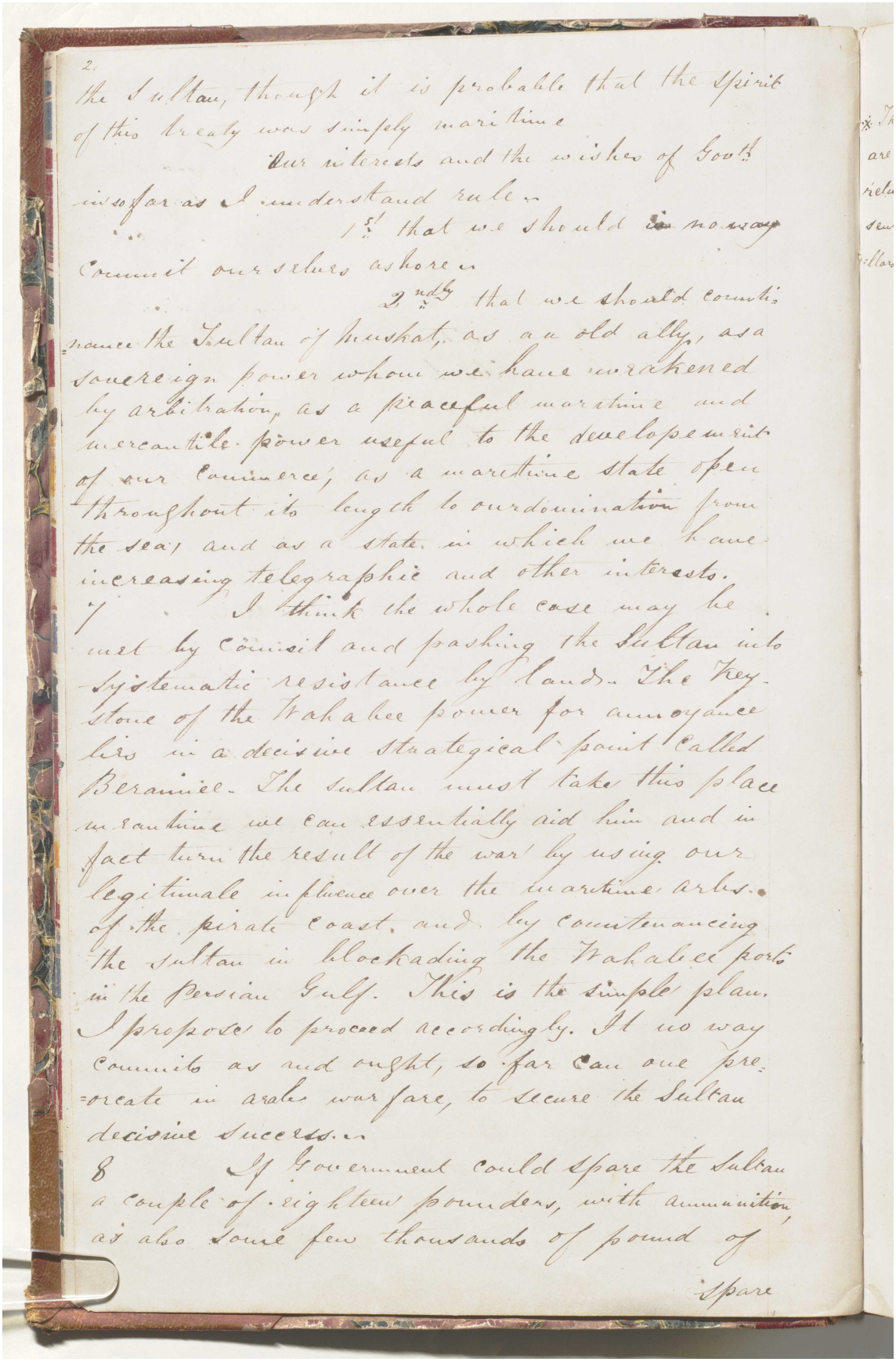
4. The palm fact is that in the present quarrel every party bases his pretensions upon the power and extent of territory which he may have held at some indefinite previous period.

5. It appears to me that these pretensions do not concern the English Govt. who acknowledge the status quo at the date of their treaty, engagement so viewed the present invasion of the Muskat Territory by the Wahabees is indefensible.

6 The practical question is where in lie
1st the obligations and
2nds the interests of our Govt.
in relation to this quarrel.

As regards the first, we have doubtless a treaty alliance defensive and offensive with the

رسالة رقم ٥٠ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥ظ] (٣/٢)



2.
the Sultan, though it is probable that the Spirit
of this treaty was simply maritime
Our interests and the wishes of Govt
in so far as I understand rule in
1st that we should in no way
Commit ourselves ashore in
2nd that we should countenance the Sultan of Muskat, as an old ally, as a
Sovereign power whom we have awakened
by arbitration, as a peaceful maritime and
mercantile power useful to the developement
of our Commerce, as a maritime State open
throughout its length to our domination from
the sea, and as a State in which we have
increasing telegraphic and other interests.
3 I think the whole case may be
met by Counsil and pushing the Sultan into
systematic resistance by land. The Key-
Stone of the Wahabee power for annoyance
lies in a decisive strategical point called
Beraimee. The Sultan must take this place
meantime we can essentially aid him and in
fact turn the result of the war by using our
legitimate influence over the maritime tribes
of the pirate coast, and by countenancing
the Sultan in blockading the Wahabee ports
in the Persian Gulf. This is the simple plan.
I propose to proceed accordingly. It no way
Commits us and ought, so far can one pre-
=create in arabe warfare, to secure the Sultan
decisive success.
8 If Government could spare the Sultan
a couple of eighteen pounders, with ammunition
as also some few thousands of pound of
Spare

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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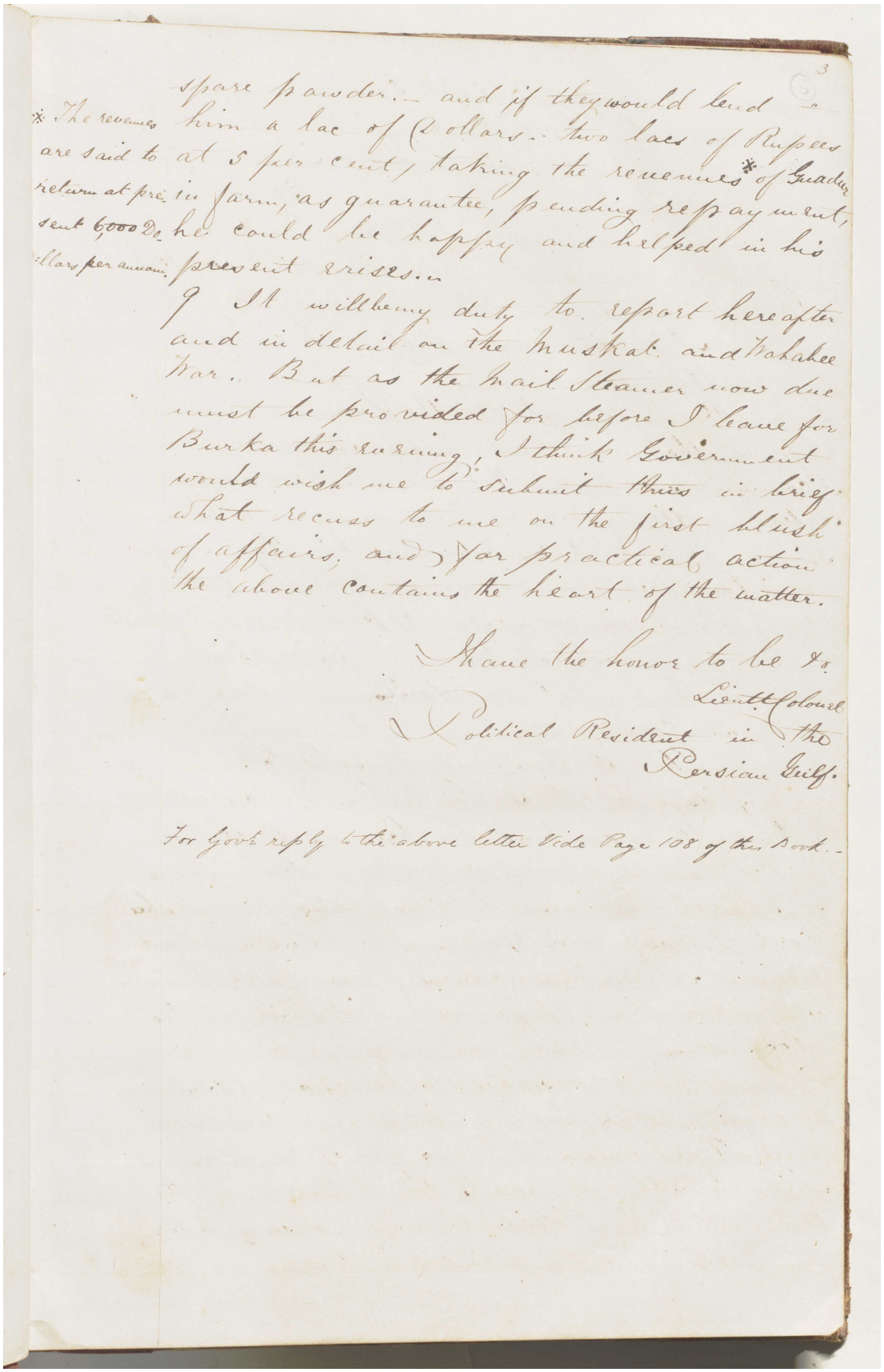
رسالة رقم ٥٠ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٦و] (٣/٣)

3



spare powder.— and if they would lend him a lac of Dollars.— two lacs of Rupees at 5 per cent, taking the revenues* of Guadur in farm, as guarantee, pending repayment, he could be happy and helped in his present crises.—

* The revenues are said to return at present 6,000 Dollars per annum.

9 It will be my duty to report hereafter and in detail on the Muskat and Wahabee War.. But as the Mail Steamer now due must be provided for before I leave for Burka this evening, I think Government would wish me to submit thus in brief what recuss to me on the first blush of affairs, and for practical action the above contains the heart of the matter.

I have the honor to be &c.

Lieut. Colonel

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

For Govt. reply to the above letter Vide Page 108 of this Book.—

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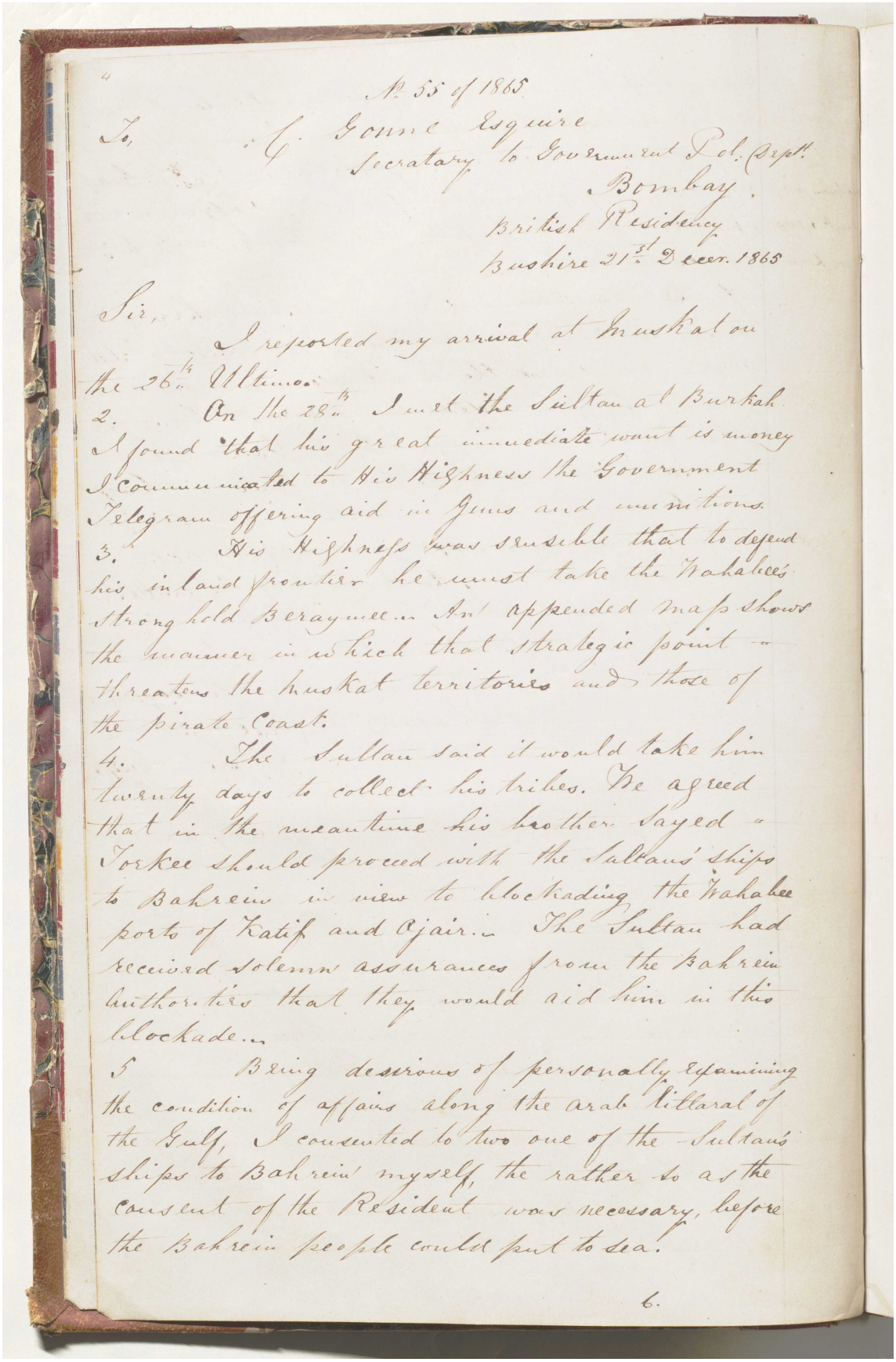
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٦ظ] (١٢/١)



No. 55 of 1865

To, C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government Pol. Dept.
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 31st Decer. 1865

Sir,

I reported my arrival at Muskat on the 26th Ultimo.

2. On the 28th I met the Sultan at Burkah I found that his great immediate want is money I communicated to His Highness the Government Telegram offering aid in Guns and munitions.

3. His Highness was sensible that to defend his inland frontier he must take the Wahabees Strong hold Beraymee. An appended map shows the manner in which that Strategic point threatens the Muskat territories and those of the pirate Coast.

4. The Sultan said it would take him twenty days to collect his tribes. He agreed that in the meantime his brother Sayed Torkee should proceed with the Sultans' ships to Bahrein in view to blockading the Wahabee ports of Katif and Ojair. The Sultan had received solemn assurances from the Bahrein authorities that they would aid him in this blockade.

5 Being desirous of personally Examining the condition of affairs along the arab littaral of the Gulf, I consented to two one of the Sultans ships to Bahrein myself the rather so as the consent of the Resident was necessary, before the Bahrein people could put to sea.

6.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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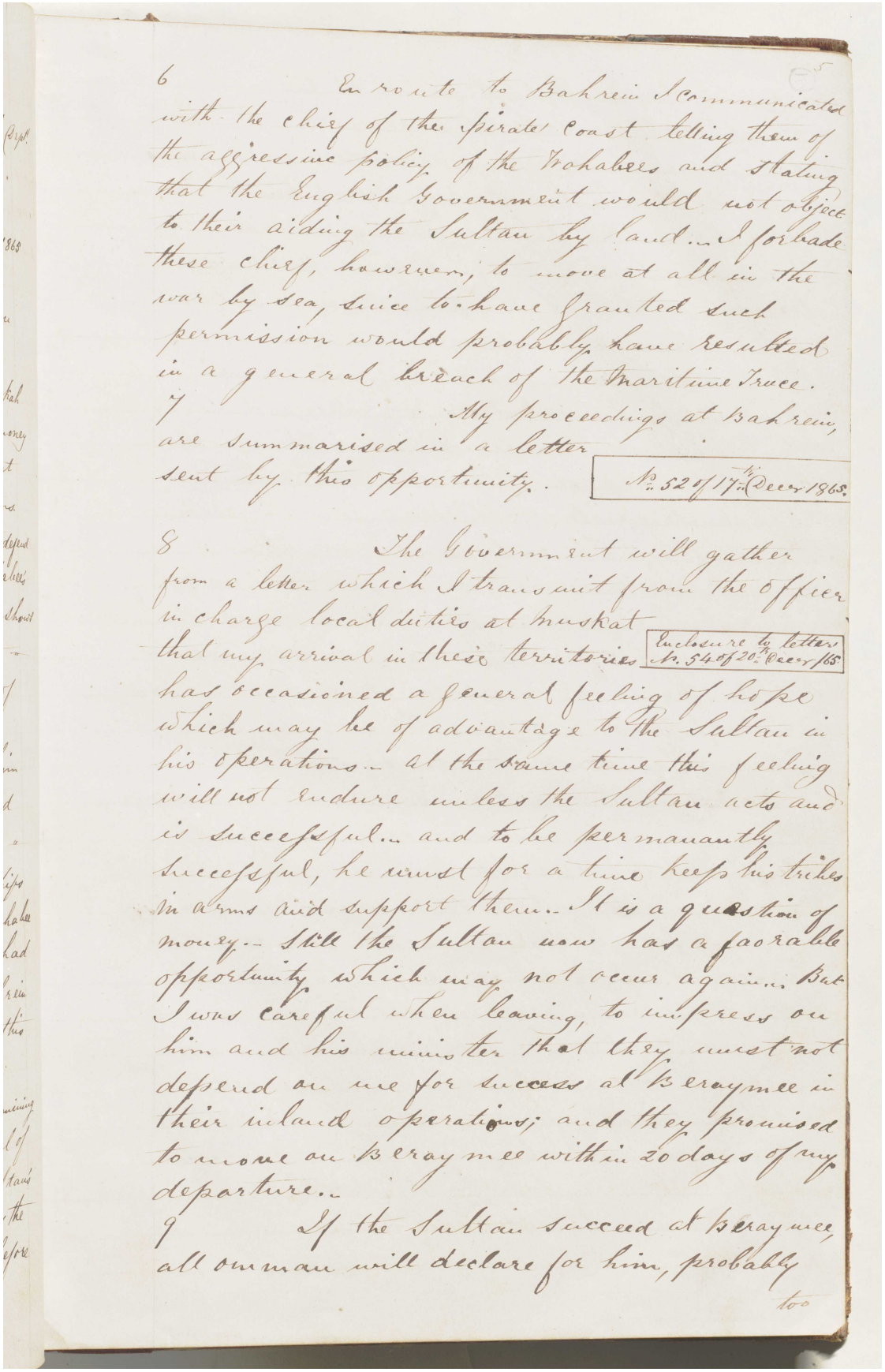
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٧و] (١٢/٢)



6 En route to Bahrein I communicated with the chief of the pirate coast telling them of the aggressive policy of the Wahabees and stating that the English Government would not object to their aiding the Sultan by land... I forbade these chief, however, to move at all in the war by sea, since to have granted such permission would probably have resulted in a general breach of the maritime truce.

7 My proceedings at Bahrein are summarised in a letter sent by this opportunity. No. 520 of 17th Decr 1865.

8 The Government will gather from a letter which I transmit from the officer in charge local duties at Muskat that my arrival in these territories has occasioned a general feeling of hope which may be of advantage to the Sultan in his operations... at the same time this feeling will not endure unless the Sultan acts and is successful... and to be permanently successful, he must for a time keep his tribes in arms and support them... It is a question of money... Still the Sultan now has a favorable opportunity which may not occur again... But I was careful when leaving, to impress on him and his minister that they must not depend on me for success at Beraymee in their inland operations; and they promised to move on Beraymee within 20 days of my departure...

Enclosure to letter No. 54 of 20th Decr 1865.

9 If the Sultan succeed at Beraymee, all Oman will declare for him, probably too

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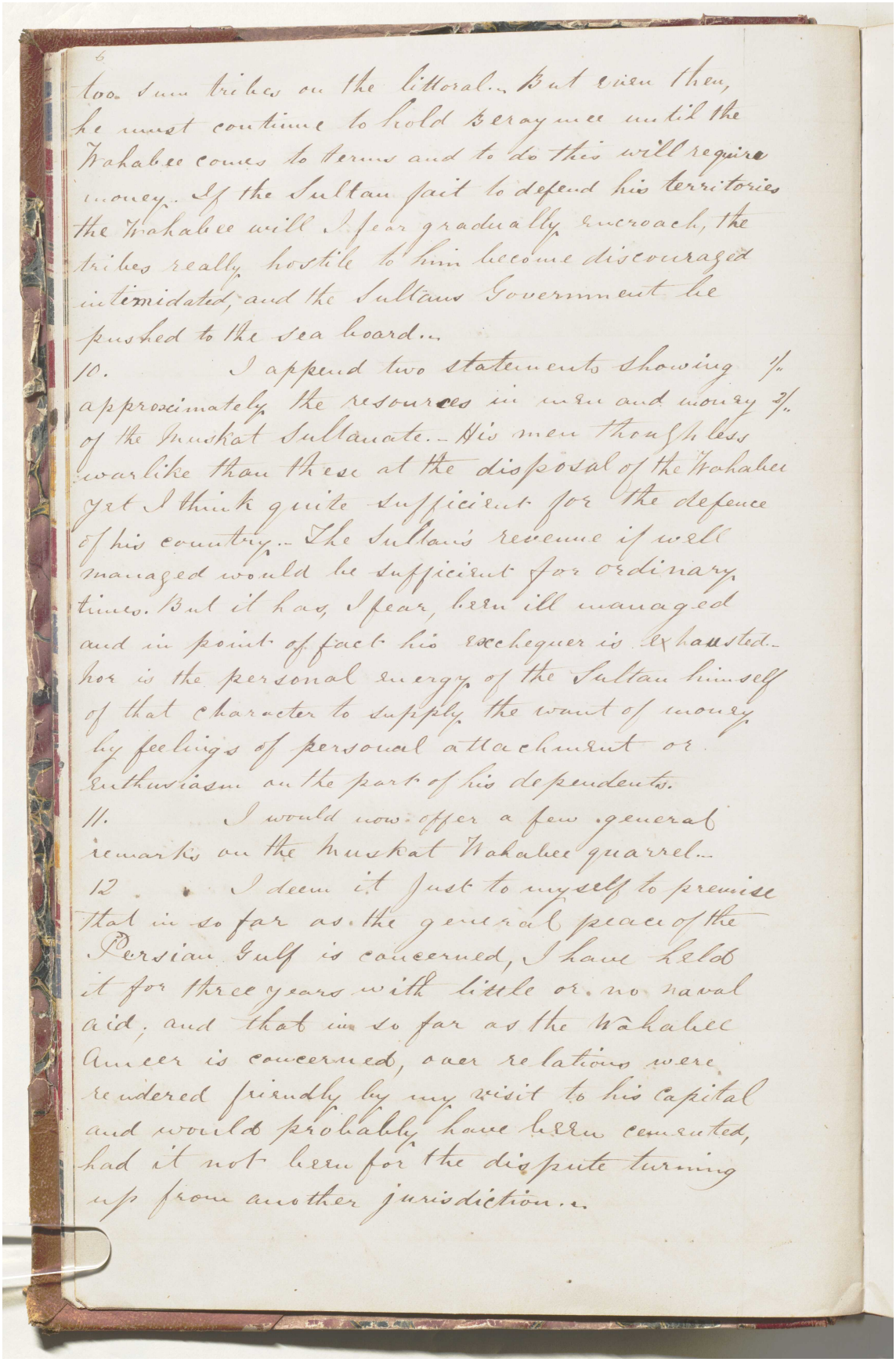
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٧ظ] (١٢/٣)



too. Sum tribes on the littoral... But even then, he must continue to hold Beraymee until the Wahabee comes to terms and to do this will require money. If the Sultan fail to defend his territories the Wahabee will I fear gradually encroach, the tribes really hostile to him become discouraged intimidated, and the Sultans Government be pushed to the sea board...

10. I append two statements showing ½ approximately the resources in men and money of the Muskat Sultanate... His men though less warlike than these at the disposal of the Wahabee yet I think quite sufficient for the defence of his country... The Sultan's revenue if well managed would be sufficient for ordinary times. But it has, I fear, been ill managed and in point of fact his exchequer is exhausted... Nor is the personal energy of the Sultan himself of that character to supply the want of money by feelings of personal attachment or Enthusiasm on the part of his dependents.

11. I would now offer a few general remarks on the Muskat Wahabee quarrel...

12. I deem it just to myself to premise that in so far as the general peace of the Persian Gulf is concerned, I have held it for three years with little or no naval aid, and that in so far as the Wahabee Ameer is concerned, our relations were rendered friendly by my visit to his capital and would probably have been cemented, had it not been for the dispute turning up from another jurisdiction...

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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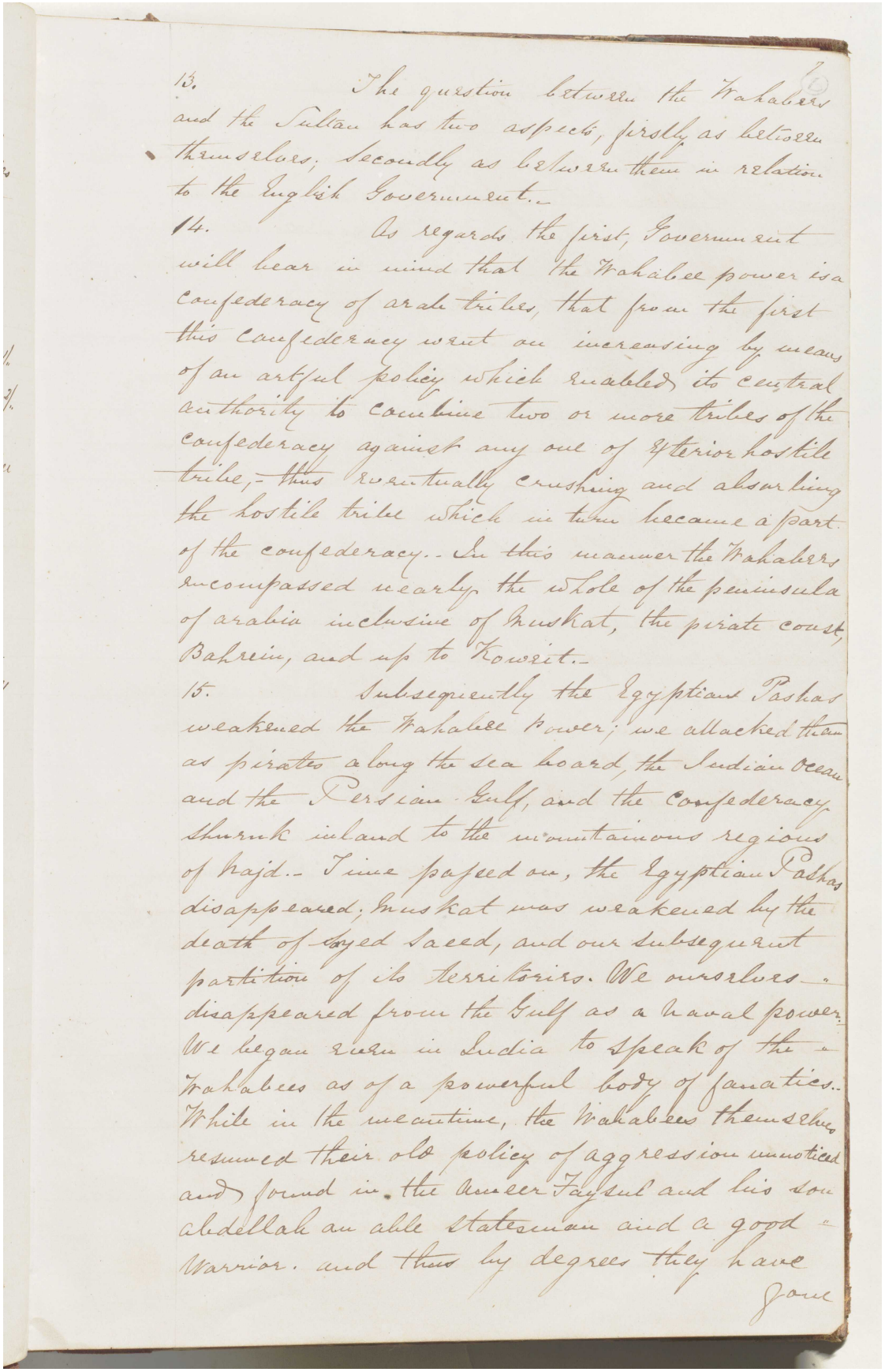

13. The question between the Wahabees and the Sultan has two aspects, firstly as between themselves, secondly as between them in relation to the English Government.-

14. As regards the first, Government will bear in mind that the Wahabee power is a confederacy of arab tribes, that from the first this confederacy went on increasing by means of an artful policy which enabled its central authority to combine two or more tribes of the confederacy against any one of exterior hostile tribe,- thus eventually crushing and absorbing the hostile tribe which in turn became a part of the confederacy.- In this manner the Wahabees encompassed nearly the whole of the peninsula of arabia inclusive of Muskat, the pirate coast, Bahrein, and up to Koweit.-

15. Subsequently the Egyptian Pashas weakened the Wahabee power; we attacked them as pirates along the sea board, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and the Confederacy shrunk inland to the mountainous regions of Najd.- Time passed on, the Egyptian Pashas disappeared, Muskat was weakened by the death of Sayed Saeed, and our subsequent partition of its territories. We ourselves disappeared from the Gulf as a naval power. We began anew in India to speak of the Wahabees as of a powerful body of fanatics.- While in the meantime, the Wahabees themselves resumed their old policy of aggression unnoticed and found in the Ameer Faysul and his son Abdellah an able statesman and a good Warrior. and thus by degrees they have

Jone

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000010

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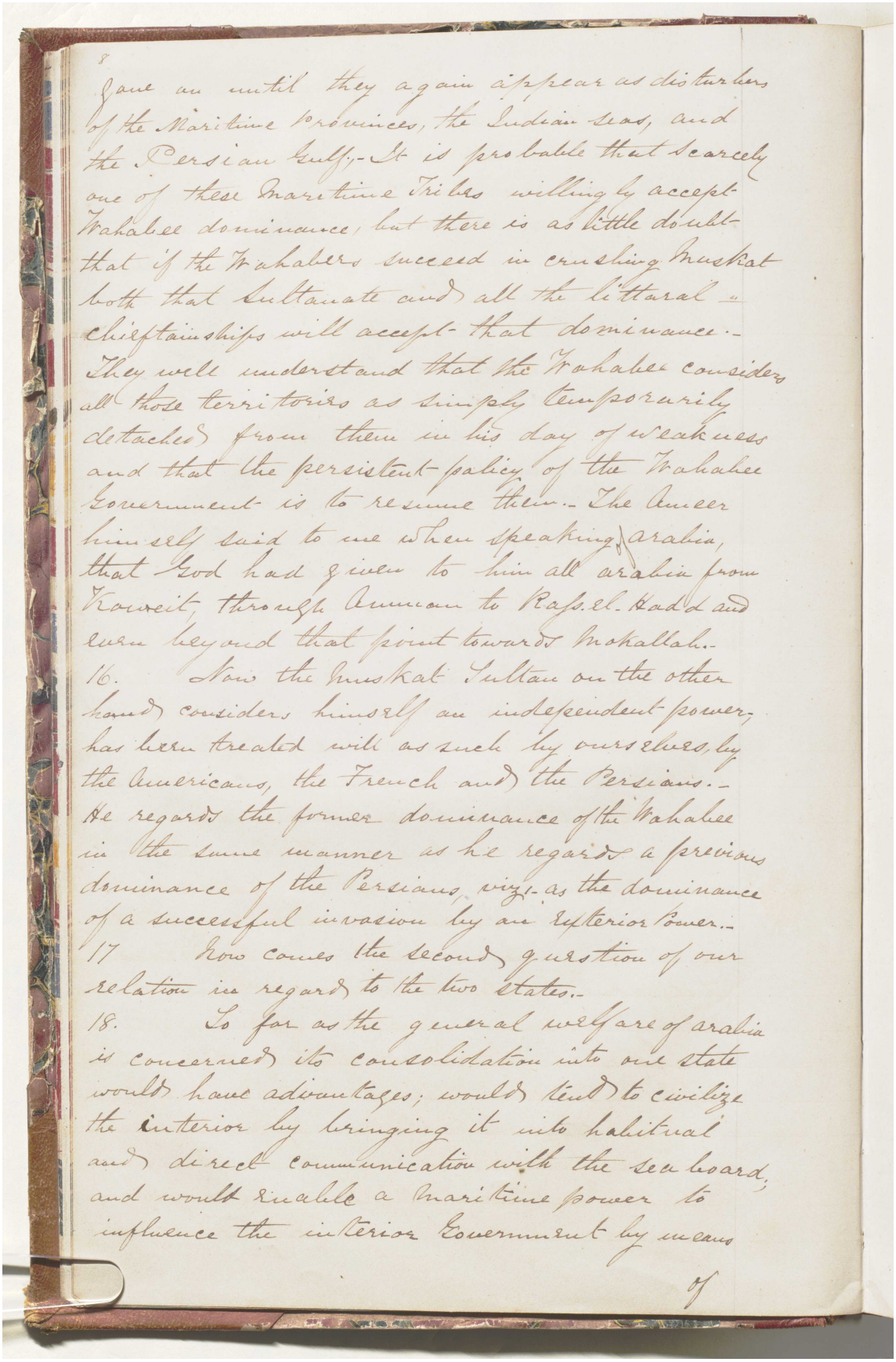

8

have an until they again appear as disturbers of the Maritime Provinces, the Indian Seas, and the Persian Gulf.- It is probable that scarcely one of these Maritime Tribes willingly accept Wahabee dominance, but there is as little doubt that if the Wahabees succeed in crushing Muskat both that Sultanate and all the littoral Chieftainships will accept that dominance.- They well understand that the Wahabee considers all those territories as simply temporarily detached from them in his day of weakness and that the persistent policy of the Wahabee Government is to resume them.- The Ameer himself said to me when speaking of Arabia, that God had given to him all Arabia from Kouweit through Amman to Ras el Hadd and even beyond that point towards Mohallah.-

16. Now the Muskat Sultan on the other hand considers himself an independent power, has been treated with as such by ourselves, by the Americans, the French and the Persians.- He regards the former dominance of the Wahabee in the same manner as he regards a previous dominance of the Persians, viz:- as the dominance of a successful invasion by an Exterior Power.-

17 Now comes the second question of our relation in regard to the two states.-

18. So far as the general welfare of Arabia is concerned its consolidation into one state would have advantages; would tend to civilize the interior by bringing it into habitual and direct communication with the sea board, and would enable a Maritime power to influence the interior Government by means

of

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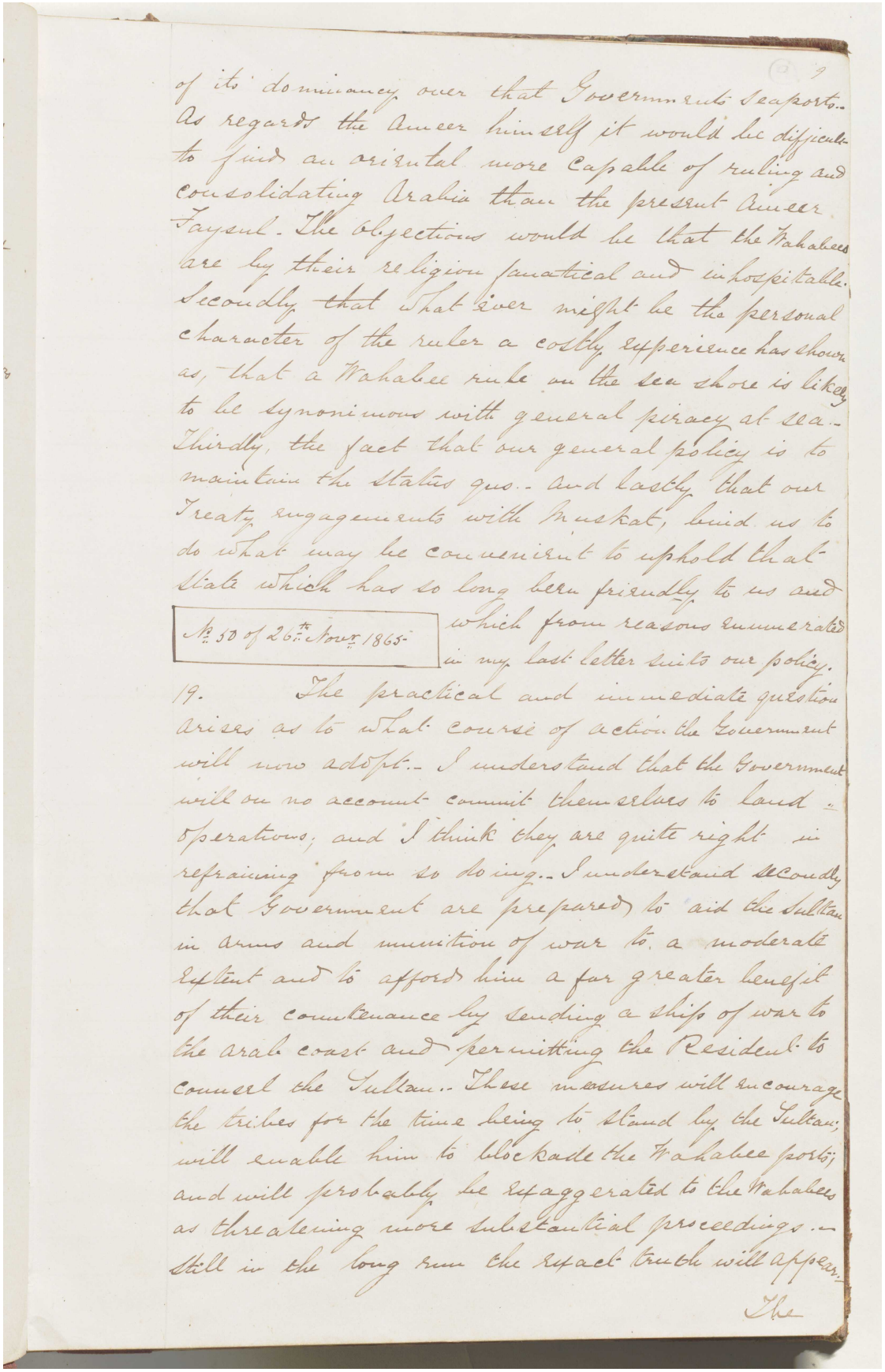

of its dominancy over that Governments seaports.. As regards the Ameer himself it would be difficult to find an oriental more capable of ruling and consolidating Arabia than the present Ameer Faysul. The objections would be that the Wahabees are by their religion fanatical and inhospitable. Secondly that what ever might be the personal character of the ruler a costly experience has shown us, that a Wahabee rule on the sea shore is likely to be synonimous with general piracy at sea.. Thirdly, the fact that our general policy is to maintain the Status quo.. and lastly that our Treaty engagements with Muskat, bind us to do what may be convenient to uphold that State which has so long been friendly to us and which from reasons enumerated in my last letter suits our policy.

No. 50 of 26th Nov. 1865.

19. The practical and immediate question arises as to what course of action the Government will now adopt.. I understand that the Government will on no account commit themselves to land operations; and I think they are quite right in refraining from so doing.. I understand secondly that Government are prepared to aid the Sultan in arms and munition of war to a moderate extent and to afford him a far greater benefit of their countenance by sending a ship of war to the Arab coast and permitting the Resident to counsel the Sultan.. These measures will encourage the tribes for the time being to stand by the Sultan; will enable him to blockade the Wahabee ports; and will probably be exaggerated to the Wahabees as threatening more substantial proceedings.. Still in the long run the exact truth will appear.

The

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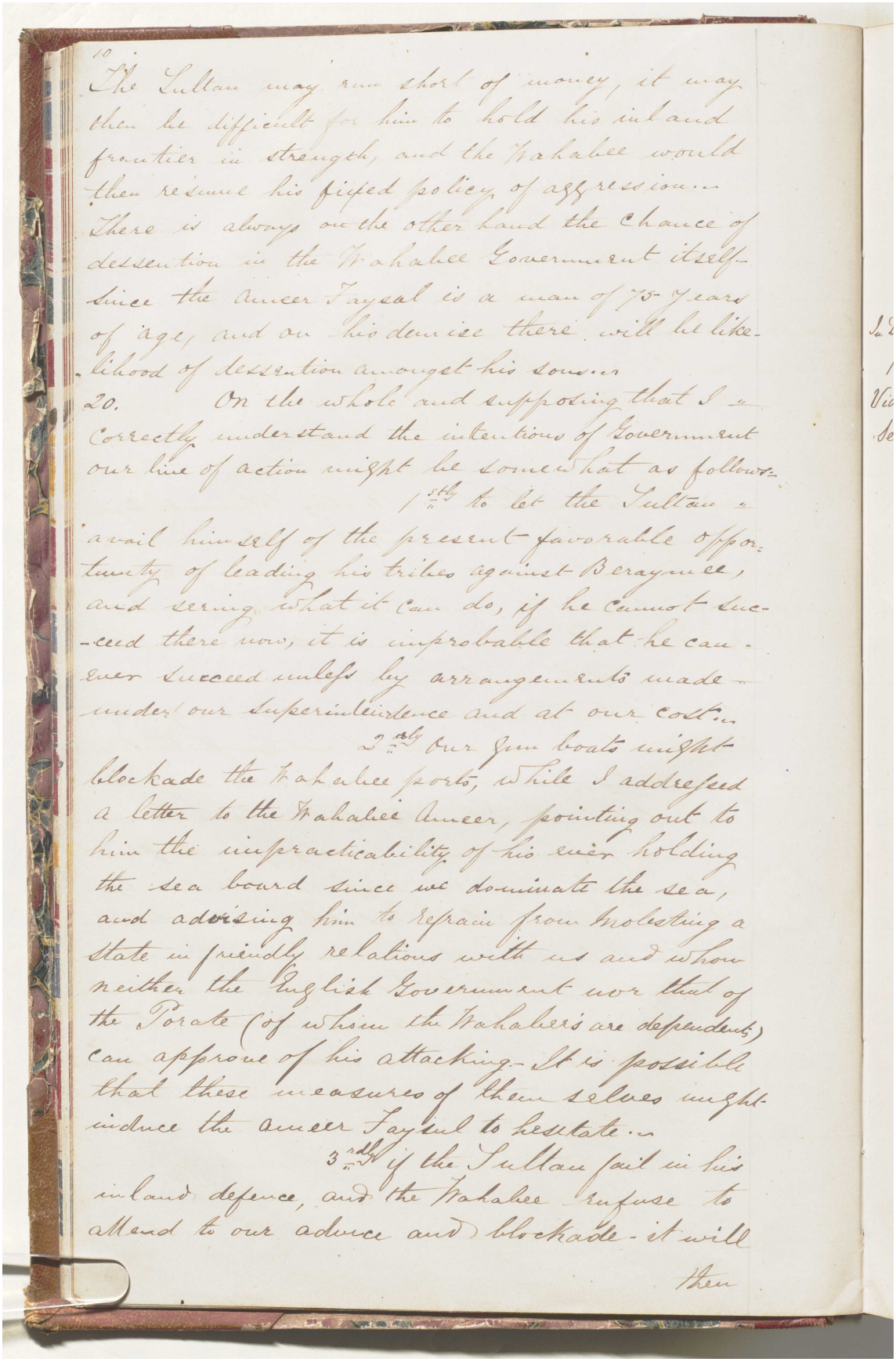

10.
The Sultan may run short of money, it may then be difficult for him to hold his inland frontier in strength, and the Wahabee would then resume his fixed policy of aggression.
There is always on the other hand the chance of dessention in the Wahabee Government itself. Since the Ameer Faysal is a man of 75 years of age, and on his demise there will be likelihood of dessention amongst his sons.
20. On the whole and supposing that I correctly understand the intentions of Government our line of action might be somewhat as follows.
1st to let the Sultan avail himself of the present favorable opportunity of leading his tribes against Beraymee, and seeing what it can do, if he cannot succeed there now, it is improbable that he can ever succeed unless by arrangements made under our superintendence and at our cost.
2nd Our gun boats might blockade the Wahabee ports, while I addressed a letter to the Wahabee Ameer, pointing out to him the impracticability of his ever holding the sea board since we dominate the sea, and advising him to refrain from molesting a state in friendly relations with us and whom neither the English Government nor that of the Porte (of whom the Wahabees are dependents) can approve of his attacking. It is possible that these measures of themselves might induce the Ameer Faysal to hesitate.
3rd If the Sultan fail in his inland defence, and the Wahabee refuse to attend to our advice and blockade it will

then

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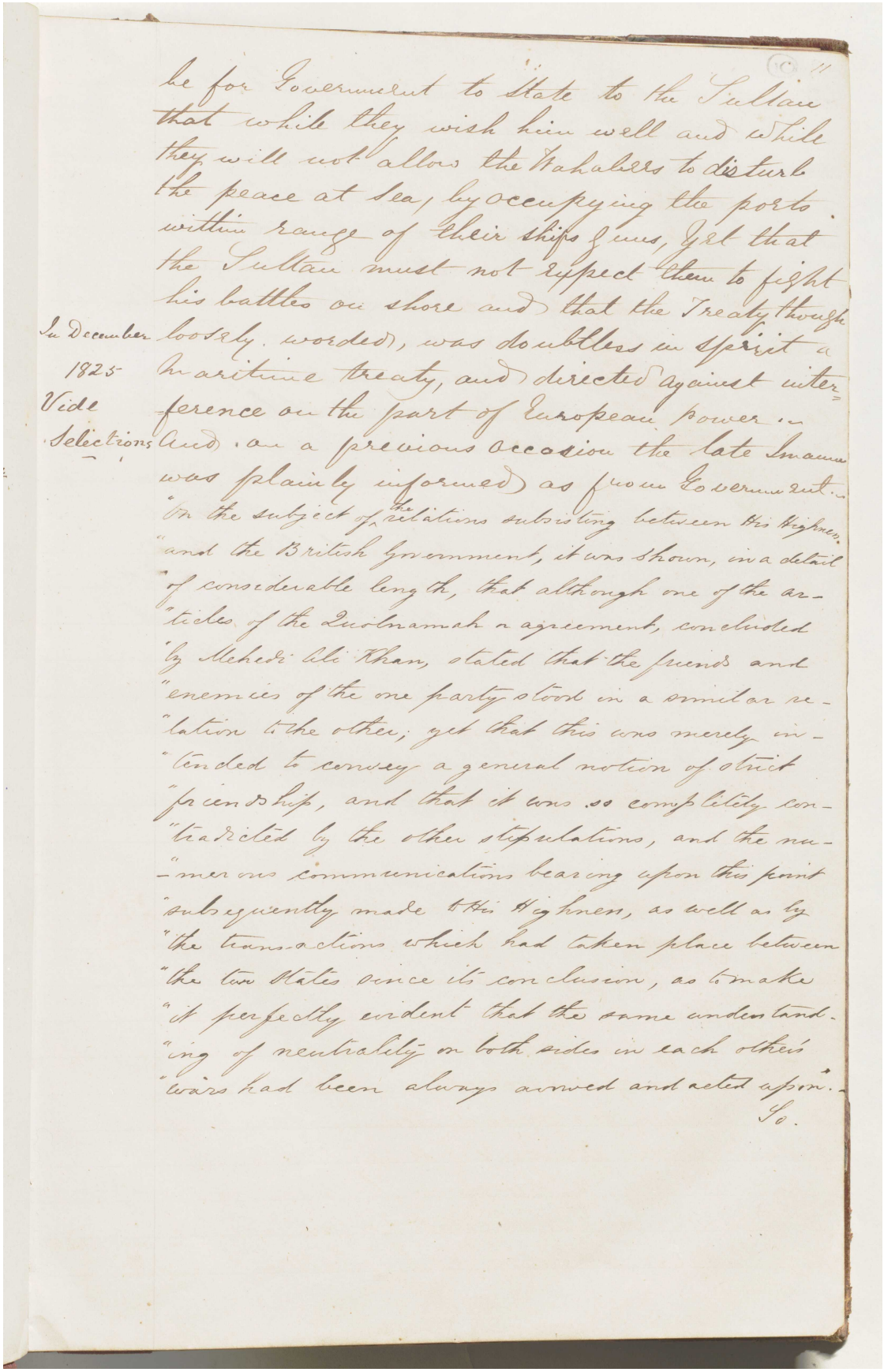

(10) 11

be for Government to State to the Sultan that while they wish him well and while they will not allow the Wahabees to disturb the peace at Sea, by occupying the ports within range of their ships guns, yet that the Sultan must not expect them to fight his battles on shore and that the Treaty though loosely worded, was doubtless in spirit a Maritime treaty, and directed against interference on the part of European power.—

In December 1825 Vide Selections

And on a previous occasion the late Imaum was plainly informed as from Government.—

"On the subject of the relations subsisting between His Highness and the British Government, it was shown, in a detail of considerable length, that although one of the articles of the Quolnamah or agreement, concluded by Mehedi Ali Khan, stated that the friends and enemies of the one party stood in a similar relation to the other; yet that this was merely intended to convey a general notion of strict friendship, and that it was so completely contradicted by the other stipulations, and the numerous communications bearing upon this point subsequently made to His Highness, as well as by the transactions which had taken place between the two States since its conclusion, as to make it perfectly evident that the same understanding of neutrality on both sides in each other's wars had been always avowed and acted upon."—

So.

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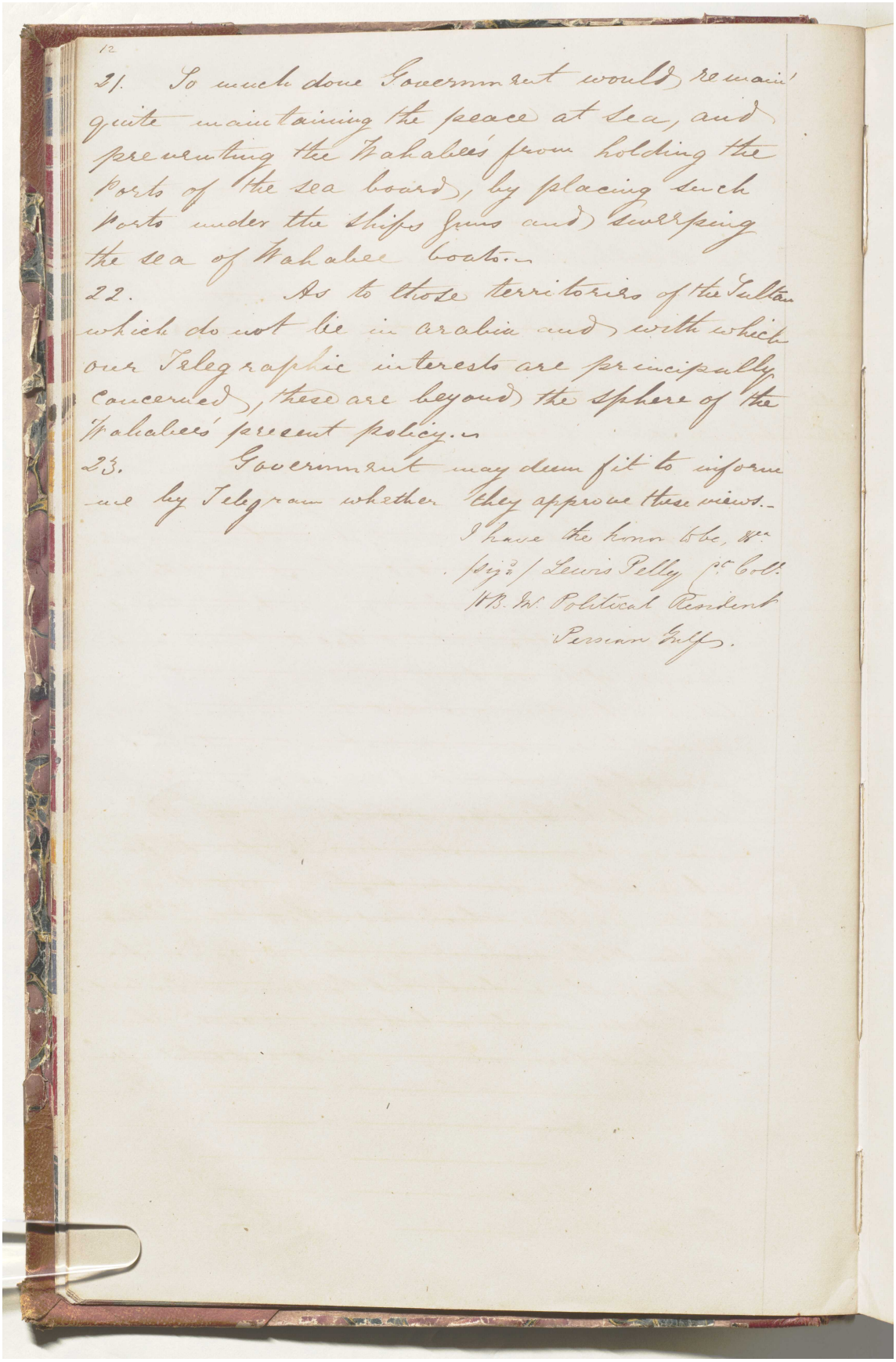

12

21. So much done Government would remain quite maintaining the peace at sea, and preventing the Wahabee's from holding the Ports of the sea board, by placing such Ports under the ships guns and sweeping the sea of Wahabee boats.—

22. As to those territories of the Sultan which do not lie in arabia and with which our Telegraphic interests are principally concerned, these are beyond the sphere of the Wahabee's present policy.—

23. Government may deem fit to inform me by Telegram whether they approve these views.—

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Sign.) Lewis Pelly Cpt. Coll.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

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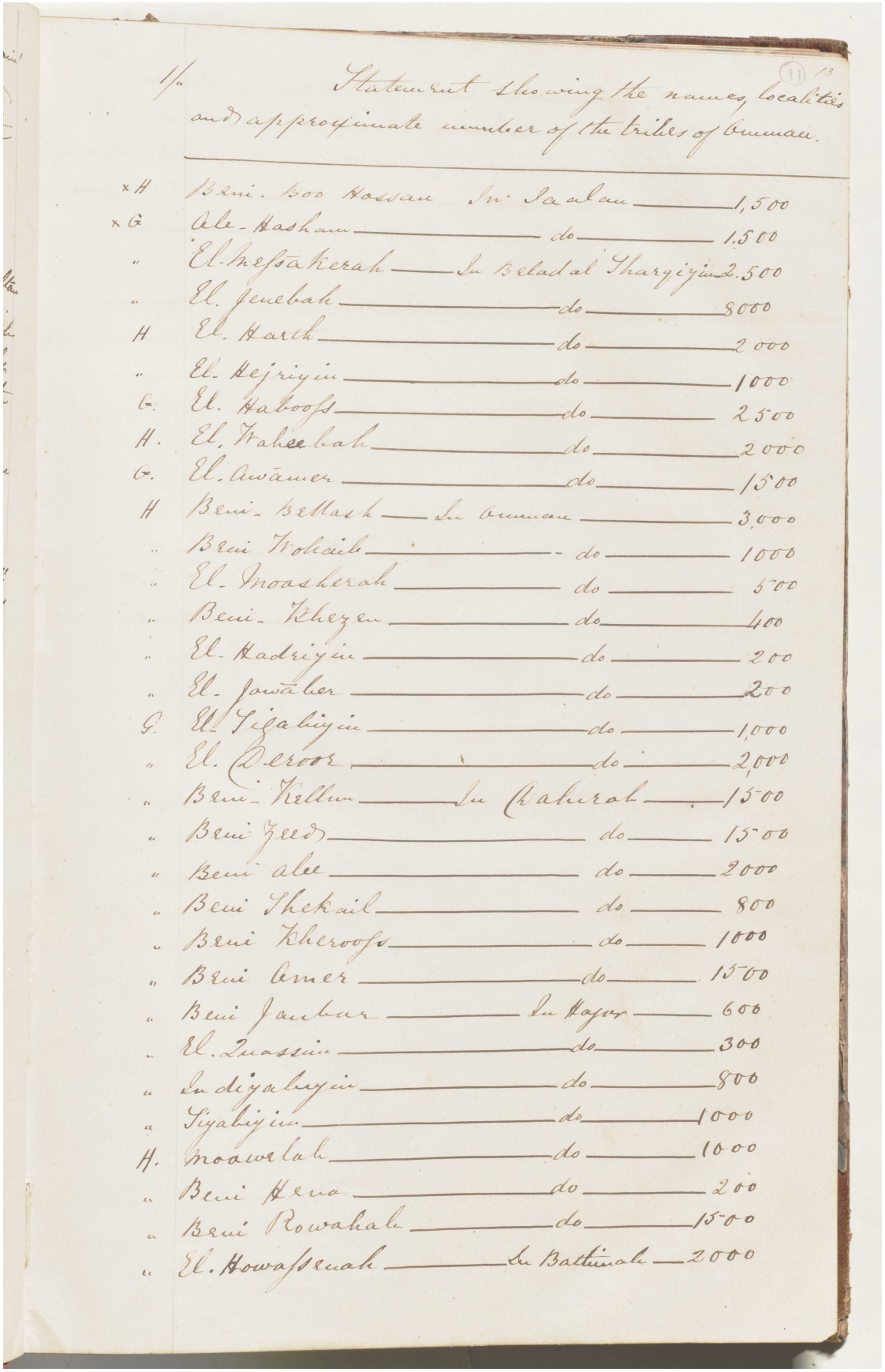
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١١و] (١٠/١٢)



(11) 13

1/. Statement showing the names, localities and approximate number of the tribes of Omman.

× H	Beni Boo Hassan	In Jaalan	1,500
× G	Ale-Hasham	do	1,500
"	El-Messakerah	In Beladal Sharqiyin	2,500
"	El Jenebah	do	8000
H	El Harth	do	2000
"	El Hejriyin	do	1000
G.	El Haboofs	do	2500
H.	El Wahee bah	do	2000
G.	El Awamer	do	1500
H	Beni Bellash	In Omman	3,000
"	Beni Wohaib	do	1000
"	El Moasherah	do	500
"	Beni Khezen	do	400
"	El Hadriyin	do	200
"	El Jowaber	do	200
G.	El Siyabiyin	do	1,000
"	El Deroor	do	2,000
"	Beni Kellun	In Dahirah	1500
"	Beni Zeed	do	1500
"	Beni Abee	do	2000
"	Beni Shekail	do	800
"	Beni Kheroofs	do	1000
"	Beni Amer	do	1500
"	Beni Janbar	In Hajar	600
"	El Quassim	do	300
"	Indiyabiyin	do	800
"	Siyabiyin	do	1000
H.	Moawelah	do	1000
"	Beni Hena	do	200
"	Beni Rowahah	do	1500
"	El Howassenah	In Bathinah	2000

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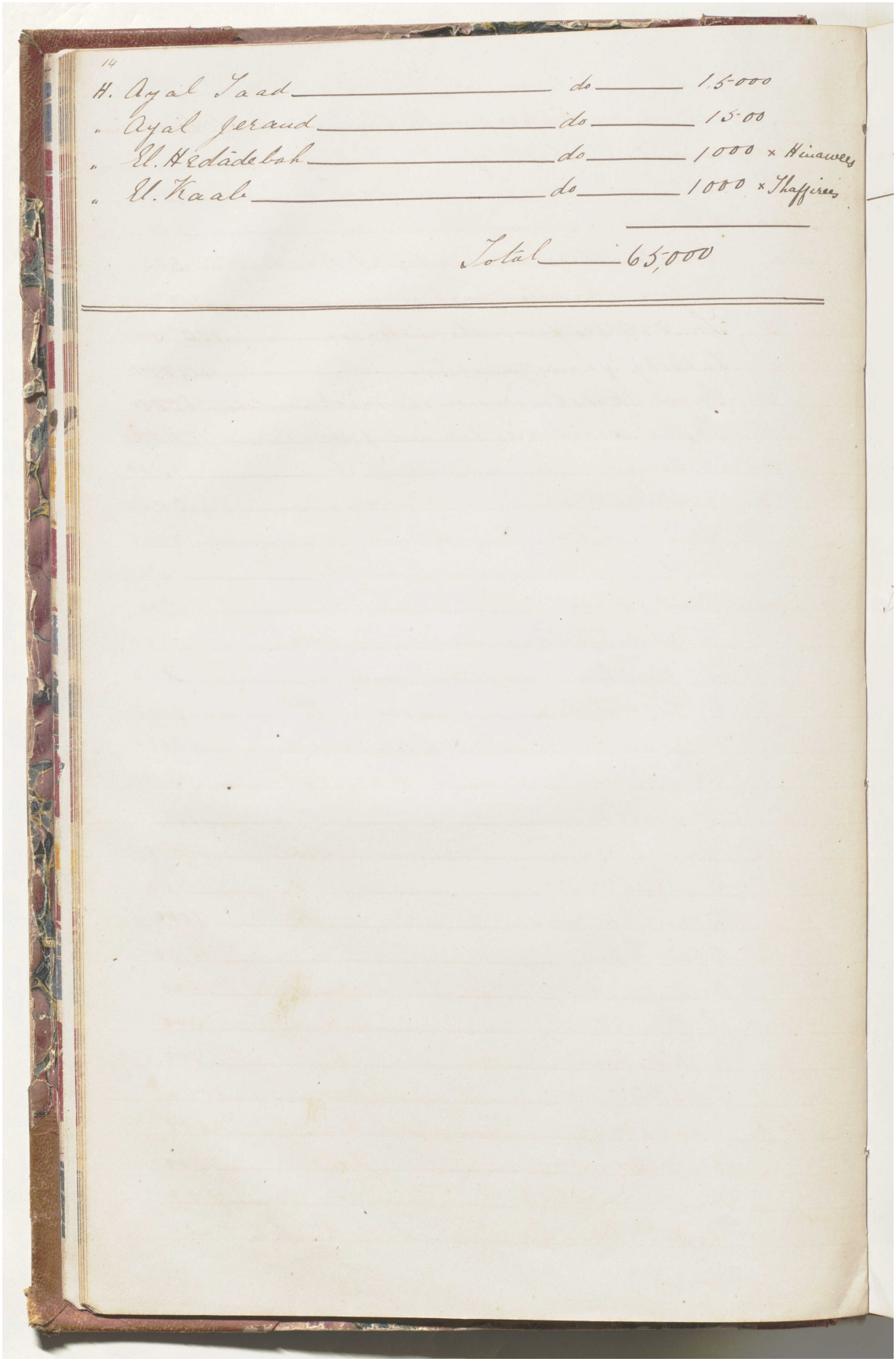

14
H. Ayal Saad ____ do ____ 15-000
" Ayal Jeraud ____ do ____ 15-00
" El Hedadebah ____ do ____ 1000 × Hinawees
" El Kaab ____ do ____ 1000 × Thaffirees

Total ____ 65,000

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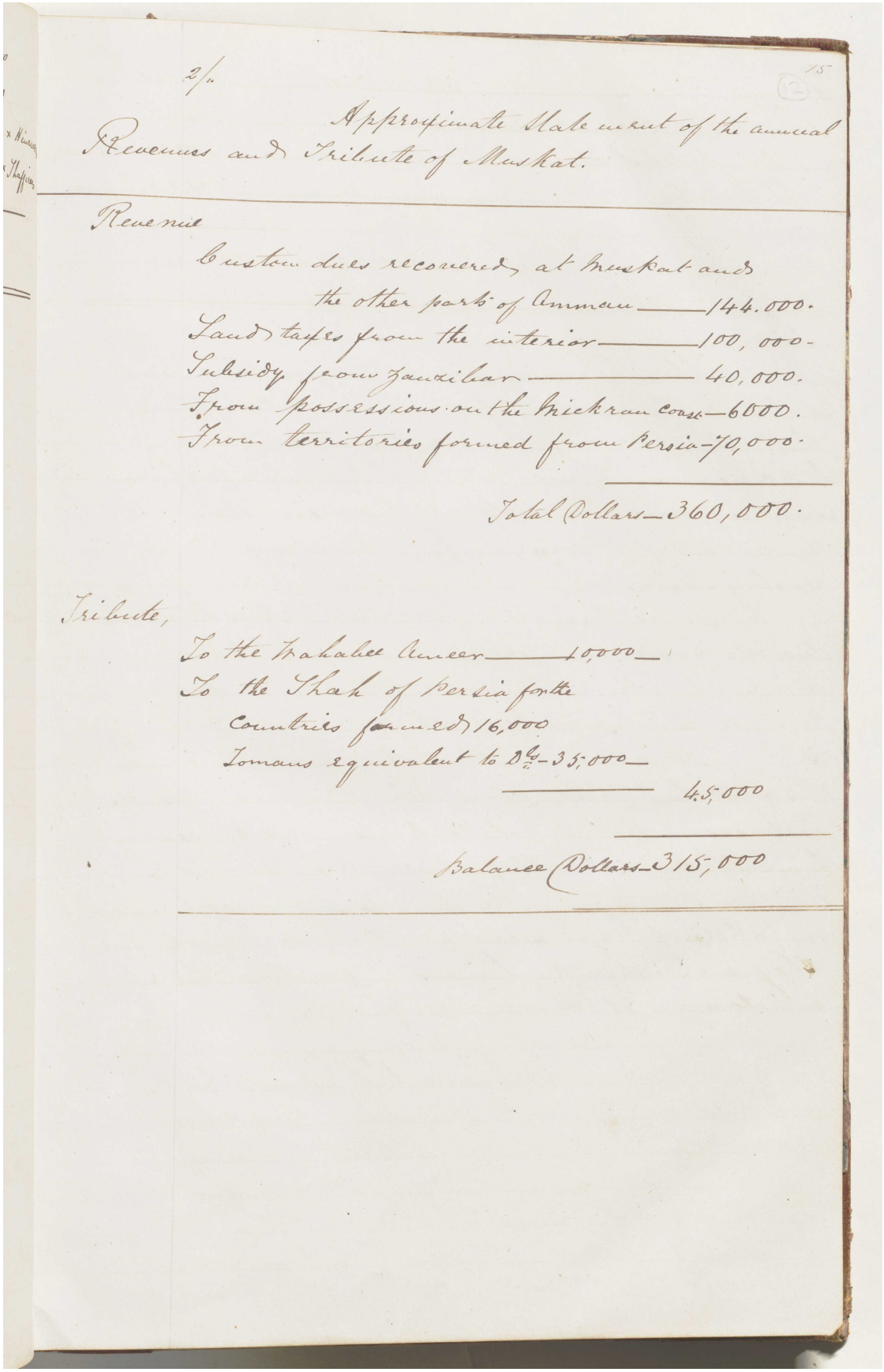

2/.

Approximate Statement of the annual Revenues and Tributes of Muskat.

Revenue

Custom dues recovered at Muskat and the other ports of Ommun ——— 144.000.
Land taxes from the interior ——— 100,000.
Subsidy from Zanzibar ——— 40,000.
From possessions on the Mickran coast — 6000.
From territories formed from Persia — 70,000.

Total Dollars — 360,000.

Tribute,

To the Imaulee Ameer ——— 10,000
To the Shah of Persia for the Countries formed 16,000
Tomans equivalent to Dlrs — 35,000
——— 45,000

Balance Dollars — 315,000

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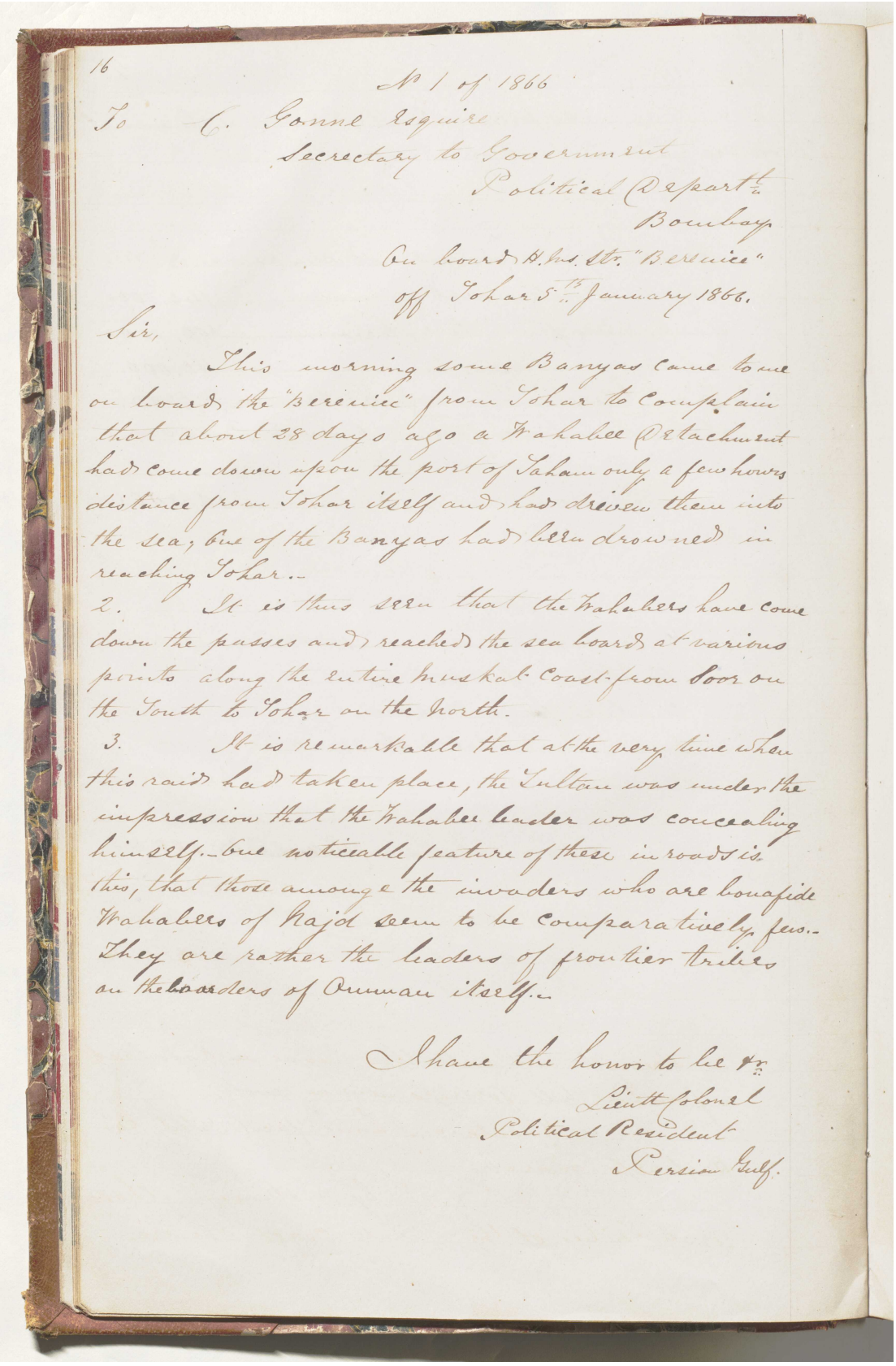
رسالة رقم ١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، أثناء تواجده على متن السفينة البخارية الملكية بيرنيس، قبالة صحار إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٢ظ] (١/١)



16

No 1 of 1866

To C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Departt.
Bombay

On board H.Ms. Str. "Berenice"
Off Sohar 5th January 1866.

Sir,

This morning some Banyas came to me on board the "Berenice" from Sohar to complain that about 28 days ago a Wahabee Detachment had come down upon the port of Sahan only a few hours distance from Sohar itself and had driven them into the sea, one of the Banyas had been drowned in reaching Sohar.-

2. It is thus seen that the Wahabees have come down the passes and reached the sea board at various points along the entire Muskat Coast from Soor on the South to Sohar on the North.

3. It is remarkable that at the very time when this raid had taken place, the Sultan was under the impression that the Wahabee leader was concealing himself.- One noticeable feature of these inroads is this, that those amongst the invaders who are bonafide Wahabees of Nejd seem to be comparatively few.- They are rather the leaders of frontier tribes on the boarders of Oumman itself.-

I have the honor to be &c
Lieut.t Colonel
Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

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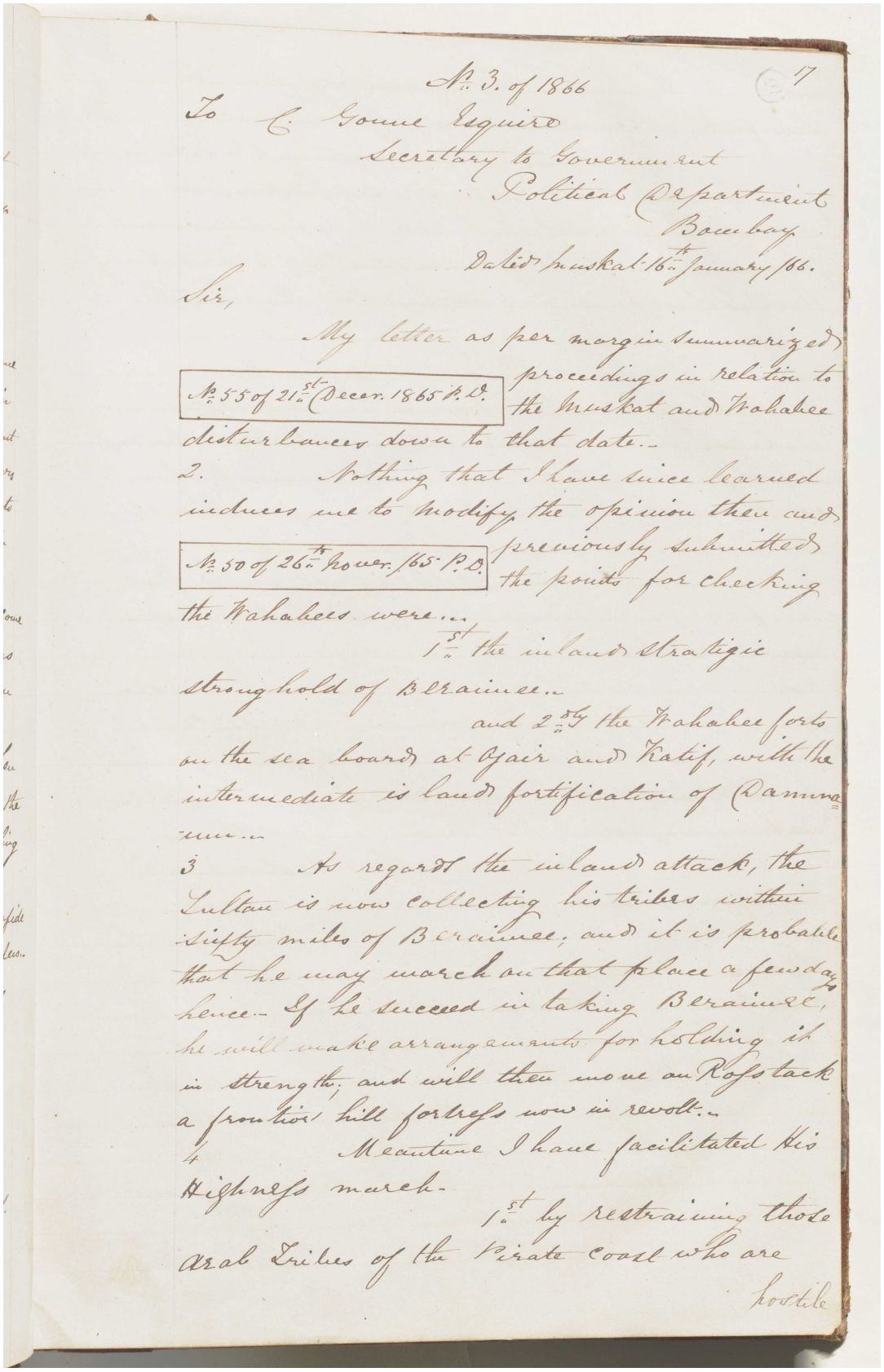

No. 3. of 1866

To C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Bombay

Dated Muskat 16th January 66.

Sir,

My letter as per margin summarized proceedings in relation to the Muskat and Wahabee disturbances down to that date.-

No. 55 of 21st Decr. 1865 P.D.

2. Nothing that I have since learned induces me to modify the opinion then and previously submitted the points for checking the Wahabees were.-

No. 50 of 26th Nover. 65 P.D.

1st the inland strategic stronghold of Berainee.-

and 2dly the Wahabee forts on the sea board at Ojair and Katif, with the intermediate inland fortification of Dammam.-

3 As regards the inland attack, the Sultan is now collecting his tribes within fifty miles of Berainee, and it is probable that he may march on that place a few days hence.- If he succeed in taking Berainee, he will make arrangements for holding it in strength, and will then move on Rofs tack a frontier hill fortress now in revolt.-

4 Meantime I have facilitated His Highness march.-

1st by restraining those Arab Tribes of the Pirate coast who are hostile

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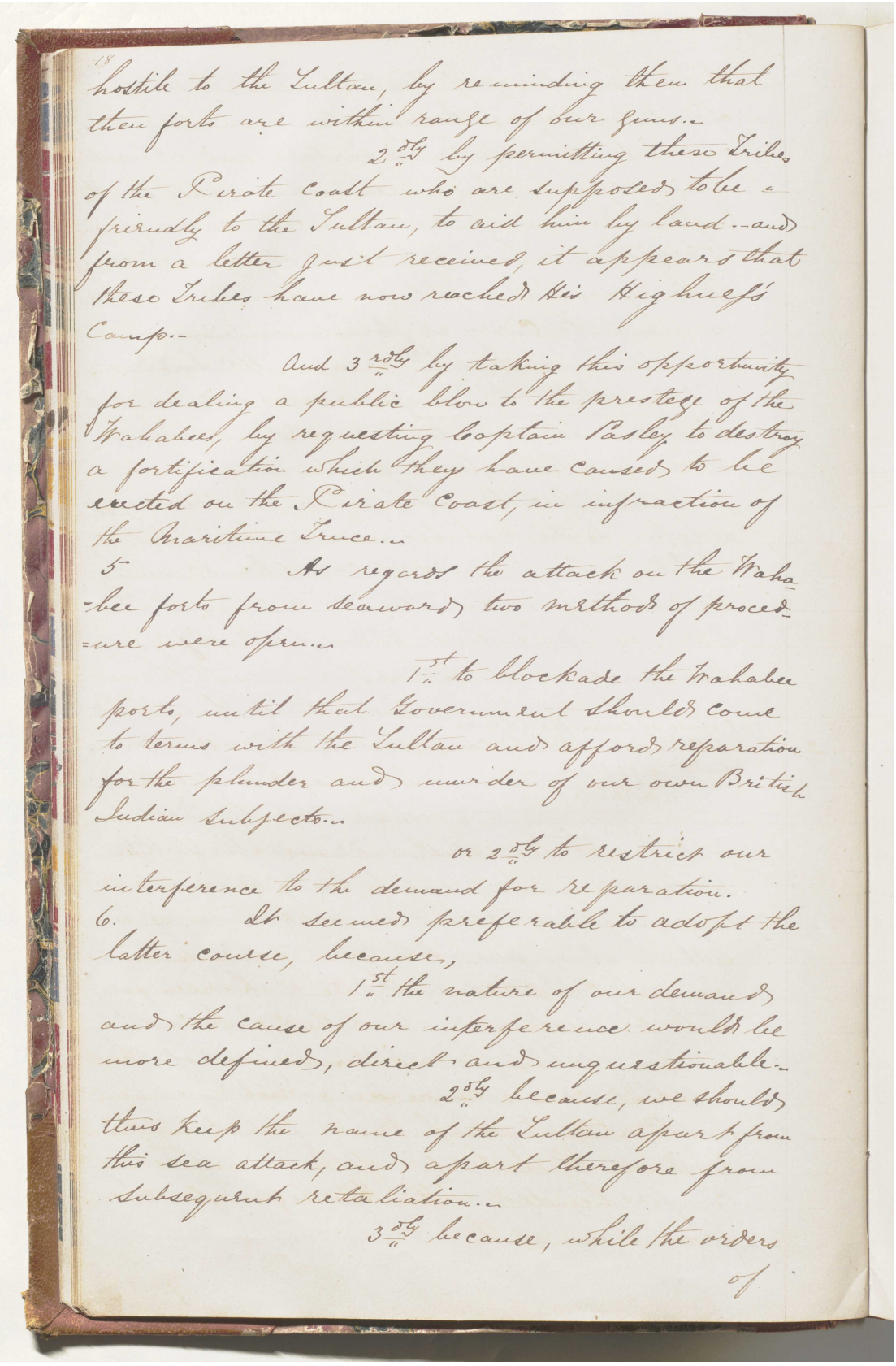

hostile to the Sultan, by reminding them that their forts are within range of our guns.

2dly by permitting these Tribes of the Pirate Coast who are supposed to be friendly to the Sultan, to aid him by land. and from a letter just received, it appears that these Tribes have now reached His Highness's Camp.

And 3dly by taking this opportunity for dealing a public blow to the prestege of the Wahabees, by requesting Captain Pasley to destroy a fortification which they have caused to be erected on the Pirate Coast, in infraction of the Maritime Truce.

5 As regards the attack on the Wahabee forts from seaward two methods of procedure were open.

1st to blockade the Wahabee ports, until that Government should come to terms with the Sultan and afford reparation for the plunder and murder of our own British Indian Subjects.

or 2dly to restrict our interference to the demand for reparation.

6. It seemed preferable to adopt the latter course, because,

1st the nature of our demands and the cause of our interference would be more defined, direct and unquestionable.

2dly because, we should thus keep the name of the Sultan apart from this sea attack, and apart therefore from subsequent retaliation.

3dly because, while the orders of

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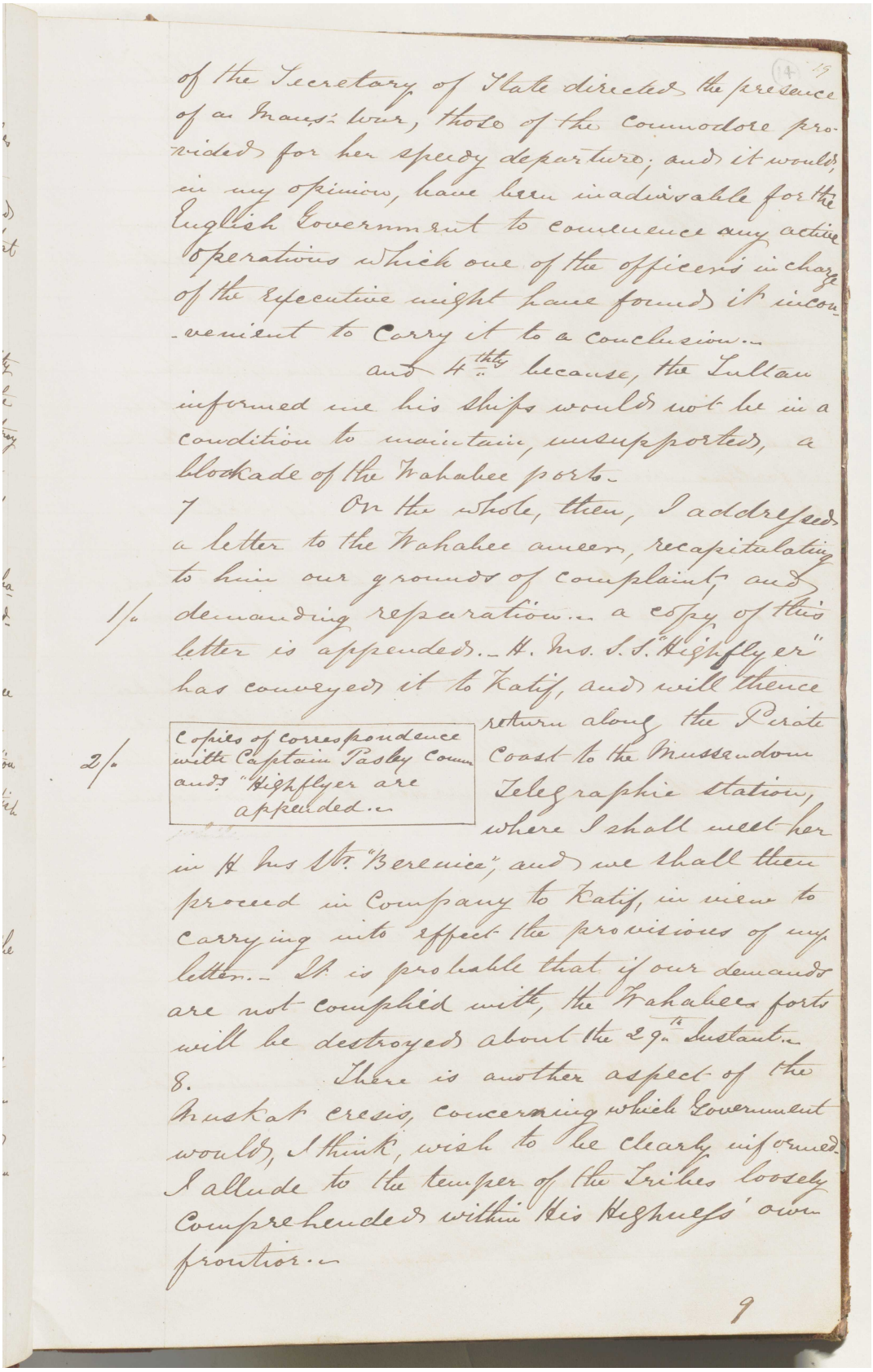
(14) 19



of the Secretary of State directed the presence of a Mans: War, those of the Commodore provided for her speedy departure; and it would, in my opinion, have been inadvisable for the English Government to commence any active operations which one of the officers in charge of the Executive might have found it inconvenient to carry it to a conclusion.—

and 4thly because, the Sultan informed me his ships would not be in a condition to maintain, unsupported, a blockade of the Wahabee ports.—

7 On the whole, then, I addressed a letter to the Wahabee ameer, recapitulating to him our grounds of complaint, and demanding reparation.— a copy of this letter is appended.— H. Ms. S.S. "Highflyer" has conveyed it to Katif, and will thence return along the Pirate Coast to the Mussendom Telegraphic station, where I shall meet her in H Ms Str. "Berenice", and we shall then proceed in Company to Katif, in view to carrying into effect the provisions of my letter.— It is probable that if our demands are not complied with, the Wahabee forts will be destroyed about the 29th Instant.—

1/

2/

Copies of correspondence with Captain Pasley Comm and: "Highflyer are appended.—

8. There is another aspect of the Muskat cresis, concerning which Government would, I think, wish to be clearly informed. I allude to the temper of the Tribes loosely comprehended within His Highness' own frontier.—

9

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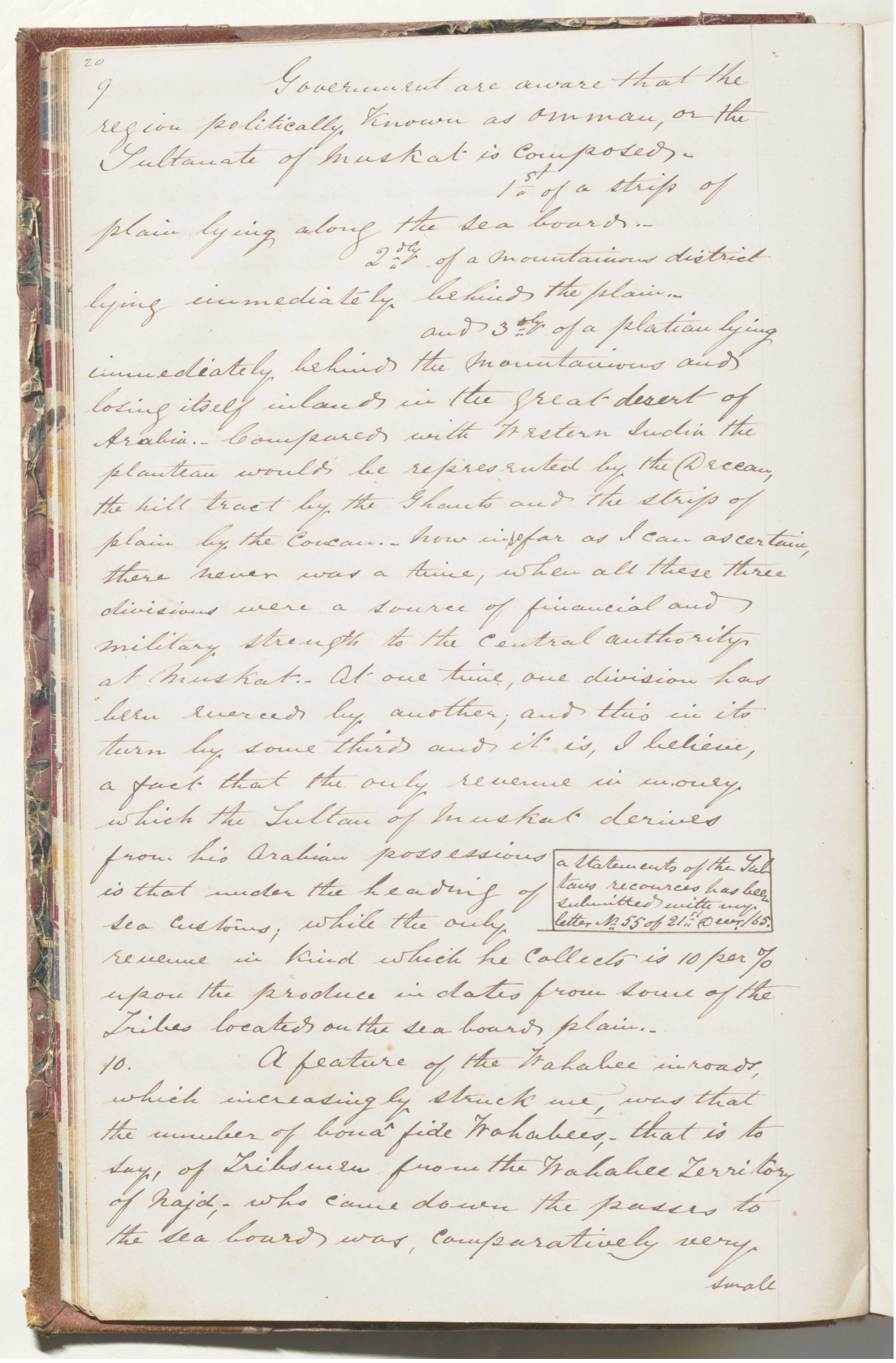

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9 Government are aware that the region politically known as Omman, or the Sultanate of Muskat is composed 1st of a strip of plain lying along the sea board.. 2nd of a mountainous district lying immediately behind the plain.. and 3rd of a plateau lying immediately behind the mountainous and losing itself inland in the great desert of Arabia.. Compared with Western India the plateau would be represented by the Deccan, the hill tract by the Ghauts and the strip of plain by the Concan.. Now inasfar as I can ascertain, there never was a time, when all these three divisions were a source of financial and military strength to the central authority at Muskat.. At one time, one division has been coerced by another, and this in its turn by some third and it is, I believe, a fact that the only revenue in money, which the Sultan of Muskat derives from his Arabian possessions is that under the heading of Sea Customs, while the only revenue in kind which he collects is 10 per % upon the produce in dates from some of the Tribes located on the sea board plain..

a Statements of the Sultans recources has been submitted with my letter No 55 of 21st Dec 65.

10. A feature of the Wahabee inroads, which increasingly struck me, was that the number of bonâ fide Wahabees.. that is to say, of Tribesmen from the Wahabee Territory of Nejd.. who came down the passes to the sea board was, comparatively very,

small

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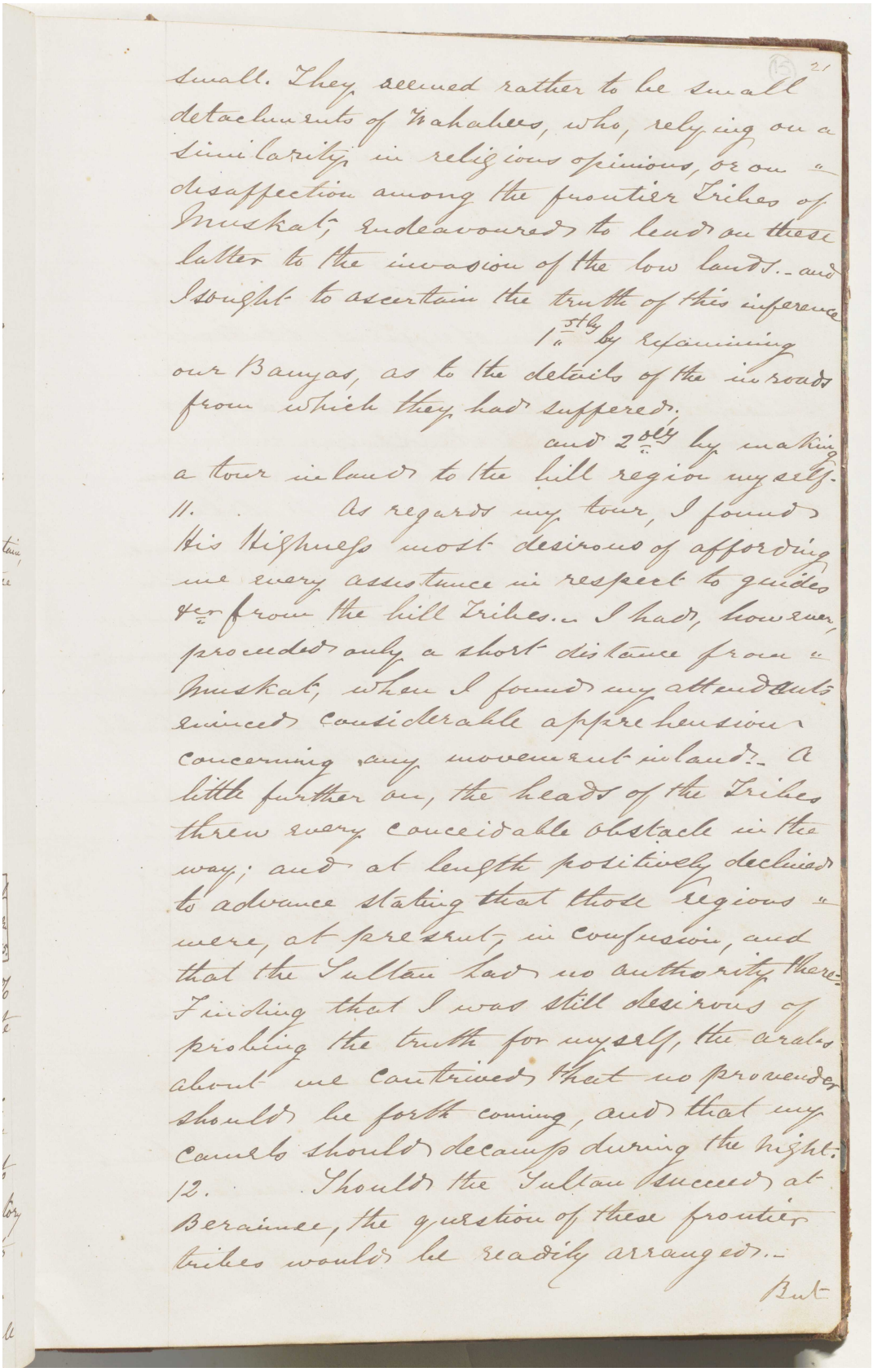

small. They seemed rather to be small
detachments of Wahabees, who, relying on a
similarity in religious opinions, or on
disaffection among the frontier Tribes of
Muskat, endeavoured to lend on these
latter to the invasion of the low lands. - and
I sought to ascertain the truth of this inference
1st by
1st by examining
our Banyas, as to the details of the inroads
from which they had suffered.
and 2dly by making
a tour inland to the hill region myself.
11. As regards my tour, I found
His Highness most desirous of affording
me every assistance in respect to guides
&c from the hill Tribes. I had, however,
proceeded only a short distance from
Muskat, when I found my attendants
evinced considerable apprehension
concerning any movement inland. A
little further on, the heads of the Tribes
threw every conceivable obstacle in the
way; and at length positively declined
to advance stating that those regions
were, at present, in confusion, and
that the Sultan had no authority there.
Finding that I was still desirous of
probing the truth for myself, the Arabs
about me contrived that no provender
should be forth coming, and that my
camels should decamp during the night.
12. Should the Sultan succeed at
Beraimee, the question of these frontier
tribes would be readily arranged.
But

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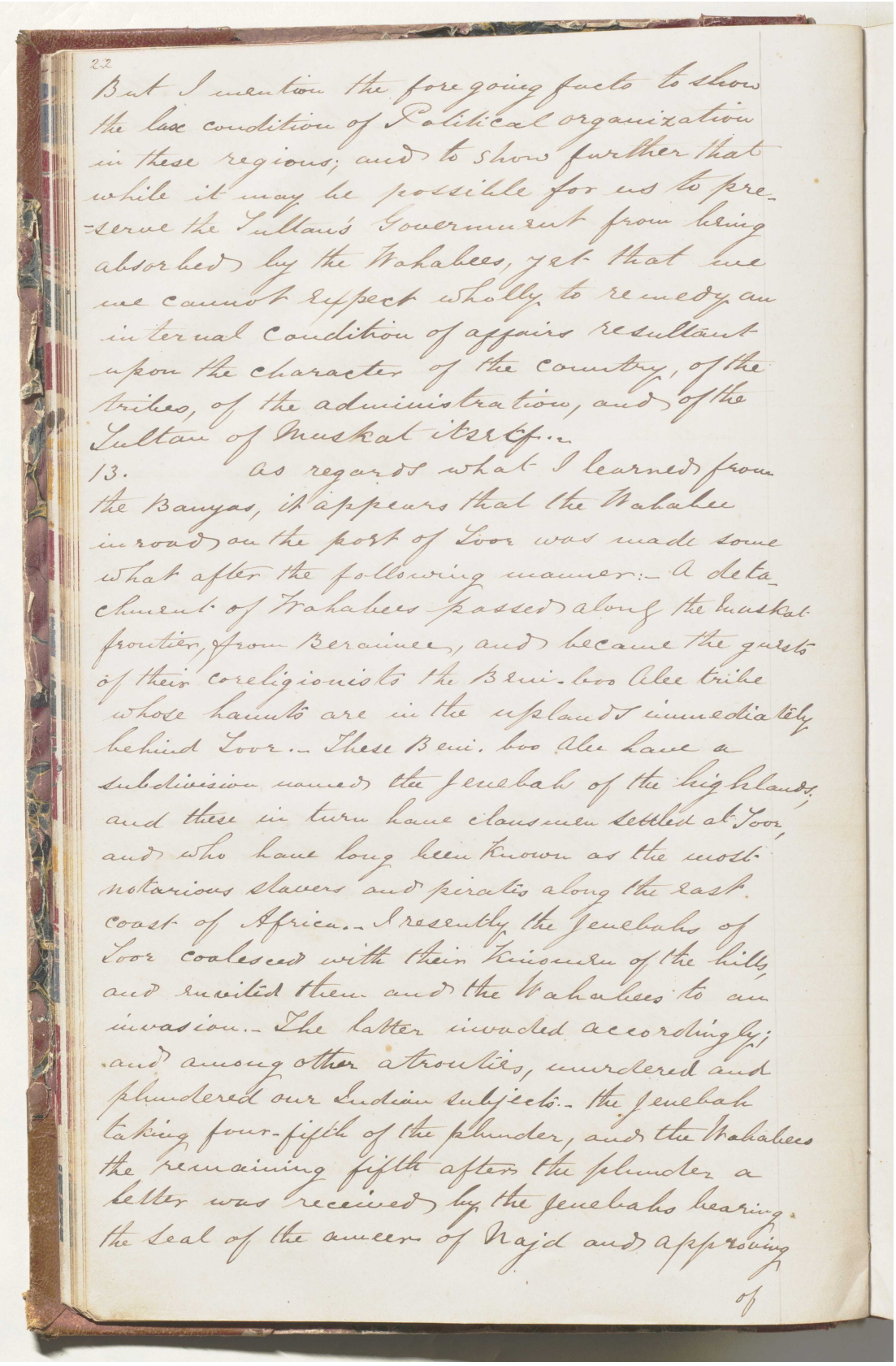

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But I mention the foregoing facts to show the lax condition of Political organization in these regions; and to show further that while it may be possible for us to preserve the Sultan's Government from being absorbed by the Wahabees, yet that we we cannot expect wholly to remedy an internal condition of affairs resultant upon the character of the country, of the tribes, of the administration, and of the Sultan of Muskat itself.

13. As regards what I learned from the Banyas, it appears that the Wahabee inroad on the port of Soor was made somewhat after the following manner:- A detachment of Wahabees passed along the Muskat frontier, from Beraimee, and became the guests of their coreligionists the Beni-boo Alee tribe whose haunts are in the uplands immediately behind Soor.- These Beni-boo Alee have a subdivision named the Jenebah of the highlands, and these in turn have clansmen settled at Soor, and who have long been known as the most notorious slavers and pirates along the east coast of Africa.- Presently the Jenebahs of Soor coalesced with their kinsmen of the hills and invited them and the Wahabees to an invasion.- The latter invaded accordingly; and among other atrocities, murdered and plundered our Indian subjects.- The Jenebah taking four-fifth of the plunder, and the Wahabees the remaining fifth after the plunder a letter was received by the Jenebahs bearing the seal of the ameer of Nejd and approving of

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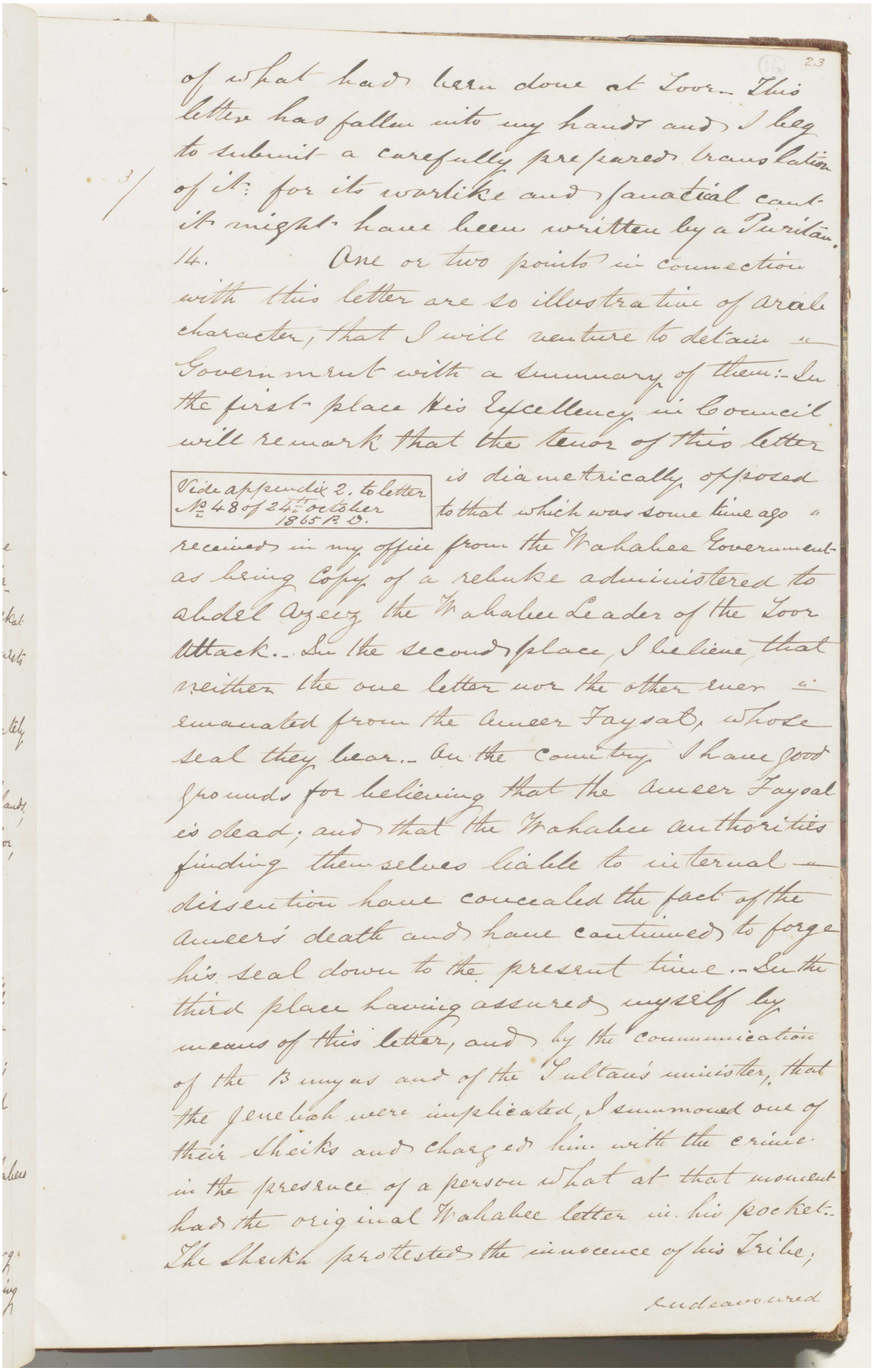

of what had been done at Toor. This letter has fallen into my hands and I beg to submit a carefully prepared translation of it: for its warlike and fanatical cant it might have been written by a Puritan.

14. One or two points in connection with this letter are so illustrative of Arab character, that I will venture to detain Government with a summary of them:- In the first place His Excellency in Council will remark that the tenor of this letter is diametrically opposed to that which was some time ago received in my office from the Wahabee Government as being copy of a rebuke administered to Abdel Azeez the Wahabee Leader of the Toor attack... In the second place, I believe that neither the one letter nor the other ever emanated from the Ameer Faysal, whose seal they bear... In the country I have good grounds for believing that the Ameer Faysal is dead, and that the Wahabee authorities finding themselves liable to internal dissention have concealed the fact of the Ameer's death and have continued to forge his seal down to the present time... In the third place having assured myself by means of this letter, and by the communication of the Banyas and of the Sultan's minister, that the Jenebah were implicated, I summoned one of their Sheiks and charged him with the crime in the presence of a person who at that moment had the original Wahabee letter in his pocket. The Sheikh protested the innocence of his Tribe, endeavoured

Vide appendix 2. to letter No 48 of 24th October 1865 P.D.

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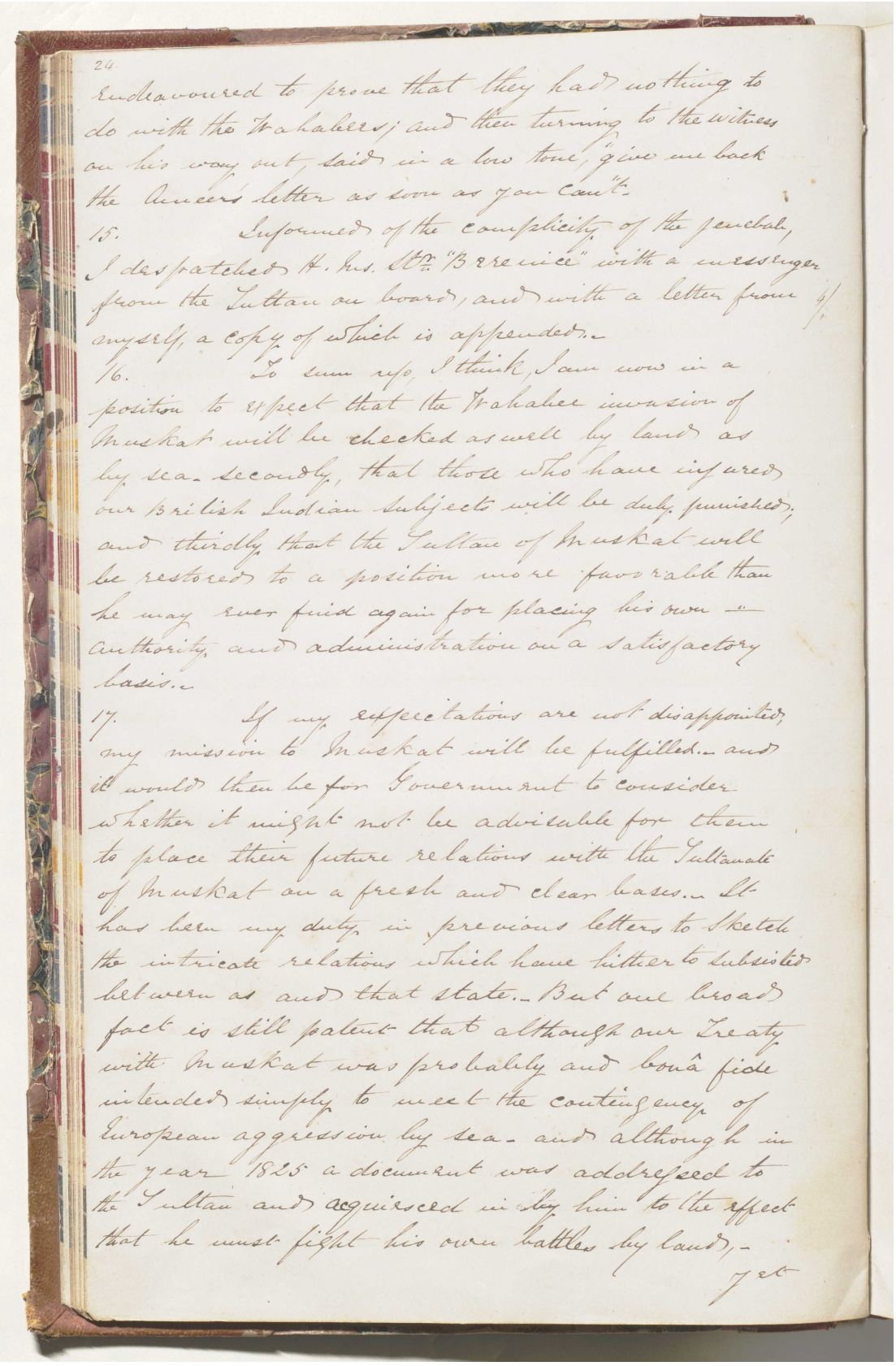

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endeavoured to prove that they had nothing to do with the Wahabees; and then turning to the witness on his way out, said in a low tone, "give me back the Ameer's letter as soon as you can't."

15. Informed of the complicity of the Jenebah, I despatched H. Ms. Str. "Berenice" with a messenger from the Sultan on board, and with a letter from myself, a copy of which is appended.

16. To sum up, I think, I am now in a position to expect that the Wahabee invasion of Muskat will be checked as well by land as by sea. secondly, that those who have injured our British Indian subjects will be duly punished; and thirdly that the Sultan of Muskat will be restored to a position more favorable than he may ever find again for placing his own authority and administration on a satisfactory basis.

17. If my expectations are not disappointed, my mission to Muskat will be fulfilled. and it would then be for Government to consider whether it might not be advisable for them to place their future relations with the Sultanate of Muskat on a fresh and clear bases. It has been my duty in previous letters to sketch the intricate relations which have hitherto subsisted between us and that state. But one broad fact is still patent that although our Treaty with Muskat was probably and bonâ fide intended simply to meet the contingency of European aggression by sea. and although in the year 1825 a document was addressed to the Sultan and acquiesced in by him to the effect that he must fight his own battles by land,

Yet

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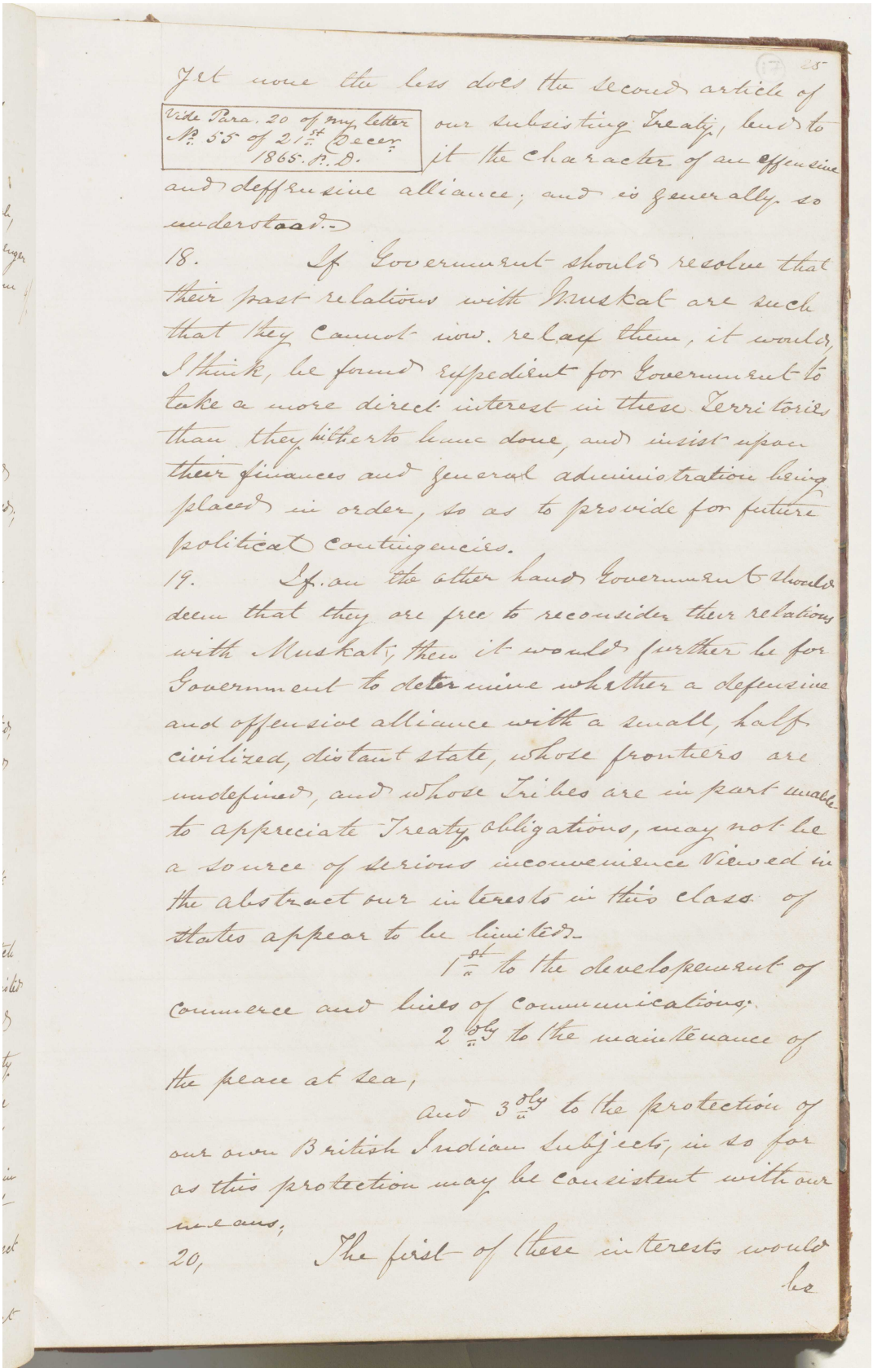

Yet none the less does the second article of
Vide Para. 20 of my letter No. 55 of 21st Decr. 1865. B.D.
our subsisting Treaty, lend to it the character of an offensive and deffensive alliance; and is generally so understood.

18. If Government should resolve that their past relations with Muskat are such that they cannot now relax them, it would, I think, be found expedient for Government to take a more direct interest in these Territories than they hitherto have done, and insist upon their finances and general administration being placed in order, so as to provide for future political contingencies.

19. If on the other hand Government should deem that they are free to reconsider their relations with Muskat, then it would further be for Government to determine whether a defensive and offensive alliance with a small, half civilized, distant state, whose frontiers are undefined, and whose Tribes are in part unable to appreciate Treaty obligations, may not be a source of serious inconvenience. Viewed in the abstract our interests in this class of States appear to be limited

1st to the development of Commerce and lines of communications.

2dly to the maintenance of the peace at sea,

and 3dly to the protection of our own British Indian subjects, in so far as this protection may be consistent with our means.

20, The first of these interests would be

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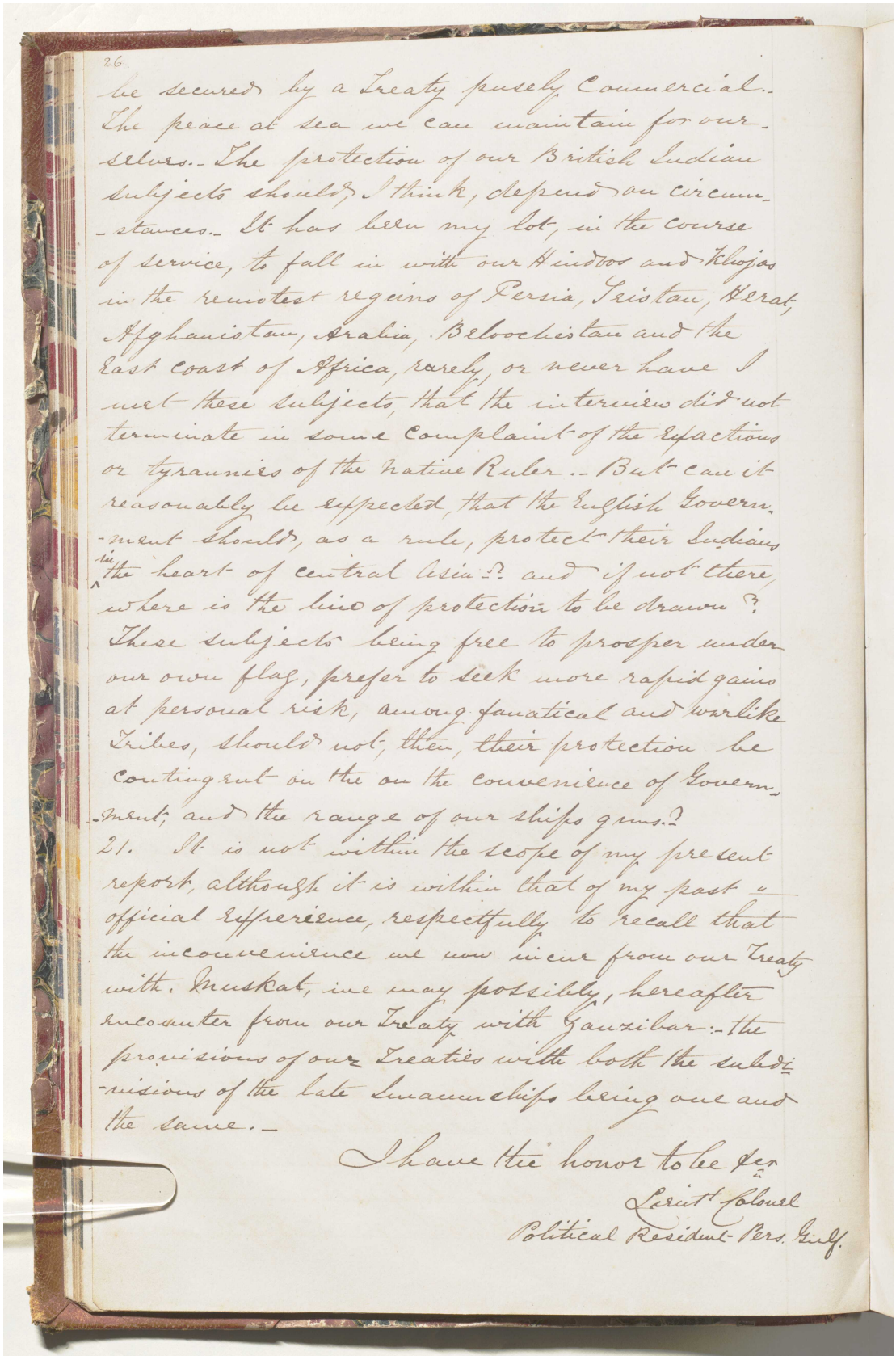

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be secured by a Treaty purely Commercial.. The peace at sea we can maintain for ourselves.. The protection of our British Indian subjects should, I think, depend on circumstances.. It has been my lot, in the course of service, to fall in with our Hindoos and Khojas in the remotest regions of Persia, Seistan, Herat, Afghanistan, Arabia, Beloochistan and the East coast of Africa, rarely, or never have I met these subjects, that the interviews did not terminate in some Complaint of the Exactions or tyrannies of the native Ruler.. But can it reasonably be expected, that the English Government should, as a rule, protect their Subjects in the heart of central Asia?: and if not there, where is the line of protection to be drawn?

These subjects being free to prosper under our own flag, prefer to seek more rapid gains at personal risk, among fanatical and warlike Tribes, should not, then, their protection be contingent on the on the convenience of Government, and the range of our ships guns.?

21. It is not within the scope of my present report, although it is within that of my past official experience, respectfully to recall that the inconvenience we now incur from our treaty with Muskat, we may possibly, hereafter encounter from our Treaty with Zanzibar:- the provisions of our Treaties with both the subdivisions of the late Imaum's being one and the same.-

I have the honor to be &c

Lieut.t Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

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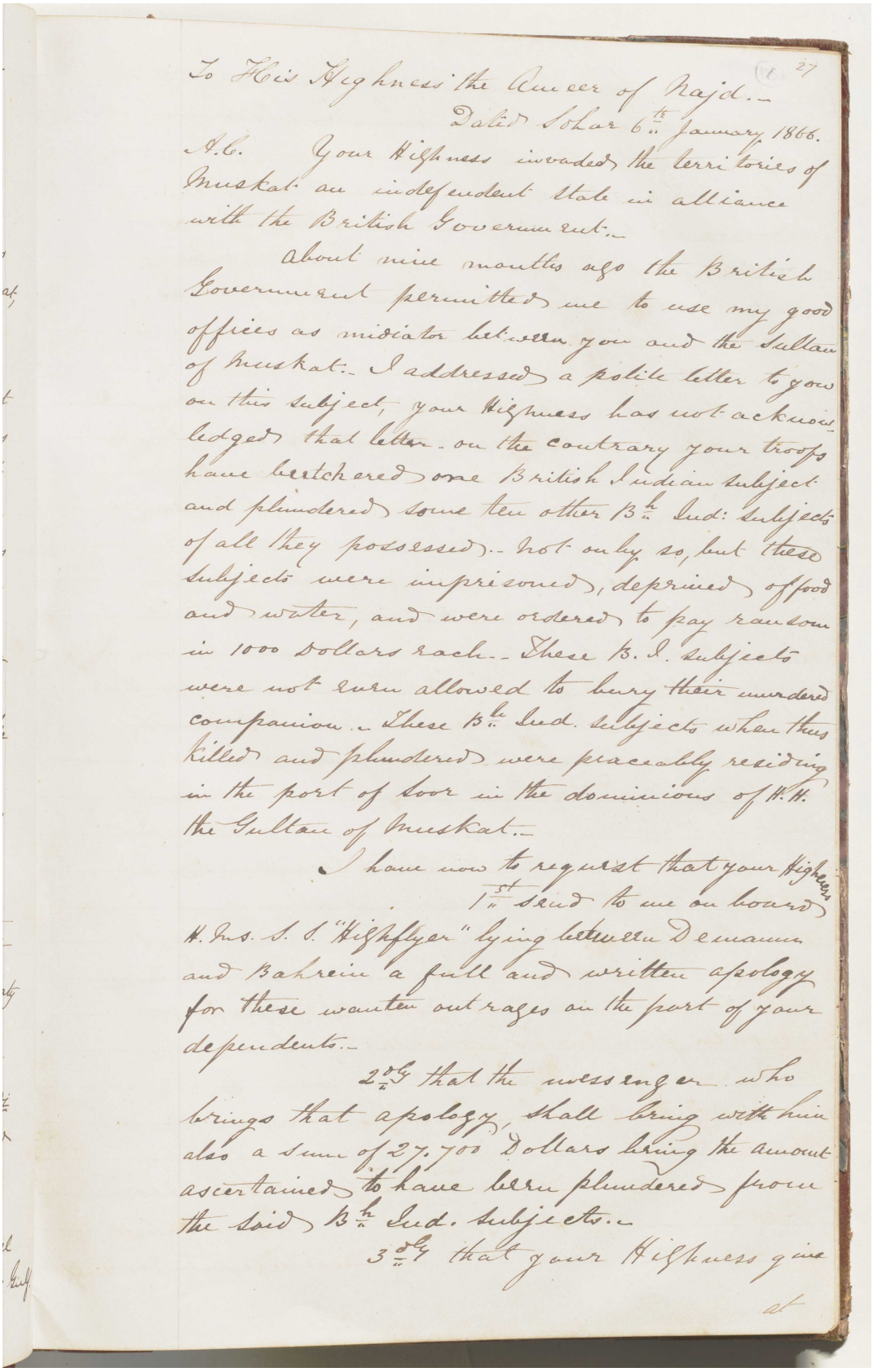

To His Highness the Imeer of Nejd.—

Dated Lohar 6th January 1866.

A.C. Your Highness invaded the territories of Muskat an independent State in alliance with the British Government.—

About nine months ago the British Government permitted me to use my good offices as mediator between you and the Sultan of Muskat.— I addressed a polite letter to you on this subject, your Highness has not acknowledged that letter. on the contrary your troops have butchered some British Indian subjects and plundered some ten other Br. Ind: subjects of all they possessed.— not only so, but these subjects were imprisoned, deprived of food and water, and were ordered to pay ransom in 1000 dollars each.— These B. I. subjects were not even allowed to bury their murdered companions.— These Br. Ind. subjects when thus killed and plundered were peaceably residing in the port of Soor in the dominions of H.H. the Sultan of Muskat.—

I have now to request that your Highness 1st said to me on board H. Mas. S. S. "Highflyer" lying between Demaum and Bahrein a full and written apology for these wanton outrages on the part of your dependents.—

2dly that the messenger who brings that apology, shall bring with him also a sum of 27,700 Dollars being the amount ascertained to have been plundered from the said Br. Ind. subjects.—

3dly that your Highness give

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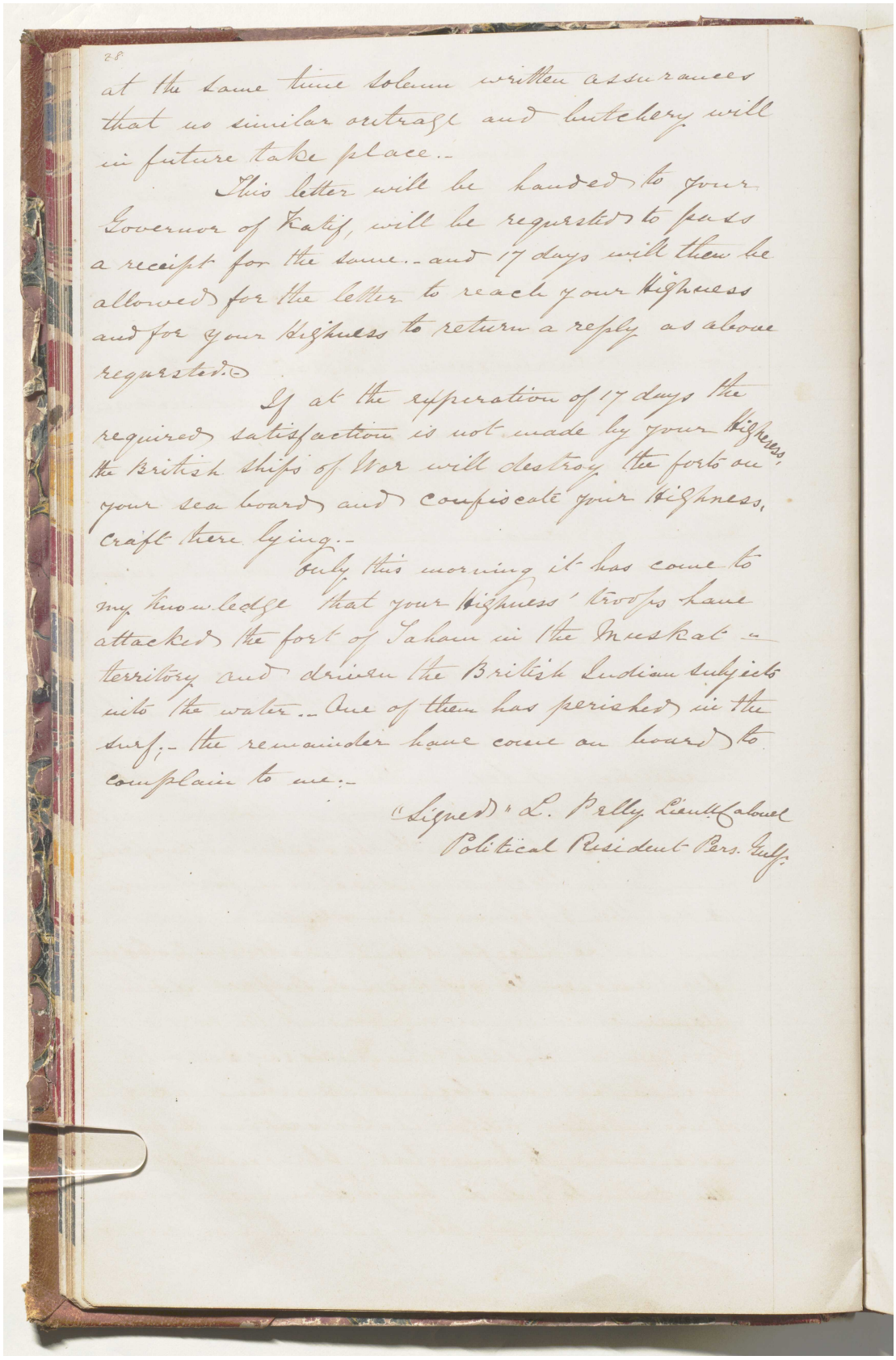

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at the same time solemn written assurances that no similar outrage and butchery will in future take place.-

This letter will be handed to your Governor of Katif, will be requested to pass a receipt for the same.- and 17 days will then be allowed for the letter to reach your Highness and for your Highness to return a reply as above requested.

If at the expiration of 17 days the required satisfaction is not made by your Highness, the British ships of War will destroy the forts on your sea board and confiscate your Highness, craft there lying.-

Only this morning it has come to my knowledge that your Highness' troops have attacked the fort of Sahan in the Muskat territory and driven the British Indian subjects into the water.- One of them has perished in the surf.- the remainder have come on board to complain to me.-

(Signed) L. Pelly Lieut.Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

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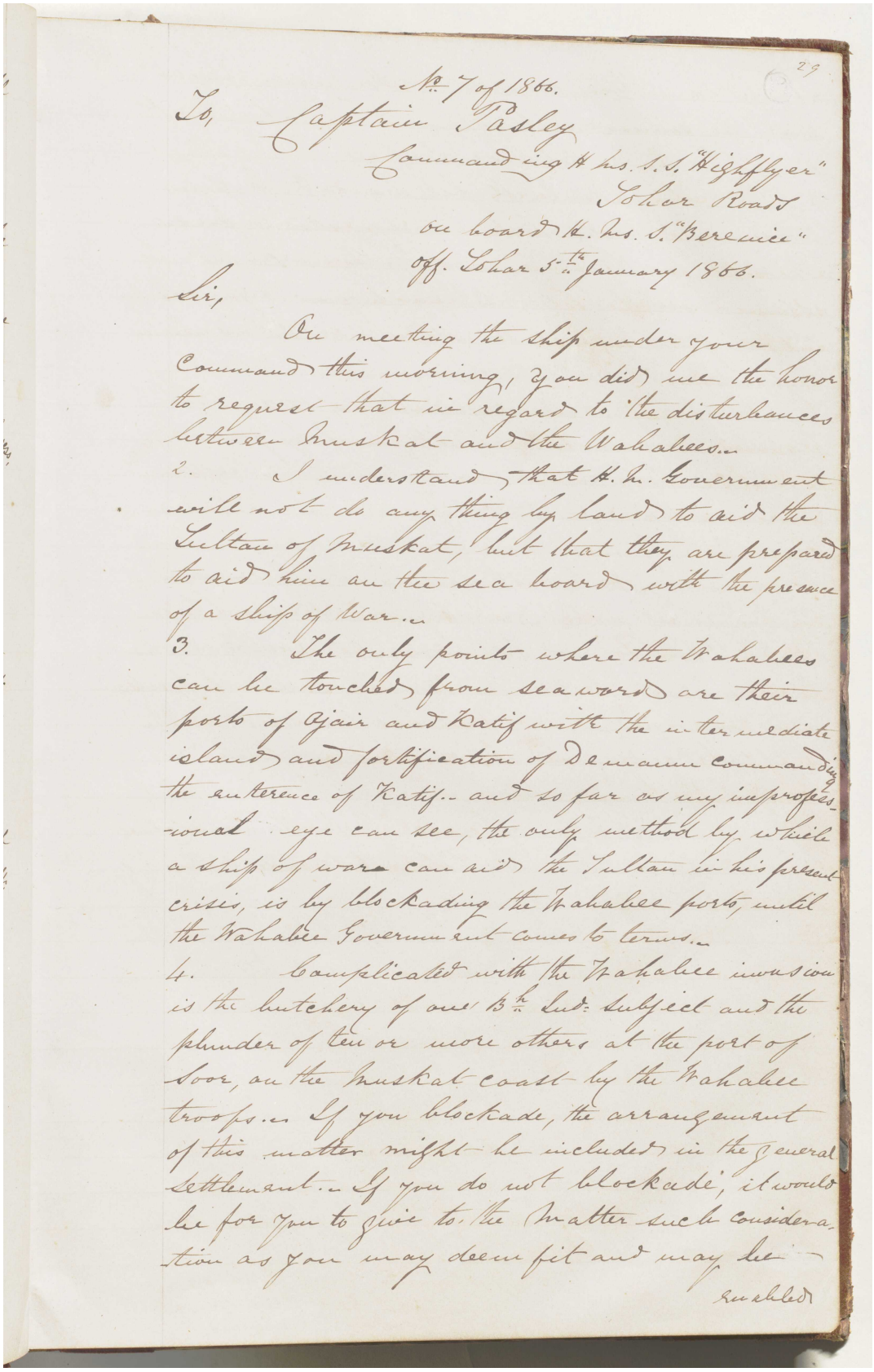

No. 7 of 1866.

To, Captain Pasley
Commanding H. Ms. S. S. "Highflyer"
Tohar Roads
on board H. Ms. S. "Berenice"
Off. Tohar 5th January 1866.

Sir,

On meeting the ship under your Command this morning, you did me the honor to request that in regard to the disturbances between Muskat and the Wahabees.

2. I understand that H. M. Government will not do any thing by land to aid the Sultan of Muskat, but that they are prepared to aid him on the sea board with the presence of a ship of War.

3. The only points where the Wahabees can be touched from seaward are their ports of Ajair and Katif with the intermediate island and fortification of Demaum commanding the entrence of Katif.- and so far as my improfessional eye can see, the only method by which a ship of war can aid the Sultan in his present crisis, is by blockading the Wahabee ports, until the Wahabee Government comes to terms.

4. Complicated with the Wahabee invasion is the butchery of one Bh. Ind. subject and the plunder of ten or more others at the port of Soor, on the Muskat coast by the Wahabee troops. If you blockade, the arrangement of this matter might be included in the general settlement. If you do not blockade, it would be for you to give to the Matter such consideration as you may deem fit and may be

enabled

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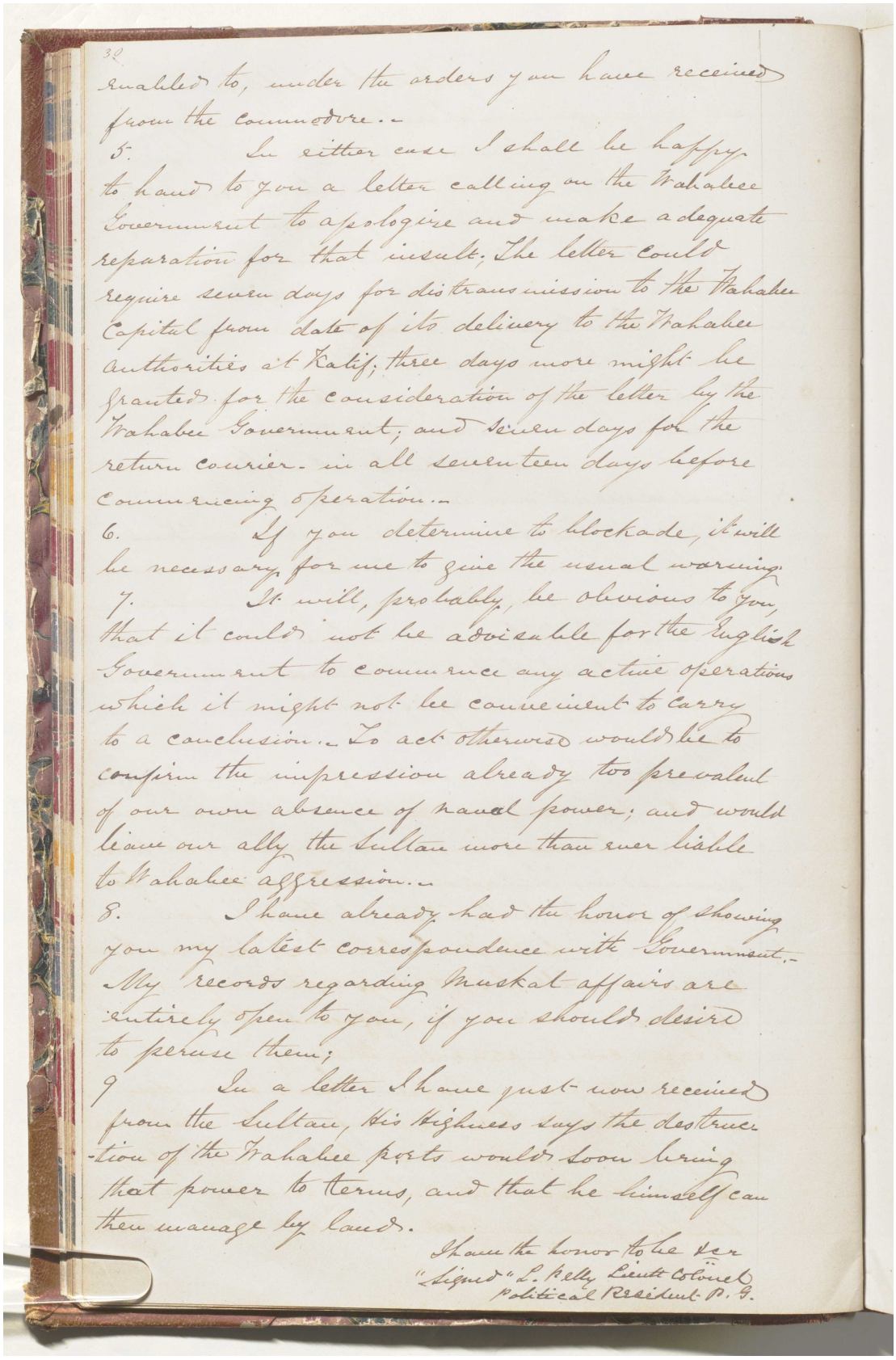

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enabled to, under the orders you have received from the Commodore.-

5. In either case I shall be happy to hand to you a letter calling on the Wahabee Government to apologize and make adequate reparation for that insult. The letter could require seven days for distransmission to the Wahabee Capital from date of its delivery to the Wahabee authorities at Katif; three days more might be granted for the consideration of the letter by the Wahabee Government, and seven days for the return courier. in all seventeen days before Commencing Operation.-

6. If you determine to blockade, it will be necessary for me to give the usual warning.

7. It will, probably, be obvious to you, that it could not be advisable for the English Government to commence any active operations which it might not be convenient to carry to a conclusion.- To act otherwise would be to confirm the impression already too prevalent of our own absence of naval power; and would leave our ally the Sultan more than ever liable to Wahabee aggression.-

8. I have already had the honor of showing you my latest correspondence with Government.- My records regarding Muskat affairs are entirely open to you, if you should desire to peruse them;

9 In a letter I have just now received from the Sultan, His Highness says the destruction of the Wahabee ports would soon bring that power to terms, and that he himself can then manage by land.

I have the honor to be &c
"Signed" L. Pelly Lieut Colonel
Political Resident P. G.

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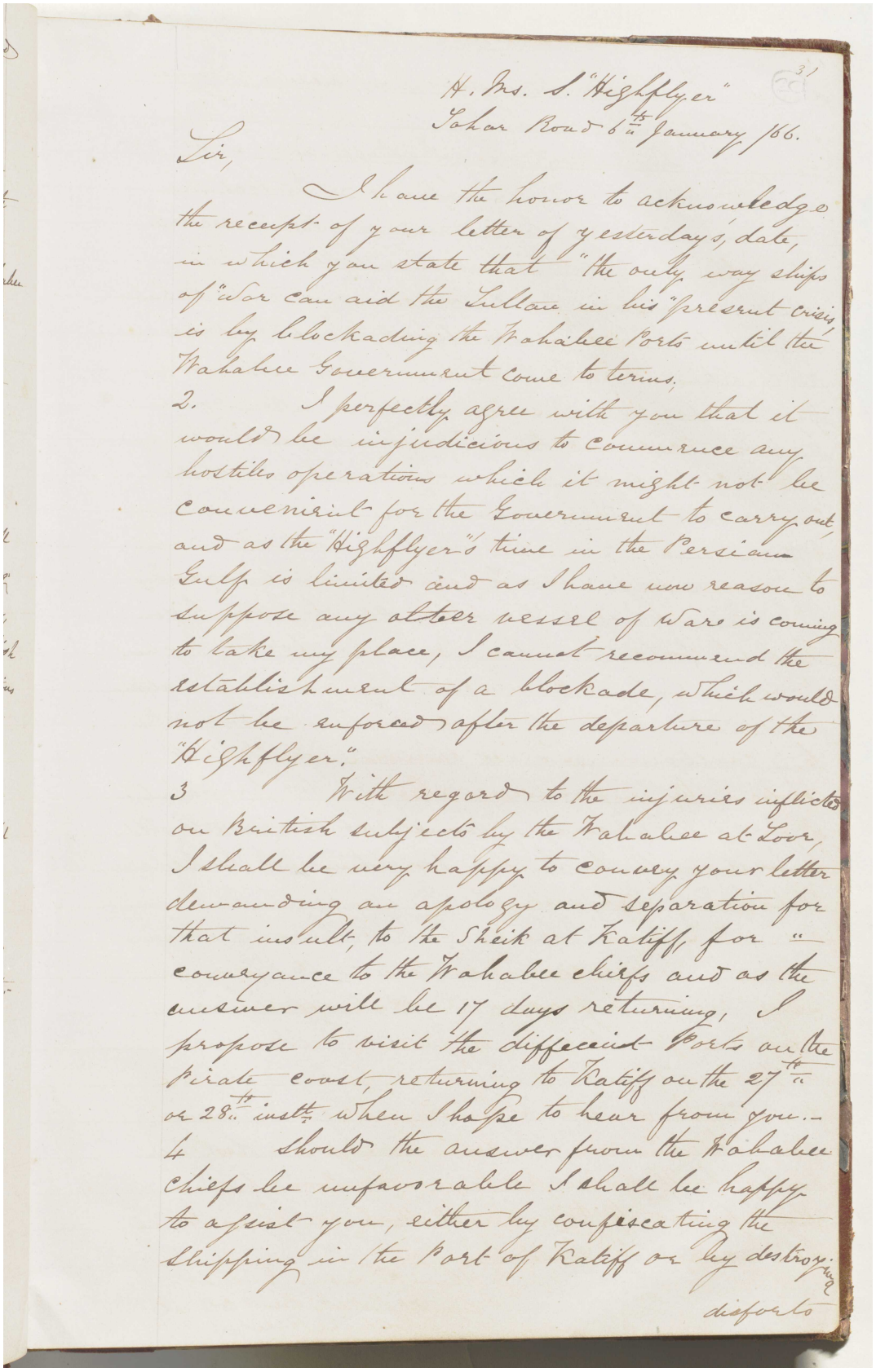

H. Ms. S. "Highflyer"
Johar Road 6th January 66.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you state that "the only way ships of "War can aid the Sultan in his "present crisis" is by blockading the Wahabee Ports until the Wahabee Government come to terms.

2. I perfectly agree with you that it would be injudicious to commence any hostiles operations which it might not be convenient for the Government to carry out, and as the "Highflyer's" time in the Persian Gulf is limited and as I have no reason to suppose any other vessel of War is coming to take my place, I cannot recommend the establishment of a blockade, which would not be enforced after the departure of the "Highflyer."

3 With regard to the injuries inflicted on British subjects by the Wahabee at Loor, I shall be very happy to convey your letter demanding an apology and separation for that insult, to the Sheik at Katiff, for "conveyance to the Wahabee chiefs and as the answer will be 17 days returning, I propose to visit the different Ports on the pirate coast, returning to Katiff on the 27th or 28th inst. when I hope to hear from you.

4 Should the answer from the Wahabee chiefs be unfavorable I shall be happy to assist you, either by confiscating the shipping in the Port of Katiff or by destroying the

disforts

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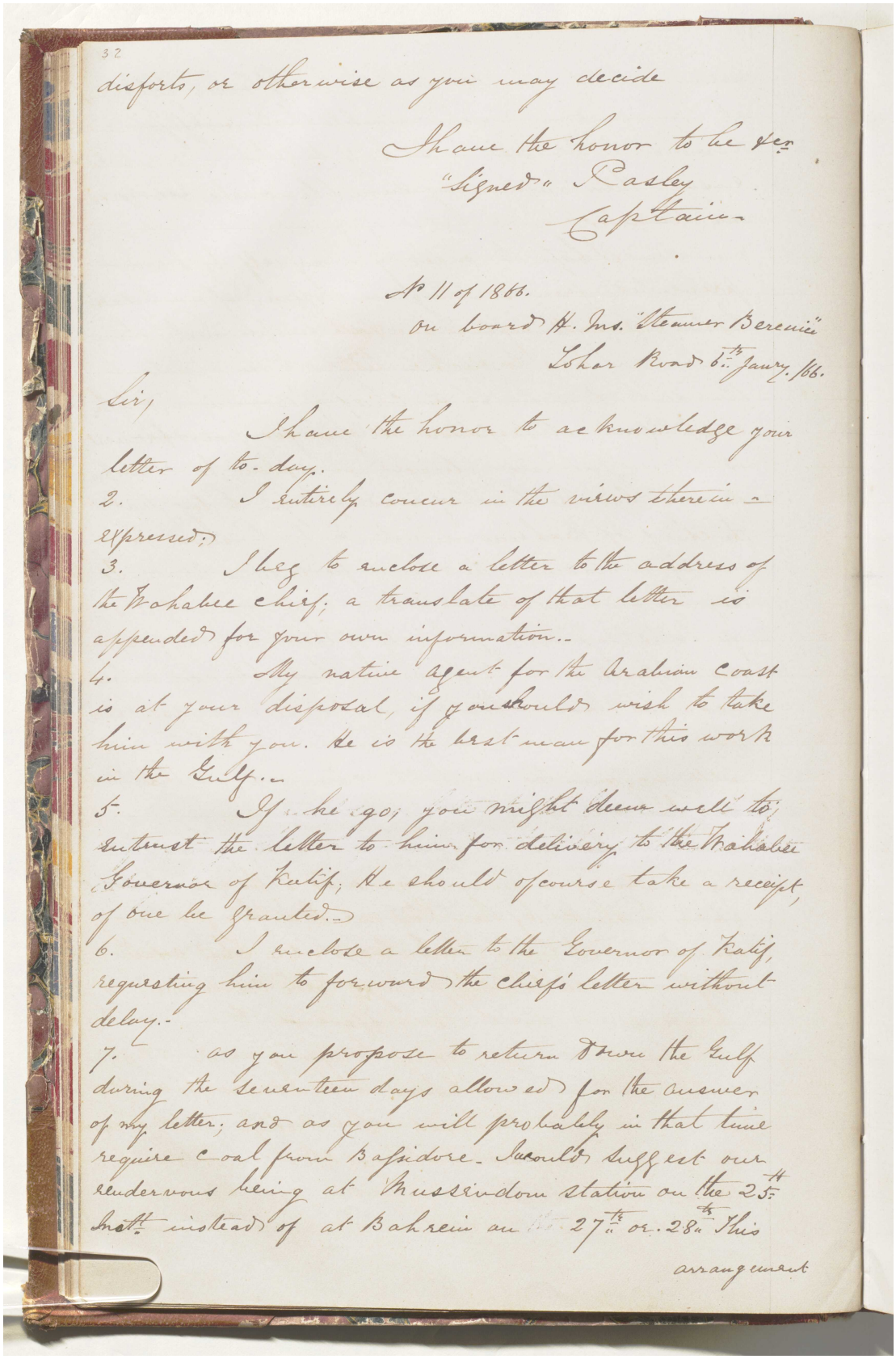

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disports, or otherwise as you may decide

I have the honor to be &c.
"Signed" Pasley
Captain.

No 11 of 1866.

On board H. Ms. Steamer Berenice"
Lohar Road 6th Janry. 66.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of to-day.

2. I entirely concur in the views therein expressed.

3. I beg to enclose a letter to the address of the Wahabee chief; a translate of that letter is appended for your own information.

4. My native agent for the Arabian Coast is at your disposal, if you should wish to take him with you. He is the best man for this work in the Gulf.

5. If he go, you might deem well to entrust the letter to him for delivery to the Wahabee Governor of Katif. He should of course take a receipt, of one be granted.

6. I enclose a letter to the Governor of Katif, requesting him to forward the chief's letter without delay.

7. As you propose to return down the Gulf during the seventeen days allowed for the answer of my letter, and as you will probably in that time require coal from Bassidore. I would suggest our rendervous being at Mussendom station on the 25th inst. instead of at Bahrein on the 27th or 28th This

arrangement

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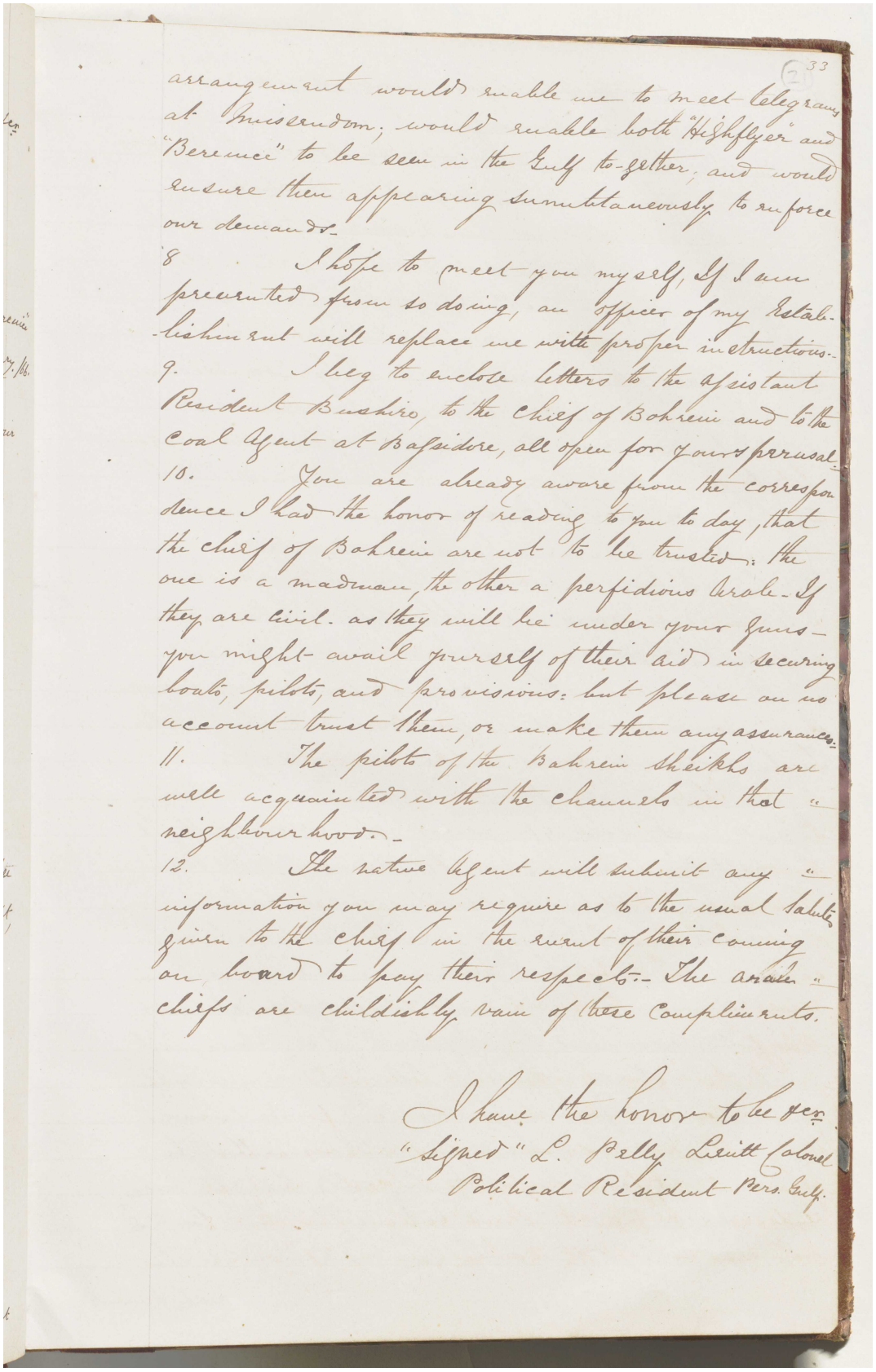

arrangement would enable me to meet telegram at Muscat dom; would enable both "Highflyer" and "Berenice" to be seen in the Gulf together, and would ensure them appearing simultaneously to enforce our demands.

8 I hope to meet you myself, If I am prevented from so doing, an officer of my Establishment will replace me with proper instructions.

9. I beg to enclose letters to the Assistant Resident Bushire, to the Chief of Bahrein and to the Coal Agent at Bassidore, all open for your perusal.

10. You are already aware from the correspondence I had the honor of reading to you to day, that the Chief of Bahrein are not to be trusted: the one is a madman, the other a perfidious Arab. If they are civil as they will be under your Guns — you might avail yourself of their aid in securing boats, pilots, and provisions: but please on no account trust them, or make them any assurances.

11. The pilots of the Bahrein Sheikhs are well acquainted with the channels in that neighbourhood.

12. The native Agent will submit any information you may require as to the usual salute given to the Chief in the event of their coming on board to pay their respects. The Arabian Chiefs are childishly vain of these Compliments.

I have the honor to be &c.
"Signed" L. Pelly Lieutt Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

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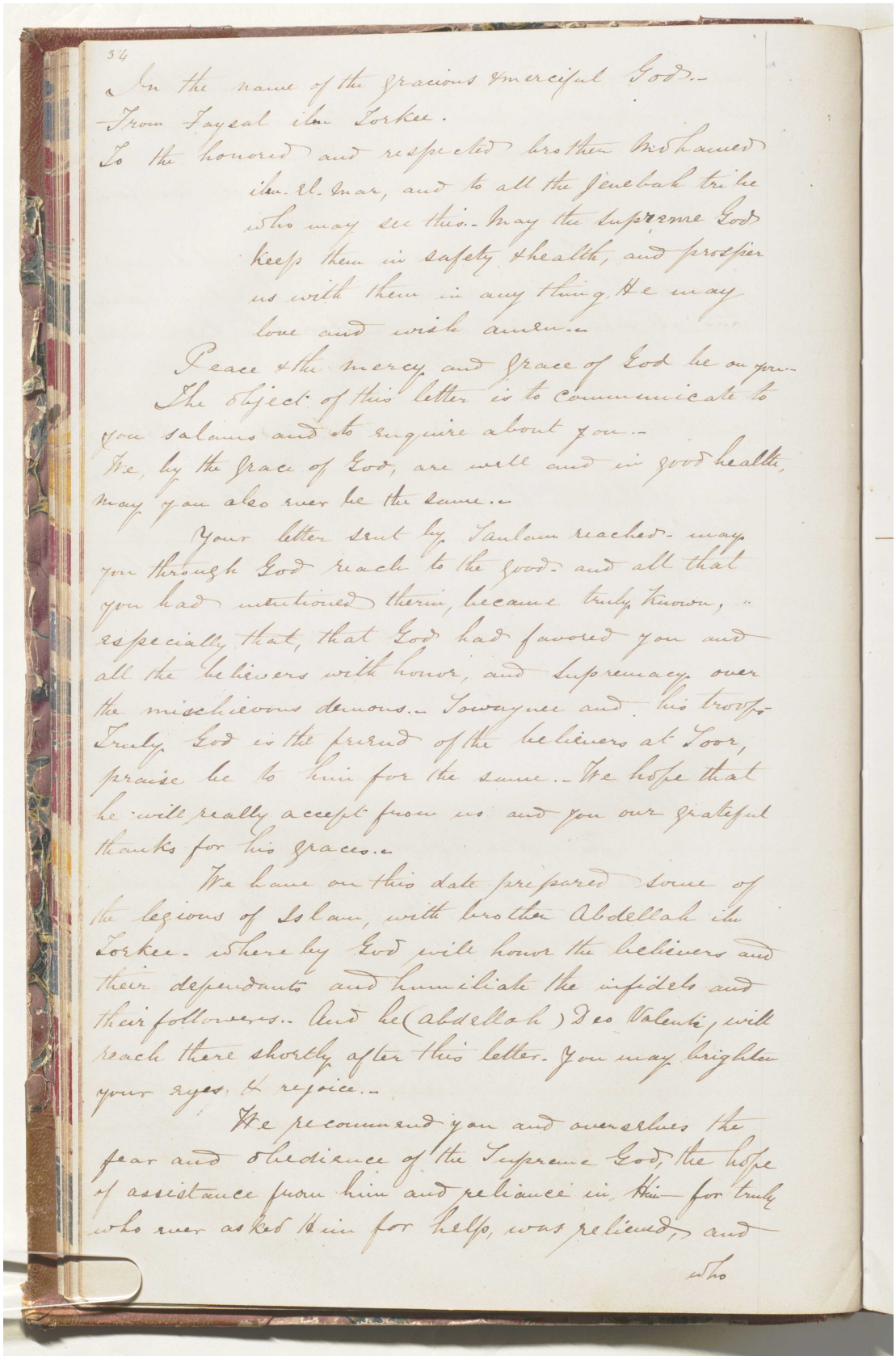

34

In the name of the gracious & merciful God.–
From Faysal ilm Torkee.
To the honored and respected brother Mohamed ilm-el-Mar, and to all the Jenebah tribe who may see this.– May the Supreme God keep them in safety & health, and prosper us with them in any thing, He may love and wish amen.–

Peace & the mercy and grace of God be on you.–
The object of this letter is to communicate to you salams and to enquire about you.–
We, by the grace of God, are well and in good health, may you also ever be the same.–

Your letter sent by Saulam reached– may you through God reach to the good– and all that you had mentioned therin, became truly known, especially that, that God had favored you and all the believers with honor, and supremacy over the mischievous demons.– Towaynee and his troops– Truly God is the friend of the believers at Toor, praise be to him for the same.– We hope that he will really accept from us and you our grateful thanks for his graces.–

We have on this date prepared some of the legions of Islam, with brother Abdellah ilm Torkee– whereby God will honor the believers and their dependants and humiliate the infidels and their followers.– And he (Abdellah) Deo Valente, will reach there shortly after this letter– You may brighten your eyes & rejoice.–

We recommend you and ourselves the fear and obedience of the Supreme God, the hope of assistance from him and reliance in Him– for truly who ever asked Him for help, was relieved, and

who

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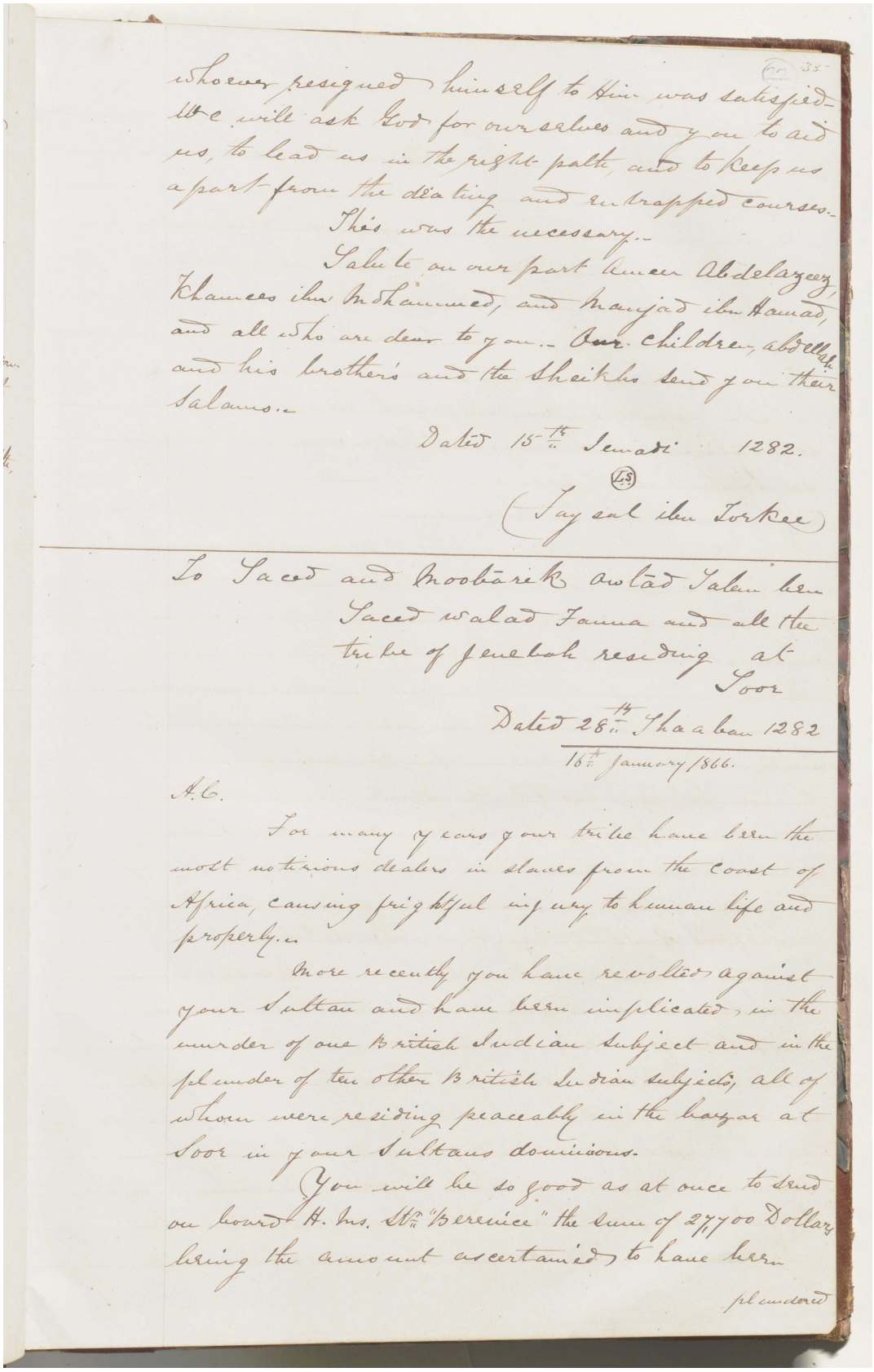

whoever resigned himself to Him was satisfied. We will ask God for ourselves and you to aid us, to lead us in the right path, and to keep us apart from the deating and entrapped courses.

This was the necessary.

Salute on our part Ameer Abdelazeez, Khamees ibn Mohammed, and Manjad ibn Hamad, and all who are dear to you. Our children, abdellah and his brother's and the Sheikhs send you their Salams.

Dated 15th Jemadi 1282.

(L.S.)

(Faysal ibn Torkee)

To Saeed and Moobarek owlad Salem ben Saeed walad Fanna and all the tribe of Jenebah residing at Soor

Dated 28th Shaaban 1282

16th January 1866.

A.C.

For many years your tribe have been the most notorious dealers in slaves from the coast of Africa, causing frightful injury to human life and properly.

More recently you have revolted against your Sultan and have been implicated, in the murder of one British Indian subject and in the plunder of ten other British Indian subjects, all of whom were residing peaceably in the bazar at Soor in your Sultans dominions.

You will be so good as at once to send on board H. Ms. Stn "Berenice" the sum of 27,700 Dollars being the amount ascertained to have been

plundered

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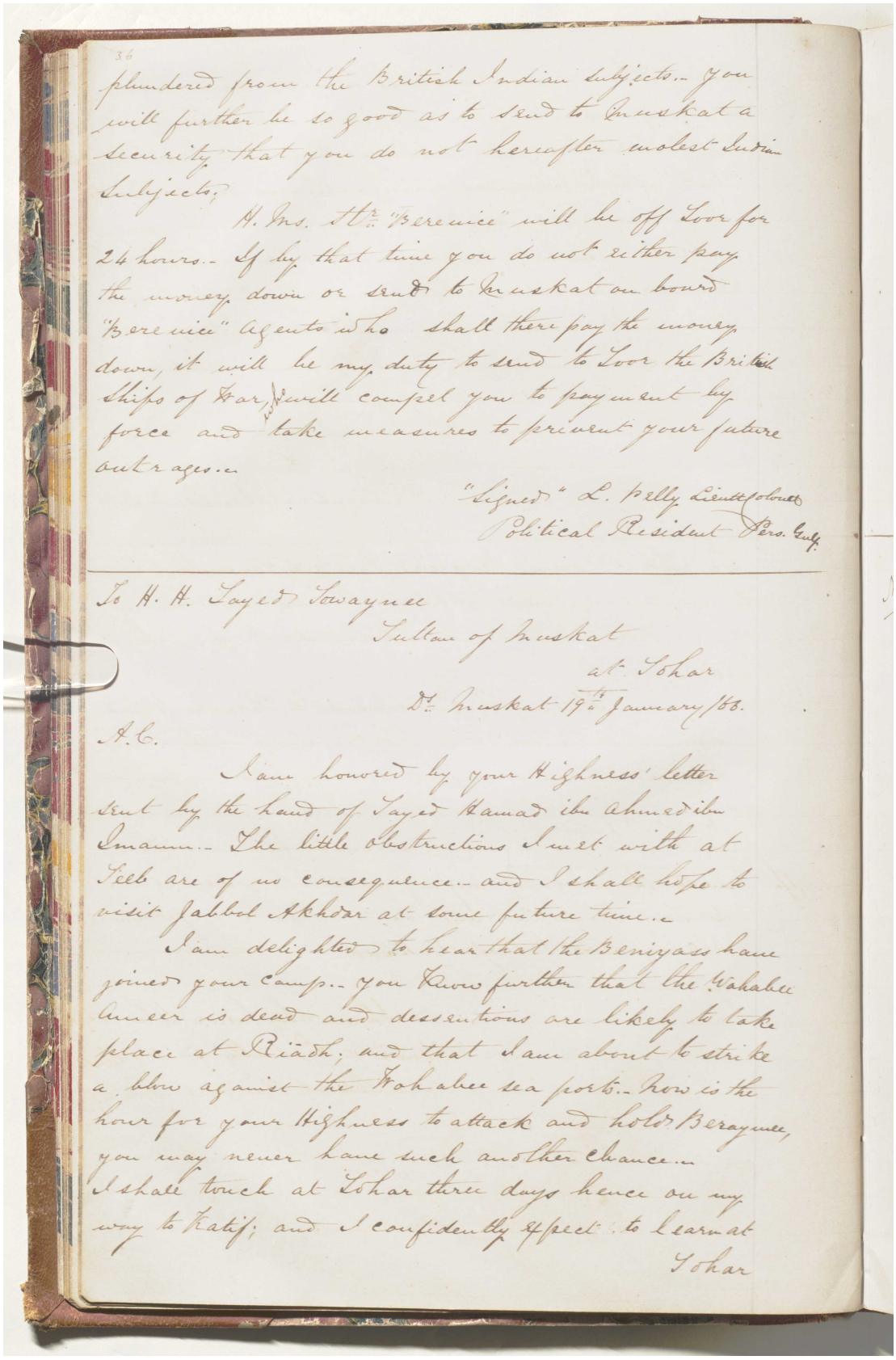

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plundered from the British Indian subjects.- You will further be so good as to send to Muskat a security that you do not hereafter molest Indian Subjects;

H. Ms. Str. "Berenice" will be off Soor for 24 hours.- If by that time you do not either pay the money down or send to Muskat on board "Berenice" Agents who shall there pay the money down, it will be my duty to send to Soor the British Ships of War, who will compel you to payment by force and take measures to prevent your future outrages.-

"Signed" L. Pelly Lieutt Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

To H. H. Sayed Sowaynee
Sultan of Muskat
at Sohar

Ds. Muskat 19th January/66.

A.C.

I am honored by your Highness' letter sent by the hand of Sayed Hamad ibn Ahmed ibn Imaum.- The little obstructions I met with at Seeb are of no consequence.- and I shall hope to visit Jabbol Akhdar at some future time.-

I am delighted to hear that the Beniyass have joined your camp.- You know further that the Wahabee Ameer is dead and dessentions are likely to take place at Riadh; and that I am about to strike a blow against the Wahabee sea ports.- Now is the hour for your Highness to attack and hold Beraymee, you may never have such another chance.-

I shall touch at Sohar three days hence on my way to Katif; and I confidently expect to learn at Sohar

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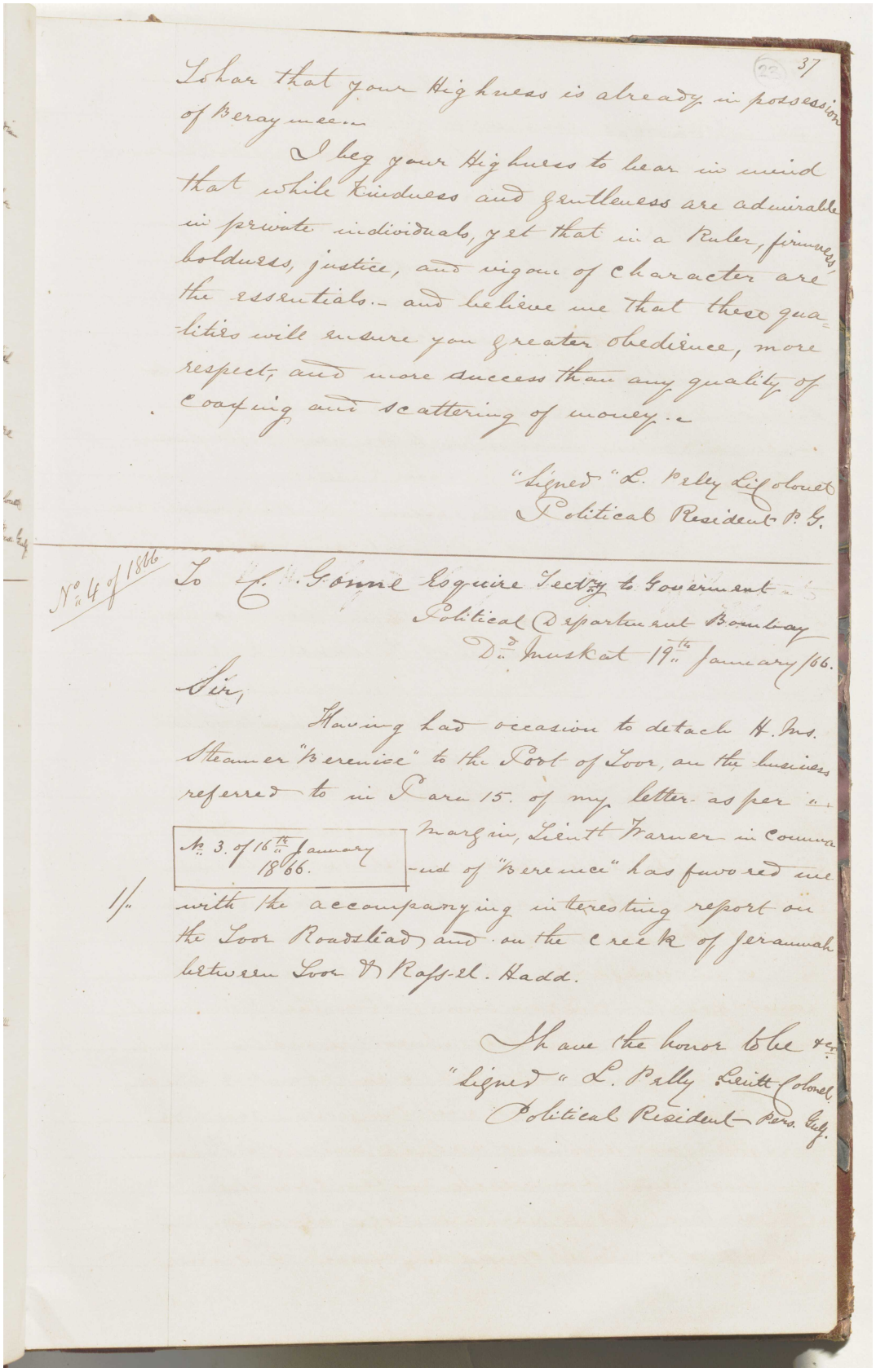

23 37

I hear that your Highness is already in possession of Beraymee.

I beg your Highness to bear in mind that while kindness and gentleness are admirable in private individuals, yet that in a Ruler, firmness, boldness, justice, and vigour of character are the essentials.- and believe me that these qualities will ensure you greater obedience, more respect, and more success than any quality of coaxing and scattering of money.-

"Signed" "L. Pelly Lieutenant Colonel
Political Resident P. G.

No 4 of 1866

To C. Gosset Esquire Secty to Government
Political Department Bombay
Dd Muskat 19th January 66.

Sir,

Having had occasion to detach H. Ms. Steamer "Berenice" to the Port of Soor, on the business referred to in Para 15. of my letter as per margin, Lieut Warner in Command of "Berenice" has favored me with the accompanying interesting report on the Soor Roadstead and on the creek of Jeraimah between Soor & Ras-el-Hadd.

No 3. of 16th January 1866.

I have the honor &c &c
"Signed" L. Pelly Lieut Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

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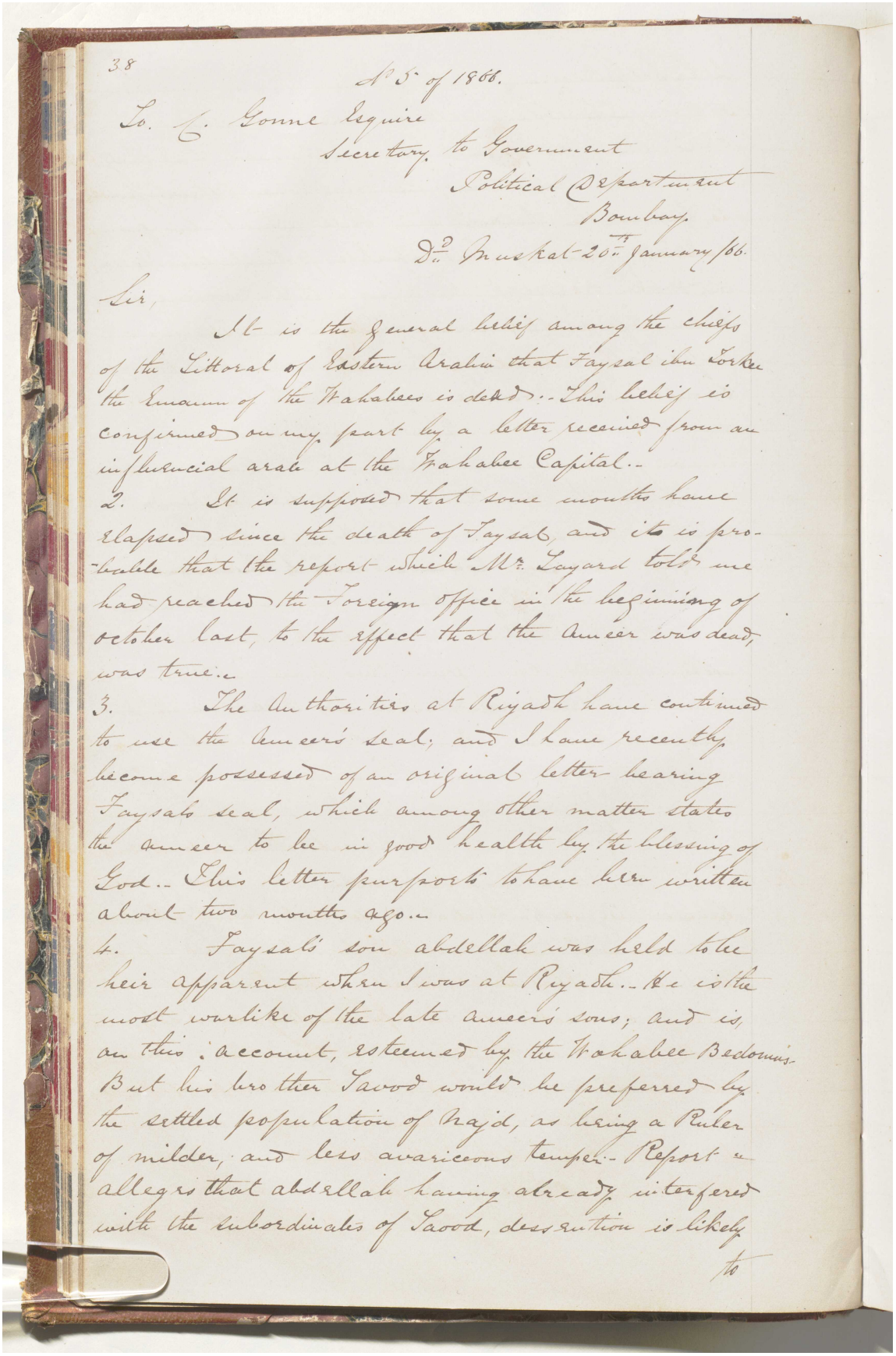

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No 5 of 1866.

To C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Bombay.

Dd Muskat 20th January 66.

Sir,

It is the general belief among the chiefs of the Littoral of Eastern Arabia that Faysal ibn Turkee the Imaum of the Wahabees is dead.. This belief is confirmed on my part by a letter received from an influencial arab at the Wahabee Capital..

2. It is supposed that some months have elapsed since the death of Faysal, and it is probable that the report which Mr Layard told me had reached the Foreign office in the beginning of october last, to the effect that the Ameer was dead, was true..

3. The Authorities at Riyadh have continued to use the Ameer's seal, and I have recently become possessed of an original letter bearing Faysal's seal, which among other matter states the Ameer to be in good health by the blessing of God.. This letter purports to have been written about two months ago..

4. Faysal's son abdellah was held to be heir apparent when I was at Riyadh.. He is the most warlike of the late Ameer's sons; and is, on this account, esteemed by the Wahabee Bedouins. But his brother Saood would be preferred by the settled population of Nejd, as being a Ruler of milder, and less avaricious temper.. Report alleges that abdellah having already interfered with the subordinates of Saood, dessention is likely

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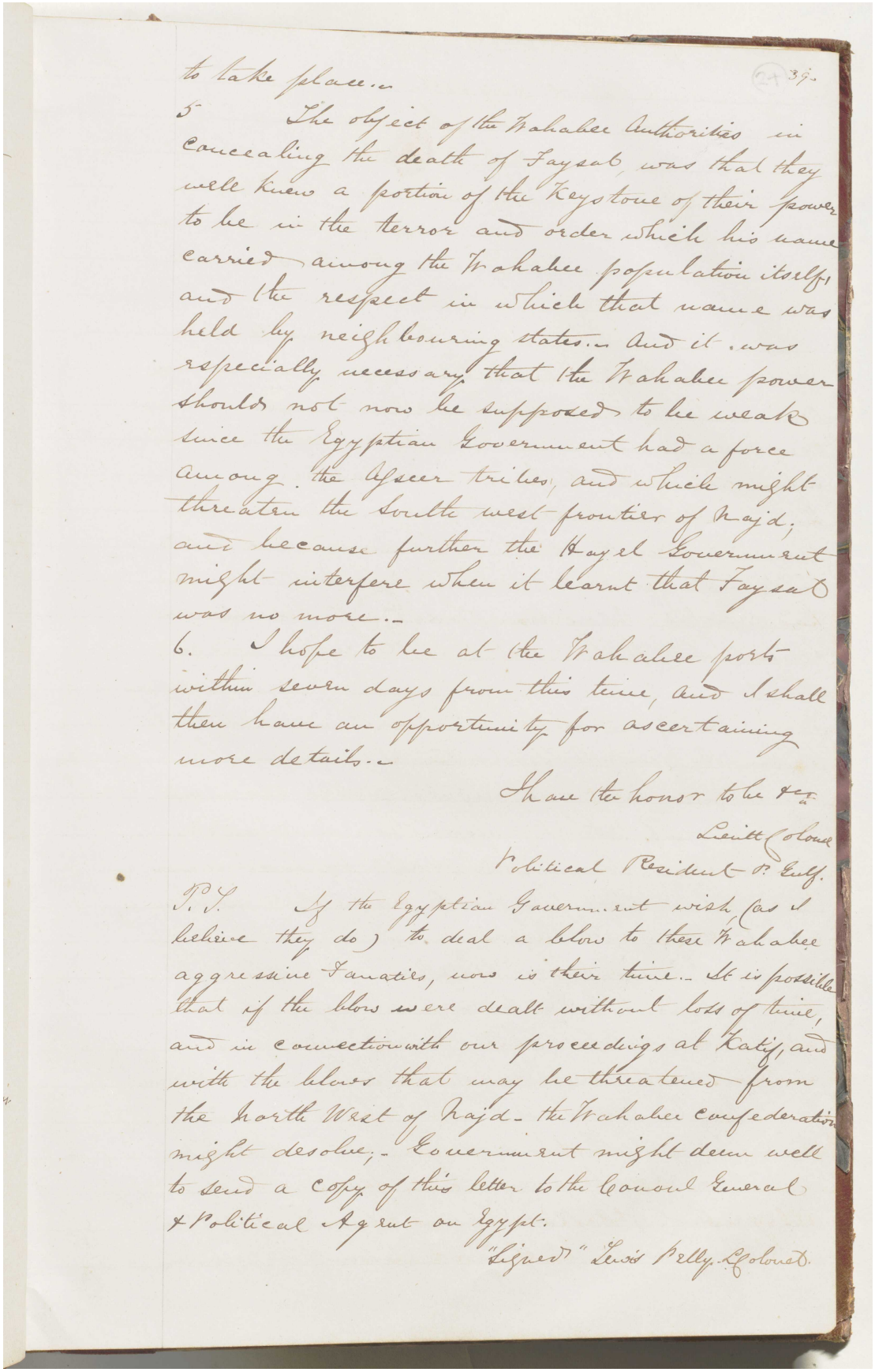

to take place.—

5 The object of the Wahabee Authorities in concealing the death of Faysal was that they well knew a portion of the Keystone of their power to be in the terror and order which his name carried among the Wahabee population itself, and the respect in which that name was held by neighbouring states.— And it was especially necessary that the Wahabee power should not now be supposed to be weak since the Egyptian Government had a force among the Asseer tribes, and which might threaten the South west frontier of Nejd; and because further the Porte Government might interfere when it learnt that Faysal was no more.—

6. I hope to be at the Wahabee ports within seven days from this time, and I shall then have an opportunity for ascertaining more details.—

I have the honor to be &c.

Lieutt Colonel

Political Resident &c. Gulf.

P.S. If the Egyptian Government wish (as I believe they do) to deal a blow to these Wahabee aggressive Fanatics, now is their time.— It is possible that if the blow were dealt without loss of time, and in connection with our proceedings at Katif, and with the blows that may be threatened from the North West of Nejd— the Wahabee Confederation might dissolve.— Government might deem well to send a copy of this letter to the Consul General & Political Agent on Egypt.

"Signed" Lewis Pelly. Colonel.

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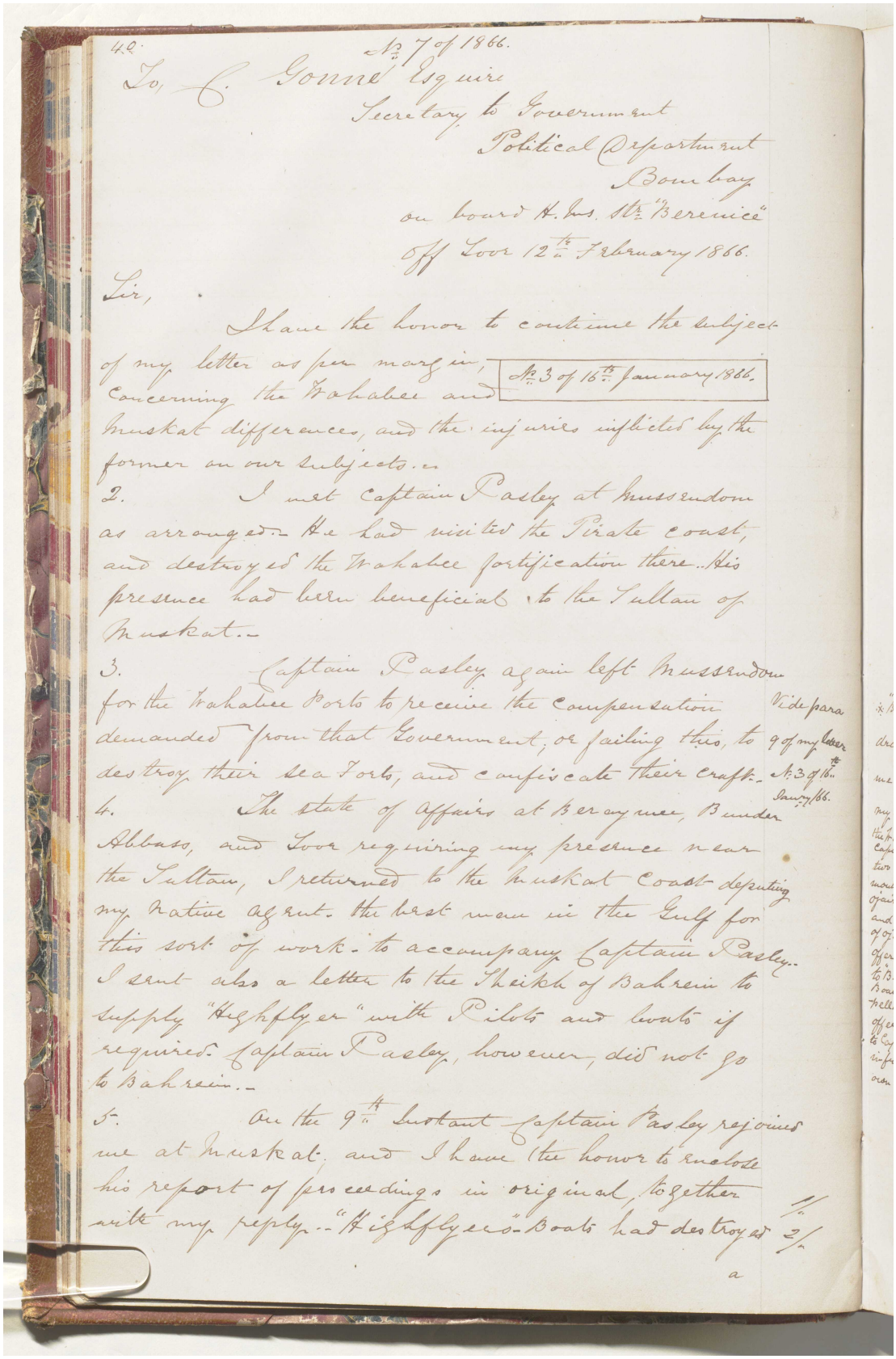

40.

No. 7 of 1866.

To, C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Bombay
on board H. Ms. Str. "Berenice"
Off Toor 12th February 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to continue the subject of my letter as per margin, concerning the Wahabee and Muskat differences, and the injuries inflicted by the former on our subjects.—

No. 3 of 16th January 1866.

2. I met Captain Pasley at Mussendom as arranged.— He had visited the Pirate coast, and destroyed the Wahabee fortification there.. His presence had been beneficial to the Sultan of Muskat.—

3. Captain Pasley again left Mussendom for the Wahabee Ports to receive the compensation demanded from that Government, or failing this, to destroy their sea Forts, and confiscate their craft.—

Vide para 9 of my letter No. 3 of 16th Jany/66.

4. The state of Affairs at Beraymee, Bunder Abbass, and Toor requiring my presence near the Sultan, I returned to the Muskat Coast deputing my native agent. the best man in the Gulf for this sort of work. to accompany Captain Pasley.— I sent also a letter to the Sheikh of Bahrein to supply "Highflyer" with Pilots and boats if required. Captain Pasley, however, did not go to Bahrein.—

5. On the 9th Instant Captain Pasley rejoined me at Muskat, and I have the honor to enclose his report of proceedings in original, together with my reply.— "Highflyers"— Boats had destroyed

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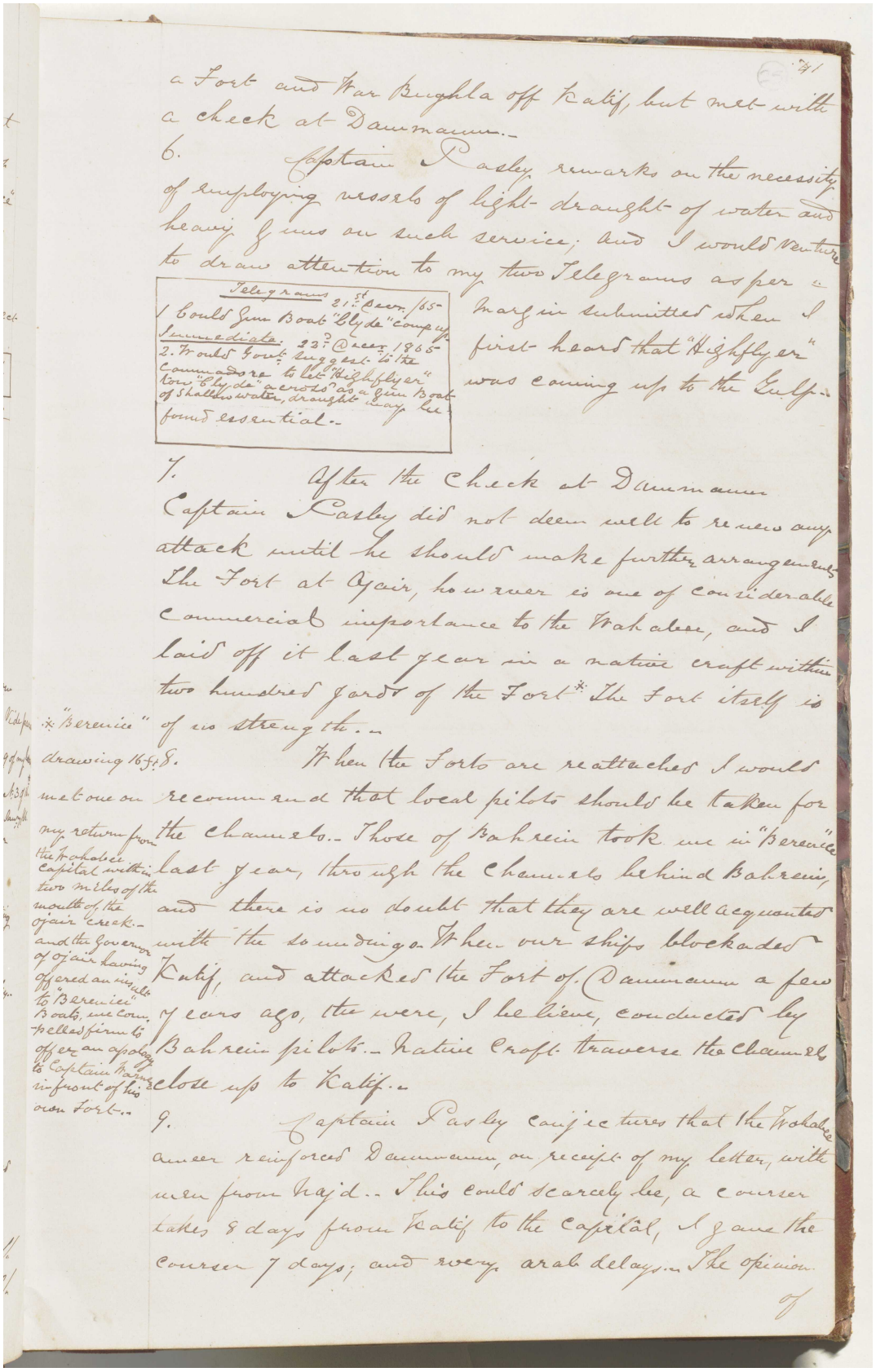

a Fort and War Brigala off Katif, but met with a check at Dammamm.-

6. Captain Pasley remarks on the necessity of employing vessels of light draught of water and heavy guns on such service, and I would venture to draw attention to my two Telegrams as per margin submitted when I first heard that "Highflyer" was coming up to the Gulf.-

Telegrams 21st Decr. 1865- I could send Boat "Clyde" comp up immediate. 23rd Decr 1865- 2. Would Govt. send 2 gun boat to the commodore to let "Highflyer" tow "Clyde" across as a gun boat of shallow water, draught may be found essential.-

7. After the check at Dammamm Captain Pasley did not deem well to renew any attack until he should make further arrangements. The Fort at Ojair, however is one of considerable commercial importance to the Wahabee, and I laid off it last year in a native craft within two hundred yards of the Fort* The Fort itself is of no strength.-

*"Berenice" drawing 16ft 8. met one on my return from the Wahabee capital within two miles of the mouth of the Ojair creek.- and the Governor of Ojair having offered an invite to "Berenice" Boats, we comply'd as desired firing to offer an apology to Captain Hay. in front of his own Fort.-

When the Forts are re attached I would recommend that local pilots should be taken for the channels.- Those of Bahrein took me in "Berenice" last year, through the channels behind Bahrein, and there is no doubt that they are well acquainted with the soundings. When our ships blockaded Katif, and attacked the Fort of Dammamm a few years ago, they were, I believe, conducted by Bahrein pilots.- Native craft traverse the channels close up to Katif.-

9. Captain Pasley conjectures that the Wahabee ameer reinforced Dammamm, on receipt of my letter, with men from Najd.- This could scarcely be, a courier takes 8 days from Katif to the capital, I gave the courier 7 days; and every arab delays.- The opinion of

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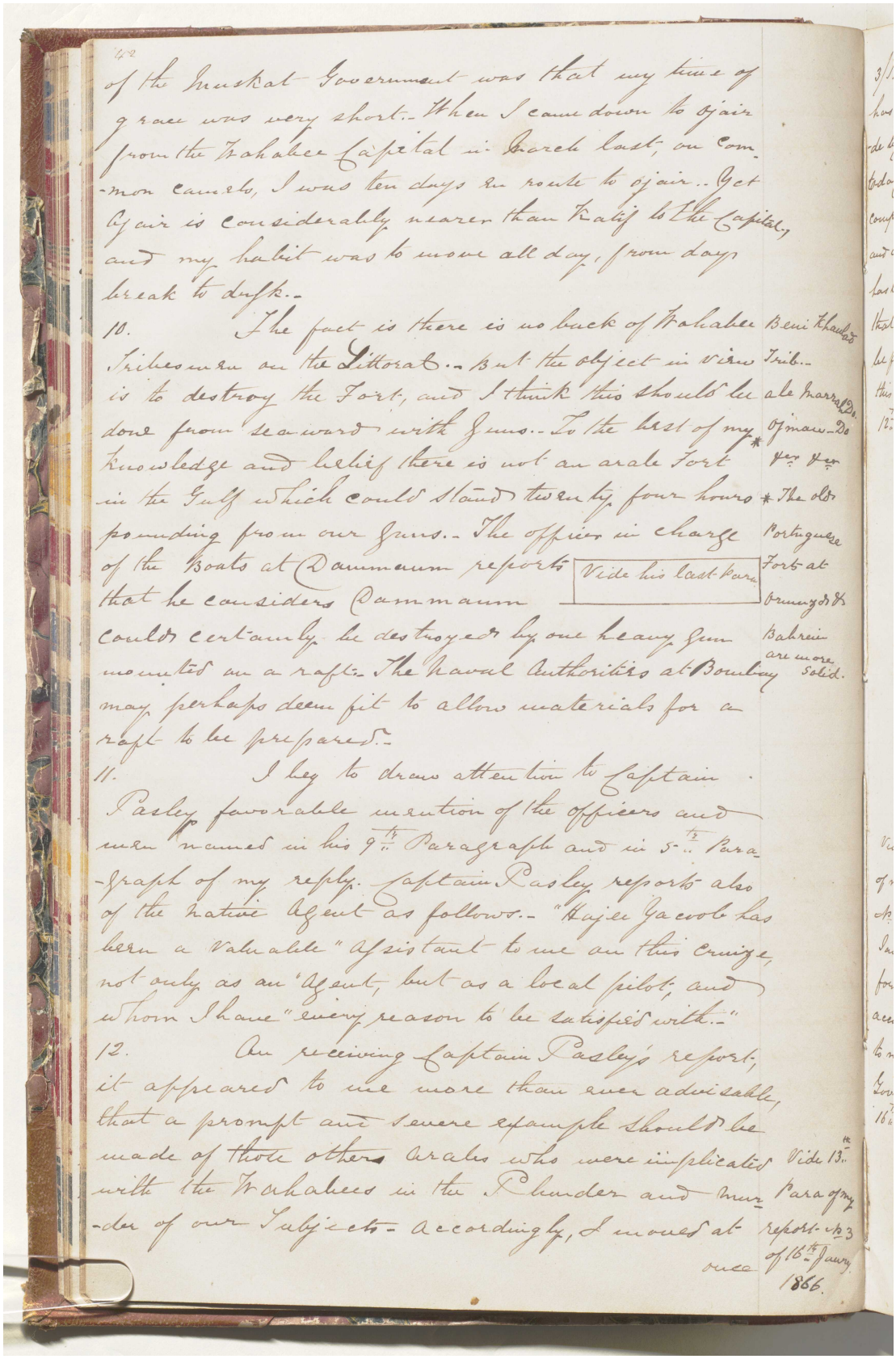

of the Muskat Government was that my time of grace was very short.- When I came down to Ojair from the Wahabee Capital in March last, on common camels, I was ten days en route to Ojair.- Yet Ojair is considerably nearer than Kaif to the Capital, and my habit was to move all day, from dayn break to dusk.-

10. The fact is there is no buck of Wahabee Tribesmen on the Littoral.- But the object in view is to destroy the Fort, and I think this should be done from seaward with Guns.- To the best of my knowledge and belief there is not an arabe Fort in the Gulf which could stand twenty four hours pounding from our Guns.- The officer in charge of the Boats at Dammaum reports that he considers Dammaum could certainly be destroyed by one heavy Gun mounted on a raft.- The Naval Authorities at Bombay may perhaps deem fit to allow materials for a raft to be prepared.-

Beni Khaled Tribe.- de Marra Do. Ojman.- Do Do * The old Portuguese Forts at Ormuz & Bahrein are more solid.

Vide his last Para.

11. I beg to draw attention to Captain Pasley favorable mention of the officers and men named in his 9th. Paragraph and in 5th. Paragraph of my reply. Captain Pasley reports also of the native Agent as follows.- "Hajee Jacoob has been a valuable Assistant to me on this Cruize, not only as an Agent, but as a local pilot, and whom I have every reason to be satisfied with.-"

12. On receiving Captain Pasley's report, it appeared to me more than ever advisable, that a prompt and severe example should be made of those others Arabs who were implicated with the Wahabees in the Plunder and Murder of our Subjects.- Accordingly, I moved at once

Vide 13th. Paragraph my report No 3 of 16th. January 1866.

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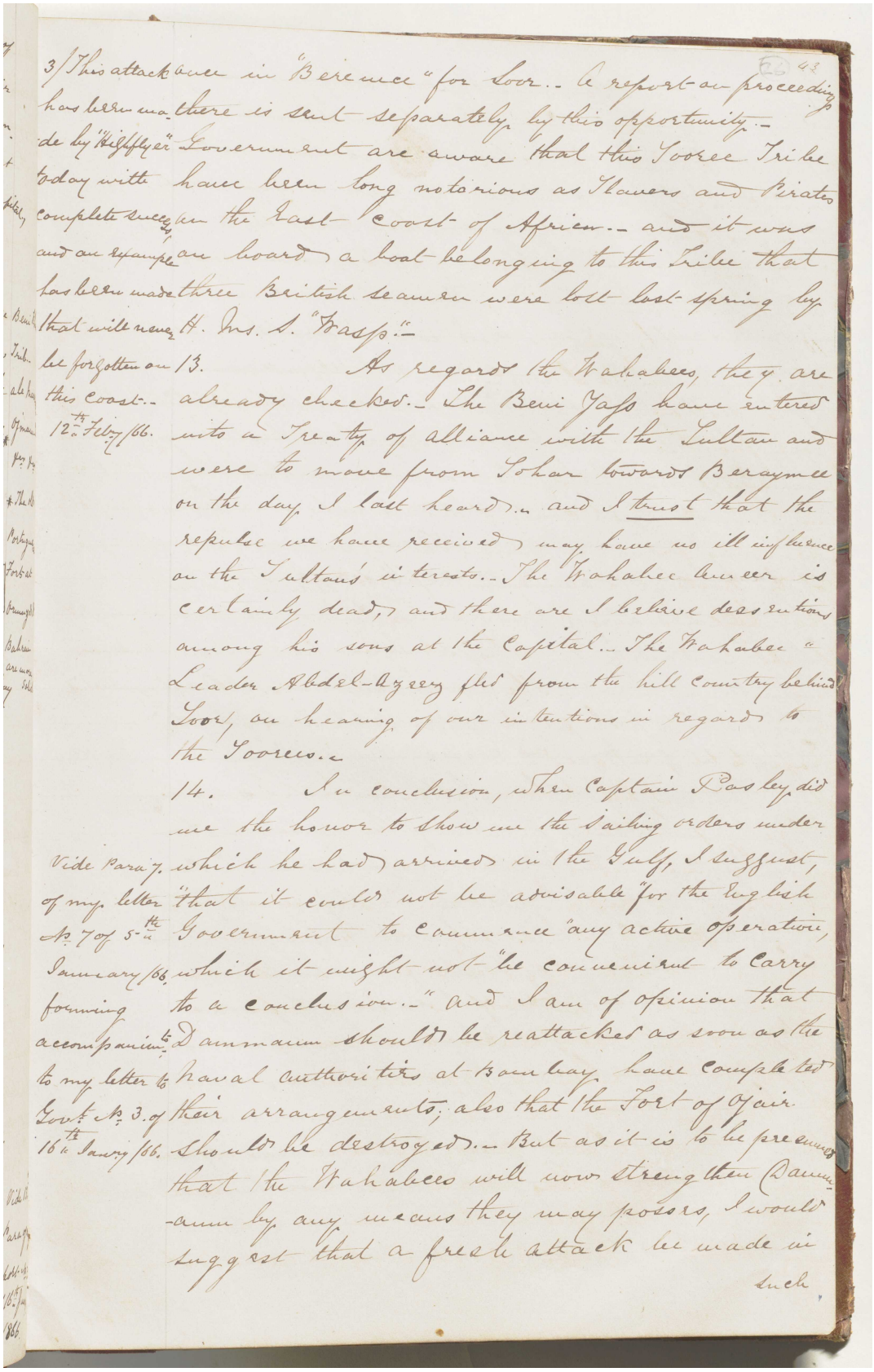

3/ This attack has been made by "Highflyer" today with complete success, and an example has been made that will never be forgotten on this coast.— 12th Feby/66.

once in "Berenice" for Soor.— A report on proceedings there is sent separately by this opportunity.— Government are aware that this Tooree Tribe have been long notorious as Slavers and Pirates on the East coast of Africa.— and it was on board a boat belonging to this Tribe that three British seamen were lost last spring by H. Ms. S. "Wasp".—

13. As regards the Wahabees, they are already checked.— The Beni Yass have entered into a Treaty of alliance with the Sultan and were to move from Sohar towards Beraymee on the day I last heard.— and I trust that the repulse we have received may have no ill influence on the Sultan's interests.— The Wahabee Ameer is certainly dead, and there are I believe dessentions among his sons at the Capital.— The Wahabee Leader Abdel-Azeez fled from the hill country behind Soor, on hearing of our intentions in regard to the Tooreeis.—

14. In conclusion, when Captain Pasley did me the honor to show me the sailing orders under which he had arrived in the Gulf, I suggest, "that it could not be advisable" for the English Government to commence "any active operation, which it might not "be convenient to carry to a conclusion.—" and I am of opinion that Dammaum should be reattacked as soon as the Naval authorities at Bombay have completed their arrangements; also that the Fort of Ojair should be destroyed.— But as it is to be presumed that the Wahabees will now strengthen Dammaum by any means they may possess, I would suggest that a fresh attack be made in such

Vide Para 7. of my letter No. 7 of 5th January/66. forming accompaniment to my letter to Govt. No. 3. of 16th Jany/66.

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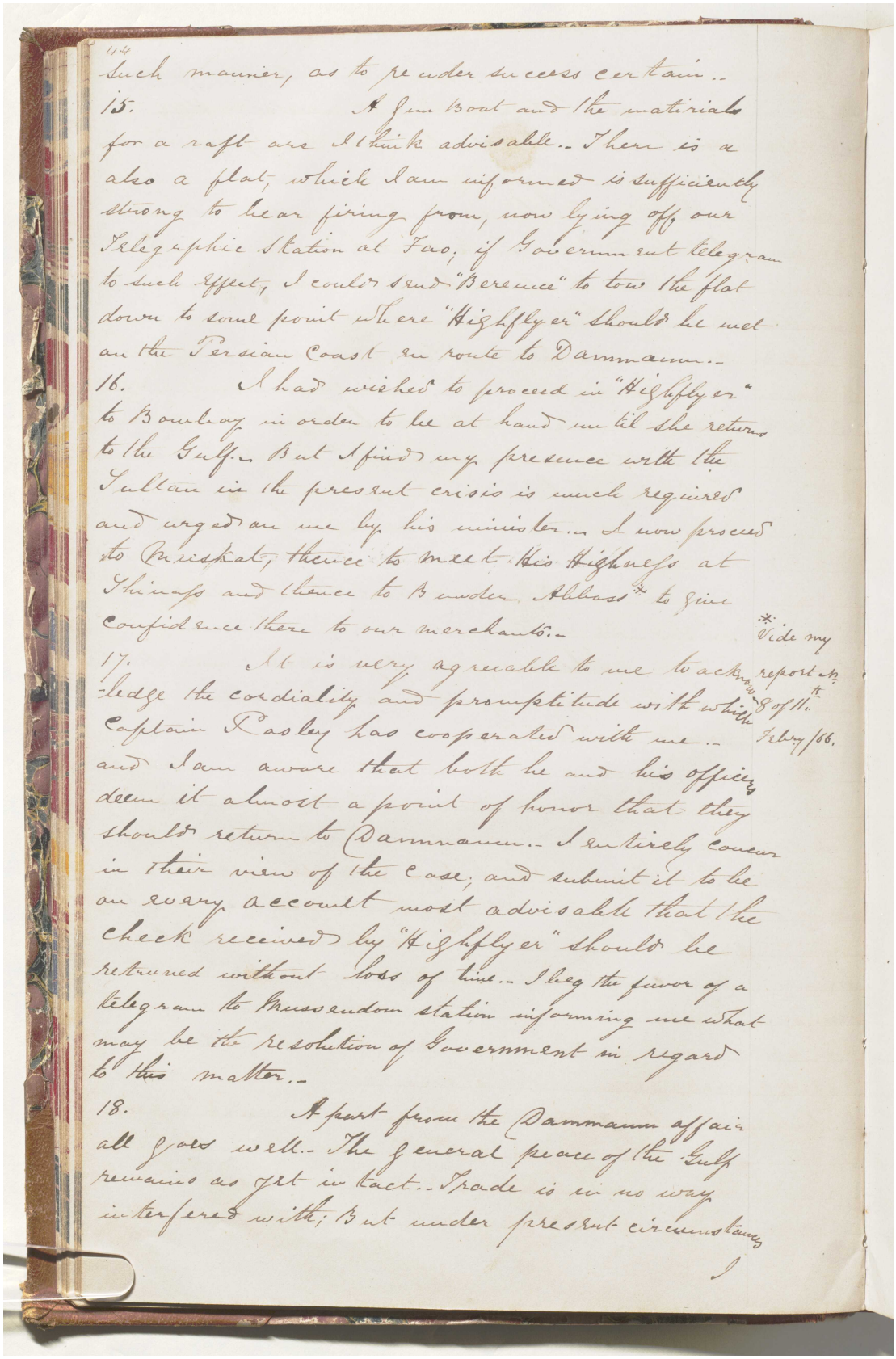

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such manner, as to render success certain..

15. A gun boat and the matiriale for a raft are I think advisable.. There is a also a flat, which I am informed is sufficiently strong to bear firing from, now lying off our Telegraphic Station at Fao, if Government telegram to such effect, I could send "Berenice" to tow the flat down to some point where "Highflyer" should be met on the Persian Coast en route to Dammaum..

16. I had wished to proceed in "Highflyer" to Bombay in order to be at hand until she returns to the Gulf.. But I find my presence with the Sultan in the present crisis is much required and urged on me by his minister.. I now proceed to Muskat, thence to meet His Highness at Shinas and thence to Sunder Abbas* to give confidence there to our merchants..

*Vide my report No. 8 of 11th Febry/66.

17. It is very agreeable to me to acknowledge the cordiality and promptitude with which Captain Pasley has cooperated with me.. and I am aware that both he and his officers deem it almost a point of honor that they should return to Dammaum.. I entirely concur in their view of the case, and submit it to be on every account most advisable that the check received by "Highflyer" should be returned without loss of time.. I beg the favor of a telegram to Mussendom station informing me what may be the resolution of Government in regard to this matter..

18. Apart from the Dammaum affair all goes well.. The general peace of the Gulf remains as yet in fact.. Trade is in no way interfered with; But under present circumstances

I

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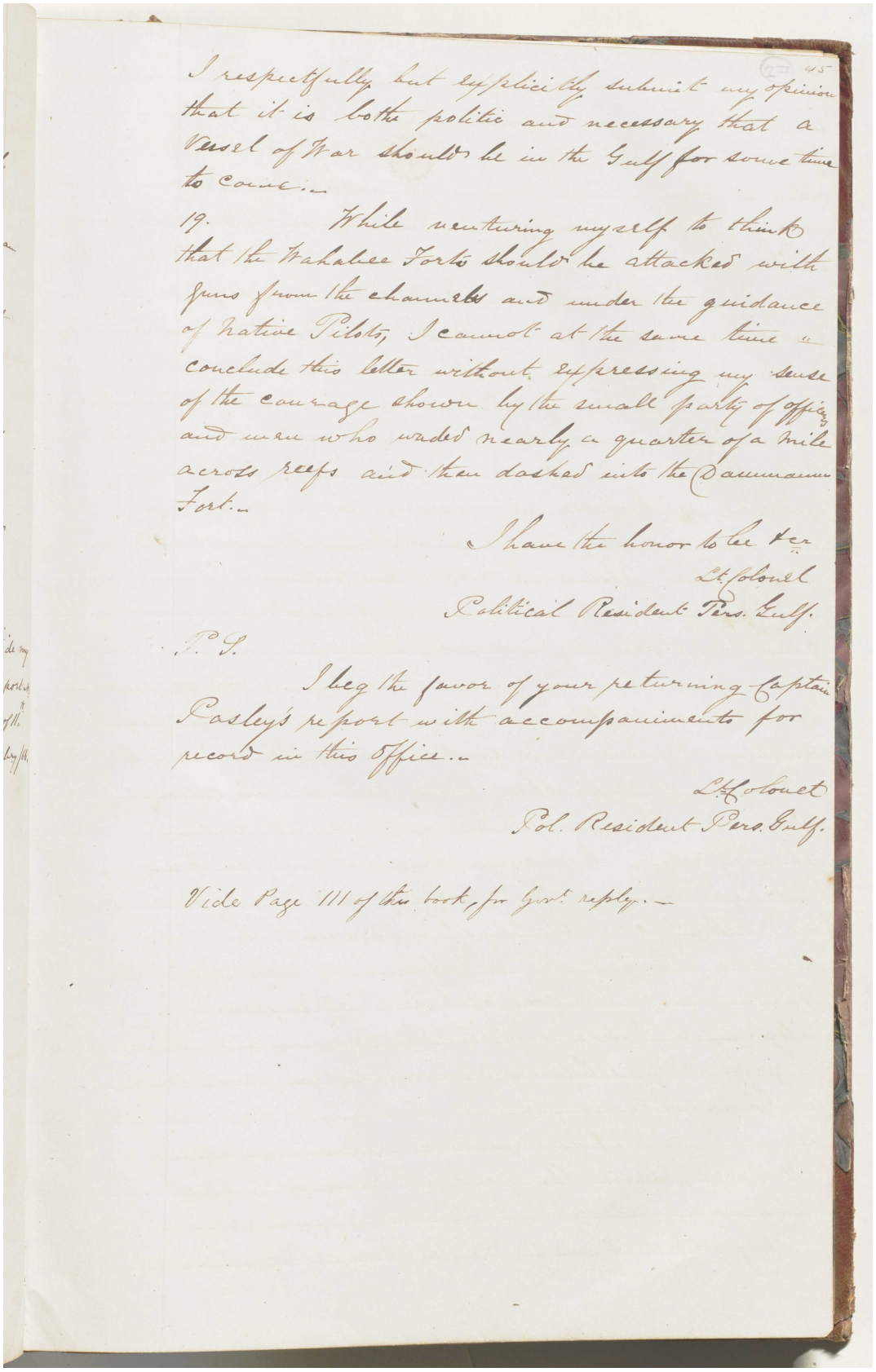

I respectfully but explicitly submit my opinion that it is both politic and necessary that a Vessel of War should be in the Gulf for some time to come.—

19. While venturing myself to think that the Wahabee Forts should be attacked with guns from the channels and under the guidance of Native Pilots, I cannot at the same time conclude this letter without expressing my sense of the courage shown by the small party of officers and men who waded nearly a quarter of a mile across reefs and then dashed into the Bammanna Fort.—

I have the honor to be &c
Lt. Colonel
Political Resident Pers. Gulf.

P. S.

I beg the favor of your returning Captain Pasley's report with accompaniments for record in this Office.—

Lt. Colonel
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf.

Vide Page 111 of this book for Govt. reply.—

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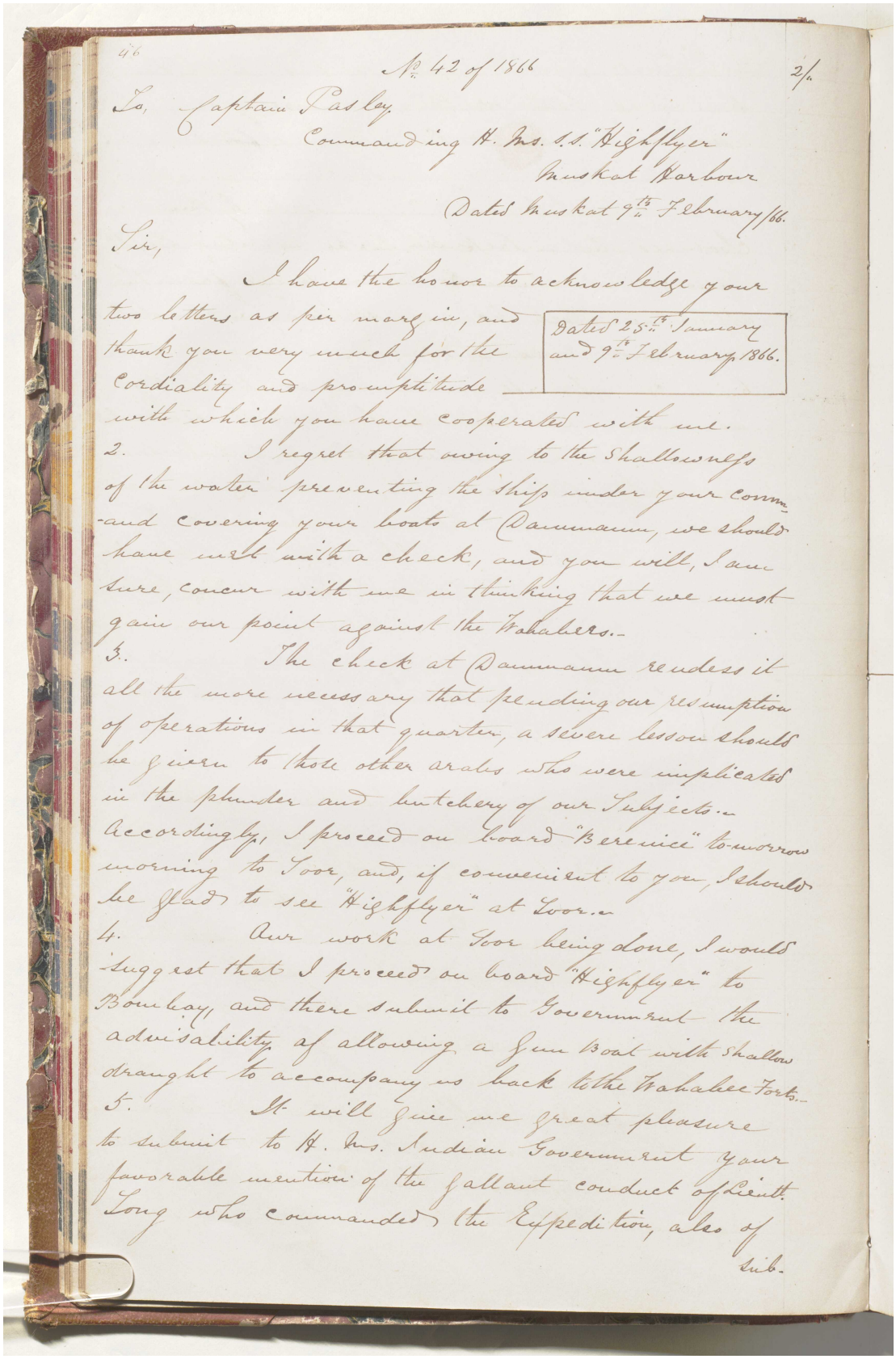

No. 42 of 1866

To, Captain Pasley,
Commanding H. Ms. S.S. "Highflyer"
Muskat Harbour

Dated Muskat 9th February 66.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your two letters as per margin, and thank you very much for the cordiality and promptitude with which you have cooperated with me.

Dated 25th January and 9th February 1866.

2. I regret that owing to the shallowness of the water preventing the ships under your command covering your boats at Dammaum, we should have met with a check, and you will, I am sure, concur with me in thinking that we must gain our point against the Wahabees.

3. The check at Dammaum renders it all the more necessary that pending our resumption of operations in that quarter, a severe lesson should be given to those other arabs who were implicated in the plunder and butchery of our Subjects. Accordingly, I proceed on board "Berenice" to-morrow morning to Toor, and, if convenient to you, I should be glad to see "Highflyer" at Toor.

4. Our work at Toor being done, I would suggest that I proceed on board "Highflyer" to Bombay, and there submit to Government the advisability of allowing a Gun Boat with shallow draught to accompany us back to the Wahabee Forts.

5. It will give me great pleasure to submit to H. Ms. Indian Government your favorable mention of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Long who commanded the Expedition, also of Sub.

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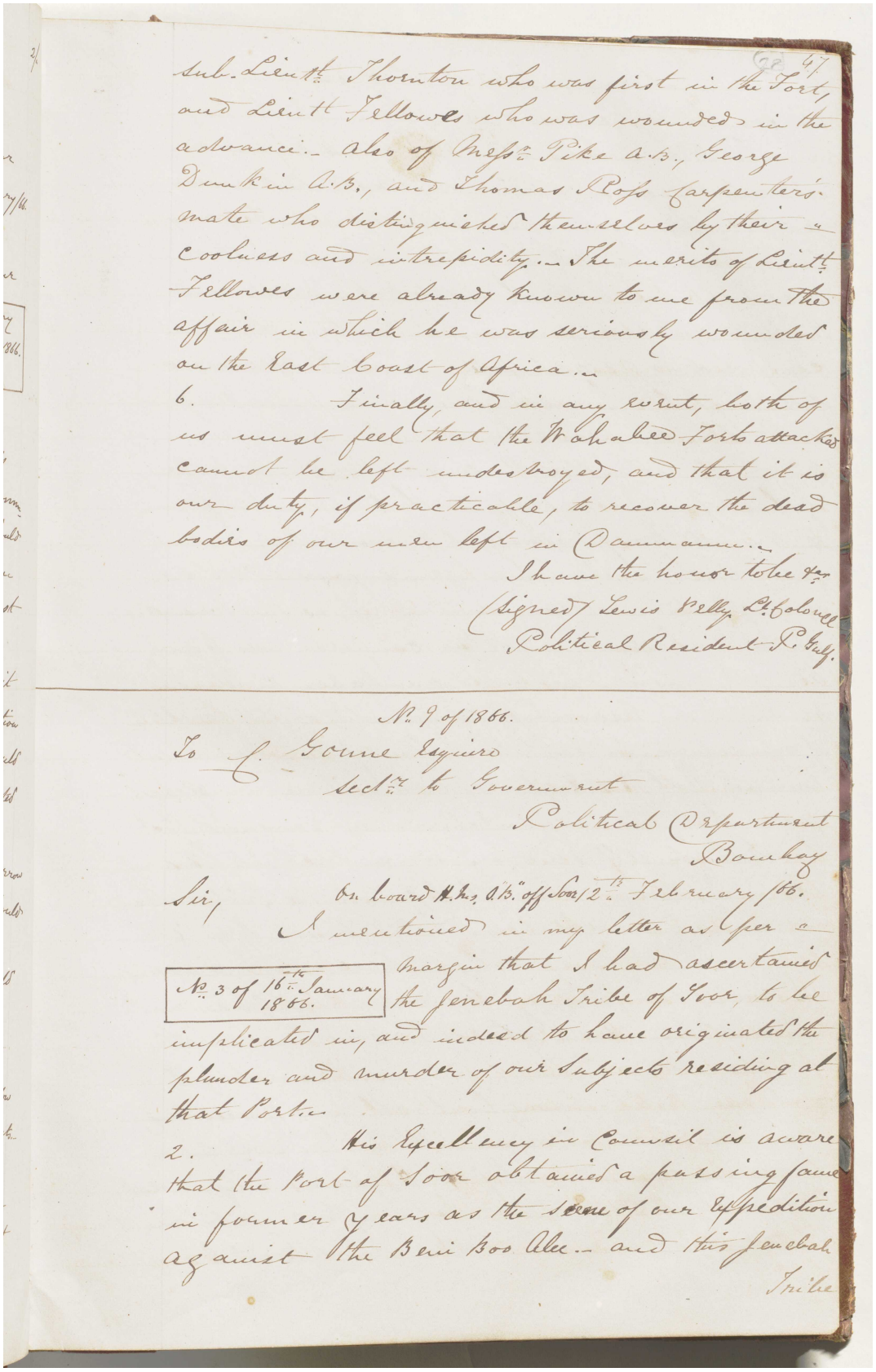

Sub-Lieut. Thornton who was first in the Fort, and Lieut. Fellowes who was wounded in the advance.- Also of Messrs. Pike A.B., George Dunkin A.B., and Thomas Ross Carpenter's mate who distinguished themselves by their coolness and intrepidity.- The merits of Lieut. Fellowes were already known to me from the affair in which he was seriously wounded on the East Coast of Africa.-

6. Finally, and in any event, both of us must feel that the Wahabee Forts attacked cannot be left undestroyed, and that it is our duty, if practicable, to recover the dead bodies of our men left in Dammam.-

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) Lewis Pelly Lt. Colonel
Political Resident P. Gulf.

No. 9 of 1866.

To C. Gonne Esquire
Sect.y to Government
Political Department
Bombay

Sir, On board H.M.s. A.B. off Soor 12th February 1866.

No. 3 of 16th January 1866.

I mentioned in my letter as per margin that I had ascertained the Jenebah Tribe of Soor, to be implicated in, and indeed to have originated the plunder and murder of our Subjects residing at that Port.-

2. His Excellency in Council is aware that the Port of Soor obtained a passing fame in former years as the scene of our Expedition against the Beni Boo Alee.- and this Jenebah Tribe

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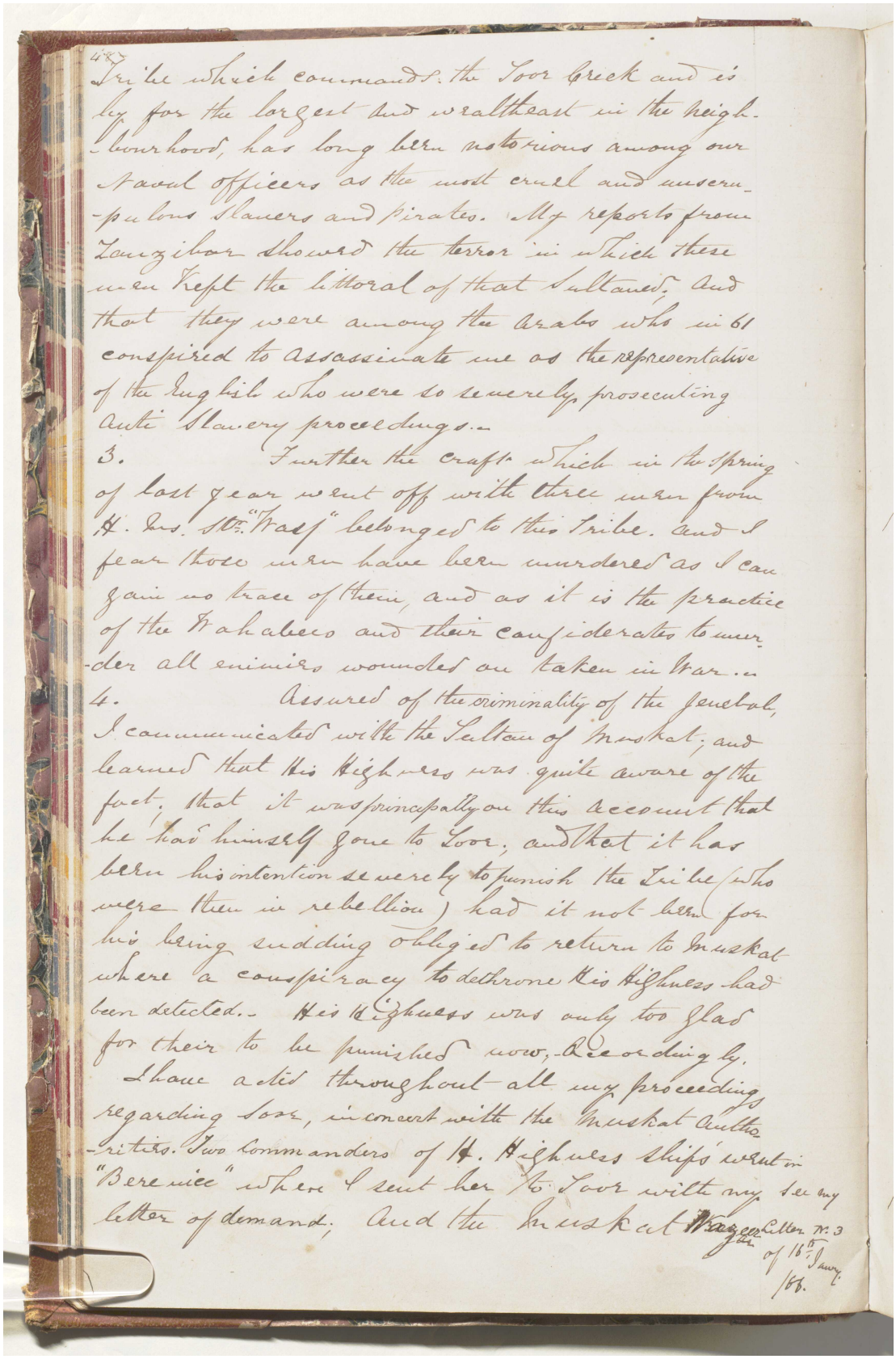

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Tribe which commands the Soor Creek and is by for the largest and wealthiest in the neighbourhood, has long been notorious among our Naval officers as the most cruel and unscrupulous Slavers and Pirates. My reports from Zanzibar showed the terror in which these men kept the littoral of that Sultaned; And that they were among the Arabs who in 61 conspired to assassinate me as the representative of the English who were so severely prosecuting Anti Slavery proceedings.–

3. Further the craft which in the spring of last year went off with three men from H. Ms. Str. "Wasp" belonged to this Tribe. And I fear those men have been murdered as I can gain no trace of them, and as it is the practice of the Wahabees and their confiderates to murder all enimies wounded on taken in War.–

4. Assured of the criminality of the Jenebah, I communicated with the Sultan of Muskat; and learned that His Highness was quite aware of the fact; that it was principally on this account that he had himself gone to Soor; and that it has been his intention severely to punish the Tribe (who were then in rebellion) had it not been for his being sudding obliged to return to Muskat where a conspiracy to dethrone His Highness had been detected.– His Highness was only too glad for their to be punished now,– Accordingly,

I have acted throughout all my proceedings regarding Soor, in concert with the Muskat Authorities. Two Commanders of H. Highness Ships went in "Berenice" where I sent her to Soor with my letter of demand; And the Muskat Wazeer

See my Letter No. 3 of 16th January /66.

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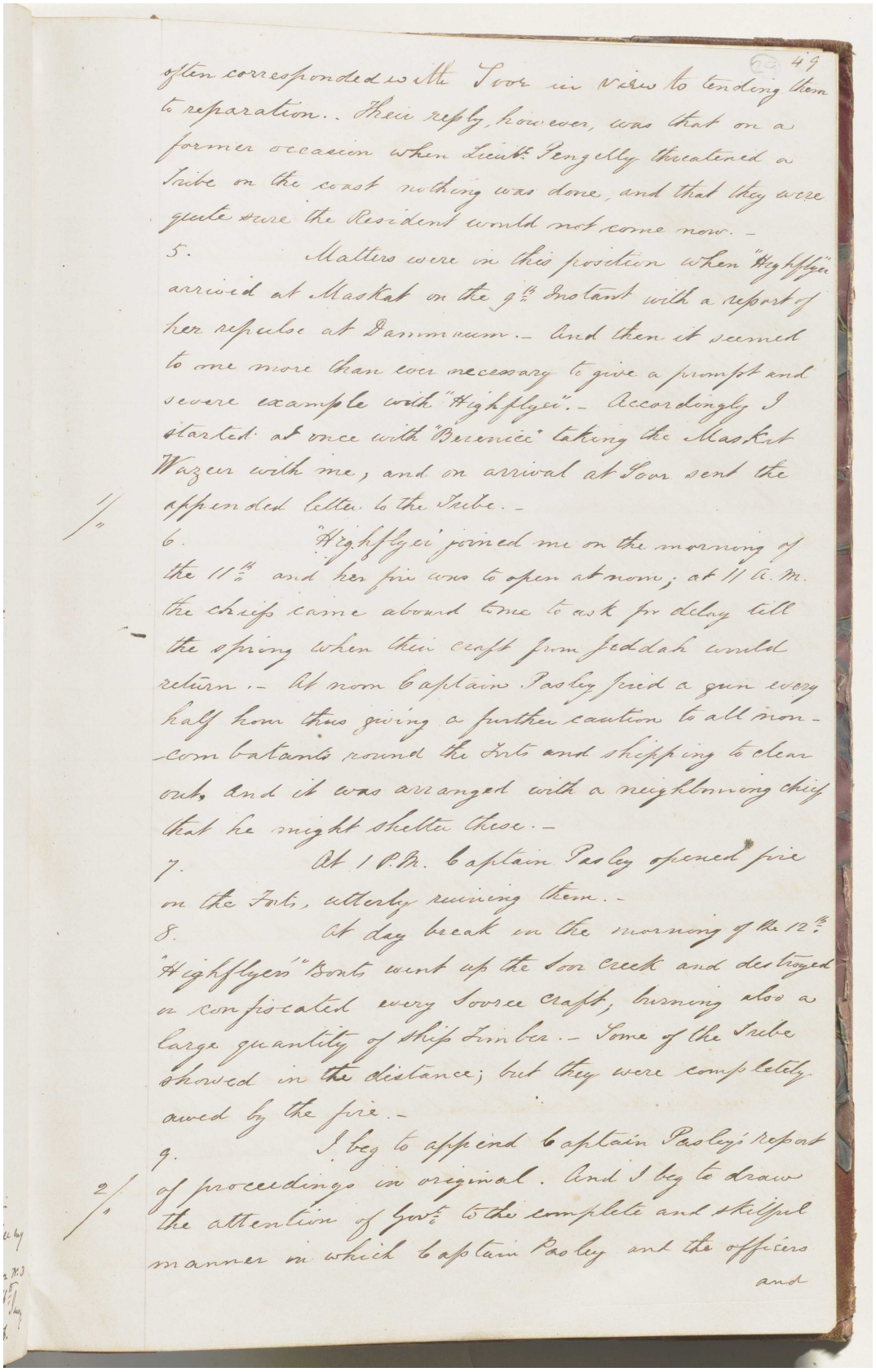

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often corresponded with Tour in view to tending them to reparation.- Their reply, however, was that on a former occasion when Lieut. Pengelly threatened a Tribe on the coast nothing was done, and that they were quite sure the Resident would not come now.-

5. Matters were in this position when "Highflyer" arrived at Muskat on the 9th Instant with a report of her repulse at Dammaum.- And then it seemed to one more than ever necessary to give a prompt and severe example with "Highflyer".- Accordingly I started at once with "Berenice" taking the Muskat Wazeer with me, and on arrival at Sour sent the appended letter to the Tribe.- 1/

6. "Highflyer" joined me on the morning of the 11th and her fire was to open at noon; at 11 A.M. the chiefs came about me to ask for delay till the spring when their craft from Jeddah would return.- At noon Captain Pasley fired a gun every half hour thus giving a further caution to all non-combatants round the Fort and shipping to clear out, and it was arranged with a neighbouring chief that he might shelter these.-

7. At 1 P.M. Captain Pasley opened fire on the Forts, utterly ruining them.-

8. At day break on the morning of the 12th "Highflyer's" boats went up the Sour creek and destroyed or confiscated every Sooree craft, burning also a large quantity of ship timber.- Some of the Tribe showed in the distance; but they were completely awed by the fire.-

9. I beg to append Captain Pasley's report of proceedings in original. And I beg to draw the attention of Govt to the complete and skilful manner in which Captain Pasley and the officers 2/

and

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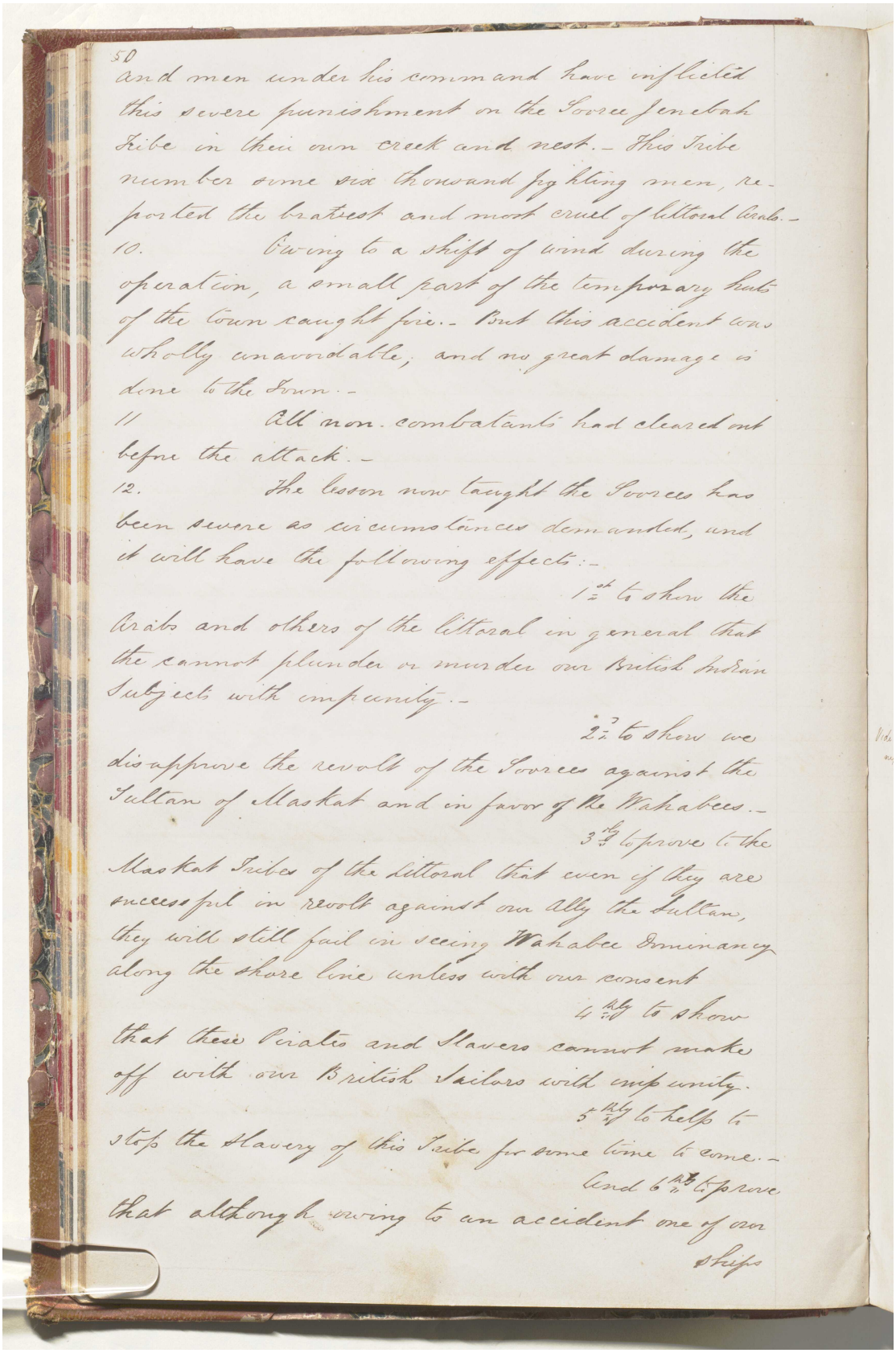

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and men under his command have inflicted this severe punishment on the Soorce Jenebah Tribe in their own creek and nest.- This Tribe number some six thousand fighting men, reported the bravest and most cruel of littoral Arabs.-

10. Owing to a shift of wind during the operation, a small part of the temporary huts of the town caught fire.- But this accident was wholly unavoidable, and no great damage is done to the Town.-

11 All non. combatants had cleared out before the attack.-

12. The lesson now taught the Soorees has been severe as circumstances demanded, and it will have the following effects:-

1st to show the Arabs and others of the littoral in general that the cannot plunder or murder our British Indian Subjects with impunity.-

2nd to show we disapprove the revolt of the Soorees against the Sultan of Maskat and in favor of the Wahabees.-

3rd to prove to the Maskat Tribes of the littoral that even if they are successful in revolt against our Ally the Sultan, they will still fail in seeing Wahabee Dominancy along the shore line unless with our consent

4th to show that these Pirates and Slavers cannot make off with our British Sailors with impunity.

5th to help to stop the Slavery of this Tribe for some time to come.-

And 6th to prove that although owing to an accident one of our Ships

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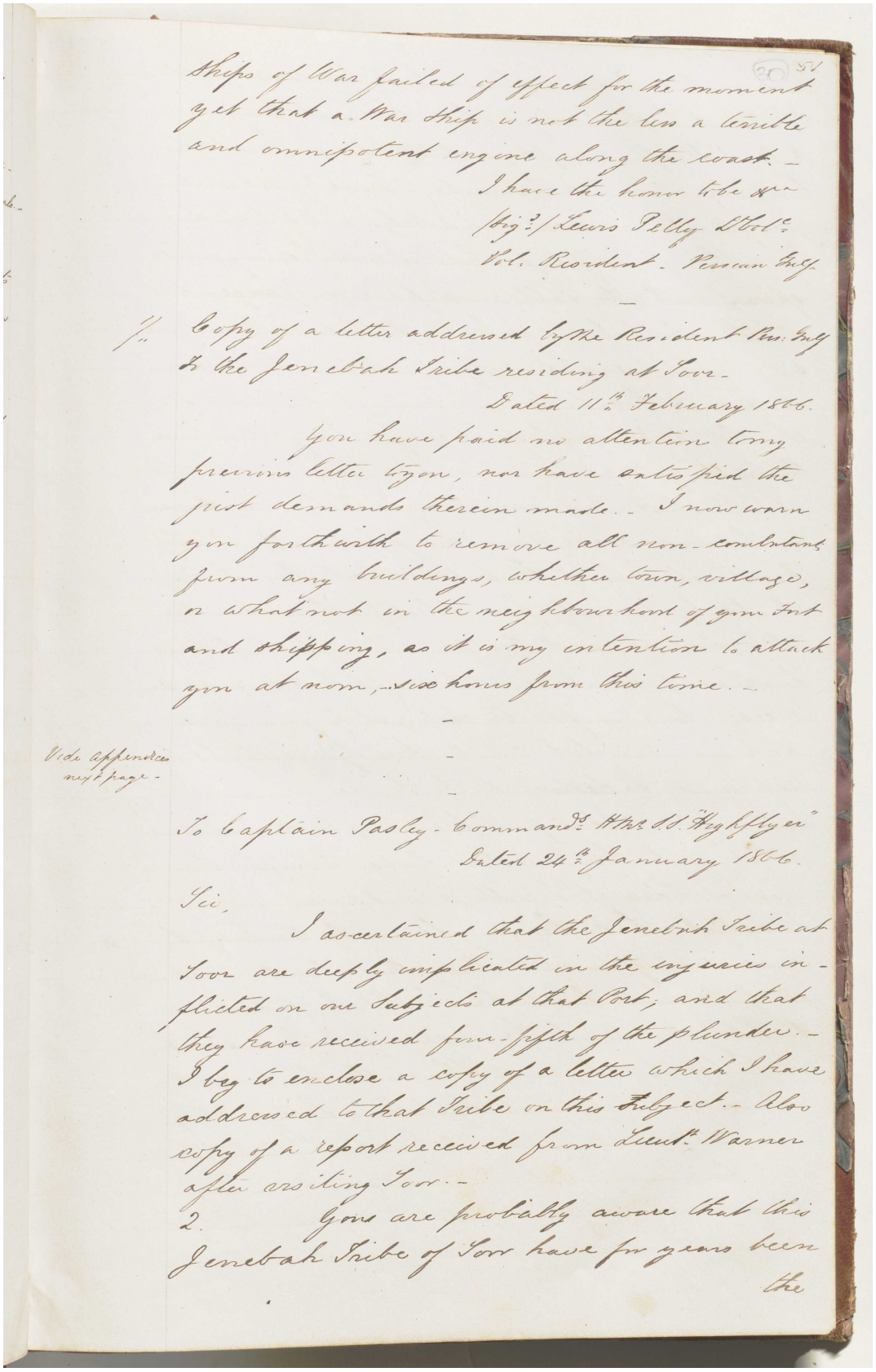

Ships of War failed of effect for the moment yet that a War Ship is not the less a terrible and omnipotent engine along the coast.—

I have the honor to be &c.

(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly D.Col.

Vol. Resident. Persian Gulf

—

1/. Copy of a letter addressed by the Resident Pers. Gulf to the Jenebah Tribe residing at Soor.

Dated 11th February 1866.

You have paid no attention to my previous letter to you, nor have satisfied the just demands therein made.— I now warn you forthwith to remove all non-combatants from any buildings, whether town, village, or what not in the neighbourhood of your Fort and shipping, as it is my intention to attack you at noon,— six hours from this time.—

—

Vide appendices next page.

—

To Captain Pasley — Command.s H.M.s S.S. "Highflyer"

Dated 24th January 1866.

Sir,

I ascertained that the Jenebah Tribe at Soor are deeply implicated in the injuries inflicted on our Subjects at that Port; and that they have received four-fifth of the plunder.— I beg to enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to that Tribe on this Subject.— Also copy of a report received from Lieut.t Warner after visiting Soor.—

2. You are probably aware that this Jenebah Tribe of Soor have for years been the

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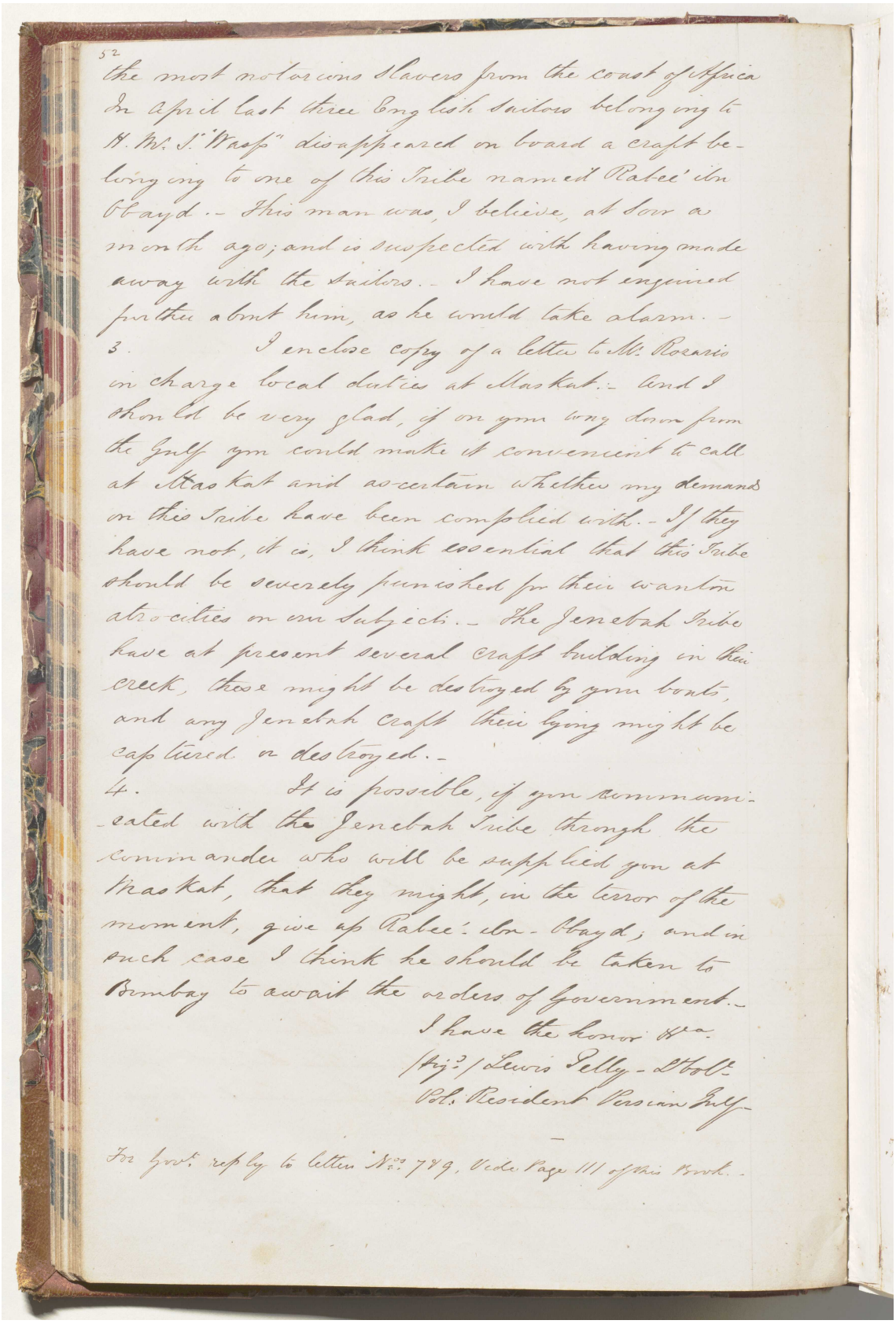

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the most notorious slavers from the coast of Affrica
in April last three English sailors belonging to
H. M. S. "Wasp" disappeared on board a craft be-
longing to one of this Tribe named Rabee' ibn
Obayd.- This man was, I believe, at sea a
month ago; and is suspected with having made
away with the sailors.- I have not enquired
further about him, as he would take alarm.-

3. I enclose copy of a letter to Mr. Rosario
in charge local duties at Maskat.- and I
should be very glad, if on your way down from
the Gulf you could make it convenient to call
at Maskat and ascertain whether my demands
on this Tribe have been complied with.- If they
have not, it is, I think essential that this Tribe
should be severely punished for their wanton
atrocities on our subjects.- The Jenebah Tribe
have at present several craft building in their
creek, these might be destroyed by your boats,
and any Jenebah craft there lying might be
captured or destroyed.-

4. It is possible, if you communi-
cated with the Jenebah Tribe through the
Commander who will be supplied you at
Maskat, that they might, in the terror of the
moment, give up Rabee' ibn- Obayd; and in
such case I think he should be taken to
Bombay to await the orders of Government.-

I have the honor &c.
(Sgd.) Lewis Pelly- Lt. Col.
Pol. Resident Persian Gulf

For Govt. reply to letter No. 779, Vide Page 111 of this Book.-

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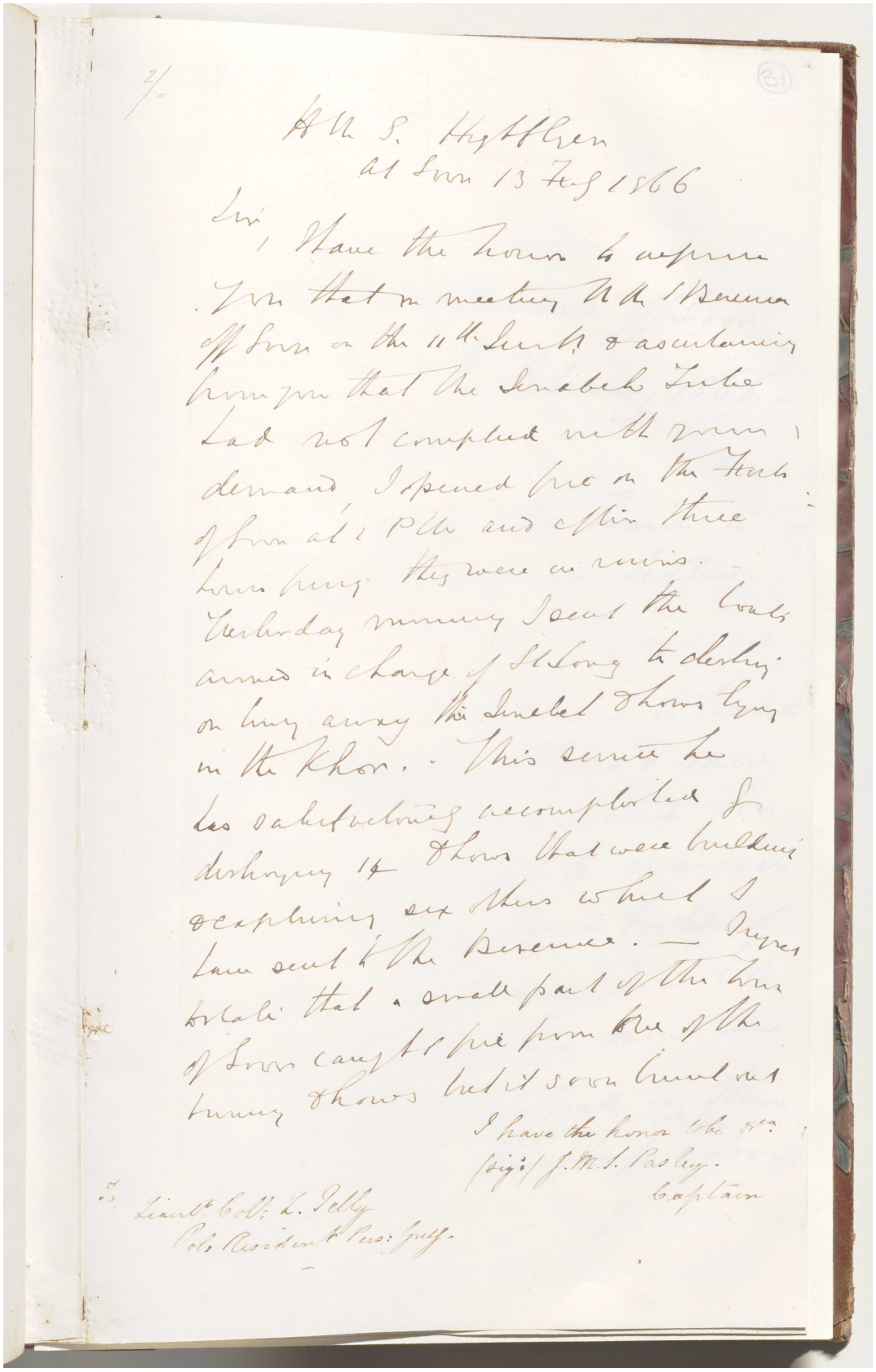

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(31)

H.M.S. Highflyer
at Soor 13 Feby 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on meeting H.M.S. Berenice off Soor on the 11th Instt. & ascertaining from you that the Sinabeh Tribe had not complied with your demand, I opened fire on the Forts of Soor at 2 P.M. and after three hours firing they were in ruins. Yesterday morning I sent the boats armed in charge of St Long to destroy on long away the Sinabeh Dhows lying in the Khor. This service he has satisfactorily accomplished by destroying 14 Dhows that were building & explaining six others which I have sent to the Berenice. — I regret to state that a small part of the town of Soor caught fire from one of the burning Dhows but it soon burnt out.

I have the honor to be &c.
(sign.) J.M.S. Pasley.
Captain

To Lieut. Col. L. Pelly
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf.

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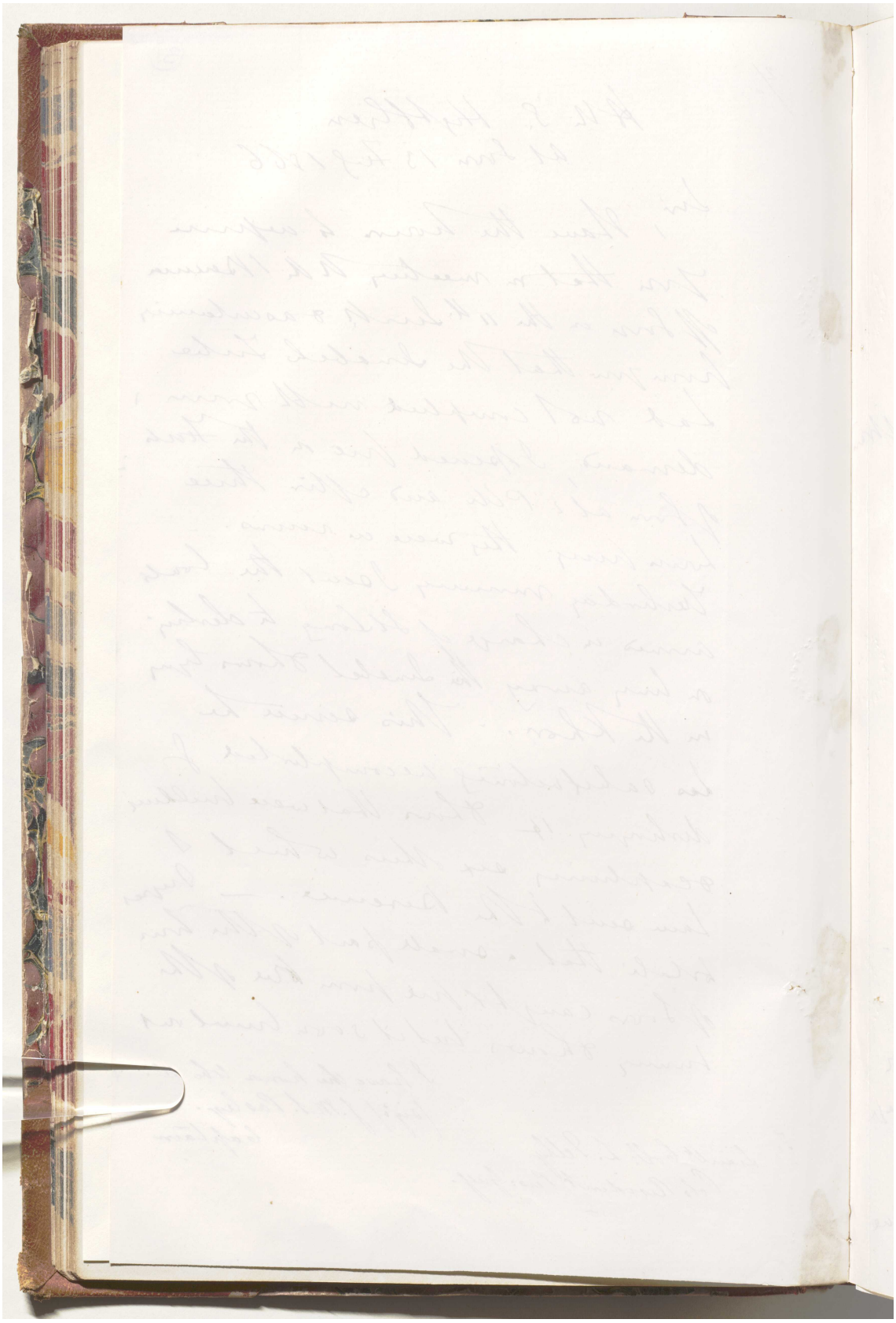

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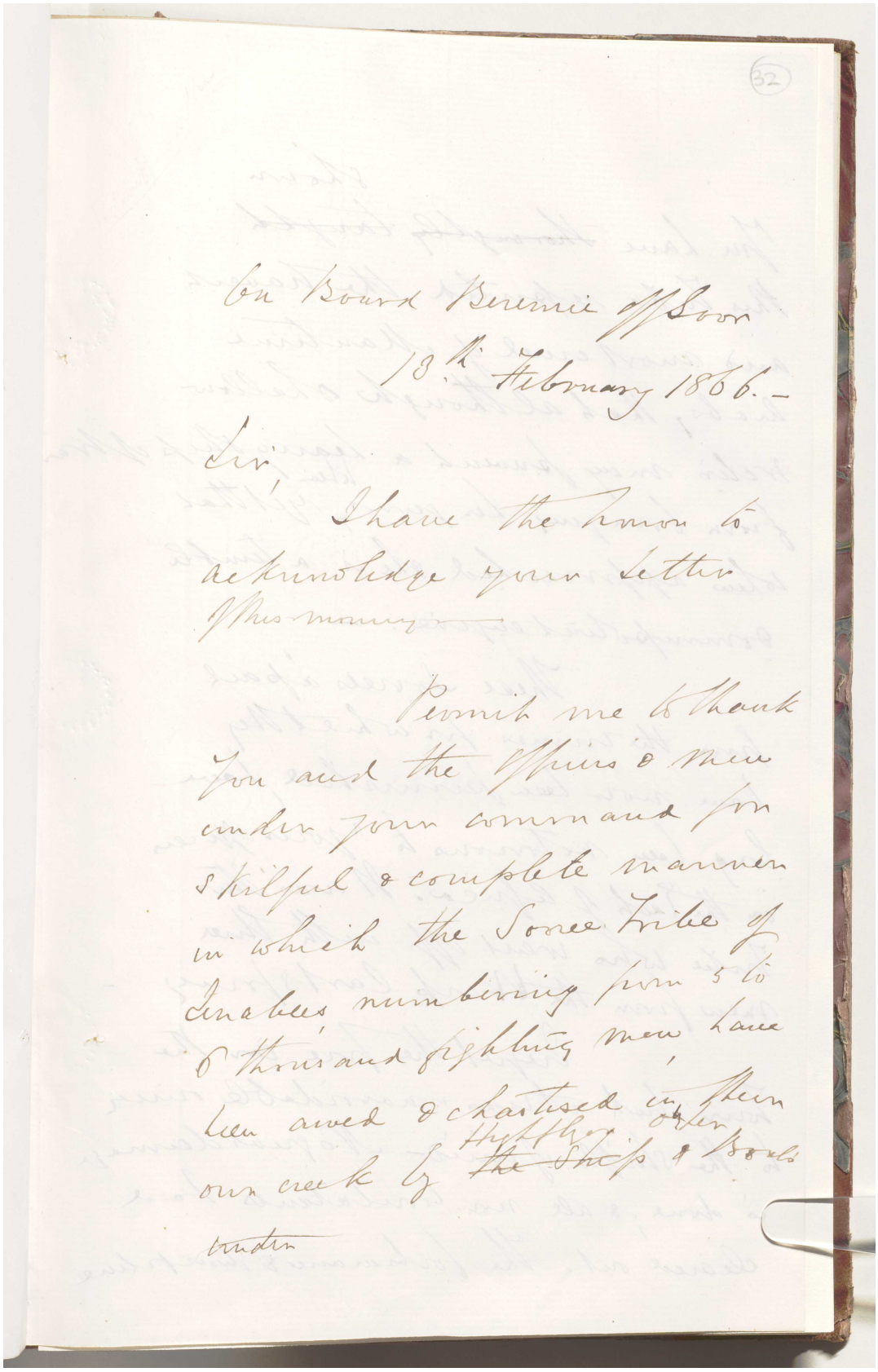
**رسالة رقم ٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي،
على متن السفينة البخارية الملكية بيرنيس، قبالة صور، إلى تشارلز جون،
سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٢و] (١٢/٩)**



On Board Berenice off Soor
18th February 1866.–

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this morning.–

Permit me to thank you and the Officers & Men under your command for skilful & complete manner in which the Soree Tribe of Arabees, numbering from 5 to 6 Thousand fighting men, have been awed & chastised in their own creek by the Ships & Boats under

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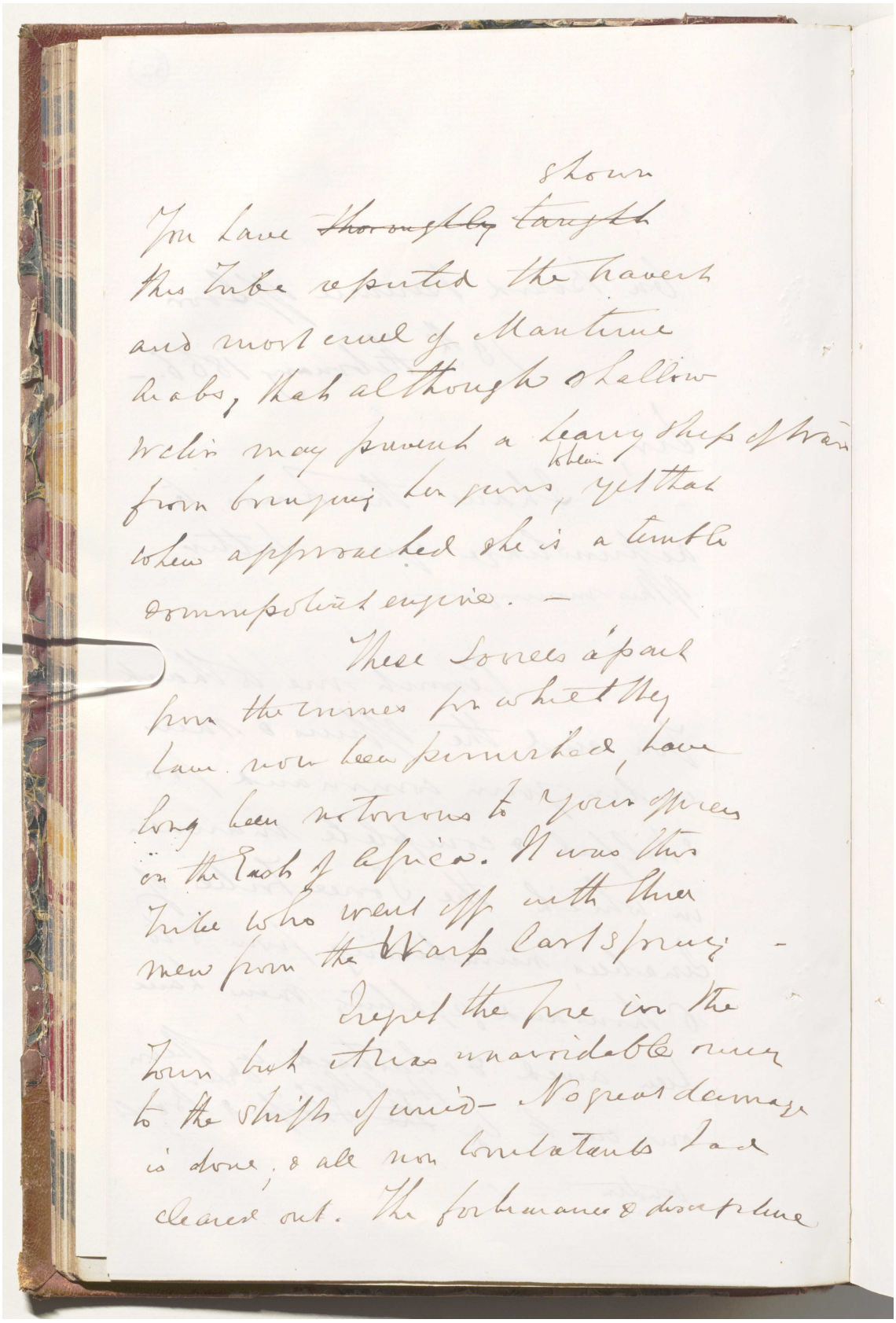

You have ~~thoroughly~~ ~~taught~~ shown this Tribe reputed the bravest and most cruel of Maritime Arabs, that although shallow water may prevent a heavy ship of war from bringing her guns to bear, yet that when approached she is a tumble & unimportant engine. —

These Sorrels apart from the crimes for which they have now been punished, have long been notorious to your officers on the Earth of Africa. It was this Tribe who went off with three men from the Warp last spring —

I regret the fire in the Town but it was unavoidable owing to the shifts of wind — No great damage is done, & all non combatants had cleared out. The forbearance & discipline

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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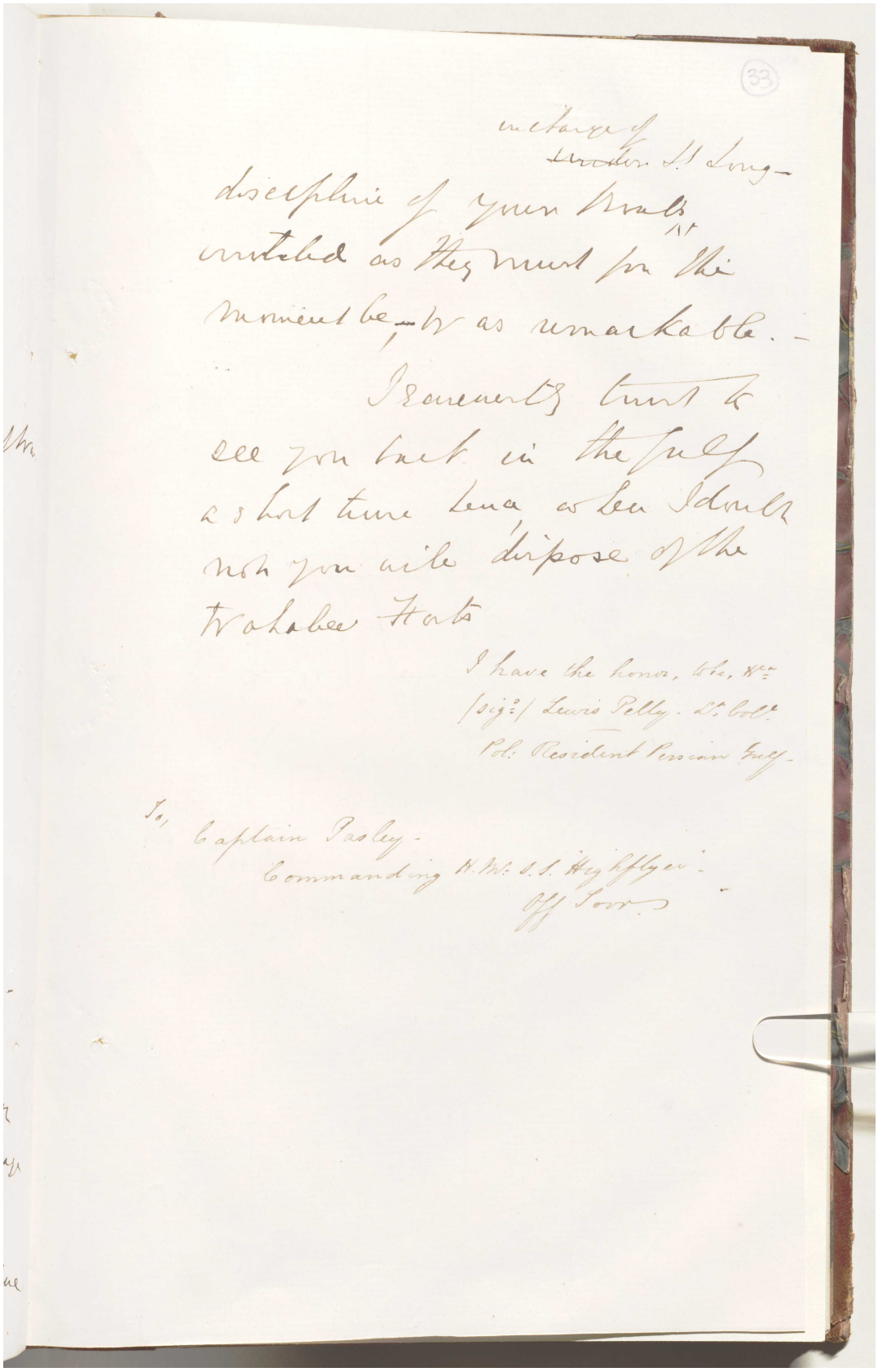
رسالة رقم ٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، على متن السفينة البخارية الملكية بيرنيس، قبالة صور، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٣و] (١٢/١١)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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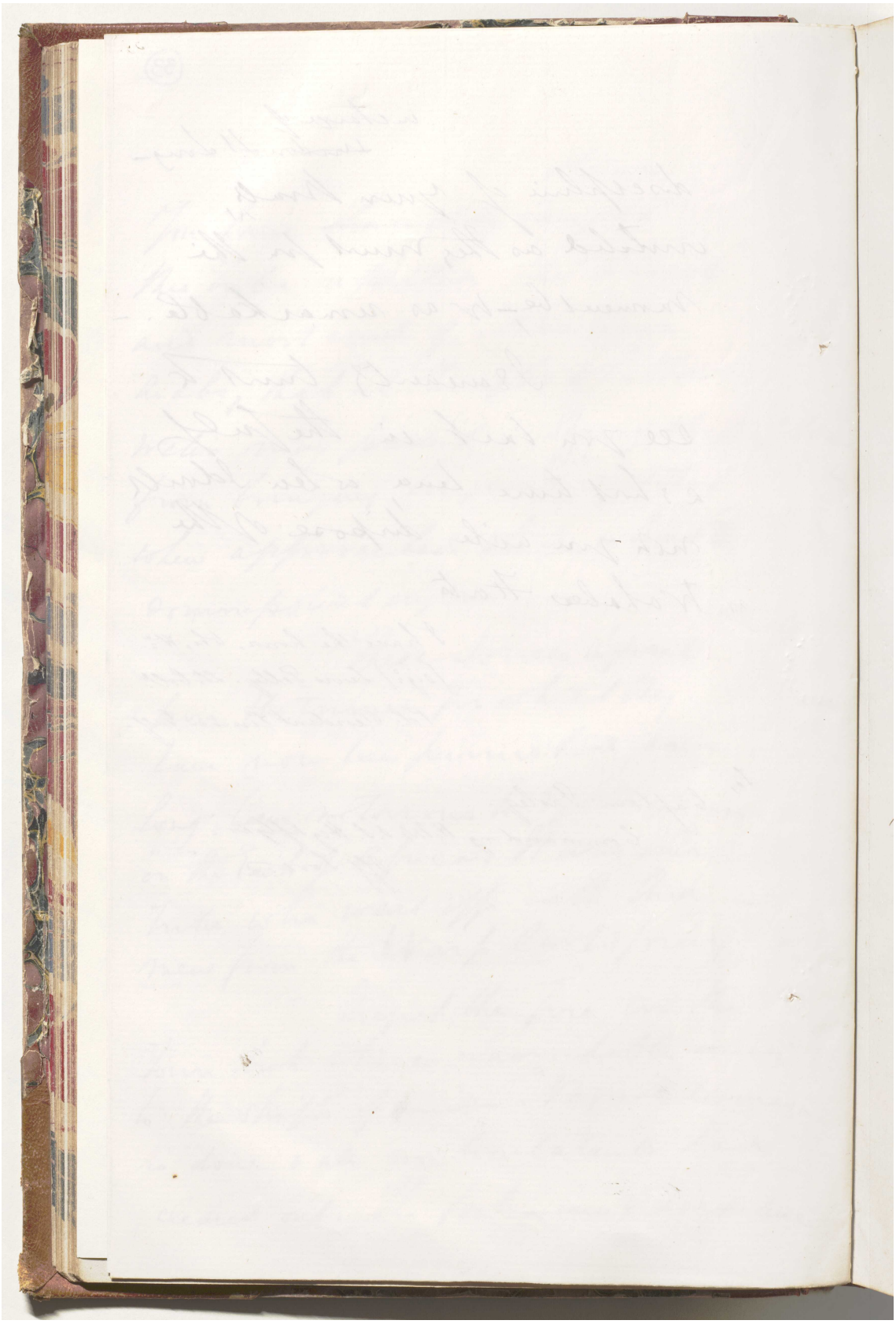
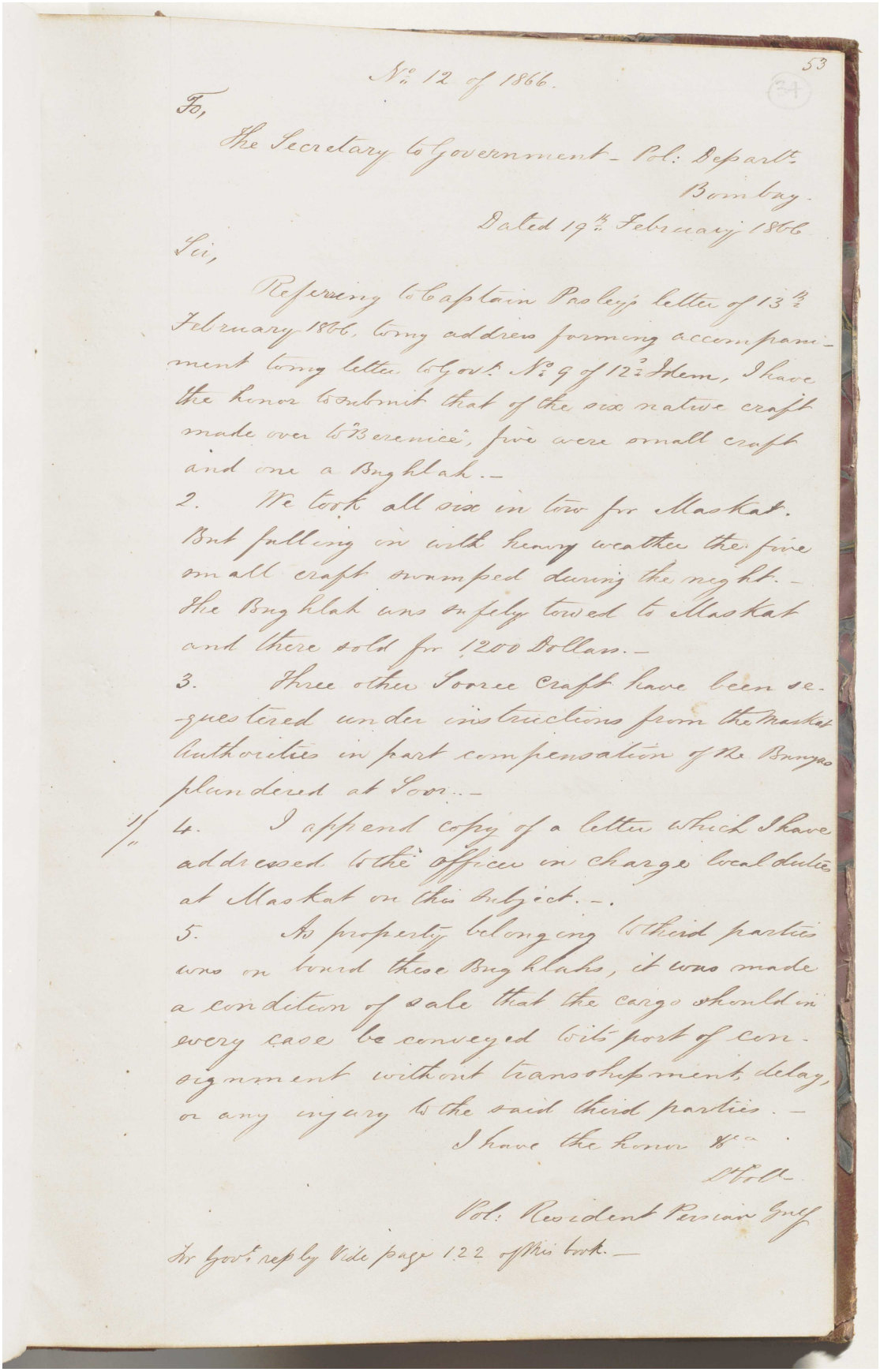
**رسالة رقم ٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي،
على متن السفينة البخارية الملكية بيرنيس، قبالة صور، إلى تشارلز جون،
سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٣ظ] (١٢/١٢)**



رسالة رقم ١٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٤و] (٢/١)



No. 12 of 1866. 53

To,

The Secretary to Government - Pol. Departt.
Bombay.

Dated 19th February 1866

Sir,

Referring to Captain Presley's letter of 13th February 1866, & my address forming accompaniment to my letter to Govt. No. 9 of 12th Idem, I have the honor to submit that of the six native craft made over to Berenice, five were small craft and one a Baghlah.—

2. We took all six in tow for Maskat. But falling in with heavy weather the five small craft swamped during the night.— The Baghlah was safely towed to Maskat and there sold for 1200 Dollars.—

3. Three other Soorce Craft have been registered under instructions from the Maskat Authorities in part compensation of the Banyas plundered at Soor.—

4. I append copy of a letter which I have addressed to the officer in charge local duties at Maskat on this subject.—

5. As property belonging to third parties was on board these Baghlahs, it was made a condition of sale that the cargo should in every case be conveyed to port of consignment without transhipment, delay, or any injury to the said third parties.—

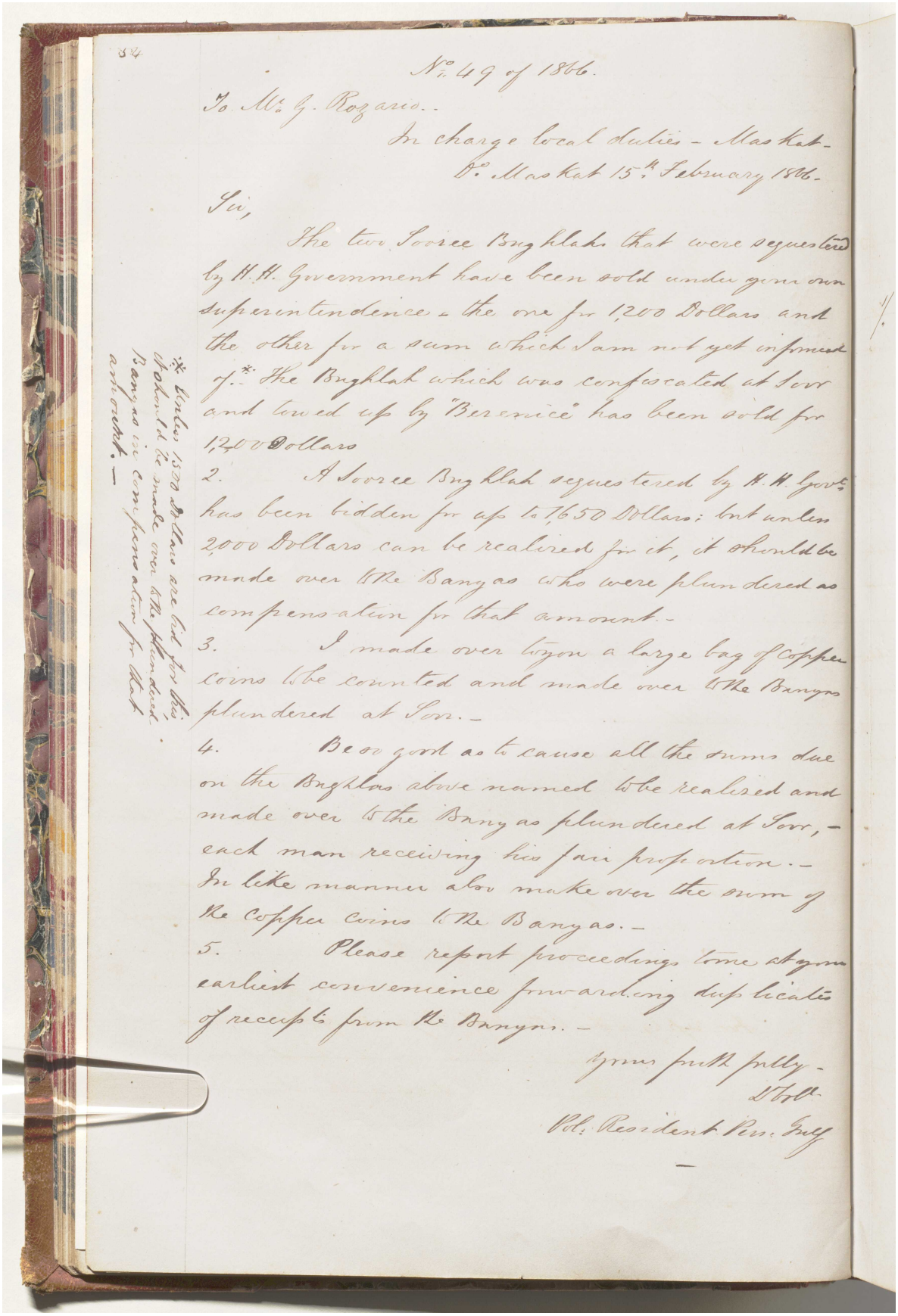
I have the honor &c.

Pol. Resident Persian Gulf

For Govt reply Vide page 122 of this book.—

رسالة رقم ١٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٤ظ] (٢/٢)

34



No. 49 of 1866.

To Mr. G. Rozario.-

In charge local duties - Maskat -

Do. Maskat 15th February 1866.

Sir,

The two Sooree Bughlahs that were sequestered by H.H. Government have been sold under your own superintendence - the one for 1,200 Dollars and the other for a sum which I am not yet informed of.* The Bughlah which was confiscated at Soor and towed up by "Berenice" has been sold for 1,200 Dollars

2. A Sooree Bughlah sequestered by H.H. Govt. has been bidden for up to 1,650 Dollars; but unless 2,000 Dollars can be realized for it, it should be made over to the Banyas who were plundered as compensation for that amount.-

3. I made over to you a large bag of copper coins to be counted and made over to the Banyas plundered at Soor.-

4. Be so good as to cause all the sums due on the Bughlas above named to be realized and made over to the Banyas plundered at Soor, - each man receiving his fair proportion.- In like manner also make over the sum of the copper coins to the Banyas.-

5. Please report proceedings to me at your earliest convenience forwarding duplicates of receipts from the Banyas.-

Yours truthfully -

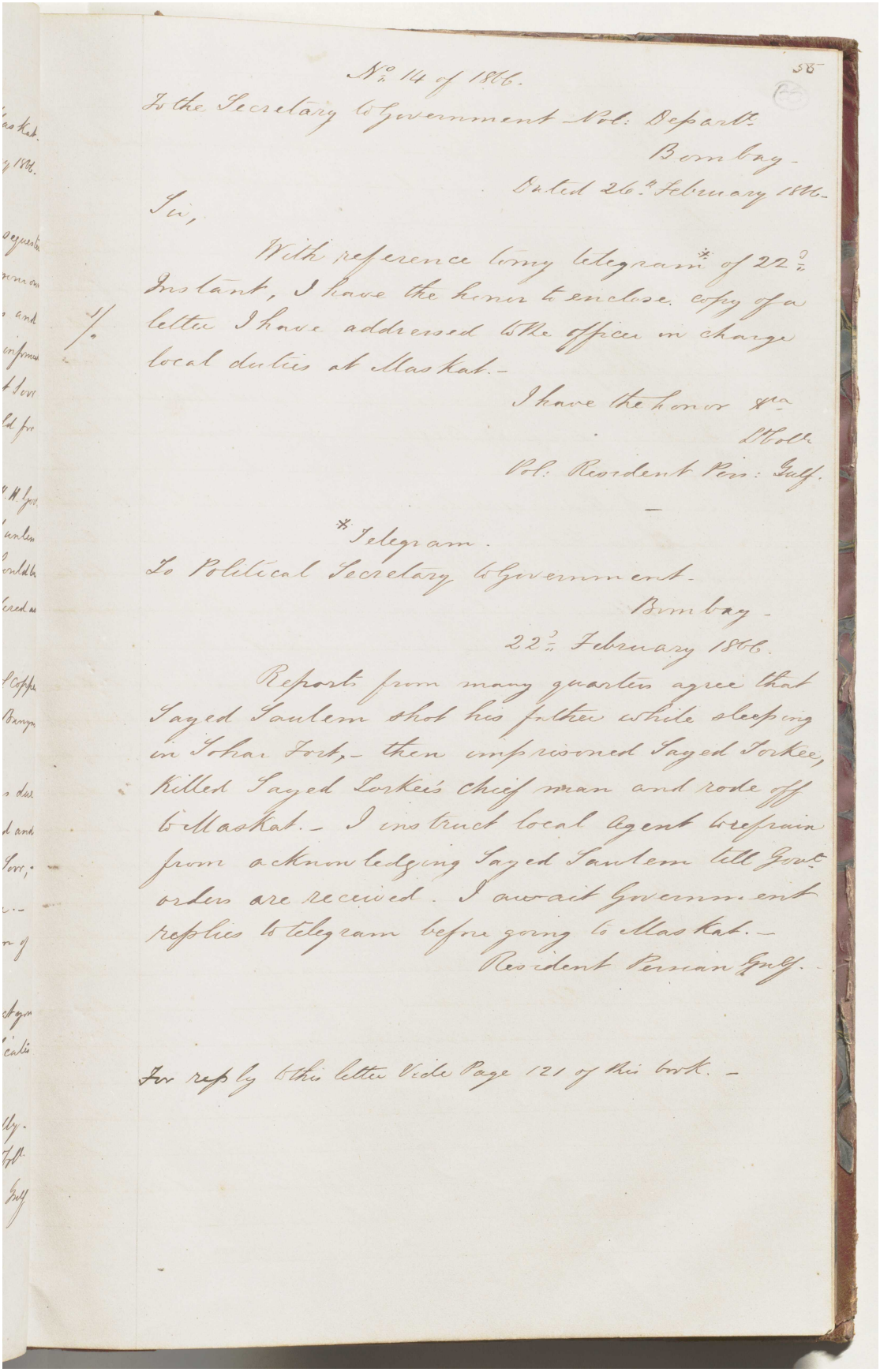
D. Bell

Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

—

* Unless 1500 Dollars are bid for this it should be made over to the plundered Banyas in compensation for that amount.-

رسالة رقم ١٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٥و] (٢/١)



No. 14 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government Pol. Departt.
Bombay.

Dated 26th February 1866.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram* of 22d Instant, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter I have addressed to the officer in charge local duties at Maskat.—

I have the honor &c.
L Pelly
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf.

*Telegram.
To Political Secretary to Government.
Bombay.
22d February 1866.

Reports from many quarters agree that Sayed Saulem shot his father while sleeping in Johar Fort,— then imprisoned Sayed Turkee, killed Sayed Turkee's chief man and rode off to Maskat.— I instruct local agent to refrain from acknowledging Sayed Saulem till Govt orders are received. I await Government replies to telegram before going to Maskat.—
Resident Persian Gulf.

For reply to this letter vide Page 121 of this book.—

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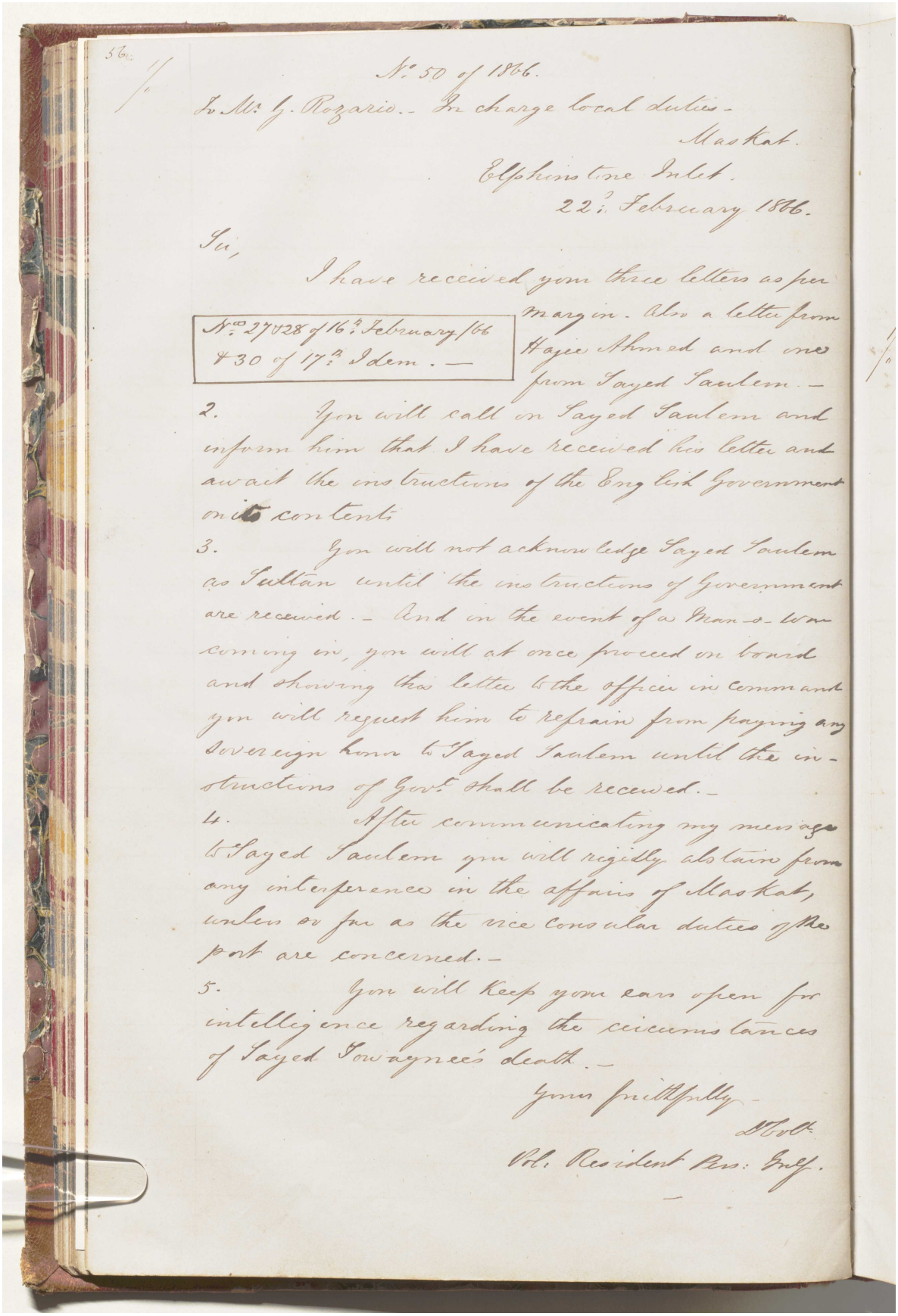

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No. 50 of 1866.

To Mr. G. Rozario.- In charge local duties-

Maskat.

Elphinstone Inlet.

22nd February 1866.

Sir,

I have received your three letters as per margin. Also a letter from Hajee Ahmed and one from Sayed Saulem.-

No. 27 & 28 of 16th February /66
& 30 of 17th Idem.—

2. You will call on Sayed Saulem and inform him that I have received his letter and await the instructions of the English Government on its contents.

3. You will not acknowledge Sayed Saulem as Sultan until the instructions of Government are received.- And in the event of a Man-o-War coming in, you will at once proceed on board and showing this letter to the officer in command you will request him to refrain from paying any sovereign honor to Sayed Saulem until the instructions of Govt. shall be received.-

4. After communicating my message to Sayed Saulem you will rigidly abstain from any interference in the affairs of Maskat, unless so far as the vice consular duties of the port are concerned.-

5. You will keep your ears open for intelligence regarding the circumstances of Sayed Towaynee's death.-

Yours faithfully-

D. Coll.

Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf.

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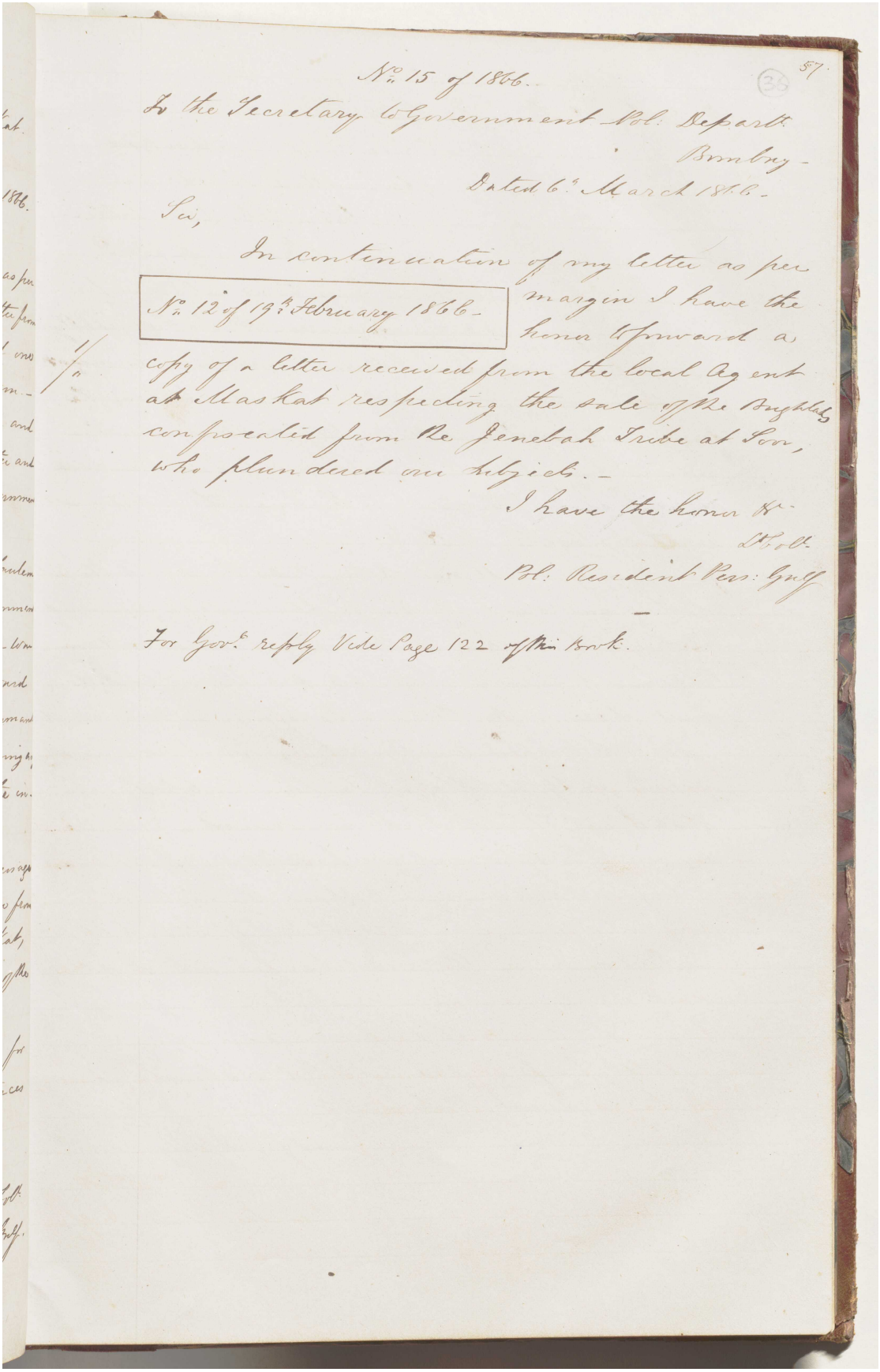

No. 15 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government Pol. Departt.
Bombay.

Dated 6th March 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter as per margin I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter received from the local Agent at Maskat respecting the sale of the Buglahs confiscated from the Jenebah Tribe at Sur, who plundered our subjects.

No. 12 of 19th February 1866.

I have the honor &c.
Lt. Col.
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

For Govt. reply Vide Page 122 of this Book.

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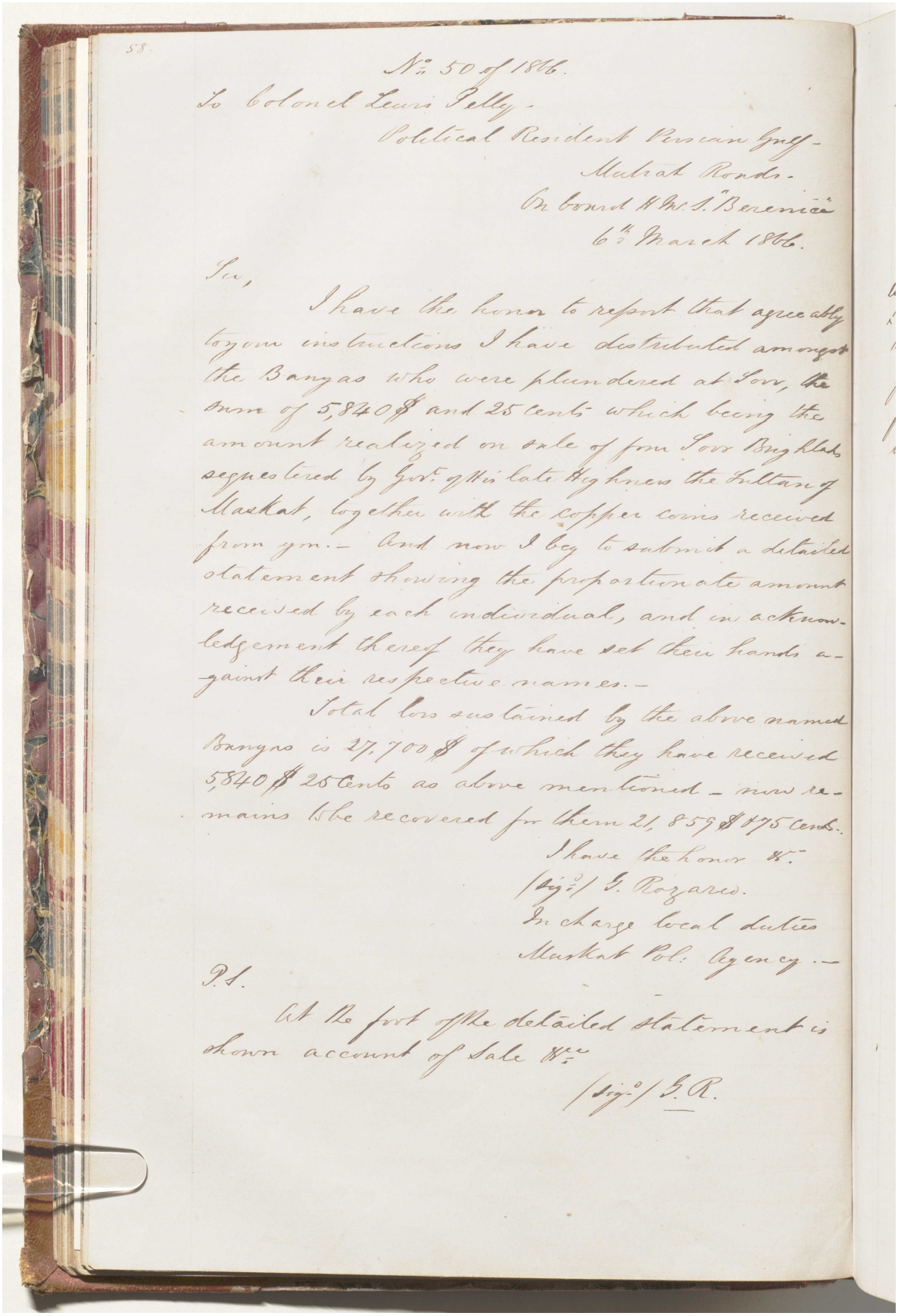

58.

No. 50 of 1866.

To Colonel Lewis Pelly -
Political Resident Persian Gulf -
Mutrah Roads -
On board H.M.S. "Berenice"
6th March 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that agreeably to your instructions I have distributed amongst the Banyas who were plundered at Sovr, the sum of 5,840$ and 25 cents which being the amount realized on sale of four Sovr Brighlads sequestered by Govt. of His late Highness the Sultan of Maskat, together with the copper coins received from you. - And now I beg to submit a detailed statement showing the proportionate amount received by each individual, and in acknowledgement thereof they have set their hands against their respective names. -

Total loss sustained by the above named Banyas is 27,700$ of which they have received 5,840$ 25 cents as above mentioned - now remains to be recovered for them 21,859$ & 75 cents.

I have the honor &c.
(Sigd.) G. Rozario.
In charge local duties
Muskat Pol. Agency. -

P.S.

At the foot of the detailed statement is shown account of Sale &c.

(Sigd.) G.R.

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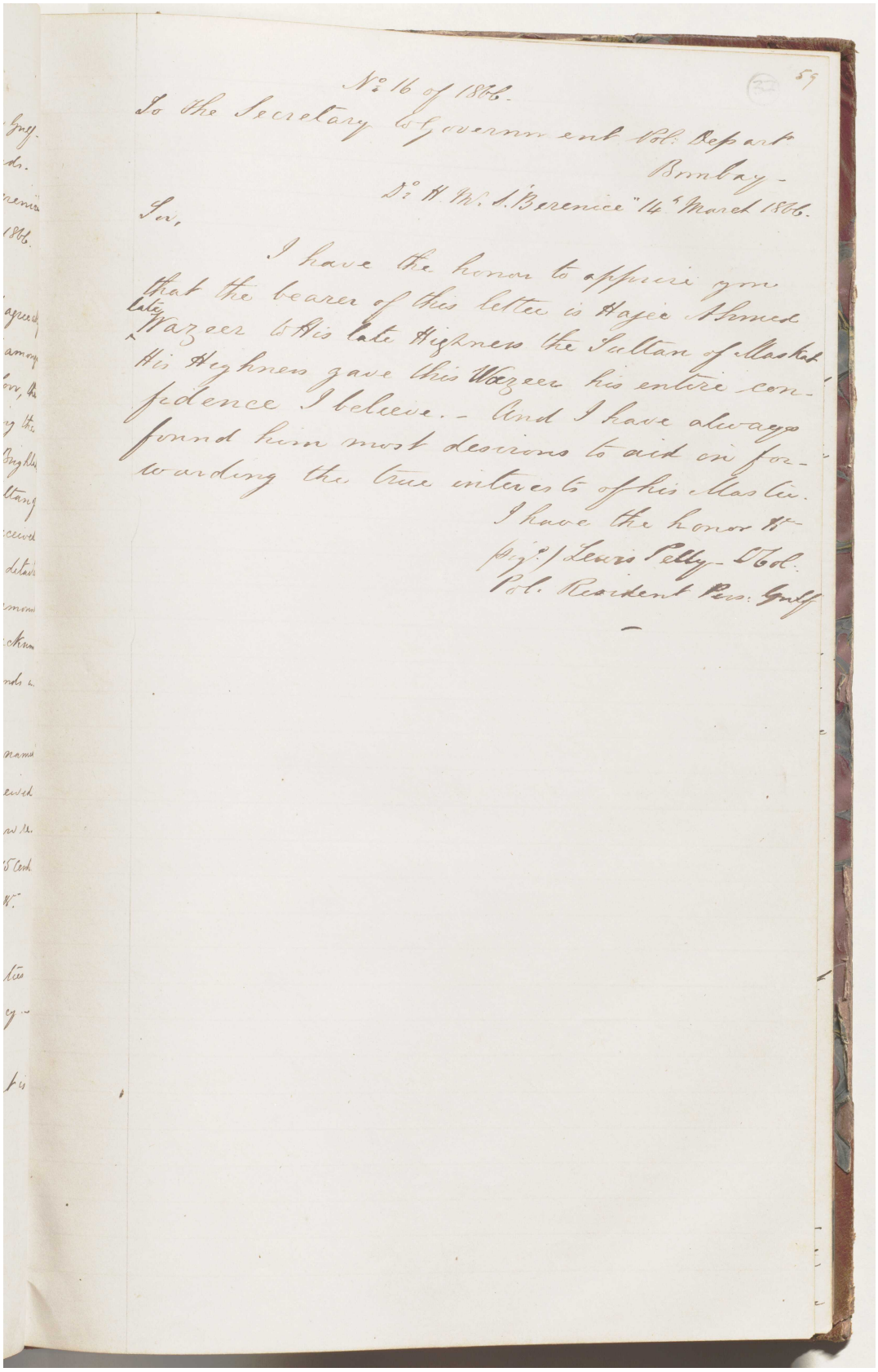
59



No. 16 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government Pol. Depart.
Bombay.

Dr. H. M. S. "Berenice" 14th March 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to apprise you that the bearer of this letter is Hajee Ahmed late Wazeer to His late Highness the Sultan of Maskat His Highness gave this Wazeer his entire confidence I believe. - And I have always found him most desirous to aid in forwarding the true interests of his Master.

I have the honor &c.

(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly - Col.
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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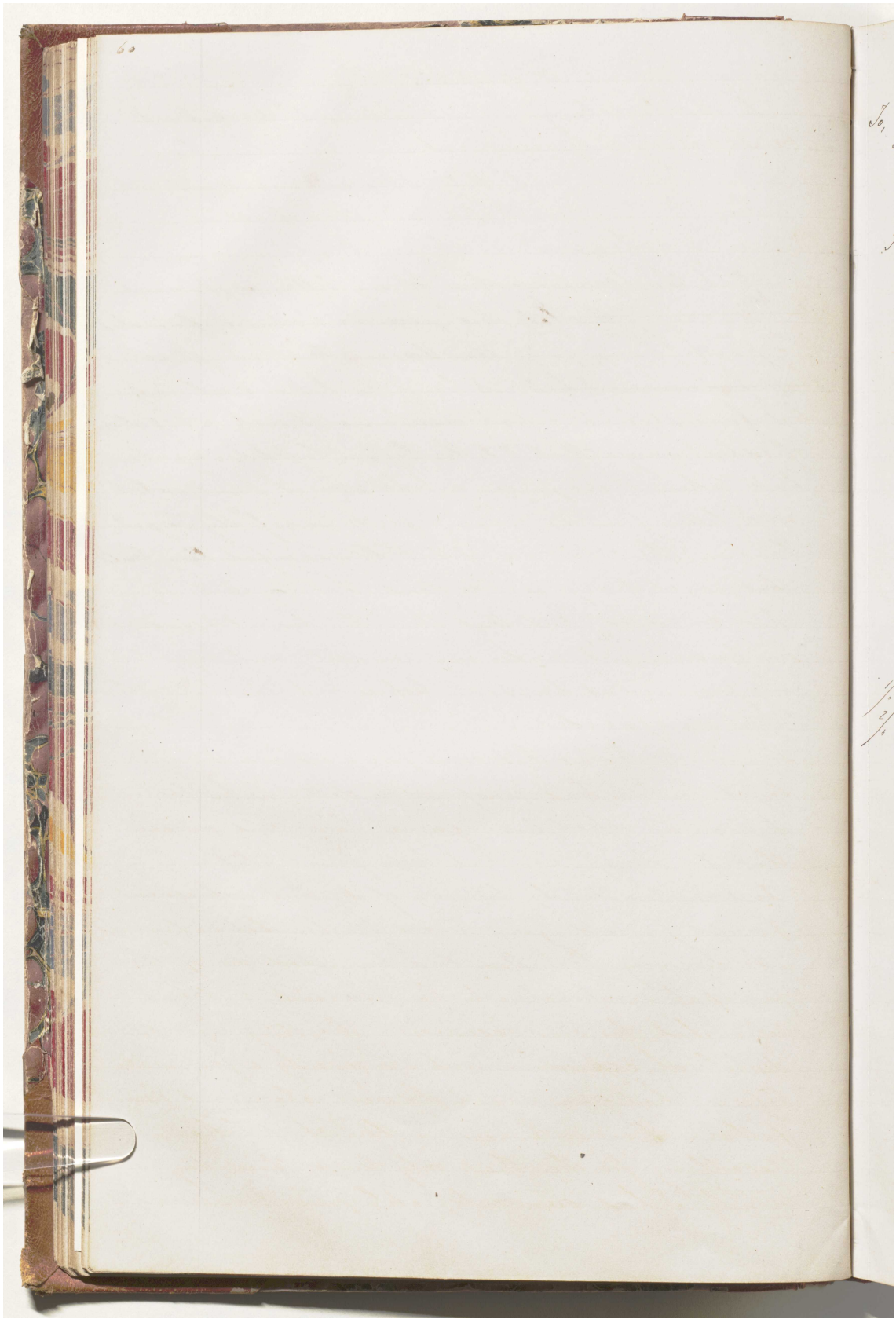

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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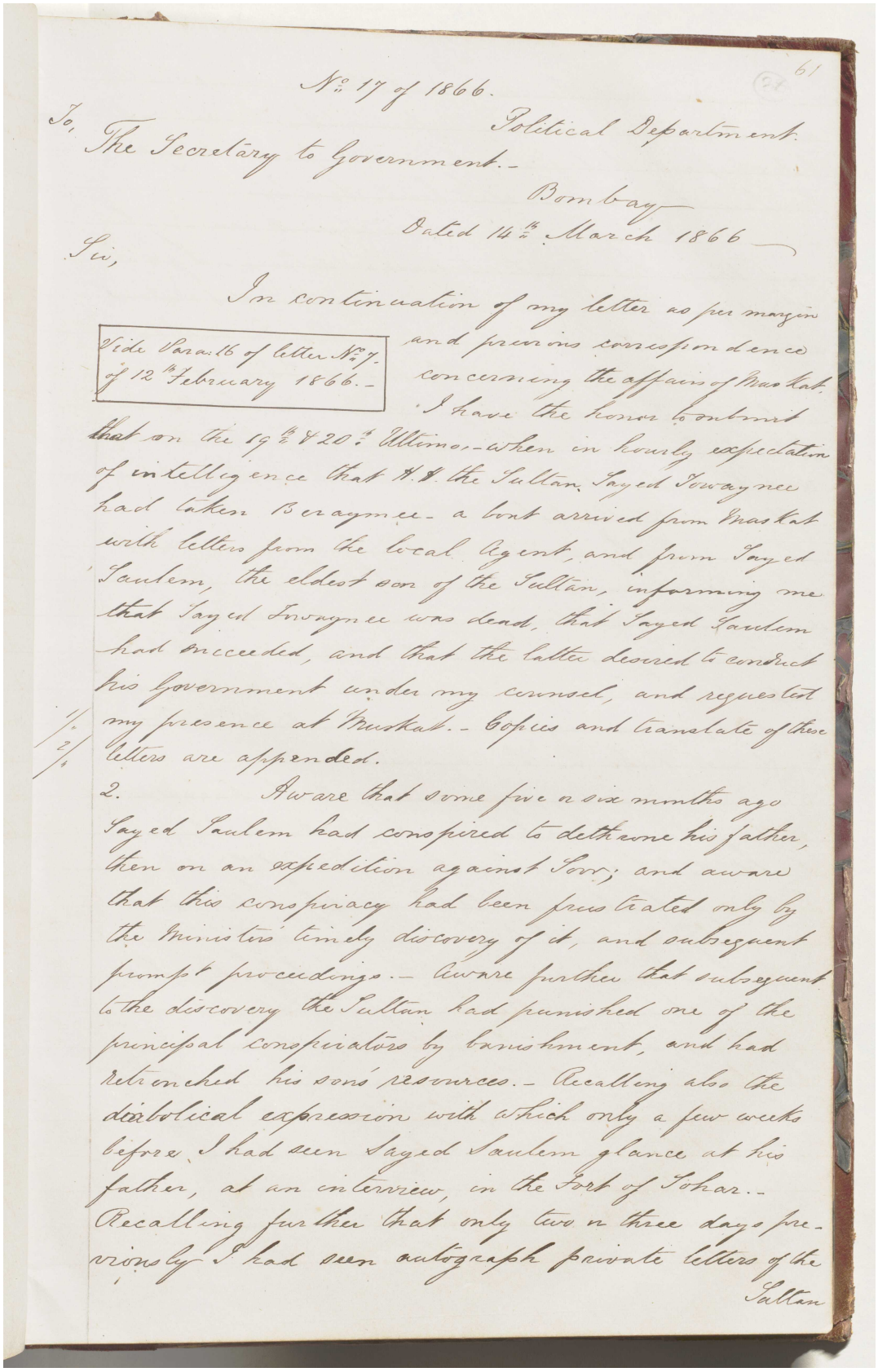

No. 17 of 1866.

Political Department.

To,
The Secretary to Government.-

Bombay

Dated 14th March 1866

Sir,

In continuation of my letter as per margin and previous correspondence concerning the affairs of Muskat, I have the honor to submit that on the 19th & 20th Ultimo,- when in hourly expectation of intelligence that H.H. the Sultan Sayed Towaynee had taken Beraymee- a boat arrived from Muskat with letters from the local Agent, and from Sayed Saulem, the eldest son of the Sultan, informing me that Sayed Towaynee was dead, that Sayed Saulem had succeeded, and that the latter desired to conduct his Government under my counsel, and requested my presence at Muskat.- Copies and translate of these letters are appended.

Vide Para: 16 of letter No. 7. of 12th February 1866.-

1/ 2/

2. Aware that some five or six months ago Sayed Saulem had conspired to dethrone his father, then on an expedition against Soor; and aware that this conspiracy had been frustrated only by the Minister's timely discovery of it, and subsequent prompt proceedings.- Aware further that subsequent to the discovery the Sultan had punished one of the principal conspirators by banishment, and had retrenched his son's resources.- Recalling also the diabolical expression with which only a few weeks before I had seen Sayed Saulem glance at his father, at an interview, in the Fort of Sohar.- Recalling further that only two or three days previously I had seen autograph private letters of the Sultan

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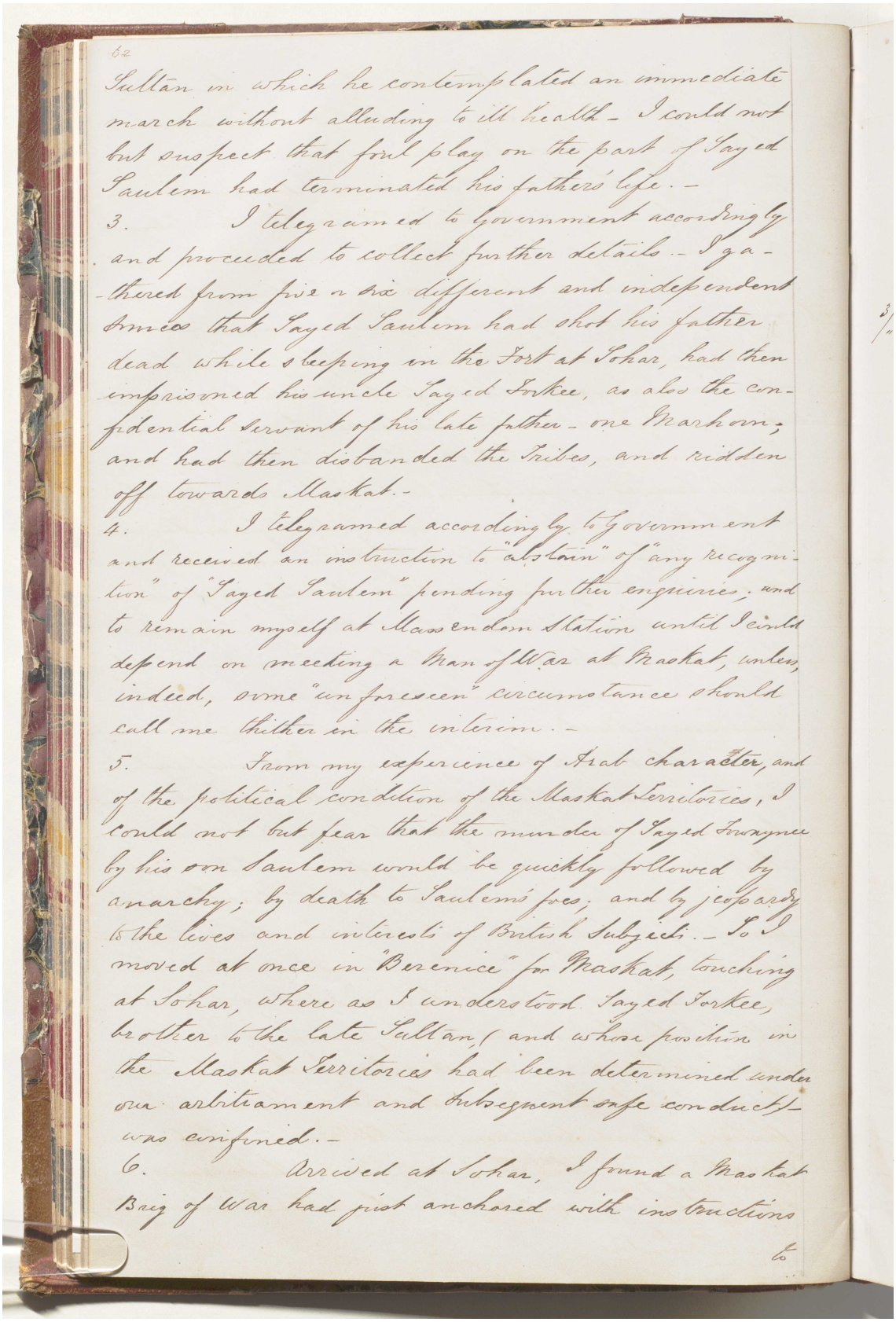

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Sultan in which he contemplated an immediate
march without alluding to ill health - I could not
but suspect that foul play on the part of Sayed
Saulem had terminated his father's life. -

3. I telegramed to Government accordingly
and proceeded to collect further details - I ga-
thered from five or six different and independent
sources that Sayed Saulem had shot his father
dead while sleeping in the Fort at Sohar, had then
imprisoned his uncle Sayed Sorkee, as also the con-
fidential servant of his late father - one Markom;
and had then disbanded the Tribes, and ridden
off towards Maskat. -

4. I telegramed accordingly to Government
and received an instruction to "abstain" of "any recogni-
tion" of "Sayed Saulem" pending further enquiries; and
to remain myself at Mussendom Station until I could
depend on meeting a Man of War at Maskat, unless,
indeed, some "unforeseen" circumstance should
call me thither in the interim. -

5. From my experience of Arab character, and
of the political condition of the Maskat Territories, I
could not but fear that the murder of Sayed Swayney
by his own Saulem would be quickly followed by
anarchy; by death to Saulem's foes; and by jeopardy
to the lives and interests of British Subjects. - So I
moved at once in "Berenice" for Maskat, touching
at Sohar, where as I understood Sayed Sorkee,
brother to the late Sultan, and whose position in
the Maskat Territories had been determined under
our arbitrament and subsequent safe conduct -
was confined. -

6. Arrived at Sohar, I found a Maskat
Brig of War had just anchored with instructions

6

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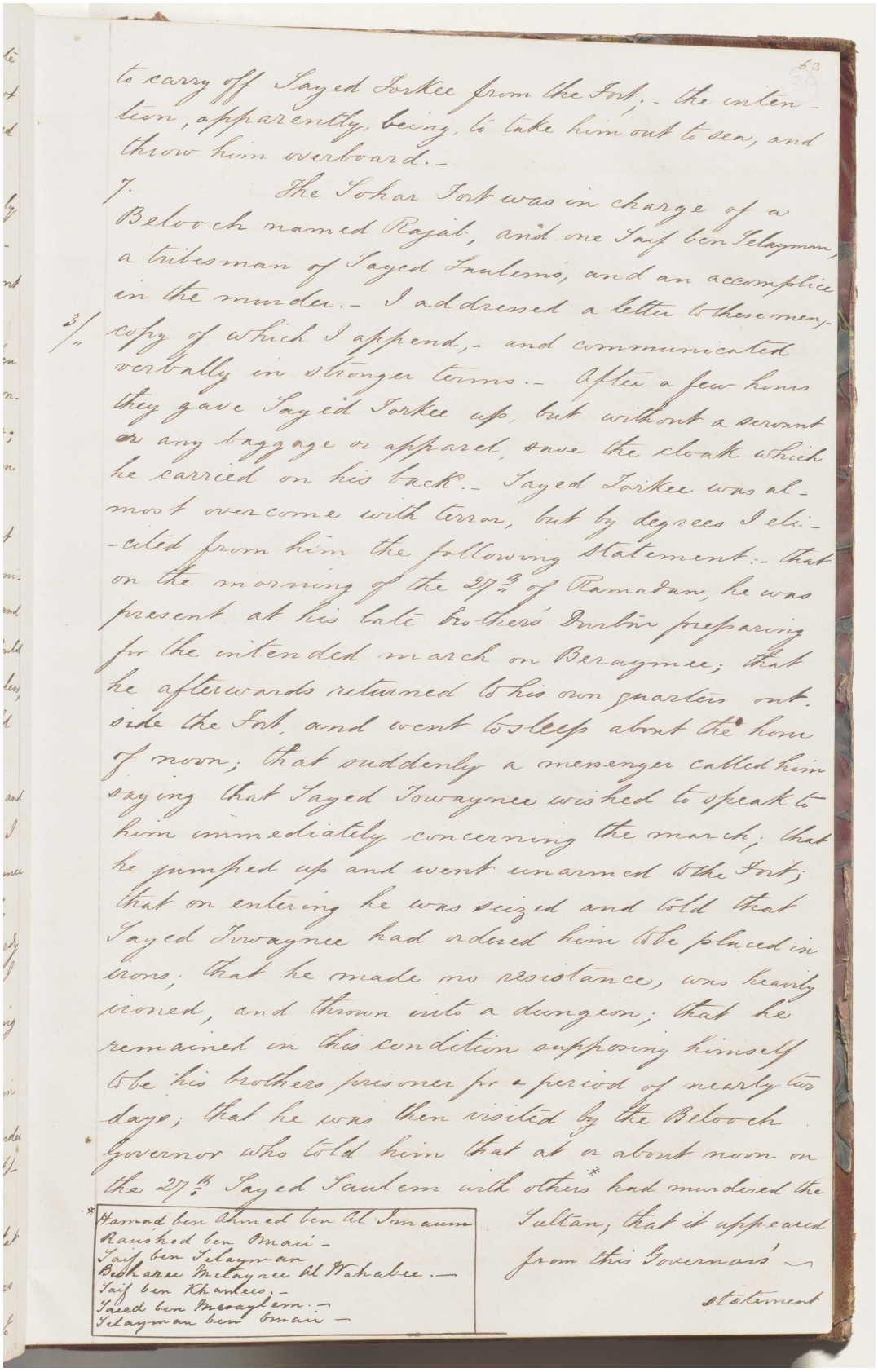

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to carry off Sayed Torkee from the Fort;- the intention, apparently, being, to take him out to sea, and throw him overboard.-

7. The Sohar Fort was in charge of a Belooch named Rajab, and one Saif ben Selayman, a tribesman of Sayed Saulem's, and an accomplice in the murder.- I addressed a letter to these men,- copy of which I append,- and communicated verbally in stronger terms.- After a few hours they gave Sayed Torkee up, but without a servant or any baggage or apparel, save the cloak which he carried on his back.- Sayed Torkee was almost overcome with terror, but by degrees I elicited from him the following statement:- that on the morning of the 27th of Ramadan, he was present at his late brother's Durbar preparing for the intended march on Beraymee; that he afterwards returned to his own quarters outside the Fort, and went to sleep about the hour of noon; that suddenly a messenger called him saying that Sayed Towaynee wished to speak to him immediately concerning the march; that he jumped up and went unarmed to the Fort; that on entering he was seized and told that Sayed Towaynee had ordered him to be placed in irons; that he made no resistance, was heavily ironed, and thrown into a dungeon; that he remained in this condition supposing himself to be his brothers prisoner for a period of nearly two days; that he was then visited by the Belooch Governor who told him that at or about noon on the 27th Sayed Saulem with others* had murdered the Sultan; that it appeared from this Governor's statement

3/"

* Hamad ben Ahmed ben Al Imaum
Raushed ben Omair -
Saif ben Selayman
Besharee Melayree Al Wahabee.-
Saif ben Khamees.-
Saeed ben Masaylem.-
Selayman ben Omair -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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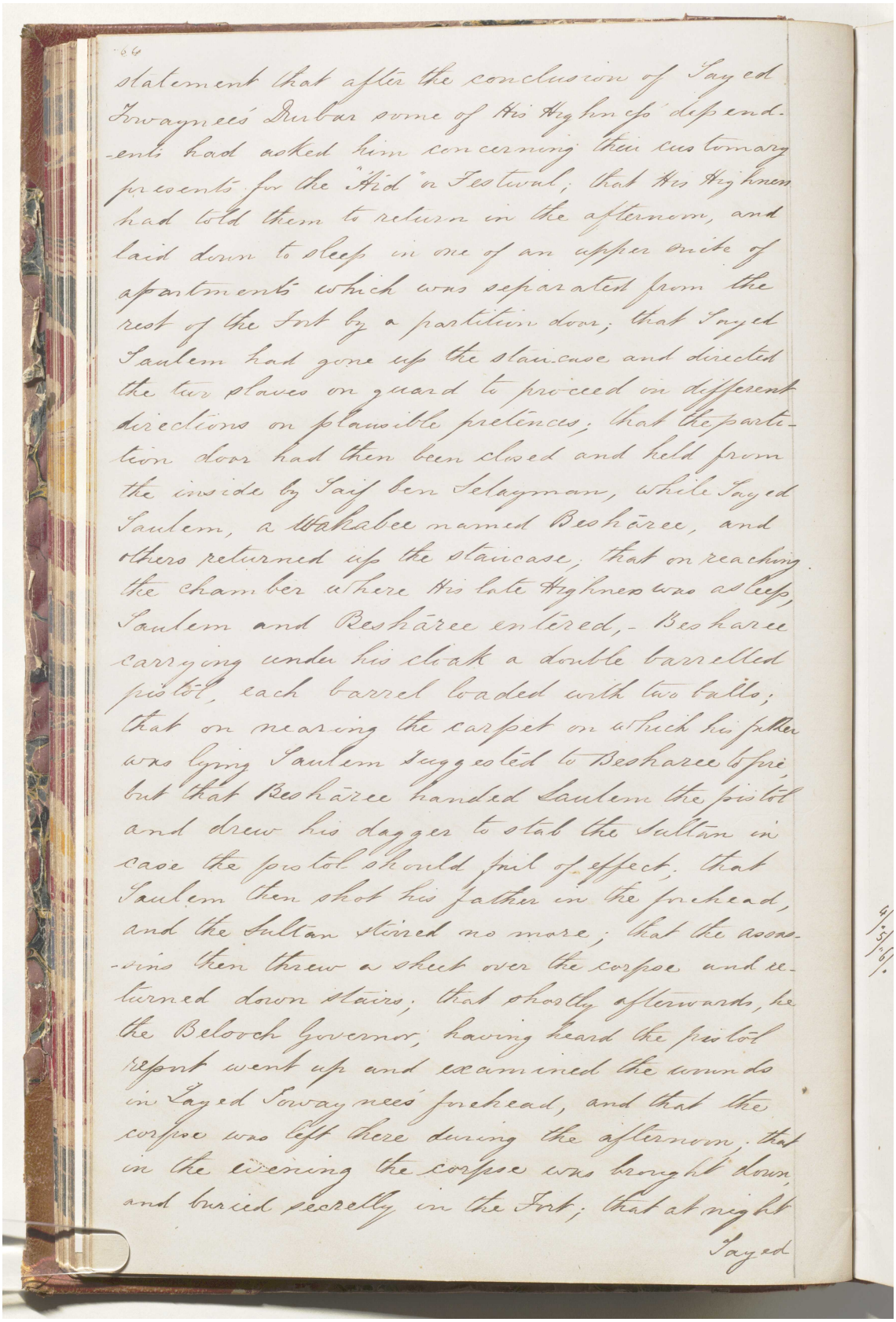
رسالة رقم ١٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٣٩ظ] (١٦/٤)



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statement that after the conclusion of Sayed Sowaynees Durbar some of His Highness's dependents had asked him concerning their customary presents for the 'Eid' or Festival; that His Highness had told them to return in the afternoon, and laid down to sleep in one of an upper suite of apartments which was separated from the rest of the Fort by a partition door; that Sayed Saulem had gone up the staircase and directed the two slaves on guard to proceed in different directions on plausible pretences; that the partition door had then been closed and held from the inside by Saif bin Selaymun, while Sayed Saulem, a Wahabee named Besharee, and others returned up the staircase; that on reaching the chamber where His late Highness was asleep, Saulem and Besharee entered, - Besharee carrying under his cloak a double barrelled pistol, each barrel loaded with two balls; that on nearing the carpet on which his father was lying Saulem suggested to Besharee to fire, but that Besharee handed Saulem the pistol and drew his dagger to stab the Sultan in case the pistol should fail of effect; that Saulem then shot his father in the forehead, and the Sultan stirred no more; that the assassins then threw a sheet over the corpse and returned down stairs; that shortly afterwards, the the Beloch Governor, having heard the pistol report went up and examined the wounds in Sayed Sowaynees forehead, and that the corpse was left there during the afternoon; that in the evening the corpse was brought down, and buried secretly in the Fort; that at night

Sayed

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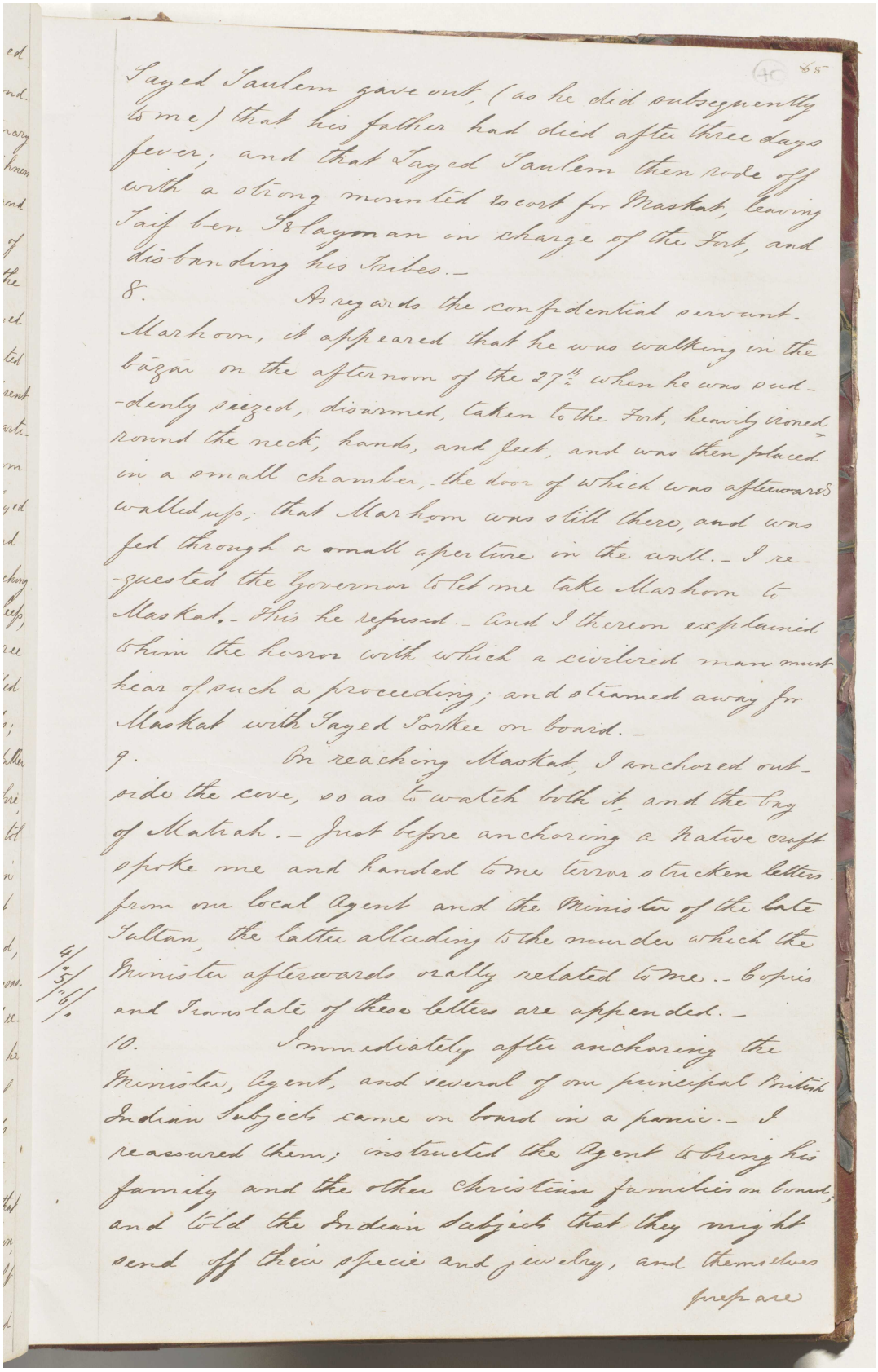

Sayed Saulem gave out, (as he did subsequently to me) that his father had died after three days fever, and that Sayed Saulem then rode off with a strong mounted escort for Maskat, leaving Saif bin Islayman in charge of the Fort, and disbanding his tribes.-

8. As regards the confidential servant Markhom, it appeared that he was walking in the bazar on the afternoon of the 27th when he was suddenly seized, disarmed, taken to the Fort, heavily ironed round the neck, hands, and feet, and was then placed in a small chamber, the door of which was afterwards walled up; that Markhom was still there, and was fed through a small aperture in the wall.- I requested the Governor to let me take Markhom to Maskat.- This he refused.- And I thereon explained to him the horror with which a civilized man must hear of such a proceeding; and steamed away for Maskat with Sayed Turkee on board.-

9. On reaching Maskat, I anchored outside the cove, so as to watch both it and the bay of Matrah.- Just before anchoring a native craft spoke me and handed to me terror stricken letters from our local Agent and the Minister of the late Sultan, the latter alluding to the murder which the Minister afterwards orally related to me.- Copies and Translate of these letters are appended.- 4/5/16/

10. Immediately after anchoring the Minister, Agent, and several of our principal British Indian Subjects came on board in a panic.- I reassured them; instructed the Agent to bring his family and the other christian families on board, and told the Indian Subjects that they might send off their specie and jewelry, and themselves prepare

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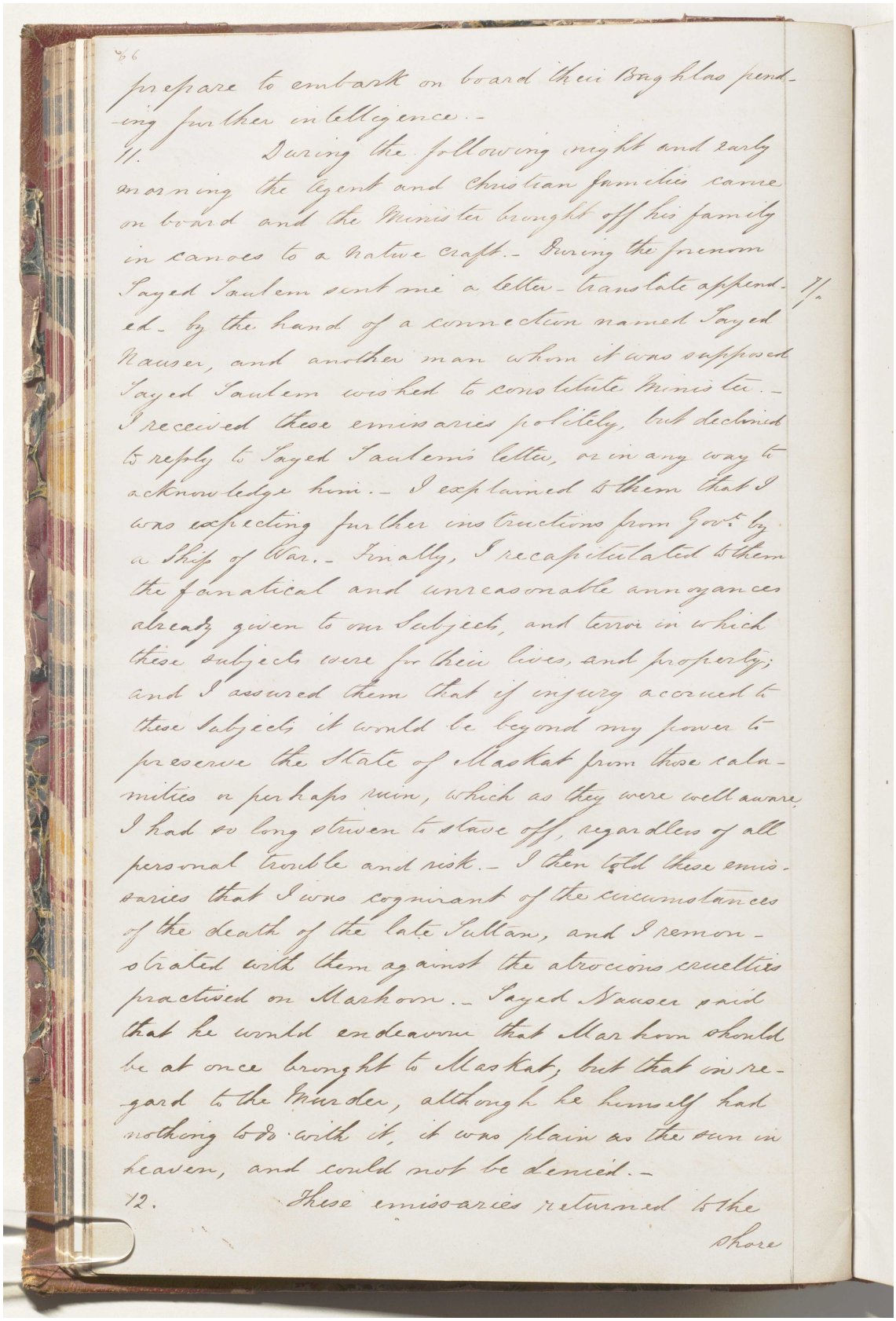

prepare to embark on board their Boghlas pending further intelligence.-

11. During the following night and early morning the Agent and Christian families came on board and the Minister brought off his family in canoes to a native craft.- During the forenoon Sayed Saulem sent me a letter- translate appended.- by the hand of a connection named Sayed Nauser, and another man whom it was supposed Sayed Saulem wished to constitute Minister.- I received these emissaries politely, but declined to reply to Sayed Saulem's letter, or in any way to acknowledge him.- I explained to them that I was expecting further instructions from Govt. by a Ship of War.- Finally, I recapitulated to them the fanatical and unreasonable annoyances already given to our Subjects, and terror in which these subjects were for their lives, and property; and I assured them that if injury accrued to these subjects it would be beyond my power to preserve the State of Muskat from those calamities or perhaps ruin, which as they were well aware I had so long striven to stave off, regardless of all personal trouble and risk.- I then told these emissaries that I was cognizant of the circumstances of the death of the late Sultan, and I remonstrated with them against the atrocious cruelties practised on Markham.- Sayed Nauser said that he would endeavour that Markham should be at once brought to Muskat, but that in regard to the Murder, although he himself had nothing to do with it, it was plain as the sun in heaven, and could not be denied.-

12. These emissaries returned to the shore

11.

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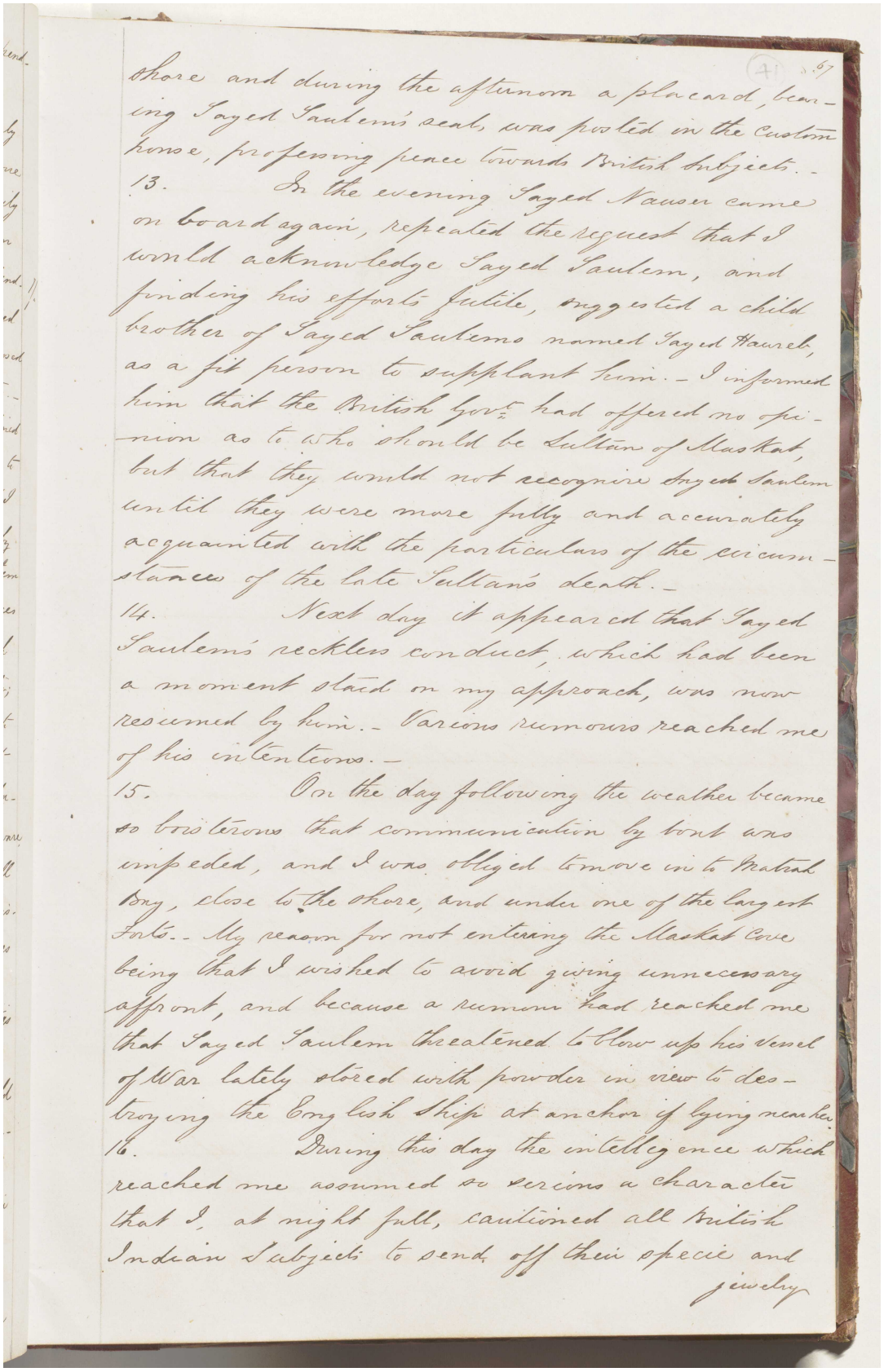

shore and during the afternoon a placard, bearing Sayed Saulem's seal, was posted in the Custom house, professing peace towards British subjects.-

13. In the evening Sayed Nasser came on board again, repeated the request that I would acknowledge Sayed Saulem, and finding his efforts futile, suggested a child brother of Sayed Saulems named Sayed Haurel, as a fit person to supplant him.- I informed him that the British Govt. had offered no opinion as to who should be Sultan of Muskat, but that they would not recognise Sayed Saulem until they were more fully and accurately acquainted with the particulars of the circumstances of the late Sultan's death.-

14. Next day it appeared that Sayed Saulem's reckless conduct, which had been a moment staid on my approach, was now resumed by him.- Various rumours reached me of his intentions.-

15. On the day following the weather became so boisterous that communication by boat was impeded, and I was obliged to move in to Muttrah Bay, close to the shore, and under one of the largest forts.- My reason for not entering the Muskat Cove being that I wished to avoid giving unnecessary affront, and because a rumour had reached me that Sayed Saulem threatened to blow up his Vessel of War lately stored with powder in case to destroying the English Ship at anchor if lying near her.

16. During this day the intelligence which reached me assumed so serious a character that I, at night fall, cautioned all British Indian Subjects to send off their specie and jewelry

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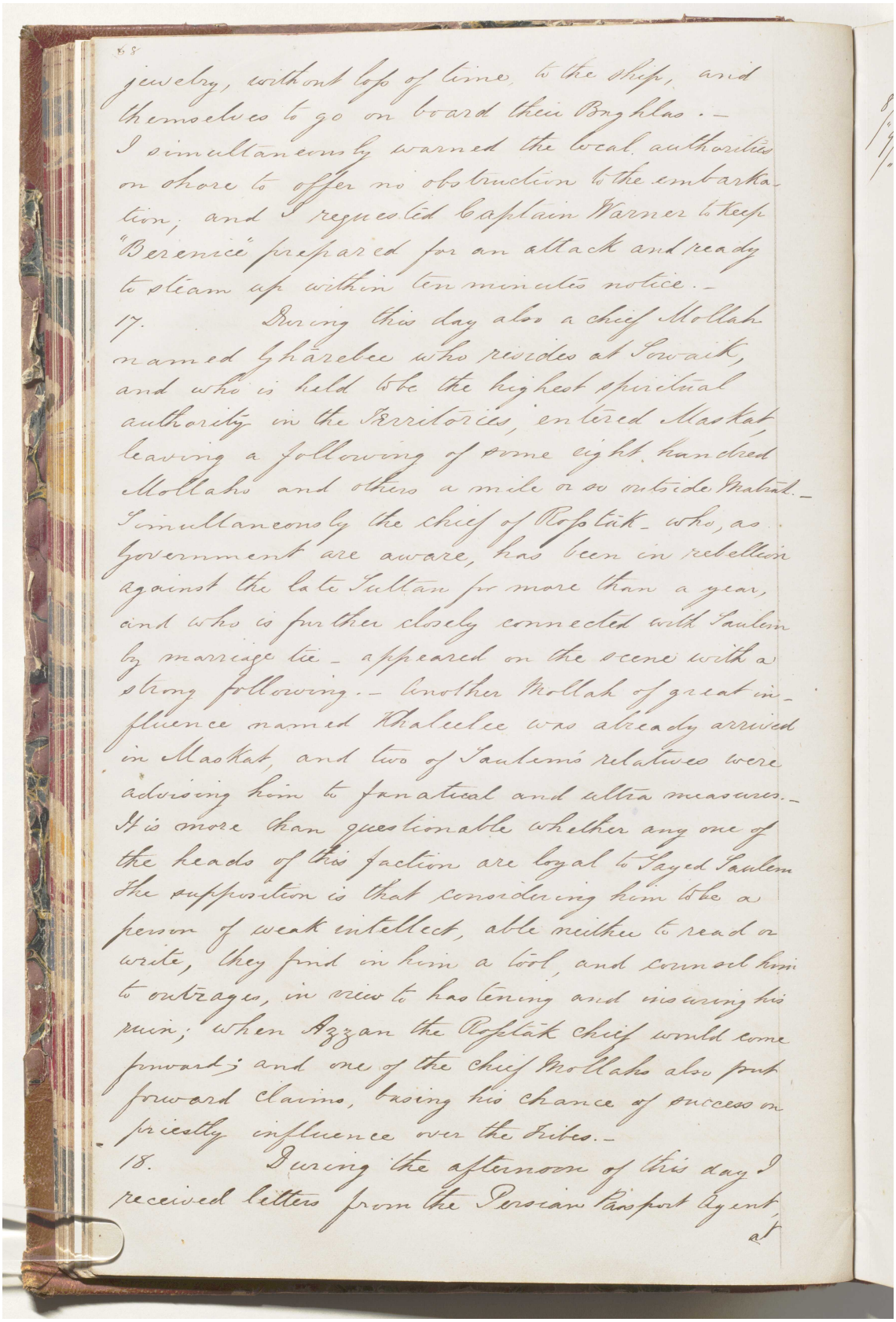

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jewelry, without loss of time, to the ship, and themselves to go on board their Baghlas.—
I simultaneously warned the local authorities on shore to offer no obstruction to the embarkation; and I requested Captain Warner to keep "Berenice" prepared for an attack and ready to steam up within ten minutes notice.—

17. During this day also a chief Mollah named Gharebee who resides at Sowaik, and who is held to be the highest spiritual authority in the Territories, entered Maskat leaving a following of some eight hundred Mollahs and others a mile or so outside Maskat.—
Simultaneously the chief of Rostak—who, as Government are aware, has been in rebellion against the late Sultan for more than a year, and who is further closely connected with Saulem by marriage tie—appeared on the scene with a strong following.— Another Mollah of great influence named Khaleelee was already arrived in Maskat, and two of Saulem's relatives were advising him to fanatical and ultra measures.—
It is more than questionable whether any one of the heads of this faction are loyal to Sayed Saulem the supposition is that considering him to be a person of weak intellect, able neither to read or write, they find in him a tool, and counsel him to outrages, in view to hastening and insuring his ruin; when Azzan the Rostak chief would come forward; and one of the chief Mollahs also put forward claims, basing his chance of success on priestly influence over the tribes.—

18. During the afternoon of this day I received letters from the Persian Passport Agent, at

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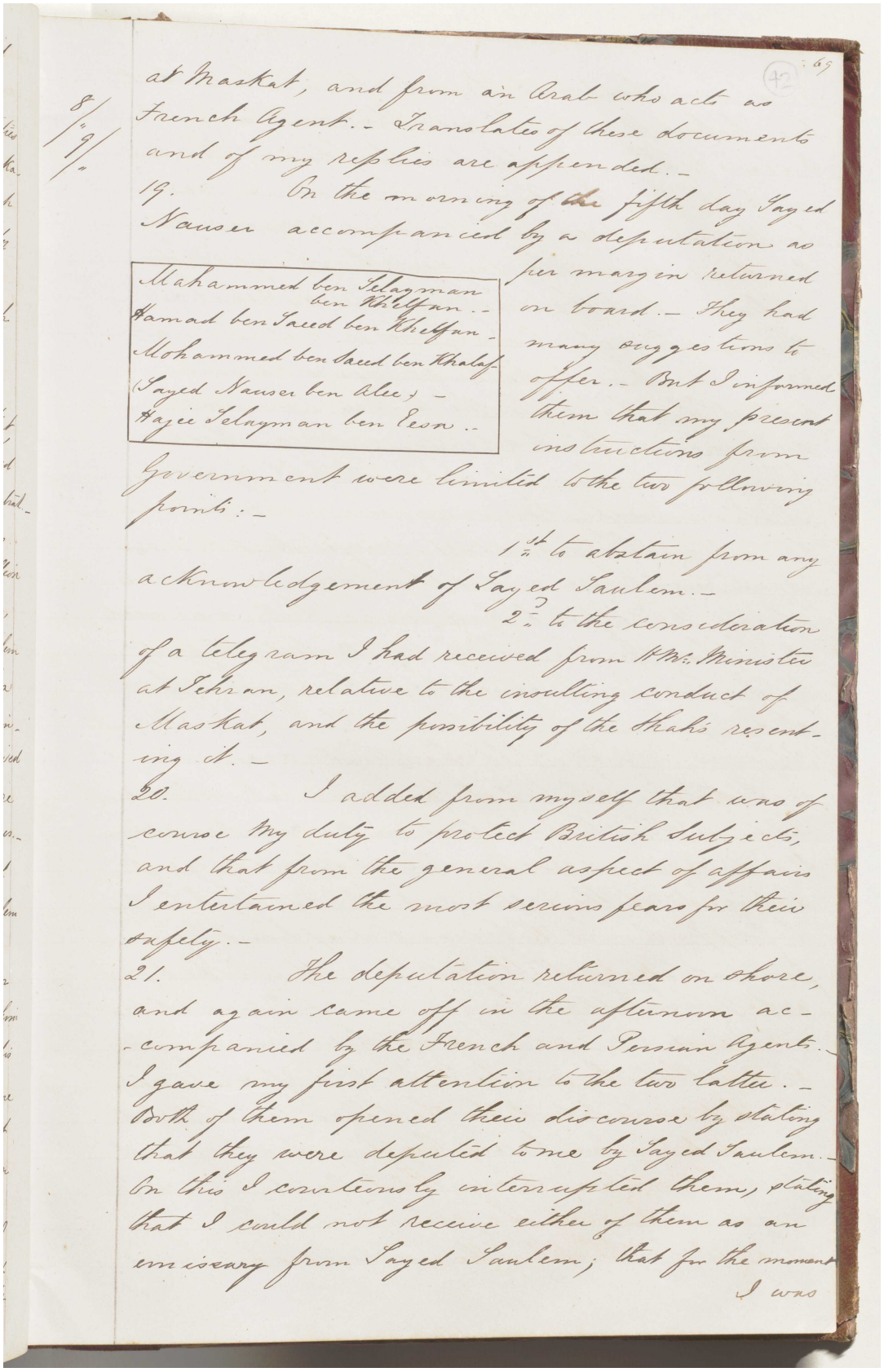

8/"9/"

at Maskat, and from an Arab who acts as French Agent.- Translates of these documents and of my replies are appended.-

19. On the morning of the fifth day Sayed Nauser accompanied by a deputation as per margin returned on board.- They had many suggestions to offer.- But I informed them that my present instructions from Government were limited to the two following points:-

Mahammed ben Selagman ben Khelfan.-
Hamad ben Saeed ben Khelfan.-
Mohammed ben Saeed ben Khalef.-
Sayed Nauser ben Alee.-
Hajee Selagman ben Eesa.-

1st to obtain from any acknowledgement of Sayed Saulem.-

2d. to the consideration of a telegram I had received from H.M. Minister at Tehran, relative to the insulting conduct of Maskat, and the possibility of the Shah resenting it.-

20. I added from myself that it was of course my duty to protect British subjects, and that from the general aspect of affairs I entertained the most serious fears for their safety.-

21. The deputation returned on shore, and again came off in the afternoon accompanied by the French and Persian Agents. I gave my first attention to the two latter.- Both of them opened their discourse by stating that they were deputed to me by Sayed Saulem.- On this I courteously interrupted them, stating that I could not receive either of them as an emissary from Sayed Saulem; that for the moment I was

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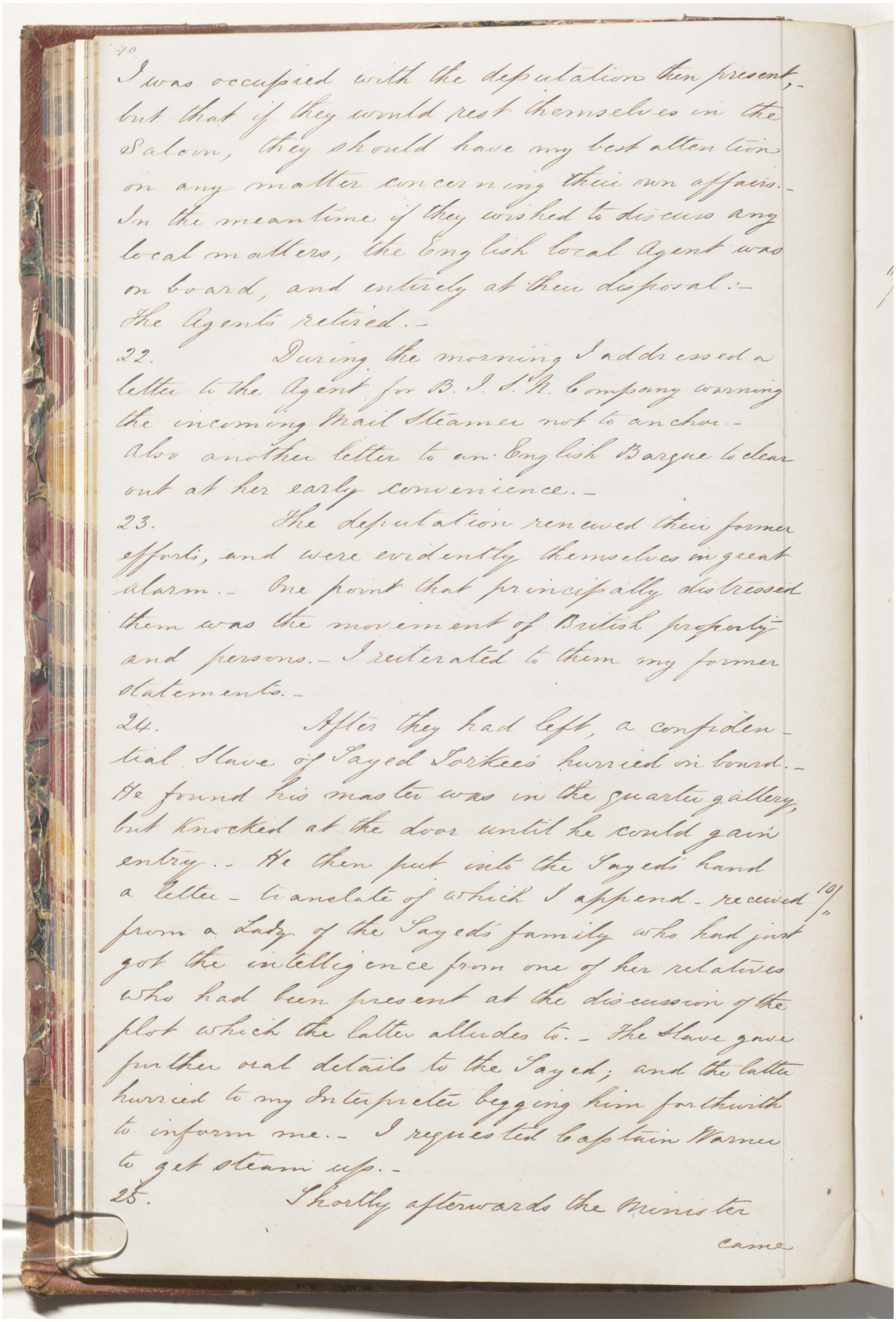

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I was occupied with the deputation then present, but that if they would rest themselves in the Saloon, they should have my best attention on any matter concerning their own affairs.- In the meantime if they wished to discuss any local matters, the English local Agent was on board, and entirely at their disposal.- The Agents retired.-

22. During the morning I addressed a letter to the Agent for B. I. S. N. Company warning the incoming Mail Steamer not to anchor.- Also another letter to an English Barque to clear out at her early convenience.-

23. The deputation renewed their former efforts, and were evidently themselves in great alarm.- One point that principally distressed them was the movement of British property and persons.- I reiterated to them my former statements.-

24. After they had left, a confidential Slave of Sayed Sorkees hurried on board.- He found his master was in the quarter gallery, but knocked at the door until he could gain entry.- He then put into the Sayeds hand a letter - translate of which I append - received from a Lady of the Sayeds family who had just got the intelligence from one of her relatives who had been present at the discussion of the plot which the latter alludes to.- The Slave gave further oral details to the Sayed; and the latter hurried to my Interpreter begging him forthwith to inform me.- I requested Captain Warren to get steam up.- 10/

25. Shortly afterwards the Minister came

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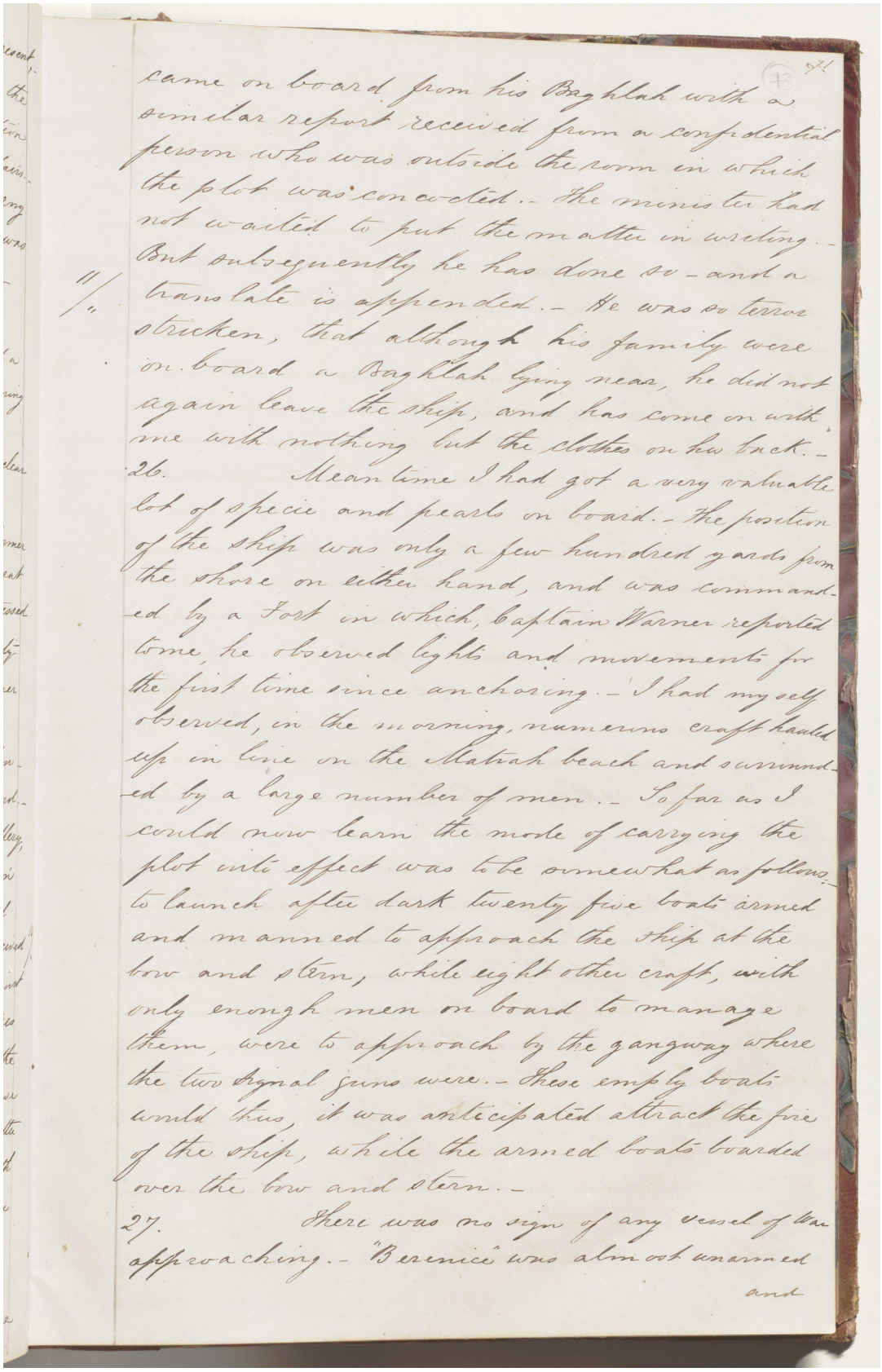

came on board from his Baghlah with a similar report received from a confidential person who was outside the room in which the plot was concocted.- The minister had not waited to put the matter in writing.- But subsequently he has done so - and a translate is appended.- He was so terror stricken, that although his family were on board a Baghlah lying near, he did not again leave the ship, and has come on with me with nothing but the clothes on his back.-

26. Meantime I had got a very valuable lot of specie and pearls on board.- The position of the ship was only a few hundred yards from the shore on either hand, and was commanded by a Fort in which, Captain Warner reported to me, he observed lights and movements for the first time since anchoring.- I had myself observed, in the morning, numerous craft hauled up in line on the Matrah beach and surrounded by a large number of men.- So far as I could now learn the mode of carrying the plot into effect was to be somewhat as follows:- to launch after dark twenty five boats armed and manned to approach the ship at the bow and stern, while eight other craft, with only enough men on board to manage them, were to approach by the gangway where the two signal guns were.- These empty boats would thus, it was anticipated attract the fire of the ship, while the armed boats boarded over the bow and stern.-

27. There was no sign of any vessel of war approaching.- "Berenice" was almost unarmed and

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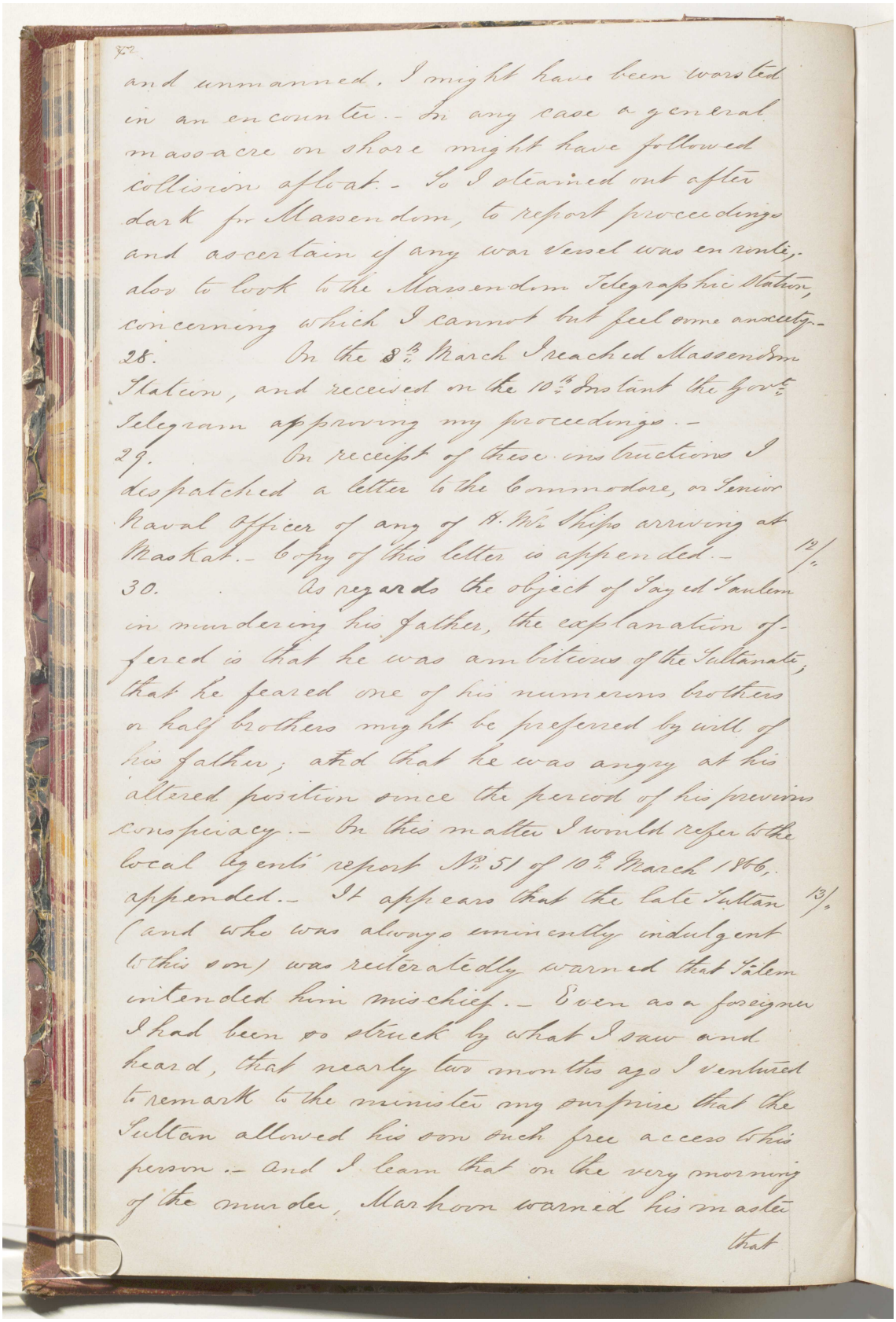

and unmanned, I might have been worsted in an encounter.- In any case a general massacre on shore might have followed collision afloat.- So I steamed out after dark for Massendom, to report proceedings and ascertain if any war vessel was en route;- also to look to the Massendom Telegraphic Station, concerning which I cannot but feel some anxiety.-

28. On the 8th March I reached Massendom Station, and received on the 10th Instant the Govt. Telegram approving my proceedings.-

29. On receipt of these instructions I despatched a letter to the Commodore, or Senior Naval Officer of any of H. Mr. Ships arriving at Maskat.- Copy of this letter is appended.- 12/.

30. As regards the object of Sayed Saulem in murdering his father, the explanation offered is that he was ambitious of the Sultanate; that he feared one of his numerous brothers or half brothers might be preferred by will of his father; and that he was angry at his altered position since the period of his previous conspiracy.- On this matter I would refer to the local Agent's report No. 51 of 10th March 1866, appended.- It appears that the late Sultan (and who was always eminently indulgent to this son) was reiteratedly warned that Salem intended him mischief.- Even as a foreigner I had been so struck by what I saw and heard, that nearly two months ago I ventured to remark to the minister my surprise that the Sultan allowed his son such free access to his person.- And I learn that on the very morning of the murder, Marhoon warned his master 13/.

that

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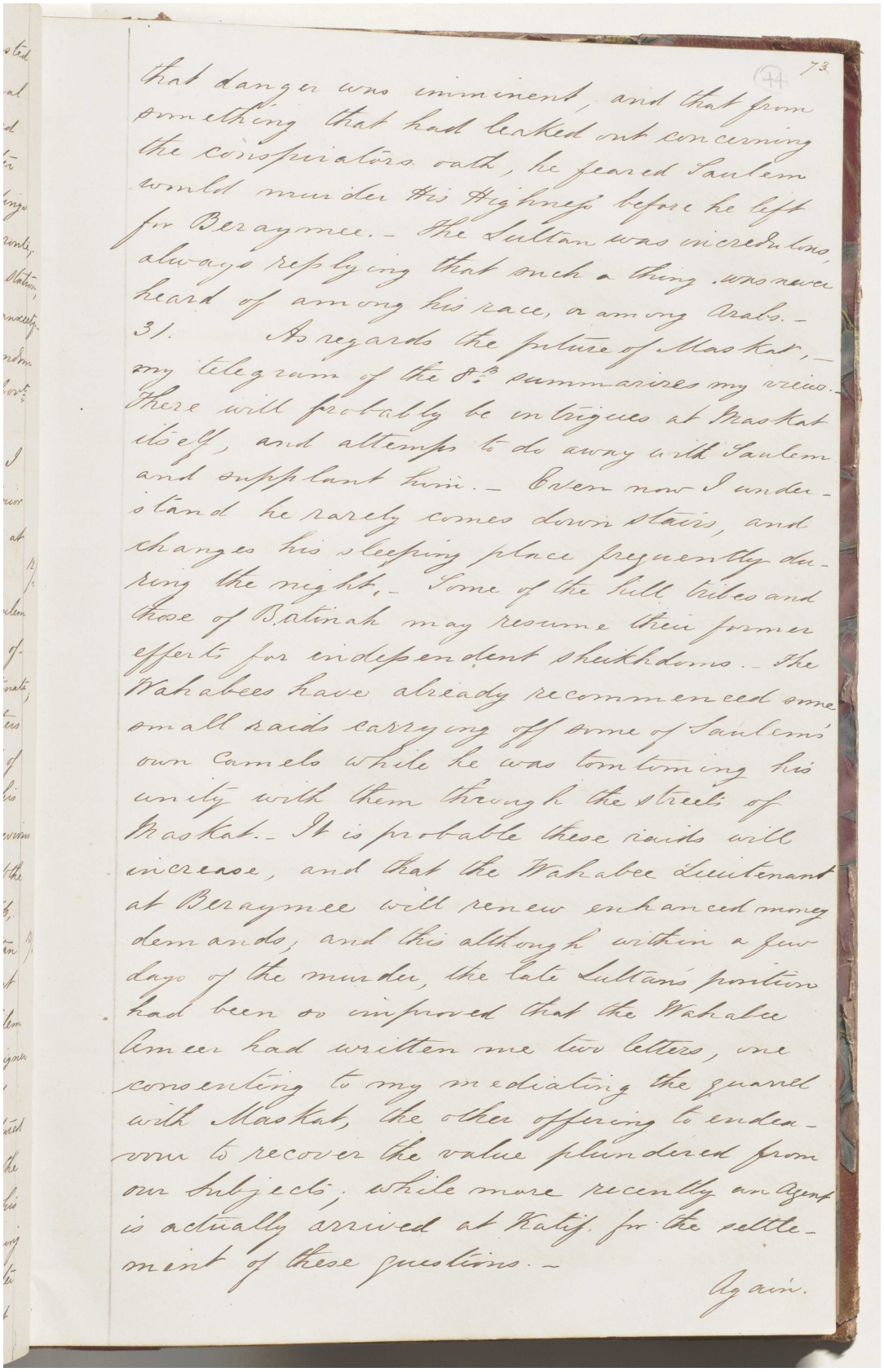

that danger was imminent, and that from something that had leaked out concerning the conspirators oath, he feared Saulem would murder His Highness before he left for Beraymee. - The Sultan was incredulous, always replying that such a thing was never heard of among his race, or among Arabs. -

31. As regards the future of Maskat, - my telegram of the 8th summarises my views. There will probably be intrigues at Maskat itself, and attempts to do away with Saulem and supplant him. - Even now I understand he rarely comes down stairs, and changes his sleeping place frequently during the night. - Some of the hill tribes and those of Batinah may resume their former efforts for independent sheikhdoms. - The Wahabees have already recommenced some small raids carrying off some of Saulem's own Camels while he was tom-toming his unity with them through the streets of Maskat. - It is probable these raids will increase, and that the Wahabee Lieutenant at Beraymee will renew enhanced money demands, and this although within a few days of the murder, the late Sultans position had been so improved that the Wahabee Ameer had written me two letters, one consenting to my mediating the quarrel with Maskat, the other offering to endeavour to recover the value plundered from our subjects, while more recently an Agent is actually arrived at Katif for the settlement of these questions. -

Again.

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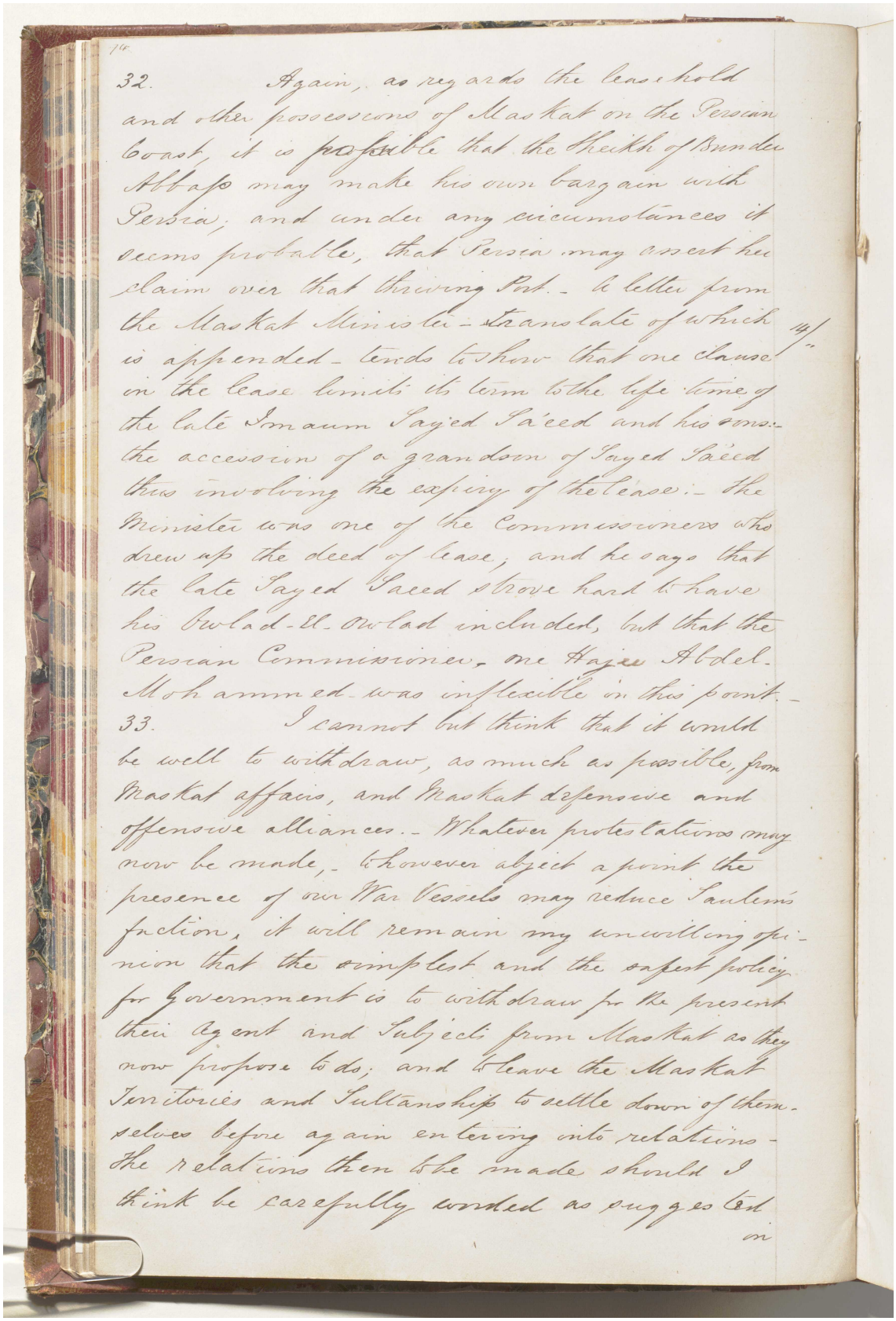

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32. Again, as regards the leasehold and other possessions of Maskat on the Persian Coast, it is possible that the Sheikh of Bunder Abbas may make his own bargain with Persia; and under any circumstances it seems probable, that Persia may assert her claim over that thriving Port.- A letter from the Maskat Minister - a translate of which is appended - tends to show that one clause in the lease limits its term to the life time of the late Imaum Sayed Saeed and his sons:- the accession of a grandson of Sayed Saeed thus involving the expiry of the lease.- The Minister was one of the Commissioners who drew up the deed of lease, and he says that the late Sayed Saeed strove hard to have his Owlad-ul-Owlad included, but that the Persian Commissioner, one Hajee Abdel-Mohammed was inflexible in this point.-

33. I cannot but think that it would be well to withdraw, as much as possible, from Maskat affairs, and Maskat defensive and offensive alliances.- Whatever protestations may now be made,- however abject a point the presence of our War Vessels may reduce Saulem's faction, it will remain my unwilling opinion that the simplest and the safest policy for Government is to withdraw for the present their Agent and Subjects from Maskat as they now propose to do; and to leave the Maskat Territories and Sultanship to settle down of themselves before again entering into relations.- The relations then to be made should I think be carefully worded as suggested in

on

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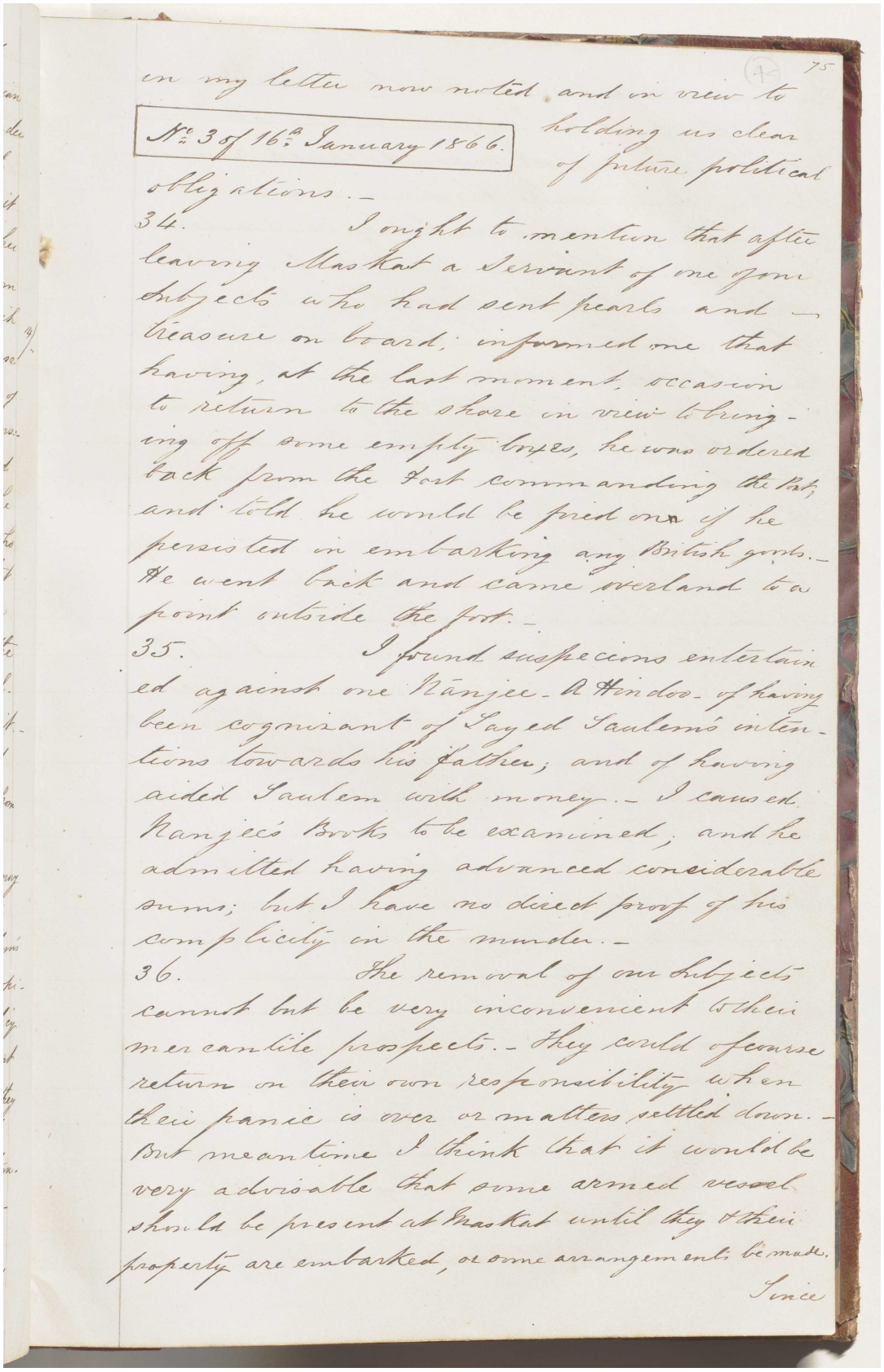

75

in my letter now noted and in view to holding us clear of future political obligations.—

No. 3 of 16th January 1866.

34. I ought to mention that after leaving Maskat a Servant of one of our Subjects who had sent pearls and treasure on board, informed me that having, at the last moment, occasion to return to the shore in view to bringing off some empty boxes, he was ordered back from the Fort commanding the Port, and told he would be fired on if he persisted in embarking any British goods.— He went back and came overland to a point outside the fort.—

35. I found suspecions entertained against one Nānjee—A Hindoo—of having been cognizant of Sayed Saulem's intentions towards his father; and of having aided Saulem with money.— I caused Nanjee's Books to be examined, and he admitted having advanced considerable sums; but I have no direct proof of his complicity in the murder.—

36. The removal of our Subjects cannot but be very inconvenient to their mercantile prospects.— They could of course return on their own responsibility when their panic is over or matters settled down.— But meantime I think that it would be very advisable that some armed vessel should be present at Maskat until they & their property are embarked, or some arrangements be made.

Since

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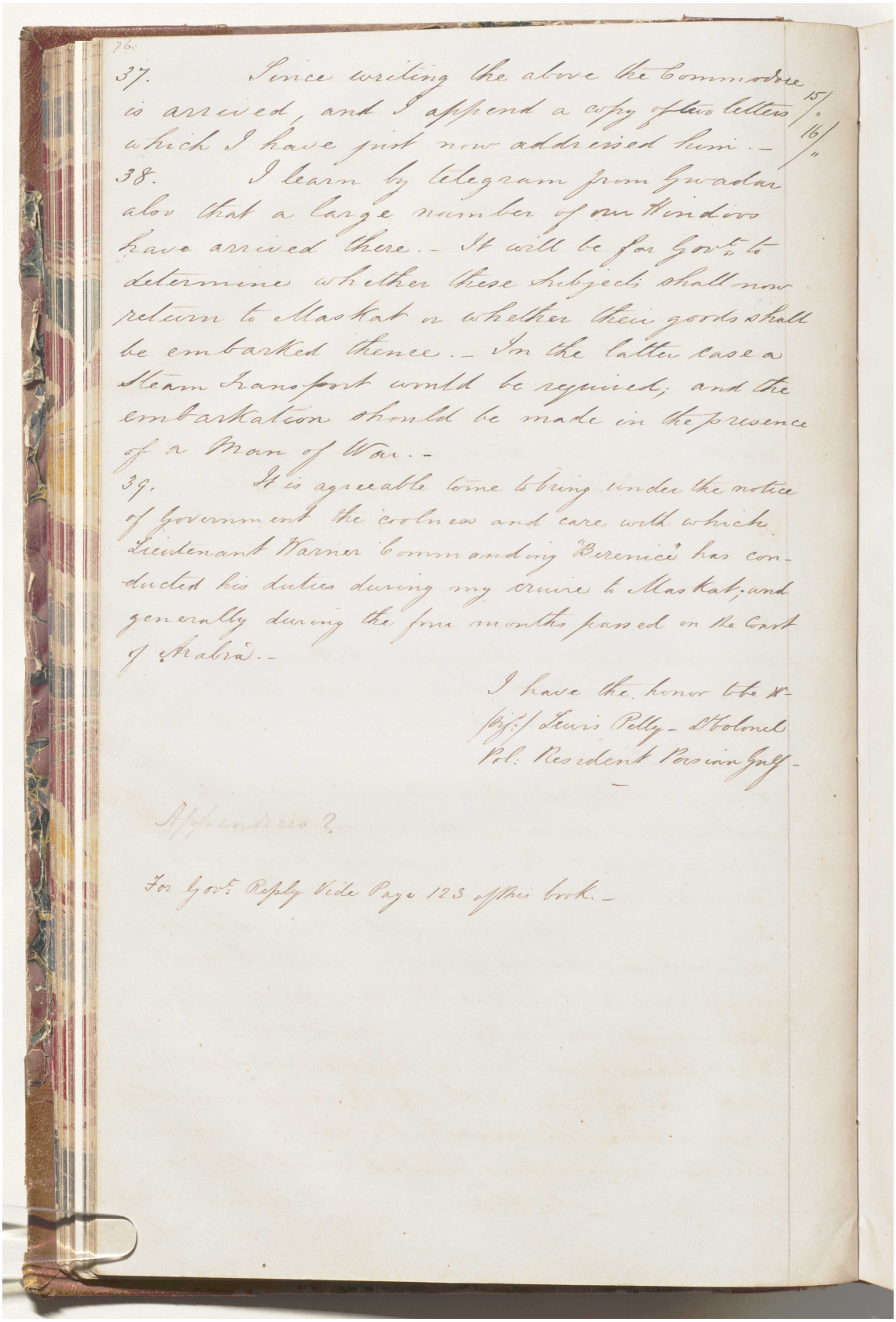

76

37. Since writing the above the Commodore is arrived, and I append a copy of two letters which I have just now addressed him. — 15/ " 16/ "

38. I learn by telegram from Gwadar also that a large number of our Hindoos have arrived there. — It will be for Govt. to determine whether these subjects shall now return to Maskat or whether their goods shall be embarked thence. — In the latter case a Steam Transport would be required, and the embarkation should be made in the presence of a Man of War. —

39. It is agreeable to me to bring under the notice of Government the coolness and care with which Lieutenant Warner commanding "Berenice" has conducted his duties during my cruize to Maskat, and generally during the four months passed on the Coast of Shabra. —

I have the honor to be &c
(Sd.) Lewis Pelly — Colonel
Pol: Resident Persian Gulf —

Appendices 2

For Govt. Reply Vide Page 123 of this book. —

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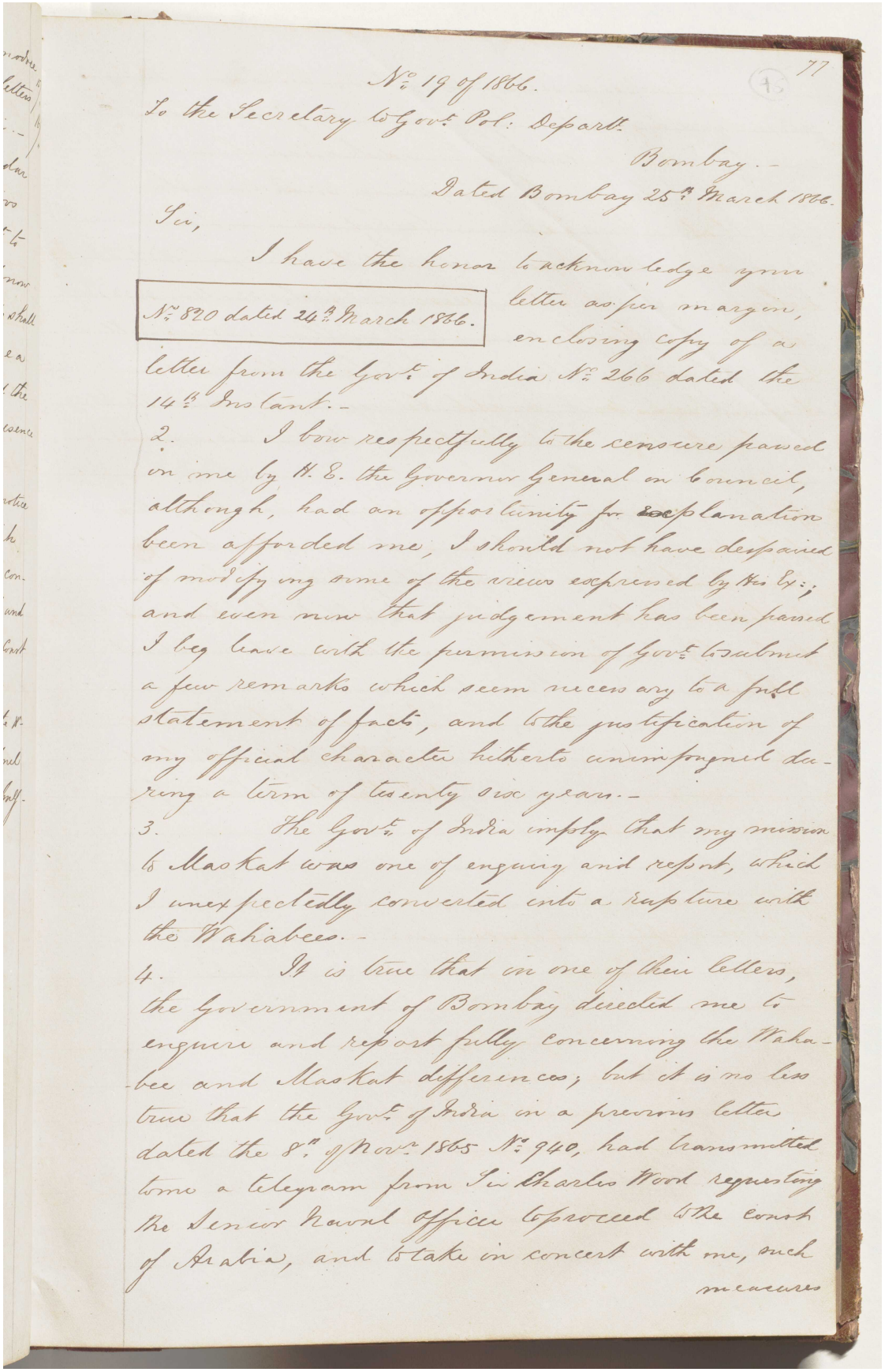

No. 19 of 1866.

77

To the Secretary to Govt. Pol: Departt.

Bombay.-

Dated Bombay 25th March 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter as per margin, enclosing copy of a letter from the Govt. of India No. 266 dated the 14th Inst.-

No. 820 dated 24th March 1866.

2. I bow respectfully to the censure passed on me by H. E. the Governor General in Council, although, had an opportunity for explanation been afforded me, I should not have despaired of modifying some of the views expressed by His Ex:; and even now that judgement has been passed I beg leave with the permission of Govt. to submit a few remarks which seem necessary to a full statement of facts, and to the justification of my official character hitherto unimpugned during a term of twenty six years.-

3. The Govt. of India imply that my mission to Muskat was one of enquiry and report, which I unexpectedly converted into a rupture with the Wahabees.-

4. It is true that in one of their letters, the Government of Bombay directed me to enquire and report fully concerning the Wahabee and Muskat differences; but it is no less true that the Govt. of India in a previous letter dated the 8th of Novr. 1865 No. 940, had transmitted to me a telegram from Sir Charles Wood requesting the Senior Naval Officer to proceed to the coast of Arabia, and to take in concert with me, such measures

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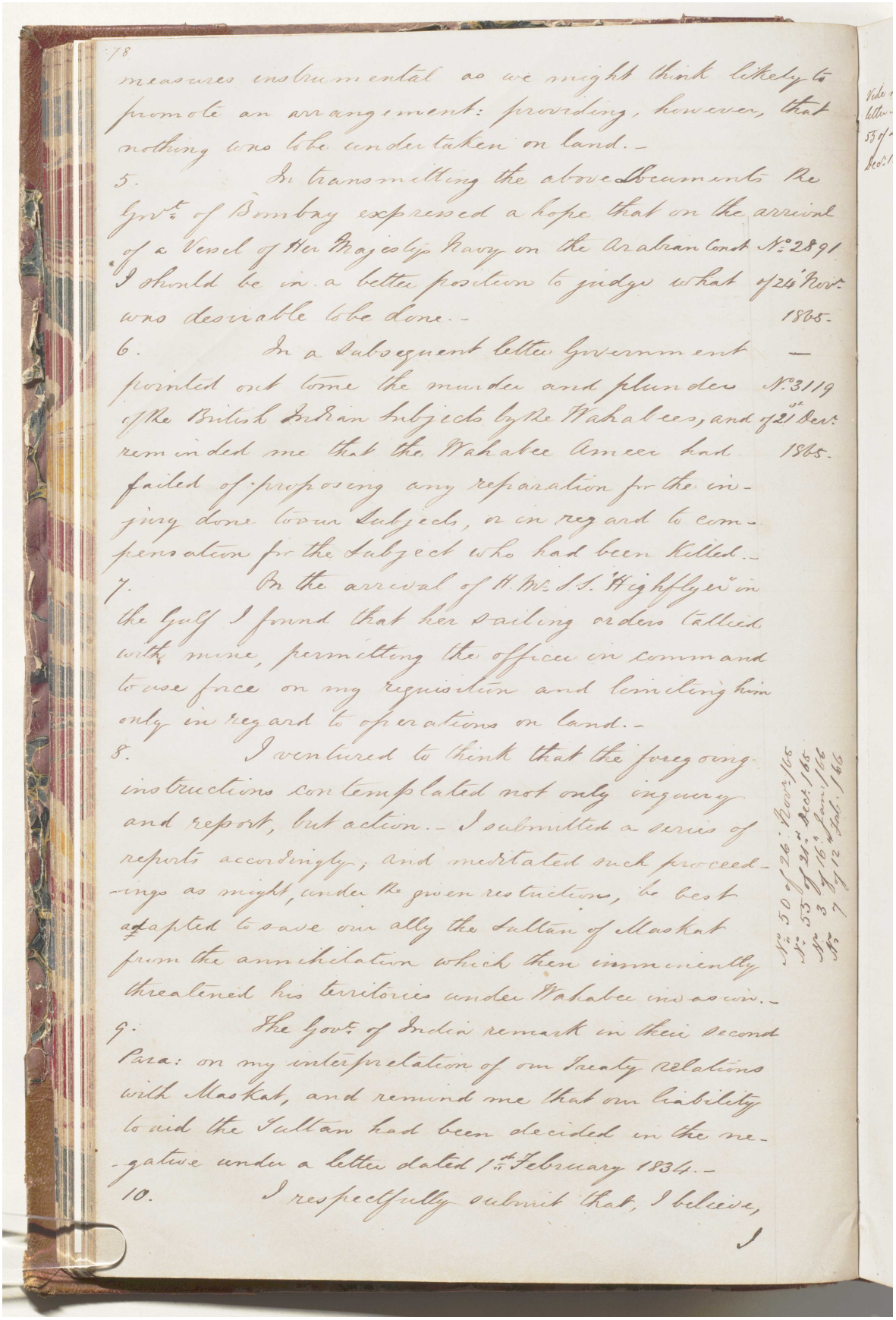
رسالة رقم ١٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٤٦ظ] (٩/٢)



18

measures instrumental as we might think likely to promote an arrangement: providing, however, that nothing was to be undertaken on land.-

5. In transmitting the above documents the Govt. of Bombay expressed a hope that on the arrival of a Vessel of Her Majesty's Navy on the Arabian Coast I should be in a better position to judge what was desirable to be done.- No. 2891 of 24th Nov. 1865.

6. In a subsequent letter Government pointed out some the murders and plunder of the British Indian subjects by the Wahabees, and reminded me that the Wahabee Ameer had failed of proposing any reparation for the injury done to our Subjects, or in regard to compensation for the subject who had been killed.- No. 3119 of 21st Dec. 1865.

7. On the arrival of H.M. S.S. "Highflyer" in the Gulf I found that her sailing orders tallied with mine, permitting the officer in command to use force on my requisition and limiting him only in regard to operations on land.-

8. I ventured to think that the foregoing instructions contemplated not only inquiry and report, but action.- I submitted a series of reports accordingly; and meditated such proceedings as might, under the given restrictions, be best adapted to save our ally the Sultan of Muskat from the annihilation which then imminently threatened his territories under Wahabee invasion.-

No. 50 of 26 Dec. 1865
No. 53 of 31st Dec. 1865
No. 3 of 16th Jan. 1866
No. 7 of 12 Feb. 1865

9. The Govt. of India remark in their second Para: on my interpretation of our treaty relations with Muskat, and remind me that our liability to aid the Sultan had been decided in the negative under a letter dated 1st February 1834.-

10. I respectfully submit that, I believe,

I

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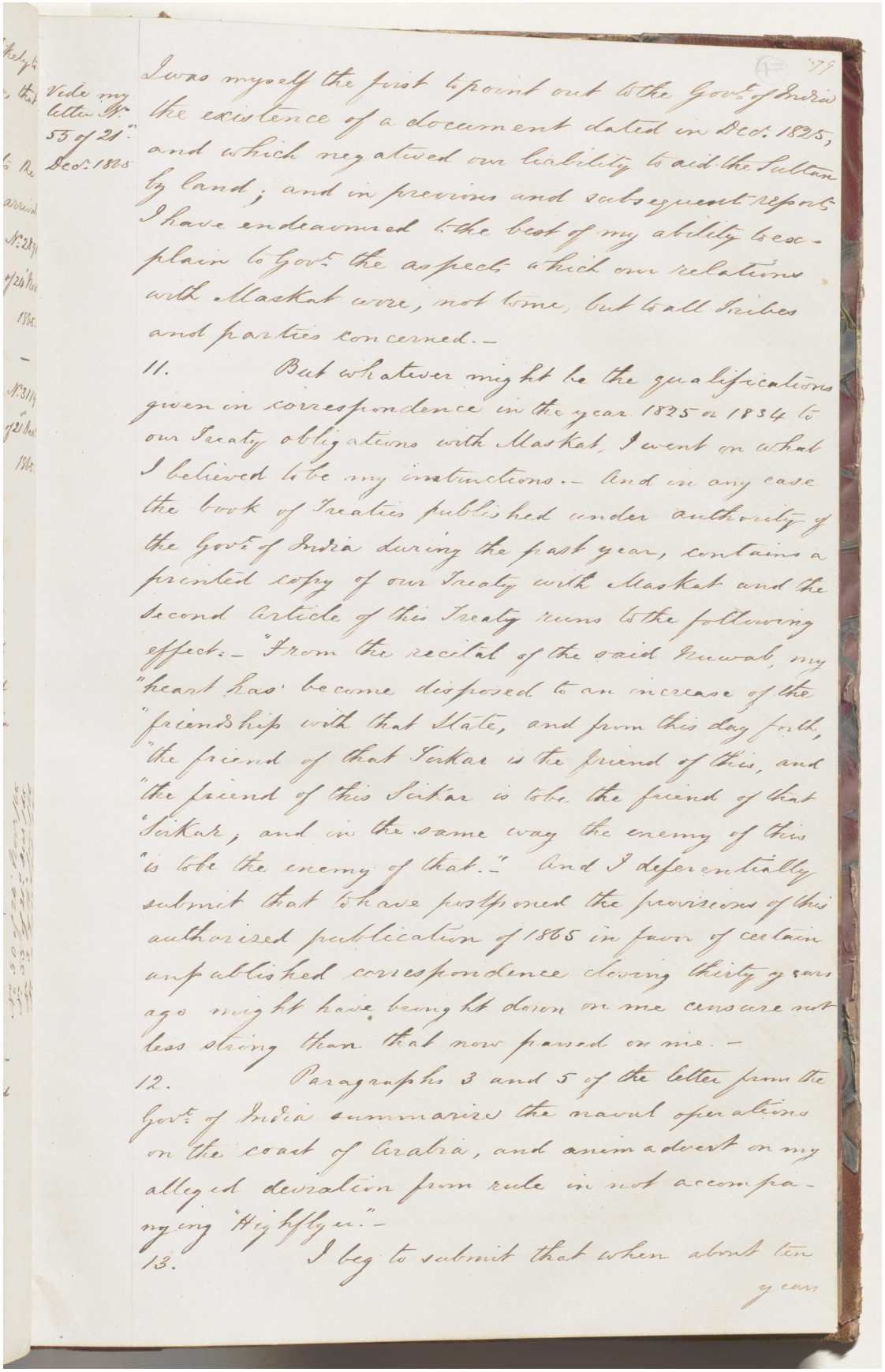

Vide my letter No. 53 of 21st Dec. 1865

I was myself the first to point out to the Govt. of India the existence of a document dated in Dec. 1825, and which negatived our liability to aid the Sultan by land; and in previous and subsequent reports I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to explain to Govt. the aspects which our relations with Muskat wore, not borne, but to all tribes and parties concerned.—

11. But whatever might be the qualifications given in correspondence in the year 1825 or 1834 to our Treaty obligations with Muskat, I went on what I believed to be my instructions.— And in any case the book of Treaties published under authority of the Govt. of India during the past year, contains a printed copy of our Treaty with Muskat and the second Article of this Treaty runs to the following effect:— "From the recital of the said Nuwab, my "heart has become disposed to an increase of the "friendship with that State, and from this day forth, "the friend of that Sirkar is the friend of this, and "the friend of this Sirkar is to be the friend of that "Sirkar, and in the same way the enemy of this "is to be the enemy of that." And I deferentially submit that to have postponed the provisions of this authorised publication of 1865 in favor of certain unpublished correspondence during thirty years ago might have brought down on me censure not less strong than that now passed on me.—

12. Paragraphs 3 and 5 of the letter from the Govt. of India summarise the naval operations on the coast of Arabia, and animadvert on my alleged deviation from rule in not accompanying my "Highflyer."—

13. I beg to submit that when about ten years

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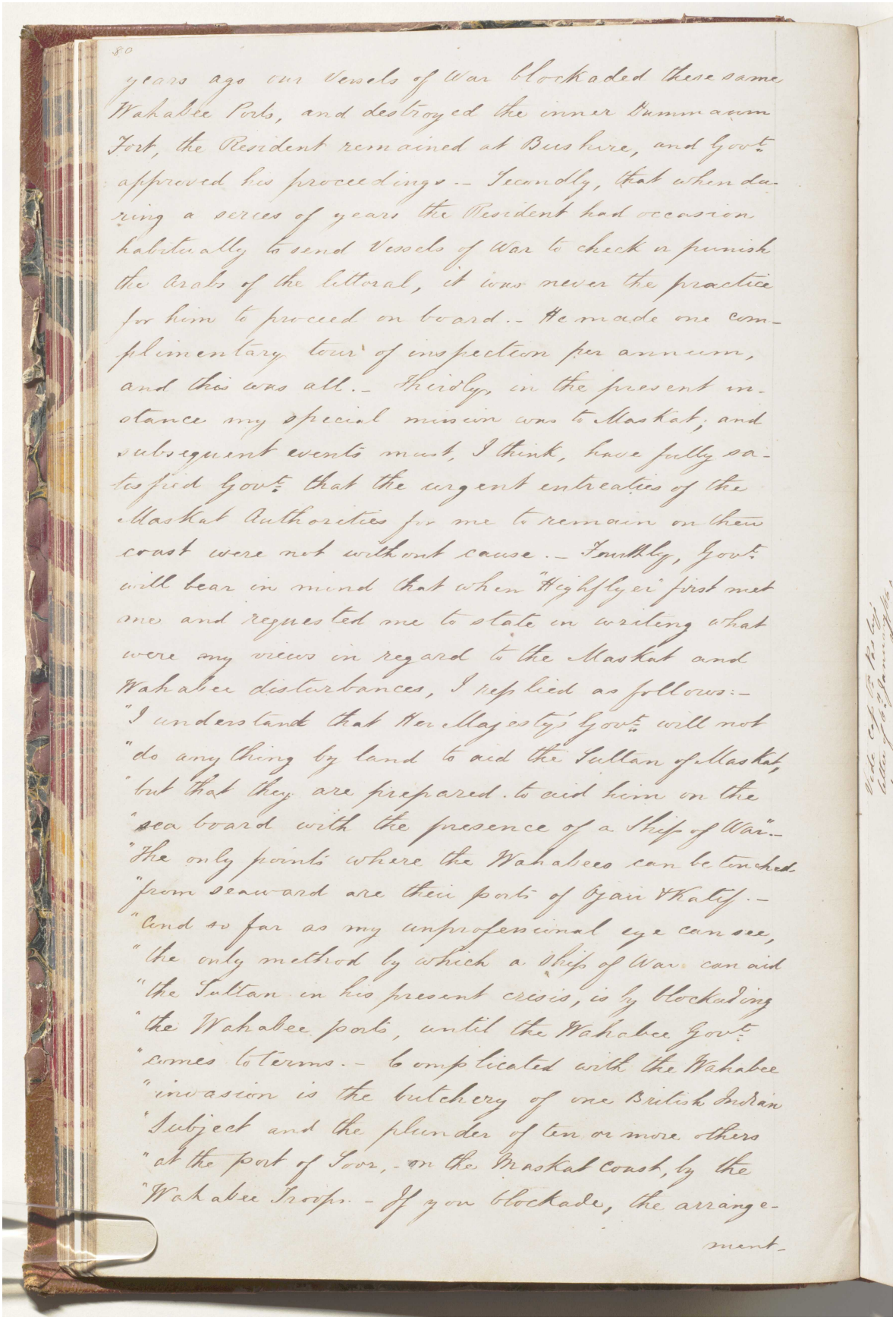

80

years ago our Vessels of War blockaded these same Wahabee Ports, and destroyed the inner Dammaum Fort, the Resident remained at Bushire, and Govt. approved his proceedings -- Secondly, that when during a series of years the Resident had occasion habitually to send Vessels of War to check or punish the Arabs of the littoral, it was never the practice for him to proceed on board -- He made one complimentary tour of inspection per annum, and this was all -- Thirdly, in the present instance my special mission was to Muskat, and subsequent events must, I think, have fully satisfied Govt. that the urgent entreaties of the Muskat Authorities for me to remain on their coast were not without cause -- Fourthly, Govt. will bear in mind that when "Highflyer" first met me and requested me to state in writing what were my views in regard to the Muskat and Wahabee disturbances, I replied as follows:-
"I understand that Her Majesty's Govt. will not
"do any thing by land to aid the Sultan of Muskat,
"but that they are prepared to aid him on the
"sea board with the presence of a Ship of War" -
"The only points where the Wahabees can be touched
"from seaward are their ports of Ojair & Khatif -
"And so far as my unprofessional eye can see,
"the only method by which a Ship of War can aid
"the Sultan in his present crisis, is by blockading
"the Wahabee ports, until the Wahabee Govt.
"comes to terms -- Complicated with the Wahabee
"invasion is the butchery of one British Indian
"Subject and the plunder of ten or more others
"at the port of Soor, on the Muskat Coast, by the
"Wahabee Troops -- If you blockade, the arrange-
ment

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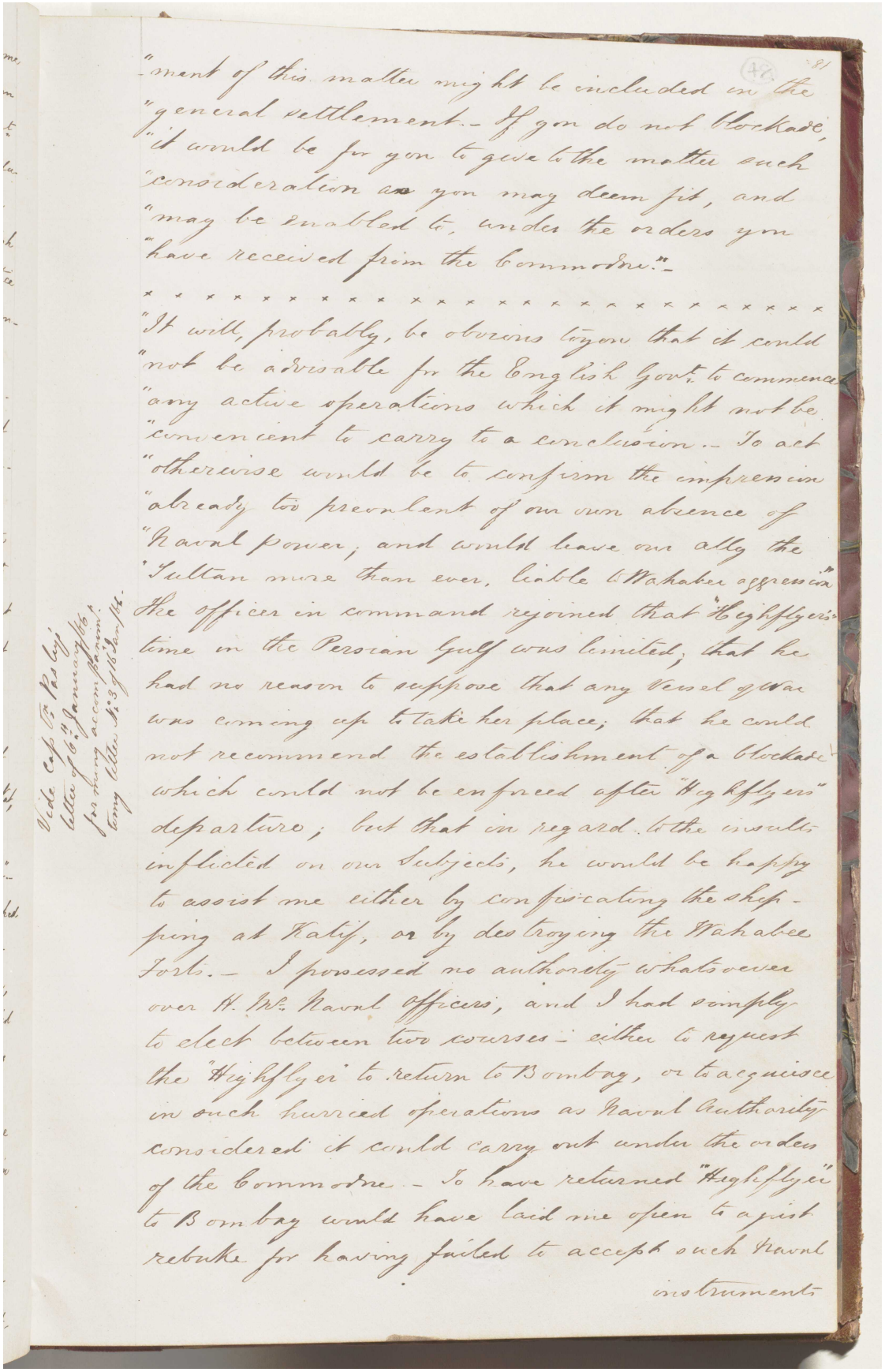

"ment of this matter might be included in the
"general settlement.- If you do not blockade,
"it would be for you to give to the matter such
"consideration as you may deem fit, and
"may be enabled to, under the orders you
"have received from the Commodore."-

× ×

"It will, probably, be obvious to you that it could
"not be advisable for the English Govt. to commence
"any active operations which it might not be
"convenient to carry to a conclusion.- To act
"otherwise would be to confirm the impression
"already too prevalent of our own absence of
"Naval power, and would leave our ally the
"Sultan more than ever, liable to Wahabee aggression"
The officer in command rejoined that "Highflyer's"
time in the Persian Gulf was limited; that he
had no reason to suppose that any Vessel of war
was coming up to take her place; that he could
not recommend the establishment of a blockade
which could not be enforced after "Highflyers"
departure; but that in regard to the insults
inflicted on our Subjects, he would be happy
to assist me either by confiscating the shipping
at Katif, or by destroying the Wahabee
Forts.- I possessed no authority whatsoever
over H. M.s Naval Officers, and I had simply
to elect between two courses - either to request
the "Highflyer" to return to Bombay, or to acquiesce
in such hurried operations as Naval Authority
considered it could carry out under the orders
of the Commodore.- To have returned "Highflyer"
to Bombay would have laid me open to a just
rebuke for having failed to accept such Naval
instruments

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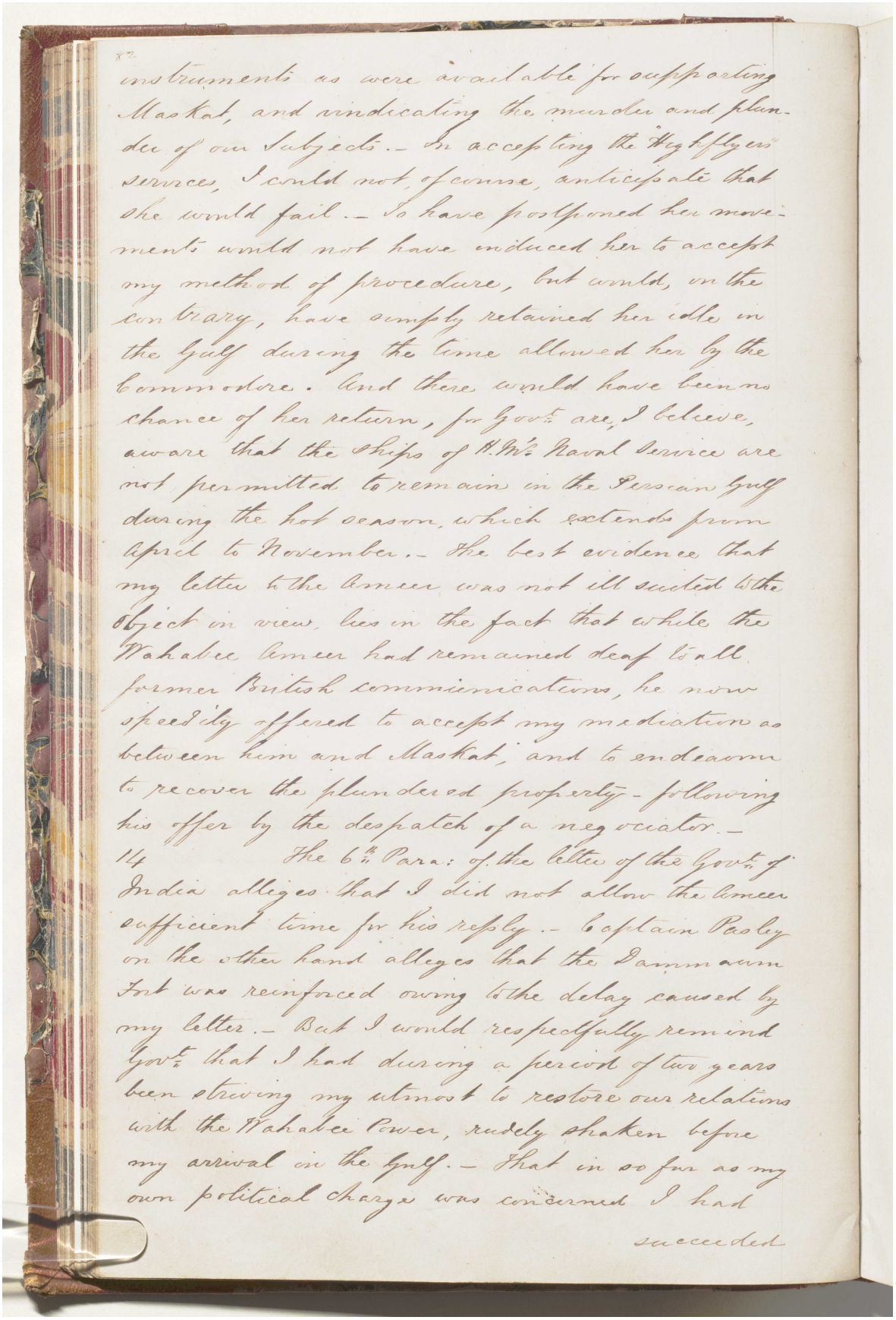

instruments as were available for supporting Maskat, and vindicating the murder and plunder of our Subjects.– In accepting the "Highflyers" services, I could not, of course, anticipate that she would fail.– To have postponed her movements would not have induced her to accept my method of procedure, but would, on the contrary, have simply retained her idle in the Gulf during the time allowed her by the Commodore. And there would have been no chance of her return, for Govt. are, I believe, aware that the Ships of H.M's Naval Service are not permitted to remain in the Persian Gulf during the hot season, which extends from April to November.– The best evidence that my letter to the Ameer was not ill suited to the object in view, lies in the fact that while the Wahabee Ameer had remained deaf to all former British communications, he now speedily offered to accept my mediation as between him and Maskat, and to endeavour to recover the plundered property – following his offer by the despatch of a negociator.–

14 The 6th Para: of the letter of the Govt. of India alleges that I did not allow the Ameer sufficient time for his reply.– Captain Pasley on the other hand alleges that the Dammaum Fort was reinforced owing to the delay caused by my letter.– But I would respectfully remind Govt. that I had during a period of two years been striving my utmost to restore our relations with the Wahabee Power, rudely shaken before my arrival in the Gulf.– That in so far as my own political charge was concerned I had

succeeded

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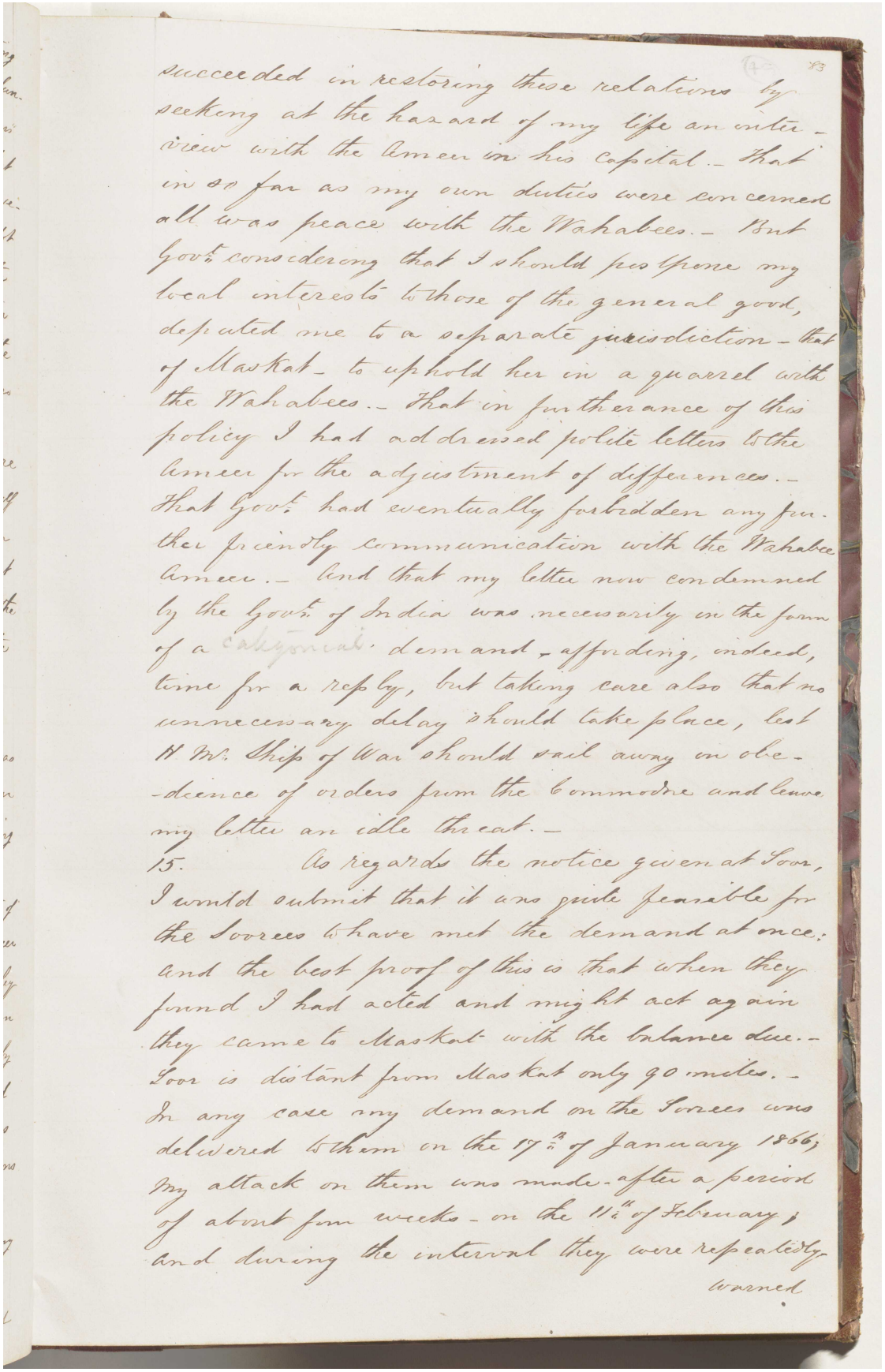

succeeded in restoring these relations by seeking at the hazard of my life an interview with the Ameer in his Capital.- That in so far as my own duties were concerned all was peace with the Wahabees.- But Govt. considering that I should postpone my local interests to those of the general good, deputed me to a separate jurisdiction - that of Maskat - to uphold her in a quarrel with the Wahabees.- That in furtherance of this policy I had addressed polite letters to the Ameer for the adjustment of differences.- That Govt. had eventually forbidden any further friendly communication with the Wahabee Ameer.- And that my letter now condemned by the Govt. of India was necessarily in the form of a Ultimatum demand - affording, indeed, time for a reply, but taking care also that no unnecessary delay should take place, lest H M. Ship of War should sail away in obedience of orders from the Commodre and leave my letter an idle threat.-

15. As regards the notice given at Soor, I would submit that it was quite feasible for the Soorees to have met the demand at once: and the best proof of this is that when they found I had acted and might act again they came to Maskat with the balance due.- Soor is distant from Maskat only 90 miles.- In any case my demand on the Soorees was delivered to them on the 17th of January 1866; My attack on them was made after a period of about four weeks - on the 11th of February; and during the interval they were repeatedly warned

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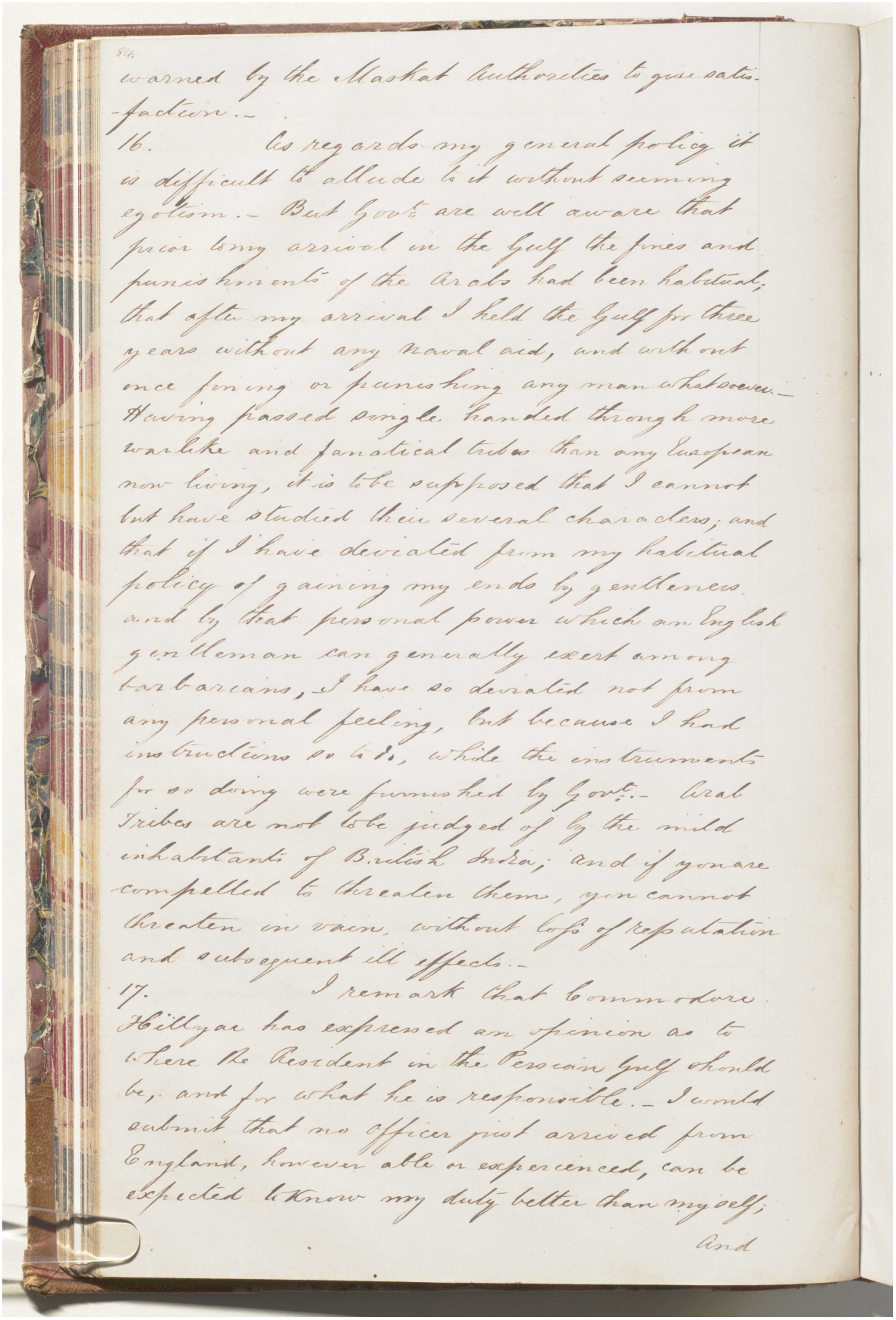

warned by the Muskat Authorities to give satis-
-faction.-

16. As regards my general policy it is difficult to allude to it without seeming egotism.- But Govt are well aware that prior to my arrival in the Gulf the fines and punishments of the Arabs had been habitual; that after my arrival I held the Gulf for three years without any naval aid, and without once fining or punishing any man whatsoever.- Having passed single handed through more warlike and fanatical tribes than any European now living, it is to be supposed that I cannot but have studied their several characters; and that if I have deviated from my habitual policy of gaining my ends by gentleness and by that personal power which an English gentleman can generally exert among barbarians, I have so deviated not from any personal feeling, but because I had instructions so to do, while the instruments for so doing were furnished by Govt.- Arab Tribes are not to be judged of by the mild inhabitants of British India; and if you are compelled to threaten them, you cannot threaten in vain, without loss of reputation and subsequent ill effects.-

17. I remark that Commodore Hellyar has expressed an opinion as to where the Resident in the Persian Gulf should be, and for what he is responsible.- I would submit that no officer just arrived from England, however able or experienced, can be expected to know my duty better than myself;

And

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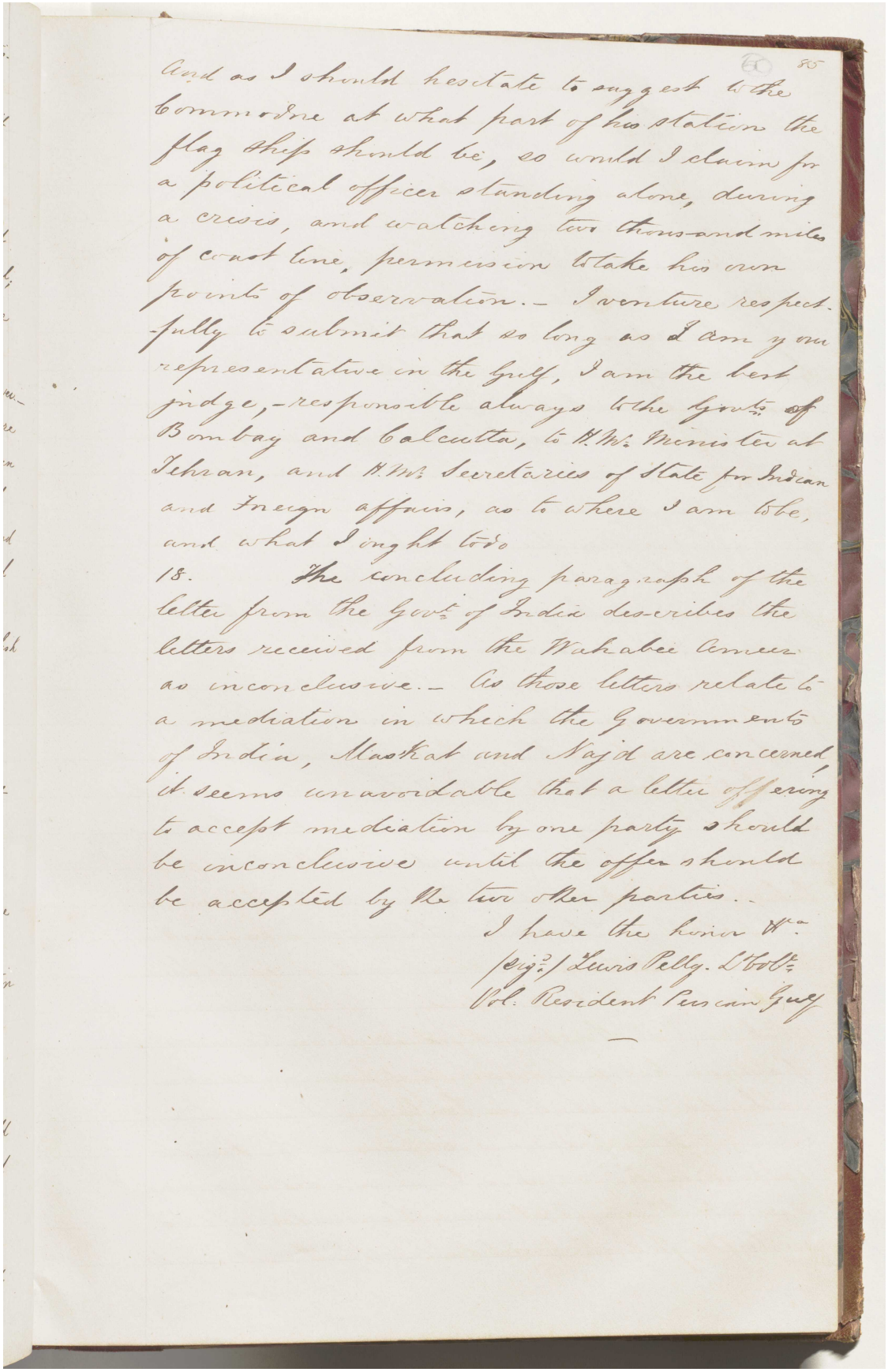

And as I should hesitate to suggest to the Commodore at what part of his station the flag ship should be, so would I claim for a political officer standing alone, during a crisis, and watching two thousand miles of coast line, permission to take his own points of observation.— I venture respectfully to submit that so long as I am your representative in the Gulf, I am the best judge,—responsible always to the Govts of Bombay and Calcutta, to H.M.'s Minister at Tehran, and H.M.'s Secretaries of State for Indian and Foreign affairs, as to where I am to be, and what I ought to do

18. The concluding paragraph of the letter from the Govt of India describes the letters received from the Wahabee Ameer as inconclusive.— As those letters relate to a mediation in which the Governments of India, Muskat and Najd are concerned it seems unavoidable that a letter offering to accept mediation by one party should be inconclusive until the offer should be accepted by the two other parties.—

I have the honor &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly. Lt Col.
Pol. Resident Persian Gulf

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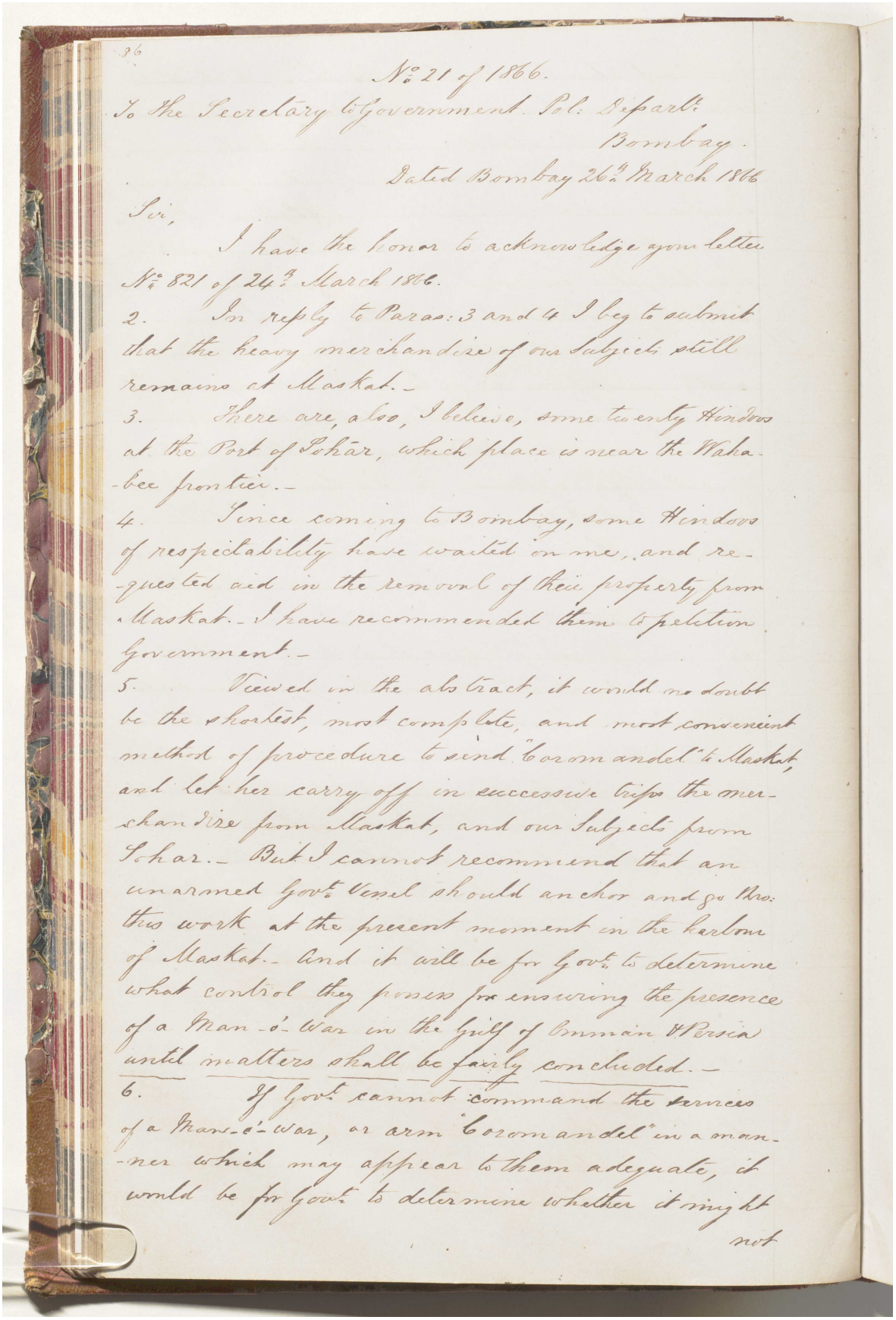

36

No. 21 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government. Pol. Departt.
Bombay.

Dated Bombay 26th March 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 821 of 24th March 1866.

2. In reply to Paras: 3 and 4 I beg to submit that the heavy merchandize of our Subjects still remains at Maskat.-

3. There are, also, I believe, some twenty Hindoos at the Port of Sohar, which place is near the Wahabee frontier.-

4. Since coming to Bombay, some Hindoos of respectability have waited on me, and requested aid in the removal of their property from Maskat.- I have recommended them to petition Government.-

5. Viewed in the abstract, it would no doubt be the shortest, most complete, and most convenient method of procedure to send "Coromandel" to Maskat, and let her carry off in successive trips the merchandize from Maskat, and our Subjects from Sohar.- But I cannot recommend that an unarmed Govt. Vessel should anchor and go thro: this work at the present moment in the harbour of Maskat.- And it will be for Govt. to determine what control they possess for ensuring the presence of a Man-o'-War in the Gulf of Ommain & Persia until matters shall be fairly concluded.-

6. If Govt. cannot command the services of a Man-o'-War, or arm "Coromandel" in a manner which may appear to them adequate, it would be for Govt. to determine whether it might not

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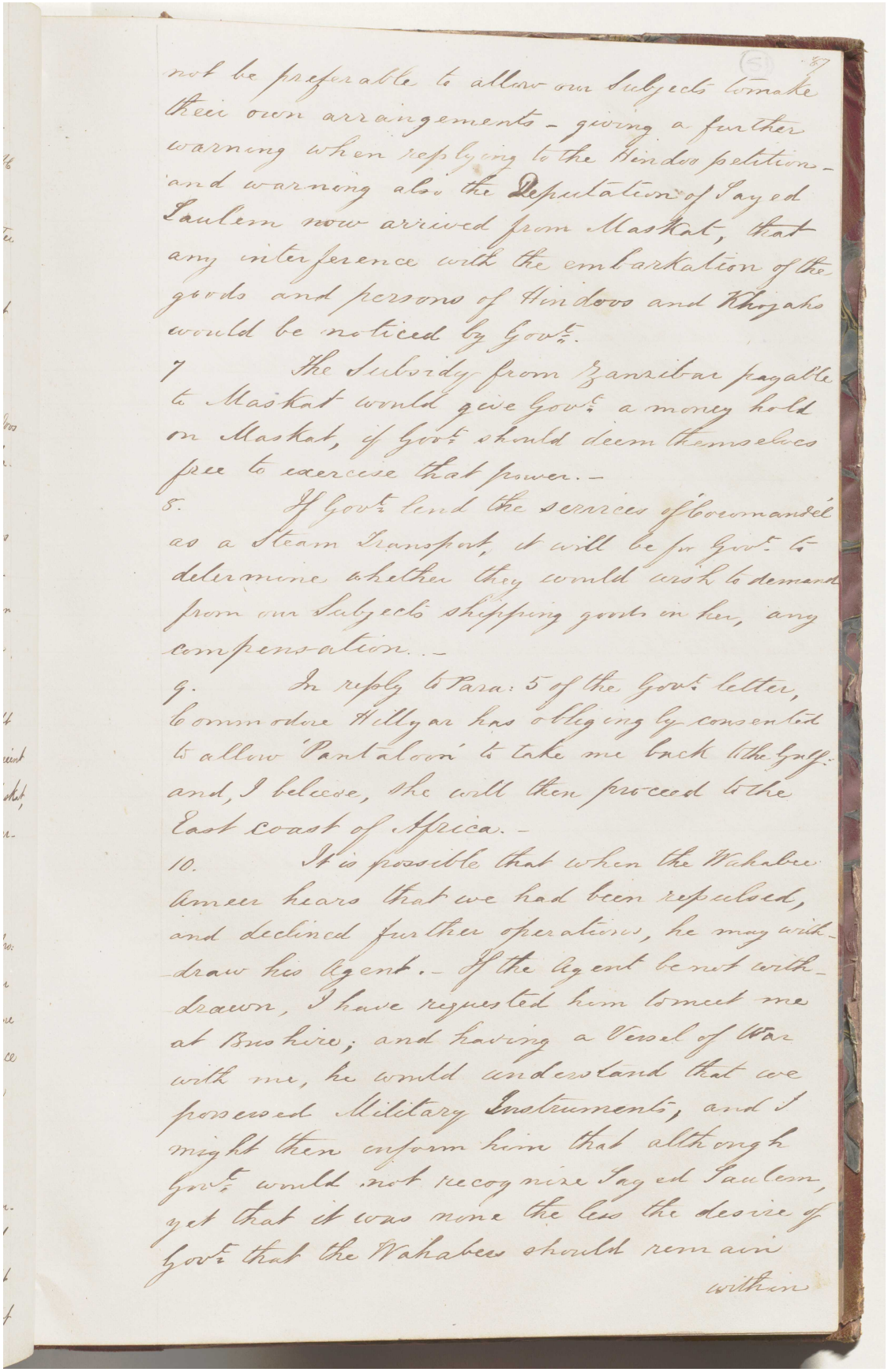
رسالة رقم ٢١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥١و] (٣/٢)



not be preferable to allow our Subjects to make their own arraingements - giving a further warning when replying to the Hindoo petition - and warning also the Deputation of Sayed Saulem now arrived from Maskat, that any interference with the embarkation of the goods and persons of Hindoos and Khojahs would be noticed by Govt.

7 The Subsidy from Zanzibar payable to Maskat would give Govt a money hold on Maskat, if Govt should deem themselves free to exercise that power. -

8. If Govt lend the services of Commander as a Steam Transport, it will be for Govt to determine whether they would wish to demand from our Subjects shipping goods in her, any compensation. -

9. In reply to Para: 5 of the Govt letter, Commodore Hillyar has obligingly consented to allow 'Pantaloon' to take me back to the Gulf: and, I believe, she will then proceed to the East coast of Africa. -

10. It is possible that when the Wahabee Ameer hears that we had been repulsed, and declined further operations, he may withdraw his Agent. - If the Agent be not withdrawn, I have requested him to meet me at Bushire; and having a Vessel of War with me, he would understand that we possessed Military Instruments, and I might then inform him that although Govt would not recognize Sayed Saulem, yet that it was none the less the desire of Govt that the Wahabees should remain within

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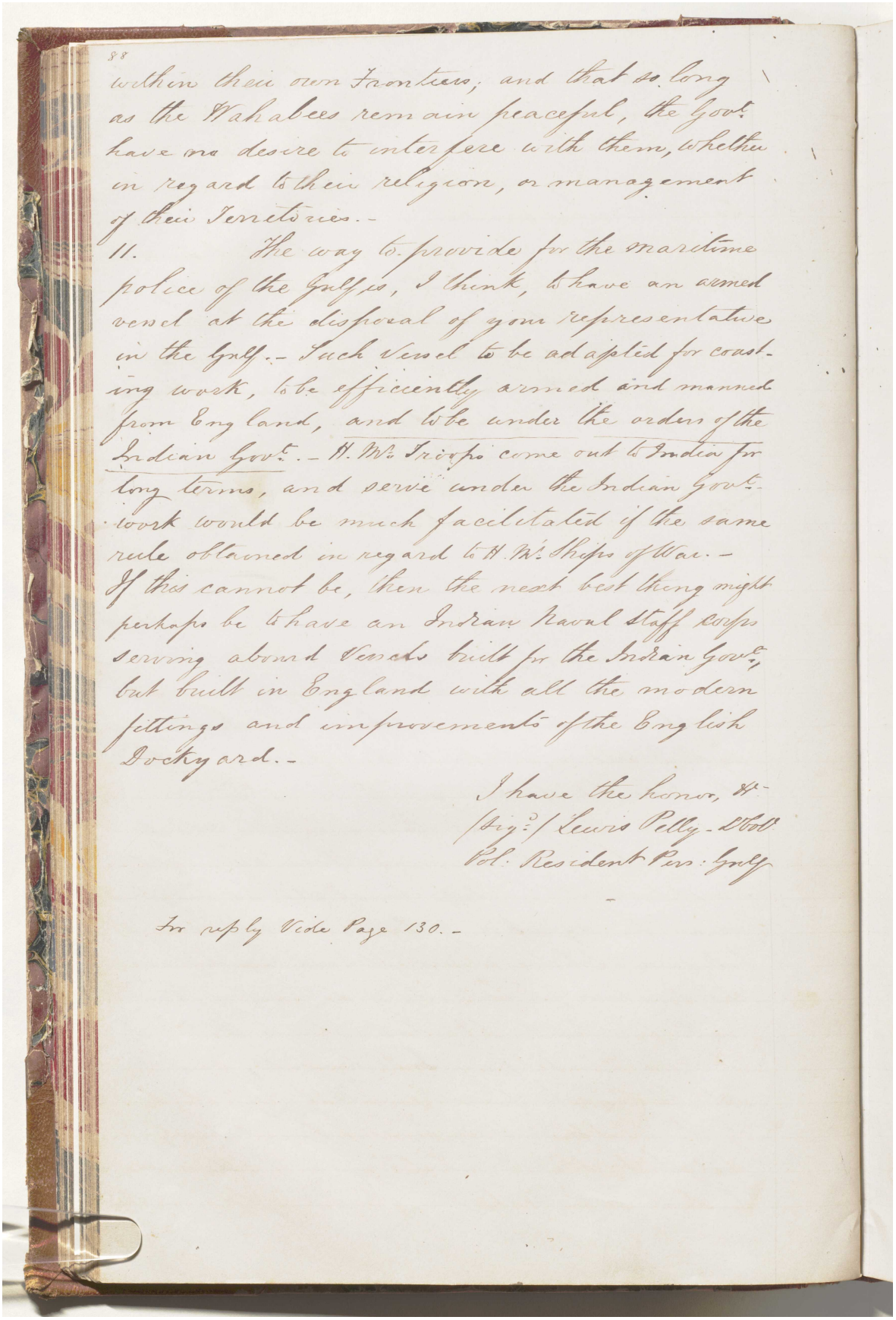
رسالة رقم ٢١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥١ظ] (٣/٣)



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within their own Frontiers; and that so long as the Wahabees remain peaceful, the Govt. have no desire to interfere with them, whether in regard to their religion, or management of their Territories.-

11. The way to provide for the maritime police of the Gulf is, I think, to have an armed vessel at the disposal of your representative in the Gulf.- Such Vessel to be adapted for coasting work, to be efficiently armed and manned from England, and to be under the orders of the Indian Govt.- H. Mr. Troops come out to India for long terms, and serve under the Indian Govt.- work would be much facilitated if the same rule obtained in regard to H. Mr. Ships of War.- If this cannot be, then the next best thing might perhaps be to have an Indian Naval Staff corps serving aboard Vessels built for the Indian Govt., but built in England with all the modern fittings and improvements of the English Dockyard.-

I have the honor, &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly - Lt. Col.
Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

For reply Vide Page 130.-

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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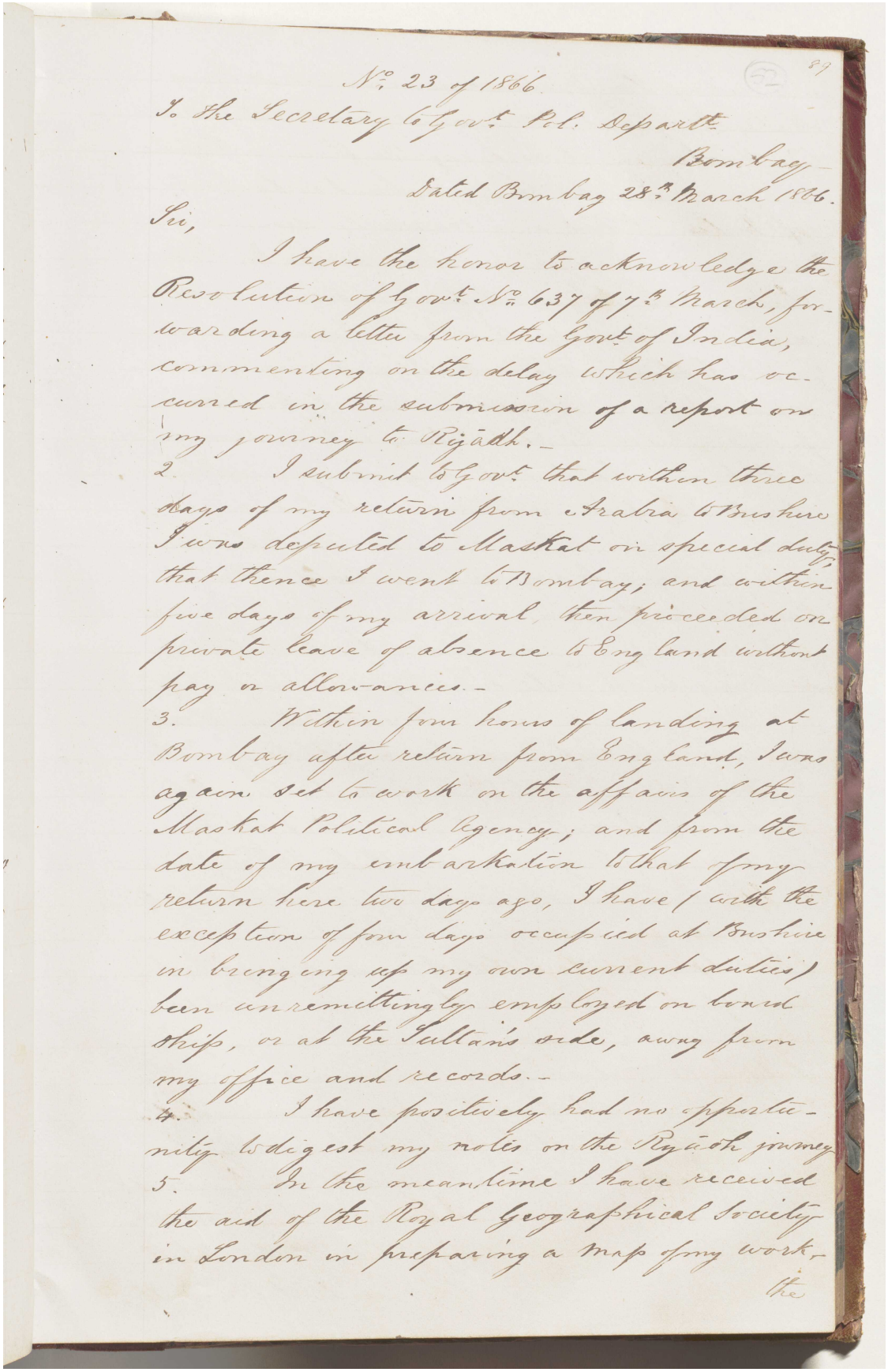
رسالة رقم ٢٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٢و] (٢/١)



No. 23 of 1866

To the Secretary to Govt. Pol. Departt.

Bombay

Dated Bombay 28th March 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Resolution of Govt. No. 637 of 7th March, forwarding a letter from the Govt. of India, commenting on the delay which has occurred in the submission of a report on my journey to Rijādh.-

2. I submit to Govt. that within three days of my return from Arabia to Bushire I was deputed to Maskat on special duty, that thence I went to Bombay; and within five days of my arrival, then proceeded on private leave of absence to England without pay or allowances.-

3. Within four hours of landing at Bombay after return from England, I was again set to work on the affairs of the Maskat Political Agency; and from the date of my embarkation to that of my return here two days ago, I have (with the exception of four days occupied at Bushire in bringing up my own current duties) been unremittingly employed on board ship, or at the Sultān's orde, away from my office and records.-

4. I have positively had no opportunity to digest my notes on the Riyādh journey

5. In the meantime I have received the aid of the Royal Geographical Society in London in preparing a map of my work.-

the

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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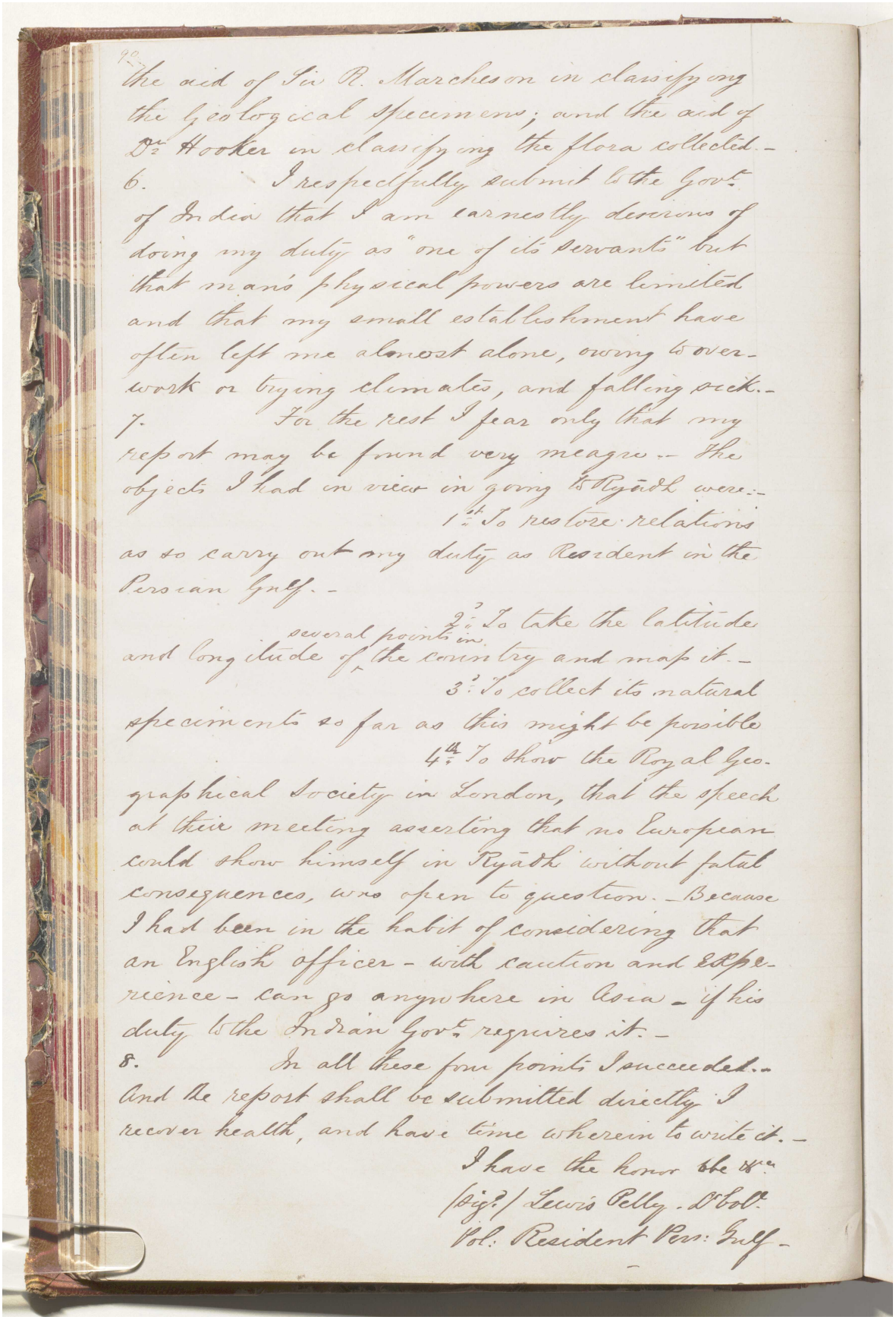
رسالة رقم ٢٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٢ظ] (٢/٢)



the aid of Sir R. Marchison in classifying the Geological Specimens; and the aid of Dr. Hooker in classifying the flora collected.-

6. I respectfully submit to the Govt. of India that I am earnestly desirous of doing my duty as "one of its Servants" but that man's physical powers are limited and that my small establishment have often left me almost alone, owing to over-work or trying climates, and falling sick.-

7. For the rest I fear only that my report may be found very meagre.- The objects I had in view in going to Riyādh were:-

1st. To restore relations as to carry out any duty as Resident in the Persian Gulf.-

2d. To take the latitude and longitude of several points in the country and map it.-

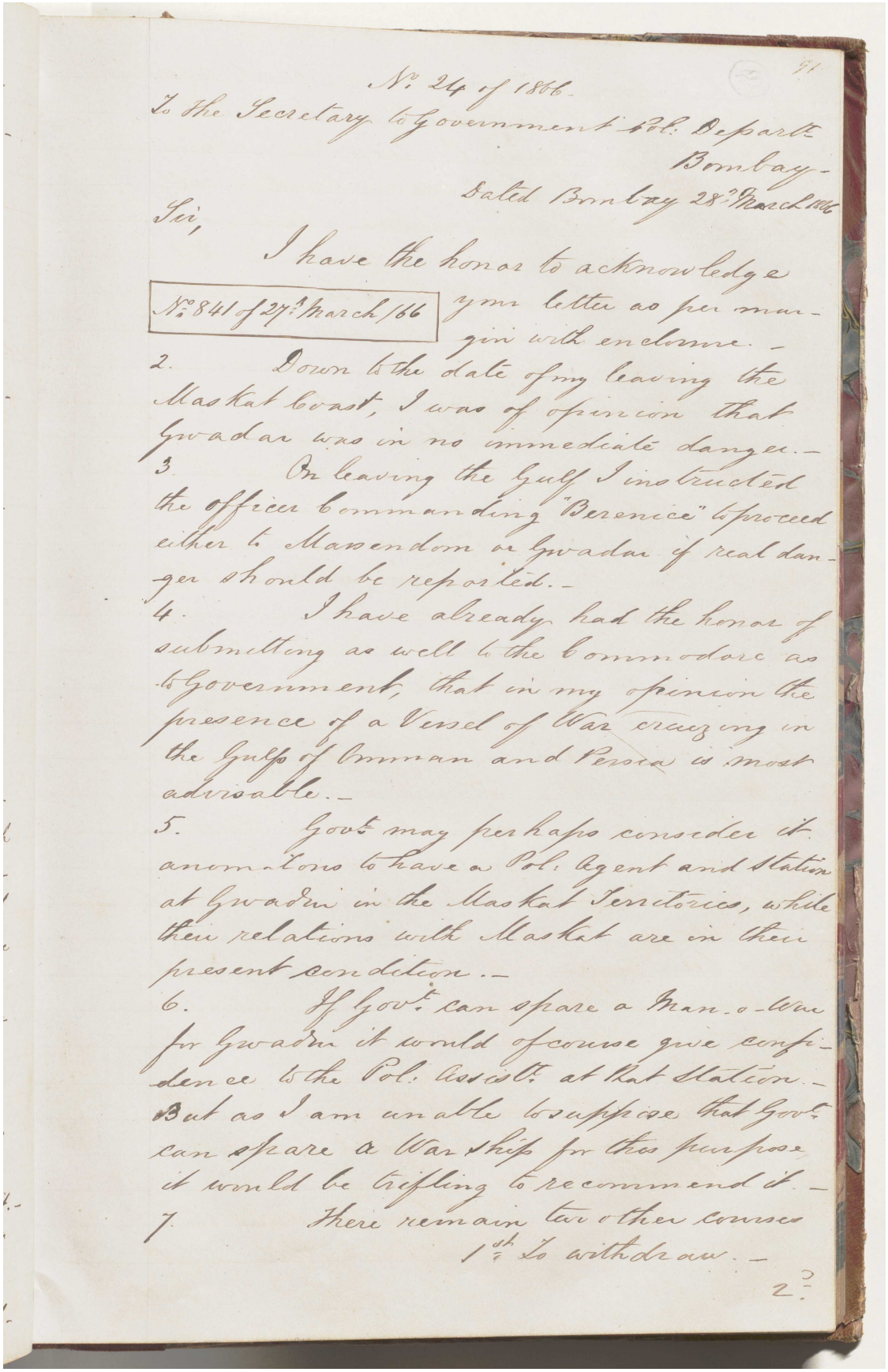
3d. To collect its natural specimens so far as this might be possible

4th. To show the Royal Geographical Society in London, that the speech at their meeting asserting that no European could show himself in Riyādh without fatal consequences, was open to question.- Because I had been in the habit of considering that an English officer - with caution and experience - can go anywhere in Asia - if his duty to the Indian Govt. requires it.-

8. In all these four points I succeeded.- And the report shall be submitted directly I recover health, and have time wherein to write it.-

I have the honor &c.
(Sig.) Lewis Pelly. Lt. Col.
Col. Resident Pers. Gulf.-

رسالة رقم ٢٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٣و] (٢/١)



No. 24 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government Pol. Depart.
Bombay.

Dated Bombay 28th March 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
No. 841 of 27th March 1866 your letter as per mar-
gin with enclosure.

2. Down to the date of my leaving the Maskat coast, I was of opinion that Gwadar was in no immediate danger.

3. On leaving the Gulf I instructed the officer commanding "Berenice" to proceed either to Mascendom or Gwadar if real danger should be reported.

4. I have already had the honor of submitting as well to the Commodore as to Government, that in my opinion the presence of a Vessel of War cruizing in the Gulfs of Omman and Persia is most advisable.

5. Govt may perhaps consider it anomalous to have a Pol. Agent and Station at Gwadur in the Maskat Territories, while their relations with Maskat are in their present condition.

6. If Govt can spare a Man-o-War for Gwadur it would of course give confidence to the Pol. Asstt at that Station. But as I am unable to suppose that Govt can spare a War Ship for this purpose it would be trifling to recommend it.

7. There remain two other courses
1st To withdraw.

2?

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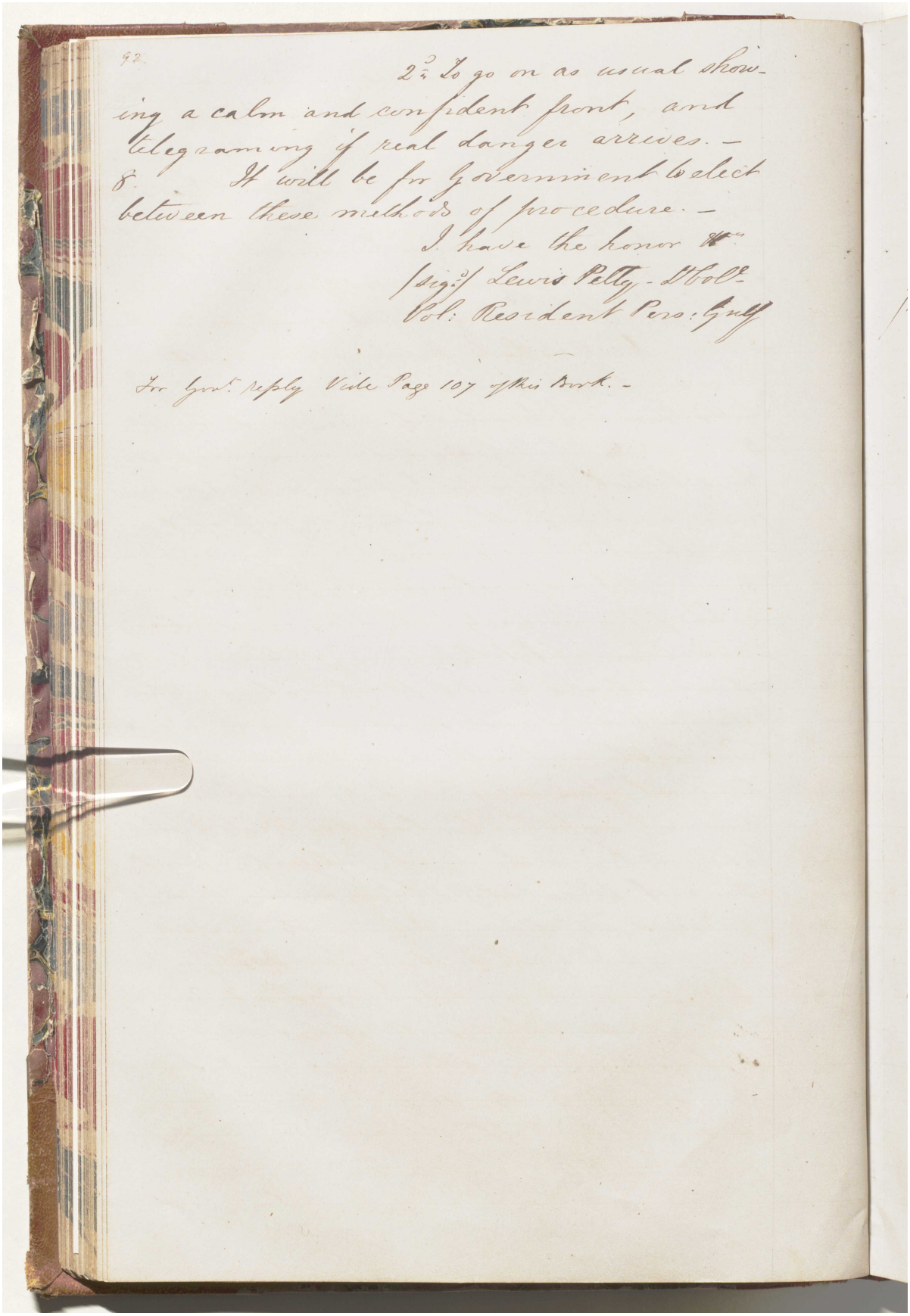
رسالة رقم ٢٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٣ظ] (٢/٢)



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2d. To go on as usual showing a calm and confident front, and telegraming if real danger arrives. –

8. It will be for Government to elect between these methods of procedure. –

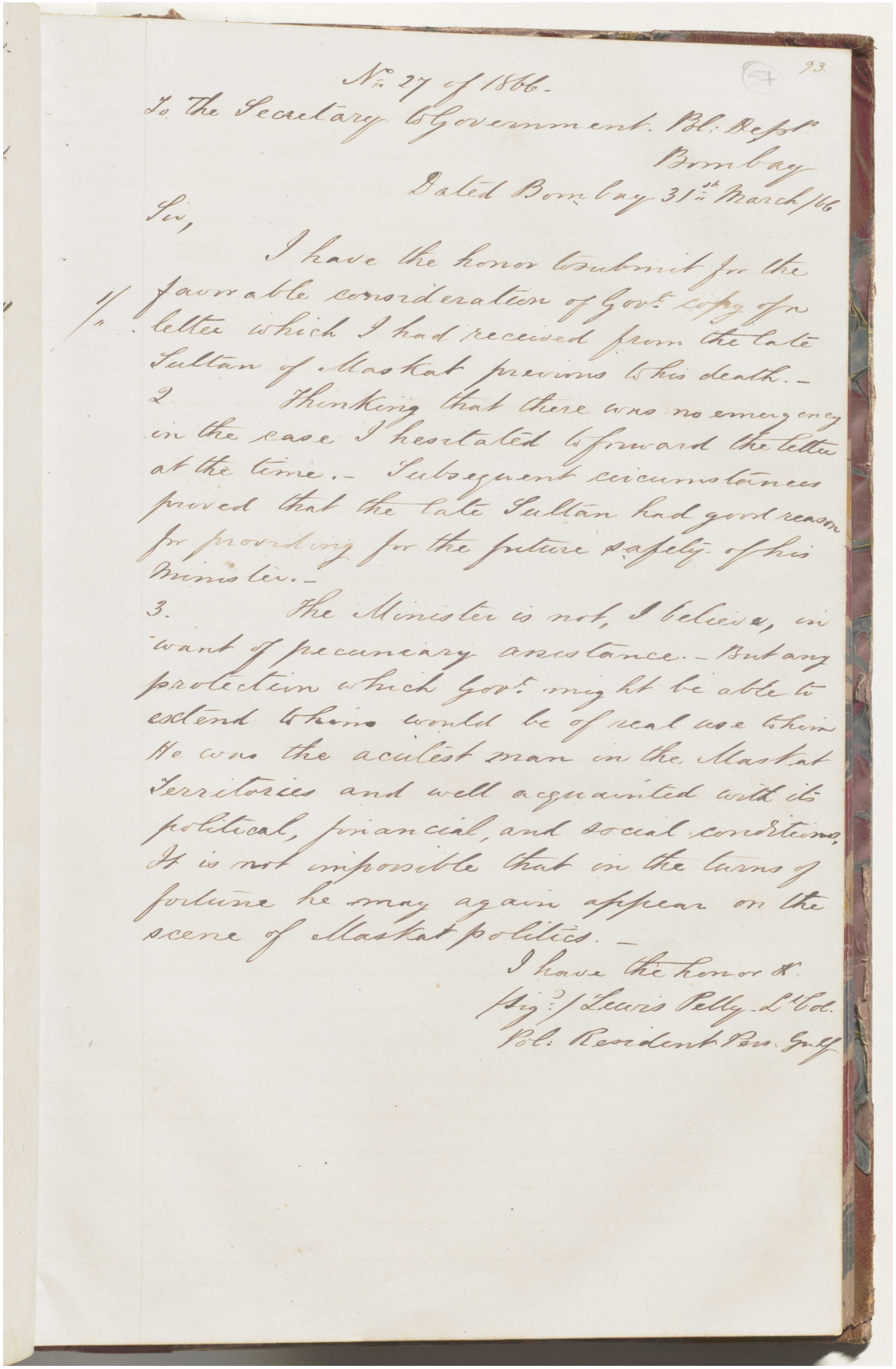
I have the honor &c.

(sig.d) Lewis Pelly – Lt Col.

Col: Resident Pers: Gulf

For Govt. reply Vide Page 107 of this Book. –

رسالة رقم ٢٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٤و] (١/١)



No. 27 of 1866.

93

To the Secretary to Government. Pol. Dept.
Bombay

Dated Bombay 31st March 1866

Sir,

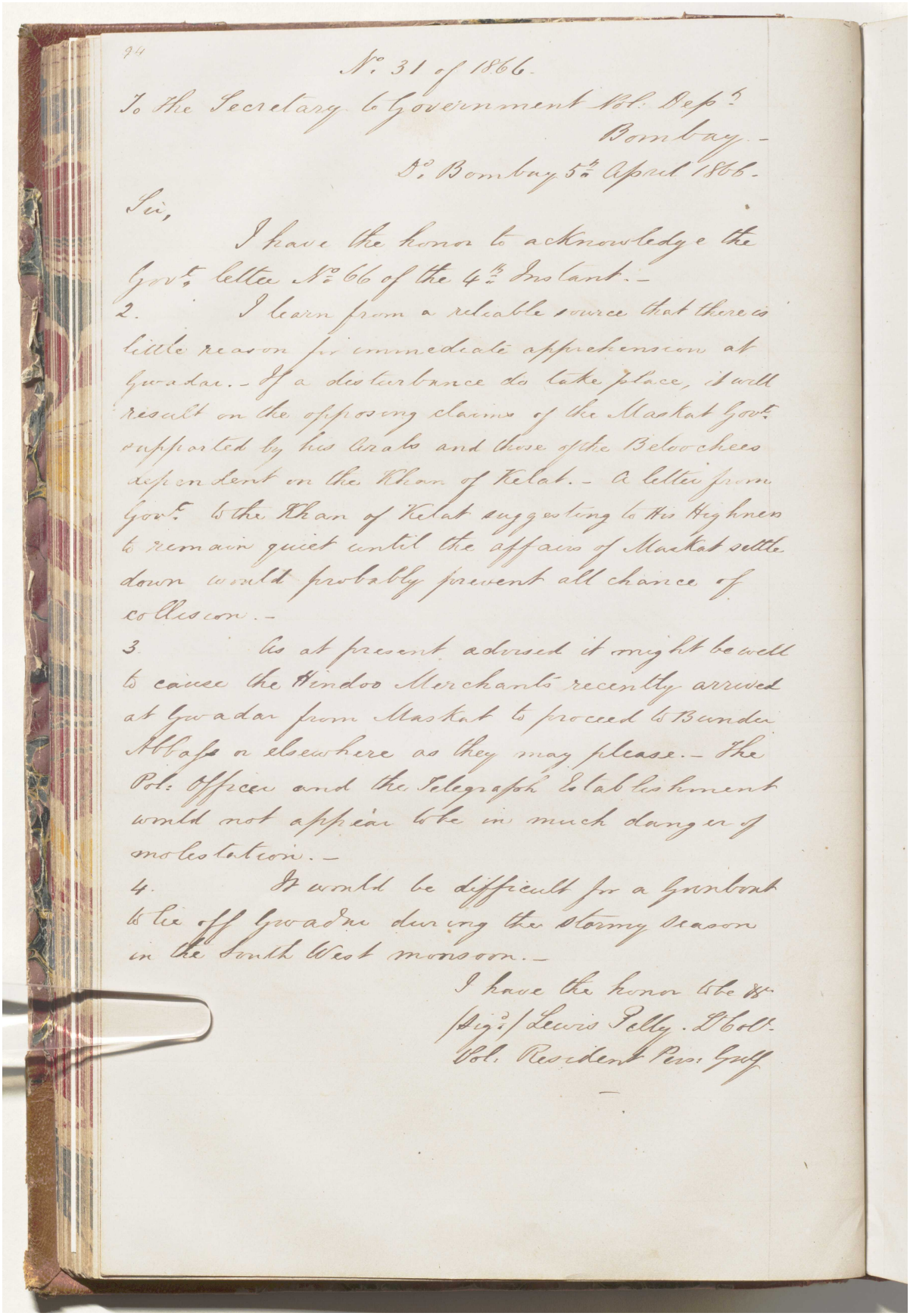
I have the honor to submit for the favorable consideration of Govt. copy of a letter which I had received from the late Sultan of Muskat previous to his death.—

2 Thinking that there was no emergency in the case I hesitated to forward the letter at the time.— Subsequent circumstances proved that the late Sultan had good reason for providing for the future safety of his Minister.—

3. The Minister is not, I believe, in want of pecuniary assistance.— But any protection which Govt. might be able to extend to him would be of real use to him. He was the ablest man in the Muskat Territories and well acquainted with its political, financial, and social conditions. It is not impossible that in the turns of fortune he may again appear on the scene of Muskat politics.—

I have the honor &c.
Sig.d/ Lewis Pelly. Lt. Col.
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

رسالة رقم ٣١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٤ظ] (١/١)



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No. 31 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government Pol. Dept.
Bombay.

Bombay 5th April 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Govt. letter No. 66 of the 4th Instant.—

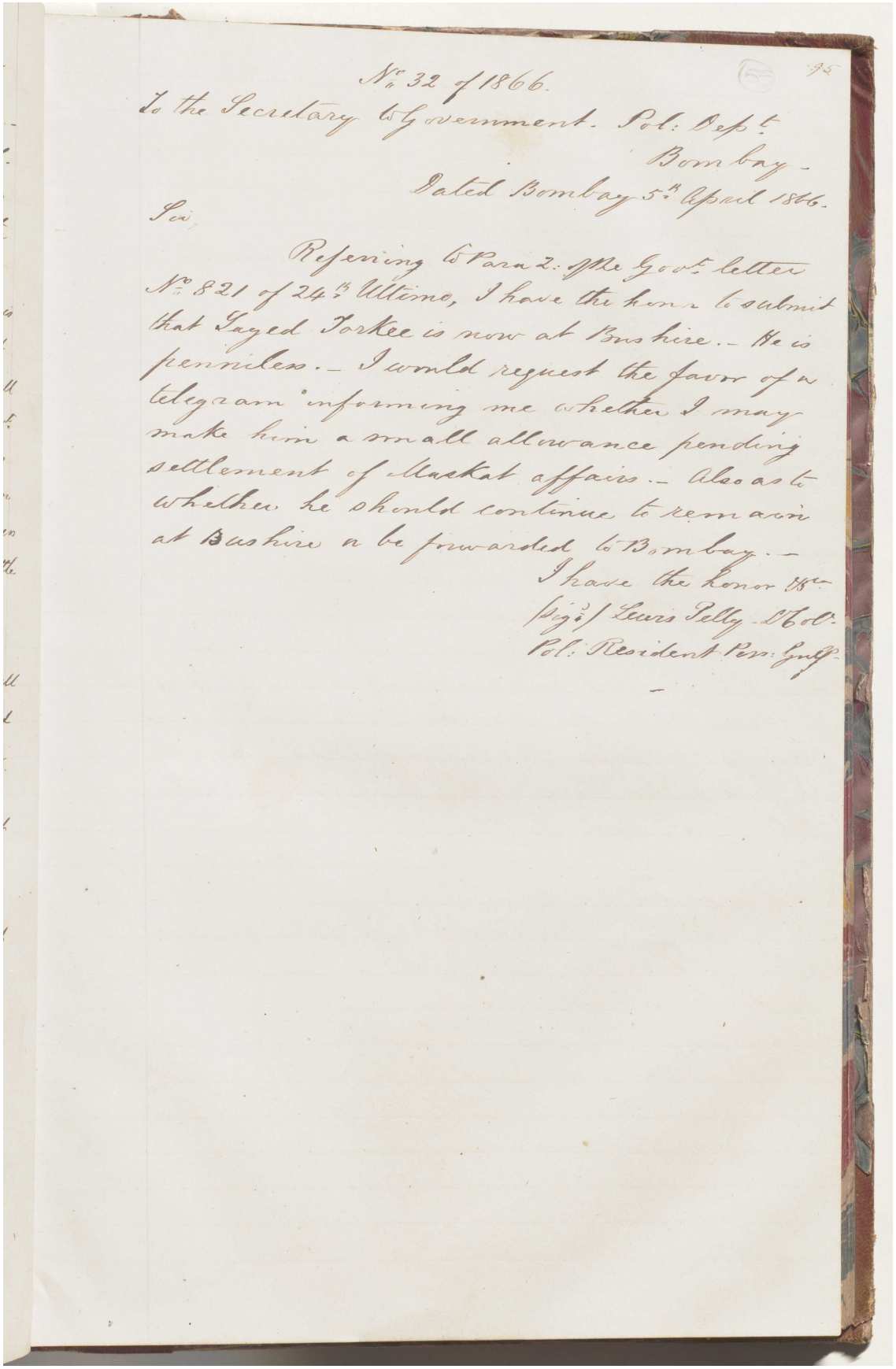
2. I learn from a reliable source that there is little reason for immediate apprehension at Gwadar.—If a disturbance do take place, it will result on the opposing claims of the Maskat Govt. supported by his Arabs and those of the Beloochees dependent on the Khan of Kelat.—A letter from Govt. to the Khan of Kelat suggesting to His Highness to remain quiet until the affairs of Maskat settle down would probably prevent all chance of collision.—

3. As at present advised it might be well to cause the Hindoo Merchants recently arrived at Gwadar from Maskat to proceed to Bunder Abbas or elsewhere as they may please.—The Pol. Officer and the Telegraph Establishment would not appear to be in much danger of molestation.—

4. It would be difficult for a Gunboat to lie off Gwadar during the stormy season in the South West monsoon.—

I have the honor &c &c
Sigd/ Lewis Pelly. Lt Col.
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

رسالة رقم ٣٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٥و] (٢/١)



No. 32 of 1866.

To the Secretary to Government. Pol: Dep.t
Bombay.

Dated Bombay 5th April 1866.

Sir,

Refering to Para 2: of the Govt. letter No. 821 of 24th Ultimo, I have the honr to submit that Sayed Yorkee is now at Bushire. — He is penniless. — I would request the favor of a telegram informing me whether I may make him a small allowance pending settlement of Muskat affairs. — Also as to whether he should continue to remain at Bushire or be forwarded to Bombay. —

I have the honor &c.
(Sgd) Lewis Pelly. Lt Col:
Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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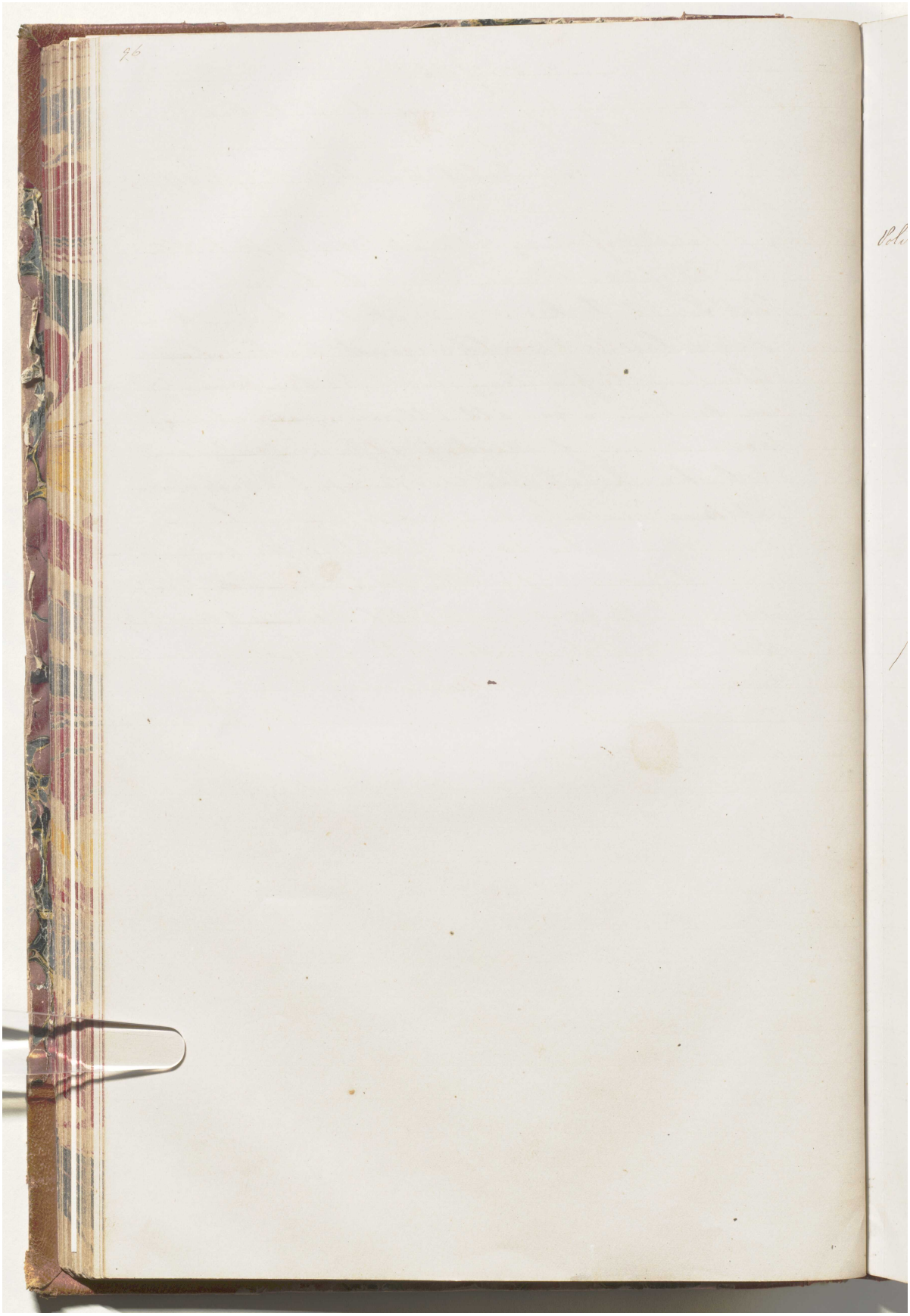
رسالة رقم ٣٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [٥٥ظ] (٢/٢)



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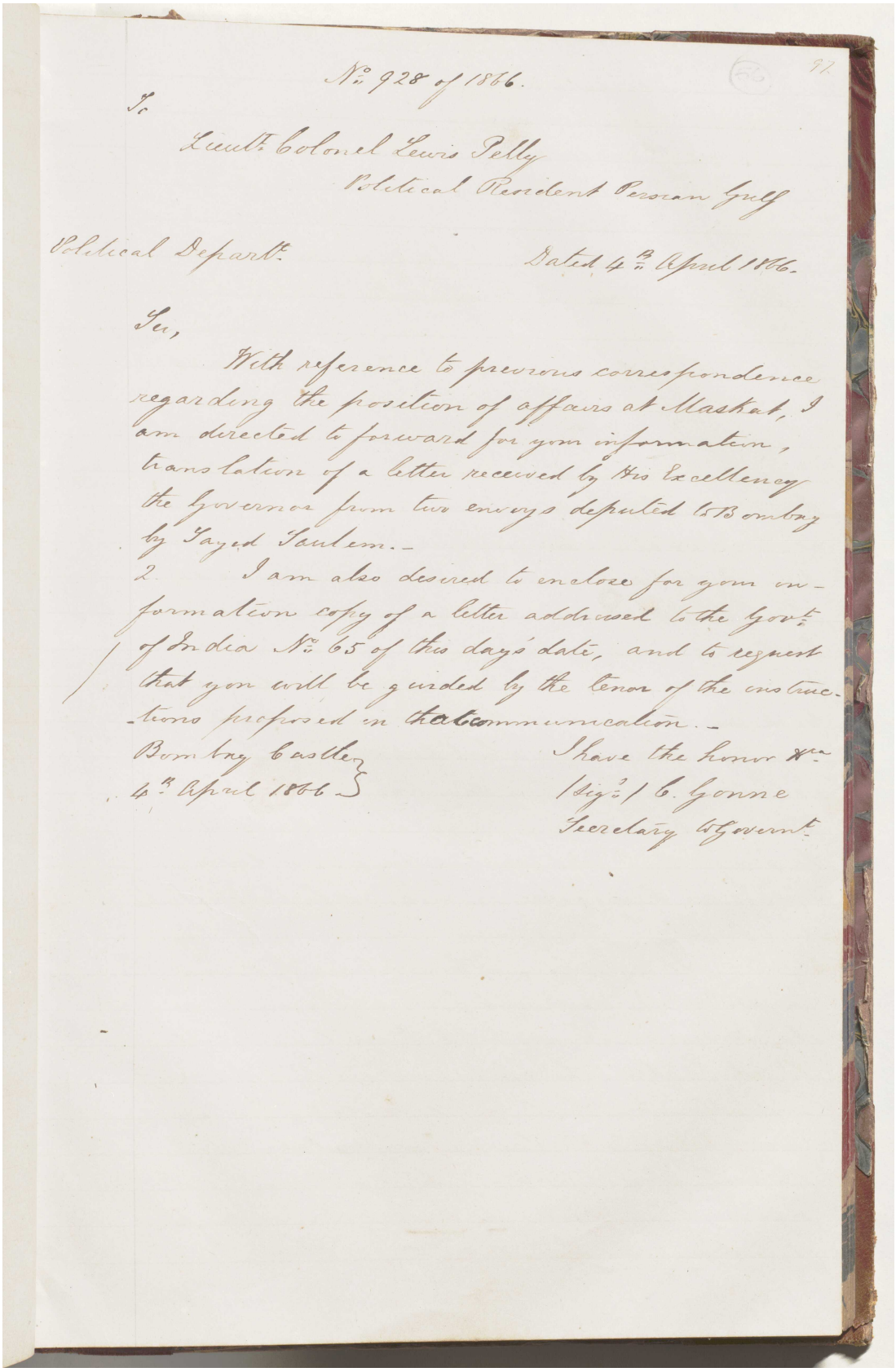
رسالة رقم ٩٢٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٥٦و] (١٠/١)



No. 928 of 1866.

To

Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly
Political Resident Persian Gulf

Political Depart.t

Dated 4.th April 1866.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the position of affairs at Muskat, I am directed to forward for your information, translation of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor from two envoys deputed to Bombay by Sayed Saulem.-

2. I am also desired to enclose for your information copy of a letter addressed to the Govt. of India No. 65 of this days date, and to request that you will be guided by the tenor of the instructions proposed in that communication.-

Bombay Castle
4.th April 1866

I have the honor &c.
Sig.d/ C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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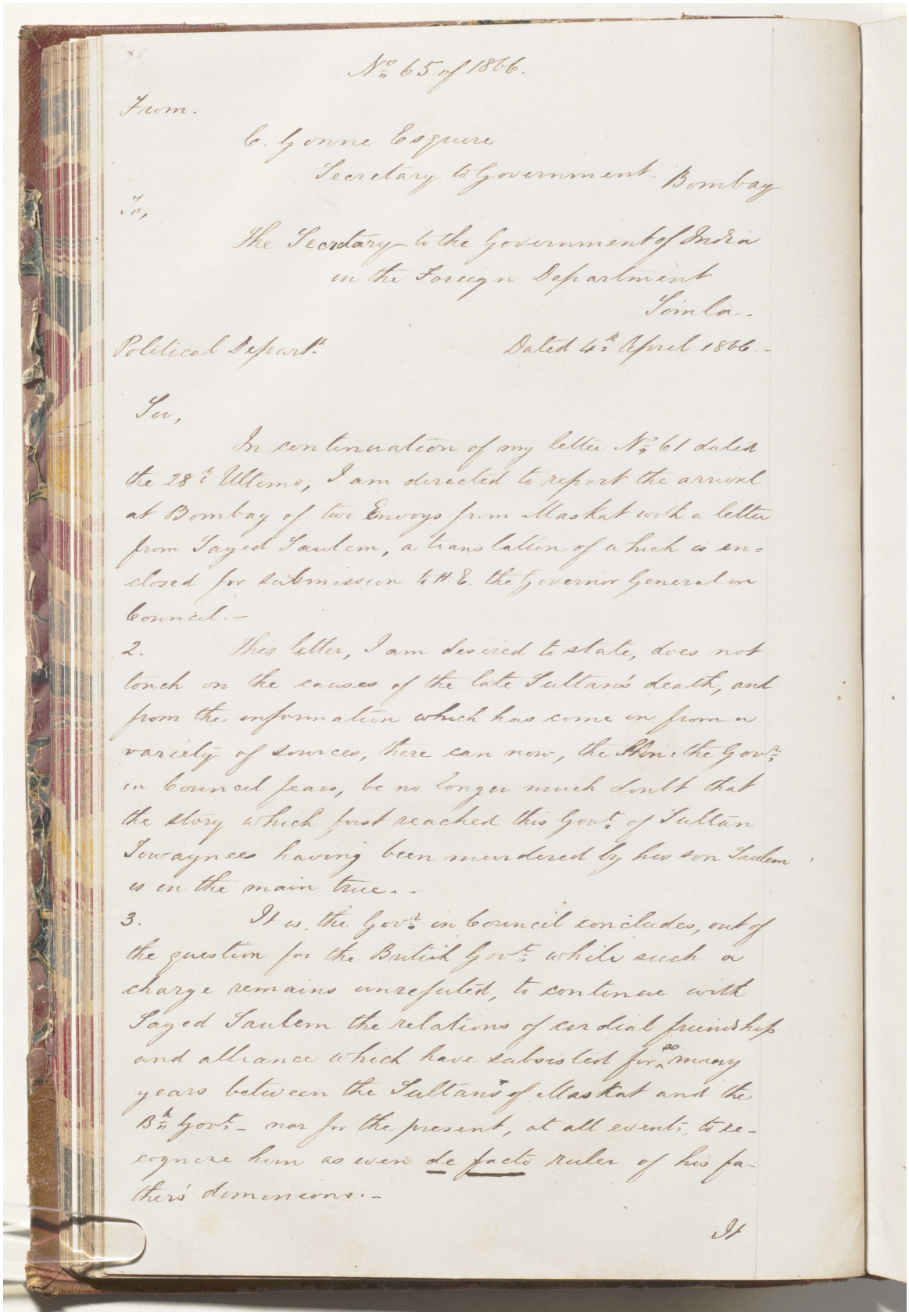
رسالة رقم ٩٢٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٥٦ظ] (١٠/٢)



No. 65 of 1866.

From.

C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government - Bombay

To,

The Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department
Simla.

Political Depart.t Dated 4th April 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 61 dated the 28th Ultimo, I am directed to report the arrival at Bombay of two Envoys from Maskat with a letter from Sayed Saulem, a translation of which is enclosed for submission to H.E. the Governor General in Council.

2. This letter, I am desired to state, does not touch on the causes of the late Sultan's death, and from the information which has come in from a variety of sources, there can now, the Hon. the Govr. in Council fears, be no longer much doubt that the story which first reached this Govt. of Sultan Towaynees having been murdered by his son Saulem is in the main true.

3. It is, the Govr. in Council concludes, out of the question for the British Govt. while such a charge remains unrefuted, to continue with Sayed Saulem the relations of cordial friendship and alliance which have subsisted for so many years between the Sultans of Maskat and the Bh. Govt. - nor for the present, at all events, to recognize him as even de facto ruler of his father's dominions.

It

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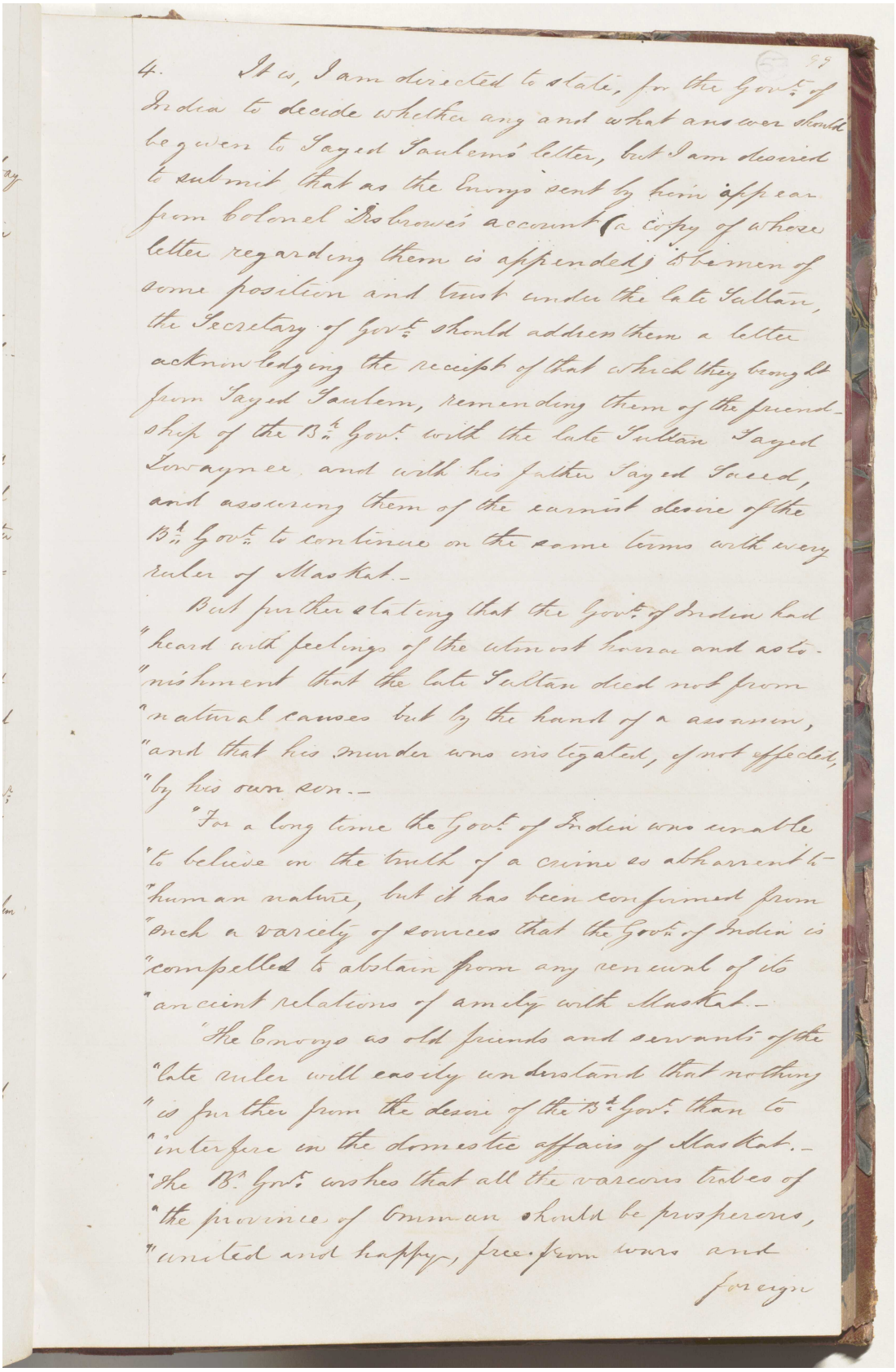
رسالة رقم ٩٢٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٥٧و] (١٠/٣)



4. It is, I am directed to state, for the Govt. of India to decide whether any and what answer should be given to Sayed Saulem's letter, but I am desired to submit that as the Envoys sent by him appear from Colonel Pelly's account (a copy of whose letter regarding them is appended) Gentlemen of some position and trust under the late Sultan, the Secretary of Govt. should address them a letter acknowledging the receipt of that which they brought from Sayed Saulem, remembering them of the friendship of the B. Govt. with the late Sultan Sayed Saeed, and with his father Sayed Saeed, and assuring them of the earnest desire of the B. Govt. to continue on the same terms with every ruler of Muskat.

But further stating that the Govt. of India had "heard with feelings of the utmost horror and astonishment that the late Sultan died not from "natural causes but by the hand of a assassin, "and that his murder was instigated, if not effected, "by his own son.

"For a long time the Govt. of India was unable "to believe on the truth of a crime so abhorrent to "human nature, but it has been confirmed from "such a variety of sources that the Govt. of India is "compelled to abstain from any renewal of its "ancient relations of amity with Muskat.

"The Envoys as old friends and servants of the "late ruler will easily understand that nothing "is further from the desire of the B. Govt. than to "interfere in the domestic affairs of Muskat. "The B. Govt. wishes that all the various tribes of "the province of Omman should be prosperous, "united and happy, free from wars and foreign

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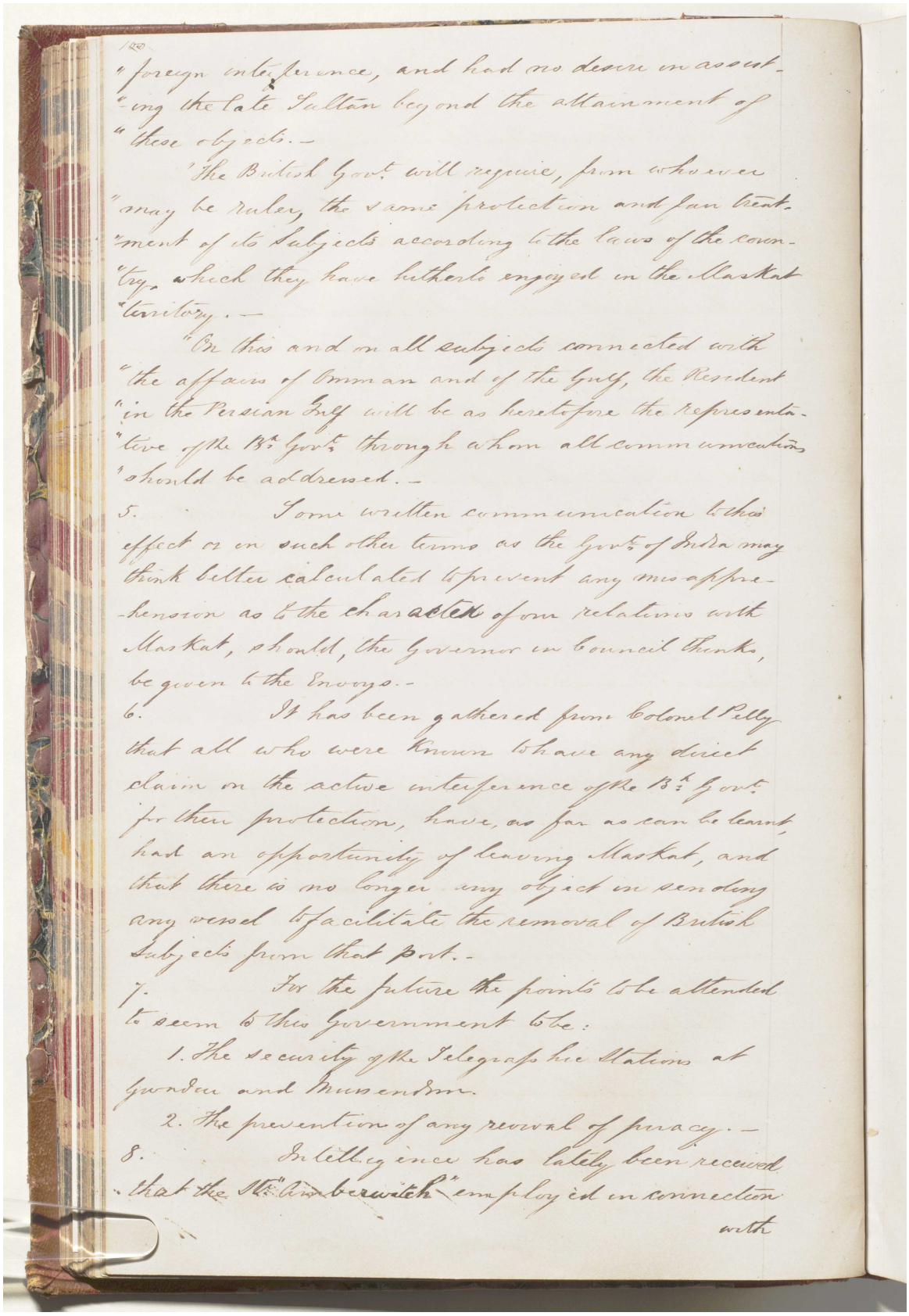
رسالة رقم ٩٢٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٥٧ظ] (١٠/٤)



"foreign interference, and had no desire in assist-
"-ing the late Sultan beyond the attainment of
"these objects.-

"The British Govt will require, from whoever
"may be ruler, the same protection and fair treat-
"ment of its Subjects according to the laws of the coun-
"try, which they have hitherto enjoyed in the Muskat
"territory.-

"On this and on all subjects connected with
"the affairs of Omman and of the Gulf, the Resident
"in the Persian Gulf will be as heretofore the representa-
"tive of the Br. Govt through whom all communications
"should be addressed.-

5. Some written communication to this effect or in such other terms as the Govt of India may think better calculated to prevent any misappre-hension as to the character of our relations with Muskat, should, the Governor in Council thinks, be given to the Imaum.-

6. It has been gathered from Colonel Pelly that all who were known to have any direct claim on the active interference of the Br. Govt for their protection, have, as far as can be learnt, had an opportunity of leaving Muskat, and that there is no longer any object in detaining any vessel to facilitate the removal of British Subjects from that Port.-

7. For the future the points to be attended to seem to this Government to be:

1. The security of the Telegraphic Station at Gwadur and Museendum.

2. The prevention of any revival of piracy.-

8. Intelligence has lately been received that the St. Amberwitch employed in connection with

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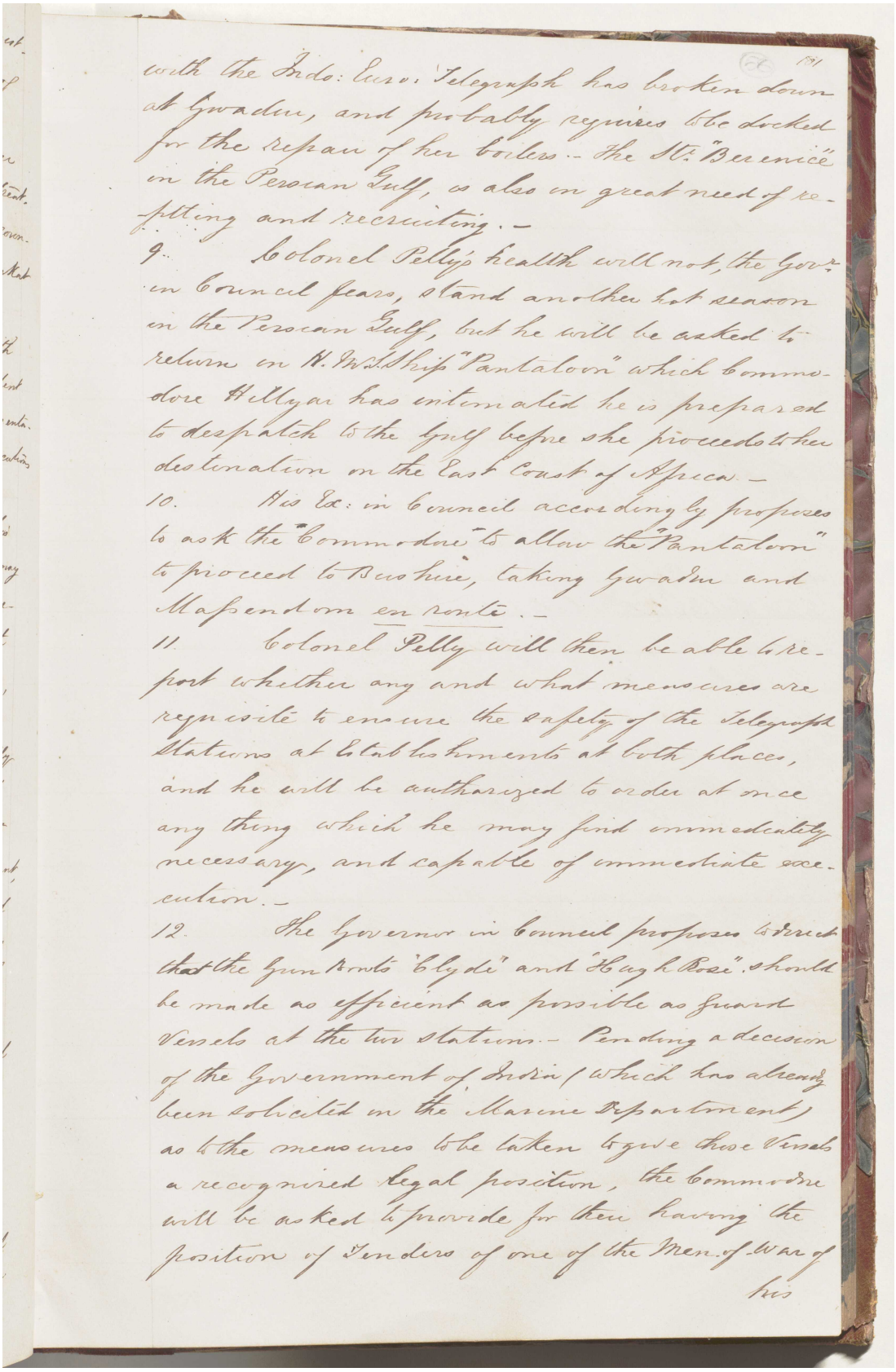

with the Indo: Euro: Telegraph has broken down at Gwadur, and probably requires to be docked for the repair of her boilers. - The H.C. "Berenice" in the Persian Gulf, is also in great need of refitting and recruiting. -

9. Colonel Pelly's health will not, the Govr. in Council fears, stand another hot season in the Persian Gulf, but he will be asked to return on H.M.S. Ship "Pantaloon" which Commodore Hellyar has intimated he is prepared to despatch to the Gulf before she proceeds to her destination on the East Coast of Africa. -

10. His Ex: in Council accordingly proposes to ask the Commodore to allow the "Pantaloon" to proceed to Bushire, taking Gwadur and Mapendom en route. -

11. Colonel Pelly will then be able to report whether any and what measures are requisite to ensure the safety of the Telegraph Stations at Establishments at both places, and he will be authorized to order at once any thing which he may find immediately necessary, and capable of immediate execution. -

12. The Governor in Council proposes likewise that the Gun Boats "Clyde" and "Hugh Rose", should be made as efficient as possible as Guard Vessels at the two stations. - Pending a decision of the Government of India (which has already been solicited on the Marine Department) as to the measures to be taken to give those Vessels a recognized legal position, the Commodore will be asked to provide for their having the position of Tenders of one of the Men of War of his

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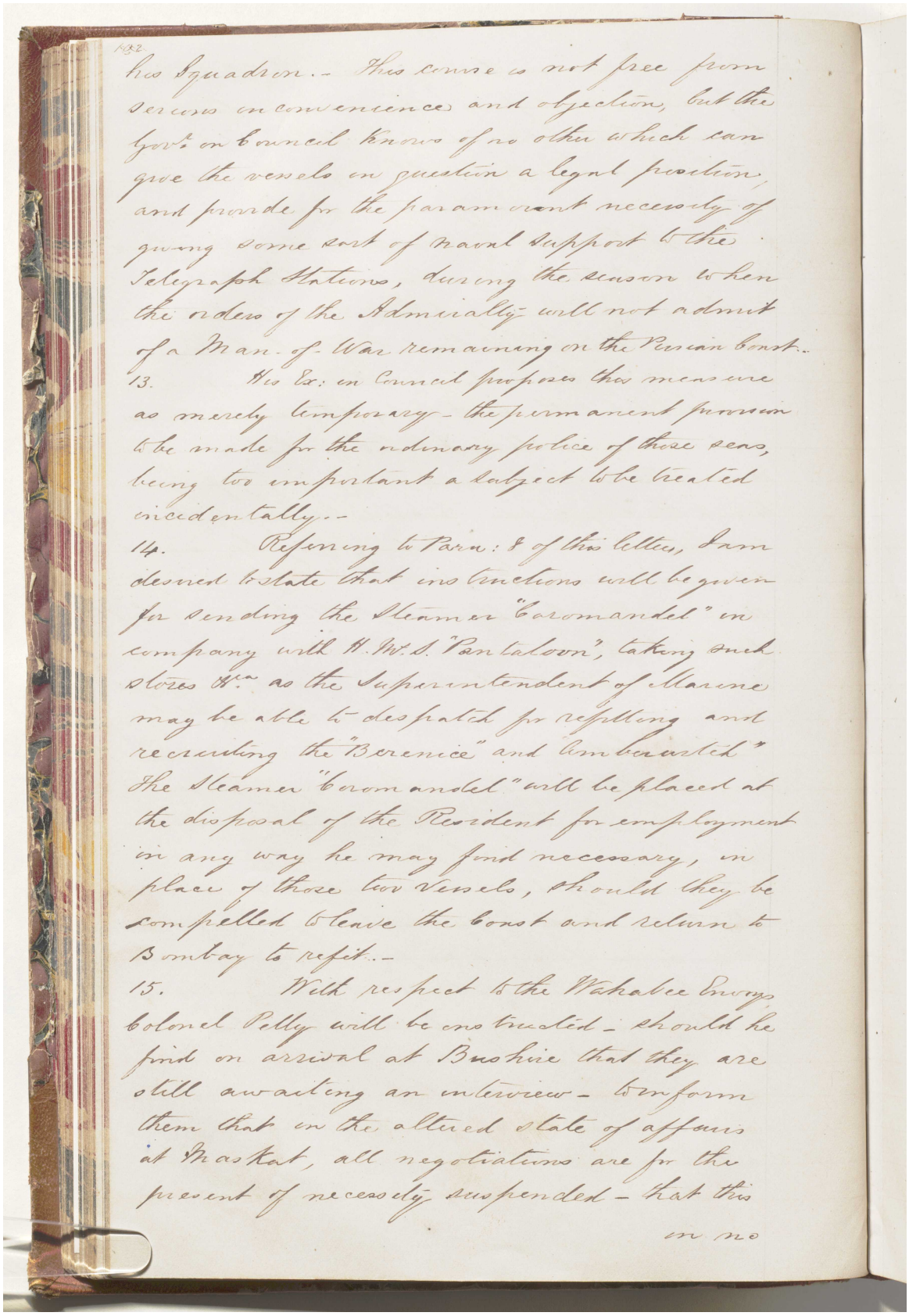
[٥٨ظ] (١٠/٦)



his Squadron.- This course is not free from serious inconvenience and objection, but the Govt: in Council knows of no other which can give the vessels in question a legal position, and provide for the paramount necessity of giving some sort of Naval support to the Telegraph Stations, during the season when the orders of the Admiralty will not admit of a Man-of-War remaining on the Persian Coast.

13. His Ex: in Council proposes this measure as merely temporary - the permanent provision to be made for the ordinary police of these seas, being too important a subject to be treated incidentally.-

14. Referring to Para: 8 of this letter, I am desired to state that instructions will be given for sending the Steamer "Coromandel" in company with H.M.S. "Pantaloon", taking such stores &c. as the Superintendent of Marine may be able to despatch for refitting and recruiting the "Berenice" and "Ambuscade". The Steamer "Coromandel" will be placed at the disposal of the Resident for employment in any way he may find necessary, in place of those two Vessels, should they be compelled to leave the Coast and return to Bombay to refit.-

15. With respect to the Wahabee Envoy, Colonel Pelly will be instructed - should he find on arrival at Bushire that they are still awaiting an interview - to inform them that in the altered state of affairs at Muskat, all negotiations are for the present of necessity suspended - that this

in no

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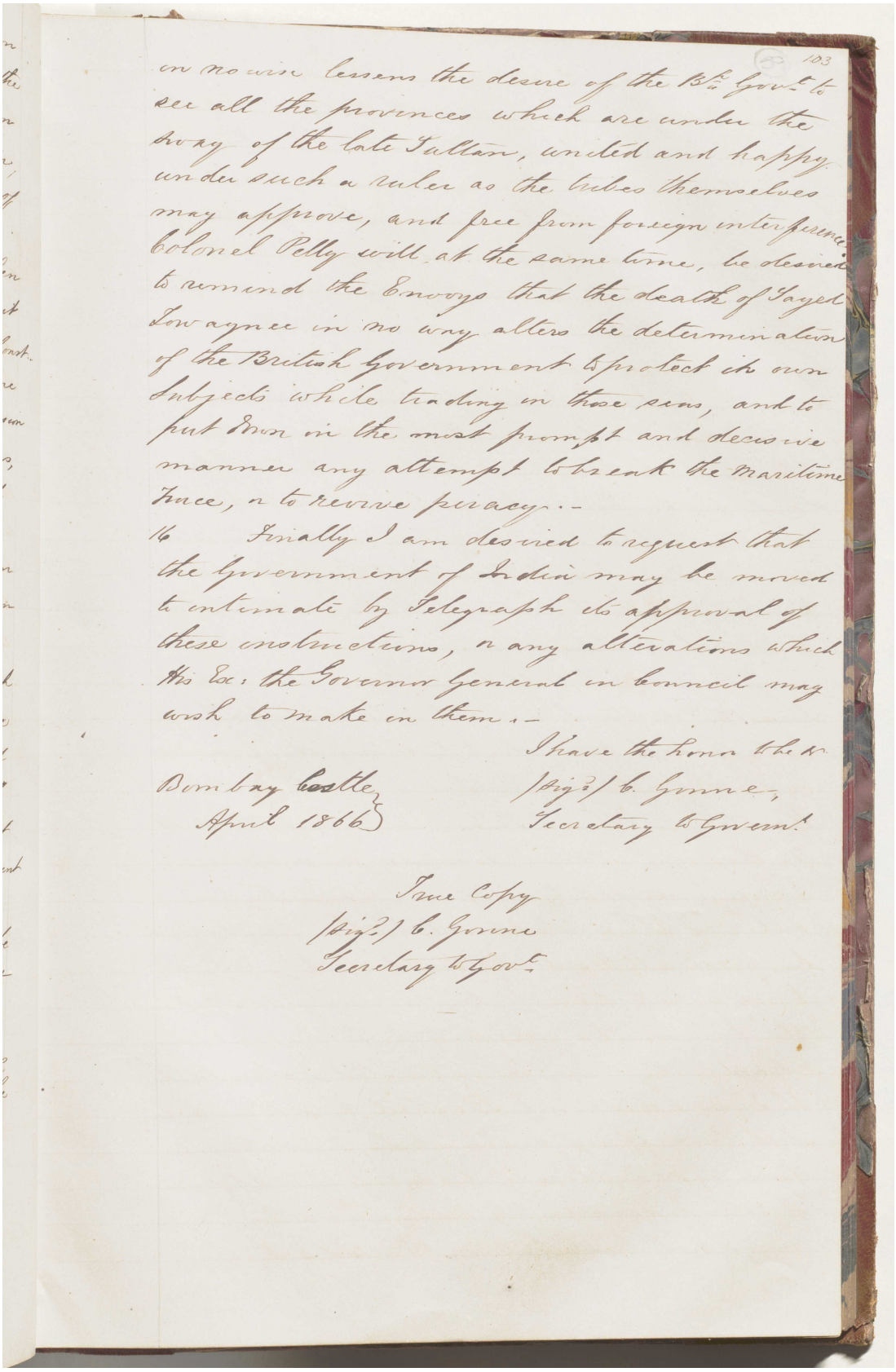

in no wise lessens the desire of the Bh. Govt. to see all the provinces which are under the sway of the late Sultan, united and happy under such a ruler as the tribes themselves may approve, and free from foreign interference. Colonel Pelly will at the same time, be desired to remind the Envoys that the death of Sayed Sowagnee in no way alters the determination of the British Government to protect its own Subjects while trading in those seas, and to put down in the most prompt and decisive manner any attempt to break the Maritime Truce, or to revive piracy.—

16 Finally I am desired to request that the Government of India may be moved to intimate by Telegraph its approval of these instructions, or any alterations which His Ex: the Governor General in Council may wish to make in them.—

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sigd.) C. Gonne,
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
April 1866

True Copy
(Sigd.) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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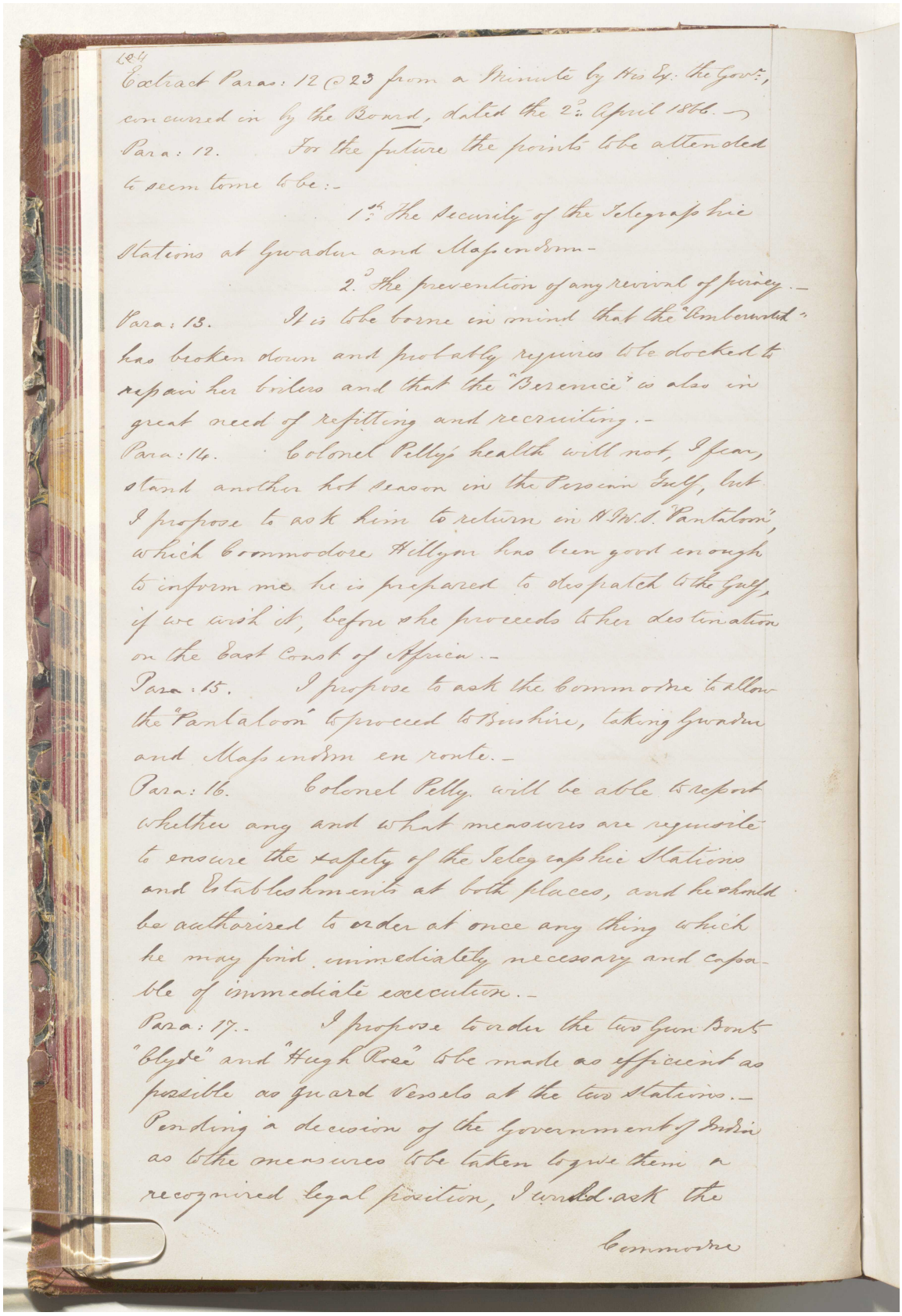

Extract Paras: 12 & 23 from a Minute by His Ex: the Govr:, concurred in by the Board, dated the 2d: April 1866.—

Para: 12. For the future the points to be attended to seem to me to be:-

1st. The security of the Telegraphic Stations at Gwadur and Mapsendrm-

2d. The prevention of any revival of piracy.—

Para: 13. It is to be borne in mind that the "Amherst" has broken down and probably requires to be docked to repair her boilers and that the "Berenice" is also in great need of refitting and recruiting.-

Para: 14. Colonel Pelly's health will not, I fear, stand another hot season in the Persian Gulf, but I propose to ask him to return in H.M.S. "Pantalon", which Commodore Hellyar has been good enough to inform me he is prepared to despatch to the Gulf, if we wish it, before she proceeds to her destination on the East Coast of Africa.-

Para: 15. I propose to ask the Commodore to allow the "Pantaloon" to proceed to Bushire, taking Gwadur and Mapsendrm en route.-

Para: 16. Colonel Pelly will be able to report whether any and what measures are requisite to ensure the safety of the Telegraphic Stations and Establishments at both places, and he should be authorised to order at once any thing which he may find immediately necessary and capable of immediate execution.-

Para: 17.- I propose to order the two Gun Boats "Clyde" and "Hugh Rose" to be made as efficient as possible as guard Vessels at the two Stations.— Pending a decision of the Government of India as to the measures to be taken to give them a recognized legal position, I would ask the

Commodore

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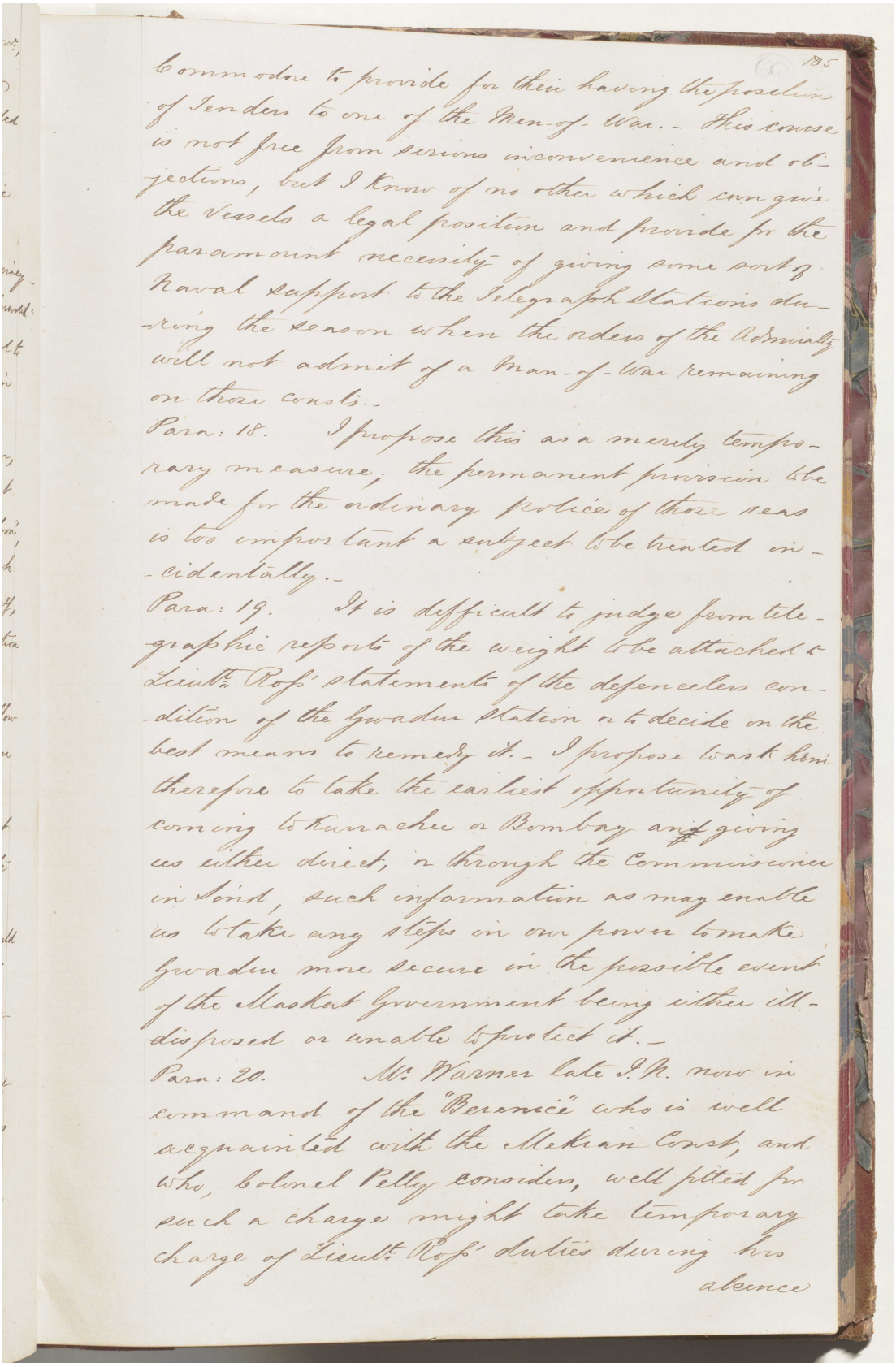

commodore to provide for their having the protection of Senders to one of the Men-of-War. - This course is not free from serious inconvenience and objections, but I know of no other which can give the Vessels a legal position and provide for the paramount necessity of giving some sort of Naval support to the Telegraph Stations during the season when the orders of the Admiralty will not admit of a Man-of-War remaining on those Coasts. -

Para: 18. I propose this as a merely temporary measure; the permanent provision to be made for the ordinary police of those seas is too important a subject to be treated incidentally. -

Para: 19. It is difficult to judge from telegraphic reports of the weight to be attached to Lieut.t Ross' statements of the defenceless condition of the Gwadur Station so to decide on the best means to remedy it. - I propose to ask him therefore to take the earliest opportunity of coming to Kurrachee or Bombay and giving us either direct, or through the Commissioner in Sind, such information as may enable us to take any steps in our power to make Gwadur more secure in the possible event of the Muskat Government being either ill-disposed or unable to protect it. -

Para: 20. Mr. Warner late I.N. now in command of the "Berenice" who is well acquainted with the Mekran Coast, and who, Colonel Pelly considers, well fitted for such a charge might take temporary charge of Lieut.t Ross' duties during his absence

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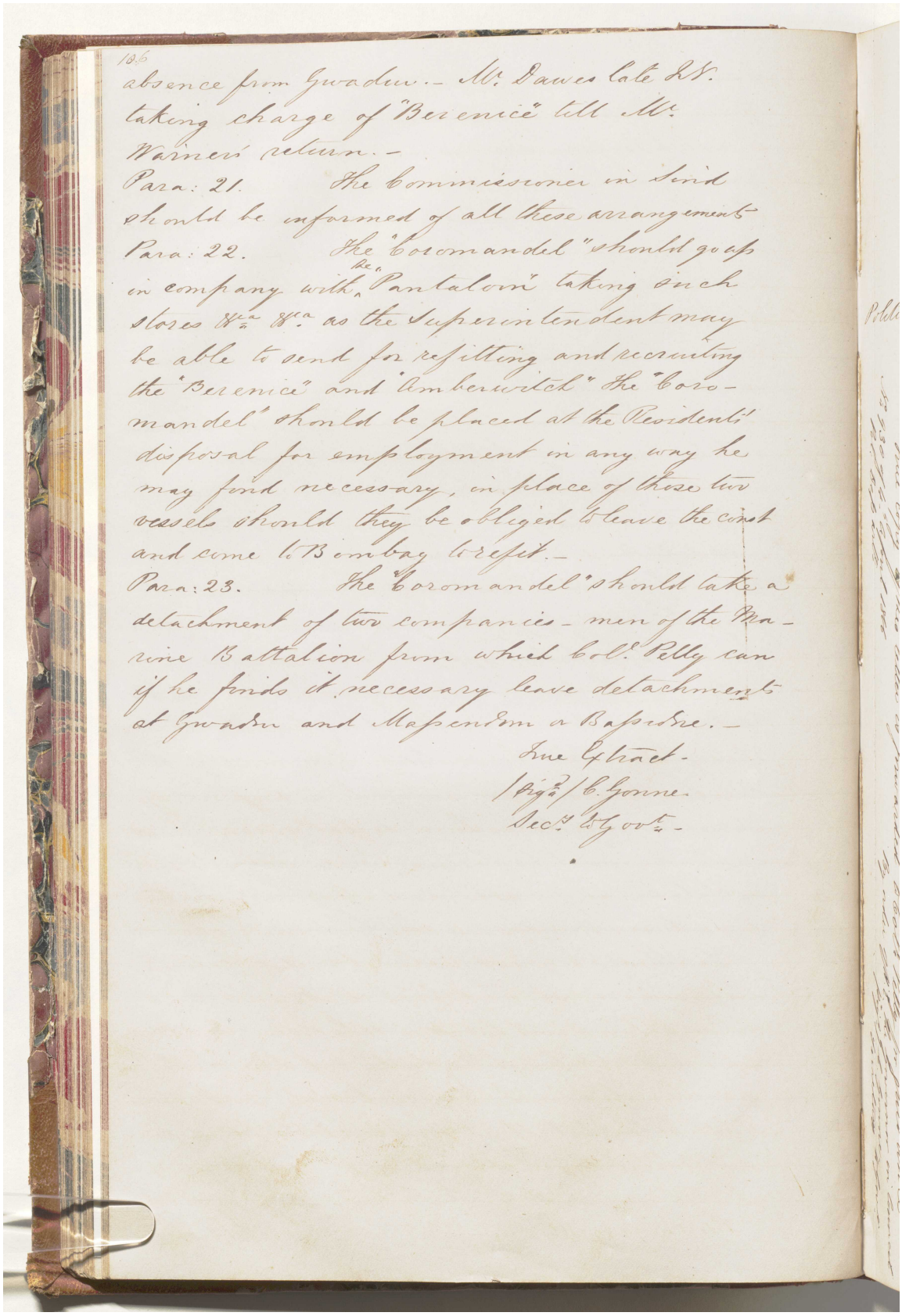
[٦٠ظ] (١٠/١٠)



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absence from Gwadur.– Mr. Dawes late Lt. taking charge of "Berenice" till Mr. Warner's return.–

Para: 21. The Commissioner in Sind should be informed of all these arrangements

Para: 22. The "Coromandel" should go up in company with the "Pantaloon" taking such stores &c. &c. as the Superintendent may be able to send for refitting and recruiting the "Berenice" and "Amberwitch" The "Coromandel" should be placed at the Resident's disposal for employment in any way he may find necessary, in place of those two vessels should they be obliged to leave the coast and come to Bombay to refit.–

Para: 23. The "Coromandel" should take a detachment of two companies – men of the Marine Battalion from which Col. Pelly can if he finds it necessary leave detachments at Gwadur and Mapendum or Bassidne.–

True Extract.–
(Sig.d) C. Gonne.
Sec.y to Govt.–

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(١/١)

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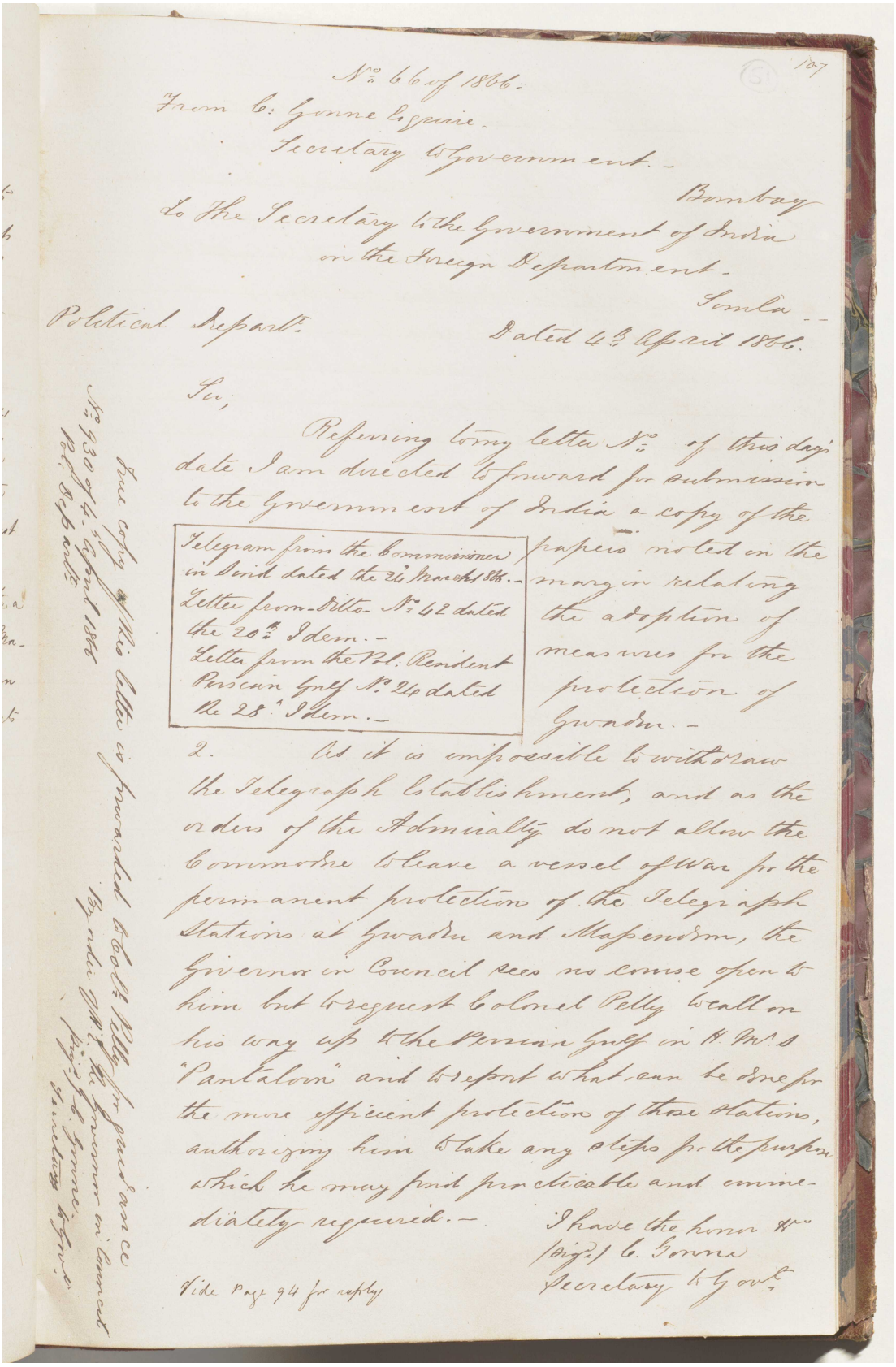

No. 66 of 1866.

From C. Gonne Esquire.
Secretary to Government.—

Bombay

To The Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department.—

Simla.—

Political Depart.

Dated 4th April 1866.

Sir,

Referring to my letter No. of this day's date I am directed to forward for submission to the Government of India a copy of the papers noted in the margin relating the adoption of measures for the protection of Gwadur.—

Telegram from the Commissioner in Sind dated the 24th March 1866.—
Letter from Ditto No. 42 dated the 20th Idem.—
Letter from the Pol. Resident Persian Gulf No. 24 dated the 28th Idem.—

2. As it is impossible to withdraw the Telegraph Establishment, and as the orders of the Admiralty do not allow the Commodore to leave a vessel of War for the permanent protection of the Telegraph Stations at Gwadur and Mapendom, the Governor in Council sees no course open to him but to request Colonel Pelly to call on his way up to the Persian Gulf in H. M.'s "Pantaloon" and to report what can be done for the more efficient protection of those stations, authorizing him to take any steps for the purpose which he may find practicable and immediately required.—

I have the honor &c.
(Sign.) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

True copy of this letter is forwarded to Col. Pelly for guidance
No. 930 of 4th April 1866
By order of H.E. the Governor in Council
Sign. C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.
Pol. Depart.

Vide Page 94 for reply

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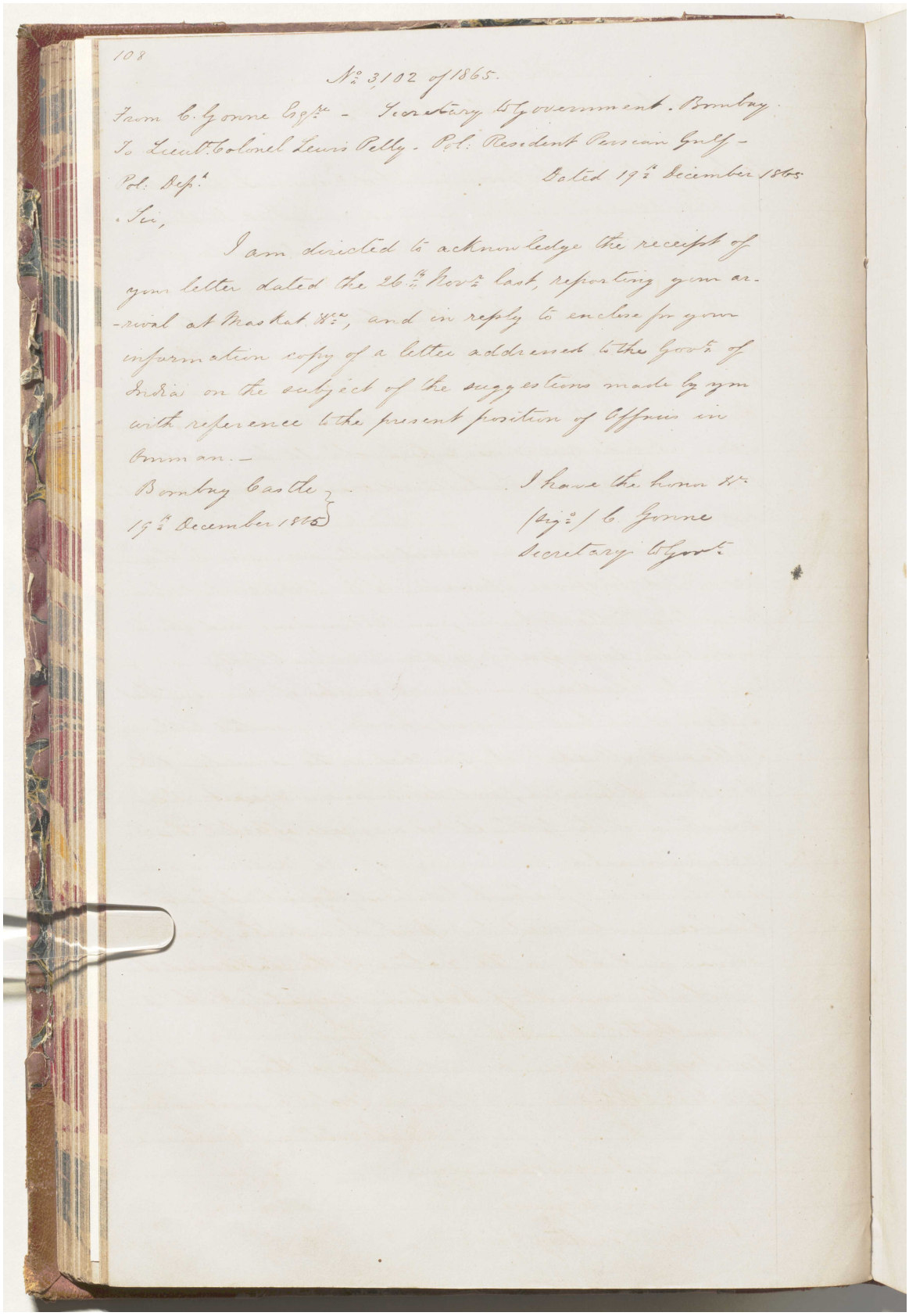

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No. 3102 of 1865.

From C. Gonne Esqre. - Secretary to Government. Bombay.
To Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly. Pol: Resident Persian Gulf -
Pol: Dept.

Dated 19th December 1865.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th Novr. last, reporting your arrival at Maskat &c., and in reply to enclose for your information copy of a letter addressed to the Govt. of India on the subject of the suggestions made by you with reference to the present position of Affairs in Oman.-

Bombay Castle
19th December 1865

I have the honor &c.
(Sigd.) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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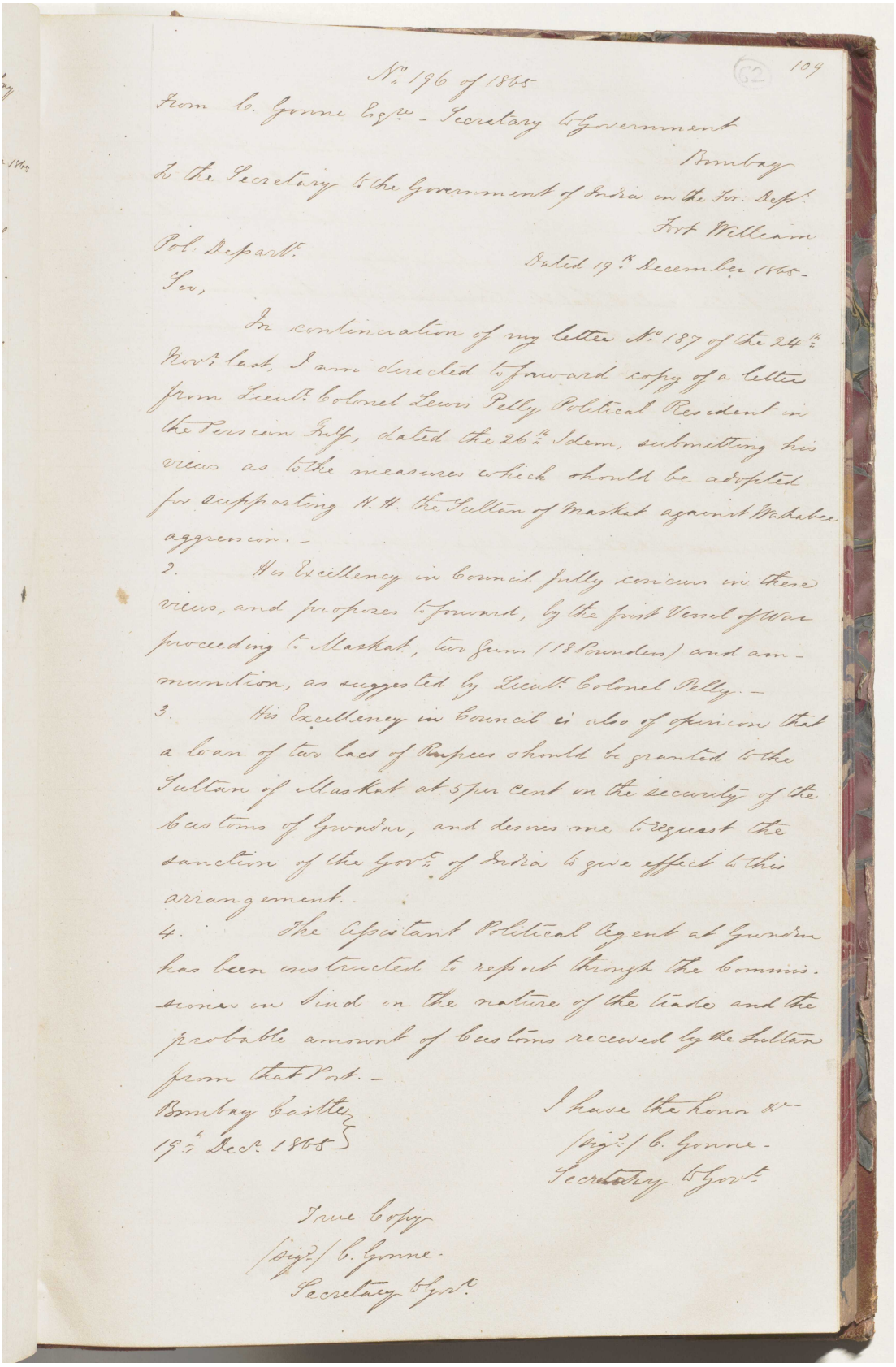

No. 196 of 1866.

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From C. Gonne Esqre. - Secretary to Government

Bombay

to the Secretary to the Government of India in the For. Dept.

Fort William

Pol. Departt.

Dated 19th December 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 187 of the 24th Novr. last, I am directed to forward copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 26th Idem, submitting his views as to the measures which should be adopted for supporting H.H. the Sultan of Muskat against Wahabee aggression. -

2. His Excellency in Council fully concurs in these views, and proposes to forward, by the first Vessel of War proceeding to Muskat, ten lacs (1 Pounden) and ammunition, as suggested by Lieut. Colonel Pelly. -

3. His Excellency in Council is also of opinion that a loan of ten lacs of Rupees should be granted to the Sultan of Muskat at 5 per cent on the security of the Customs of Gwadur, and desires me to request the sanction of the Govt. of India to give effect to this arrangement. -

4. The Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur has been instructed to report through the Commissioner in Sind on the nature of the trade and the probable amount of Customs received by the Sultan from that Port. -

Bombay Castle
19th Dec. 1866

I have the honor &c
(sig.) C. Gonne -
Secretary to Govt.

True Copy
(sig.) C. Gonne -
Secretary to Govt.

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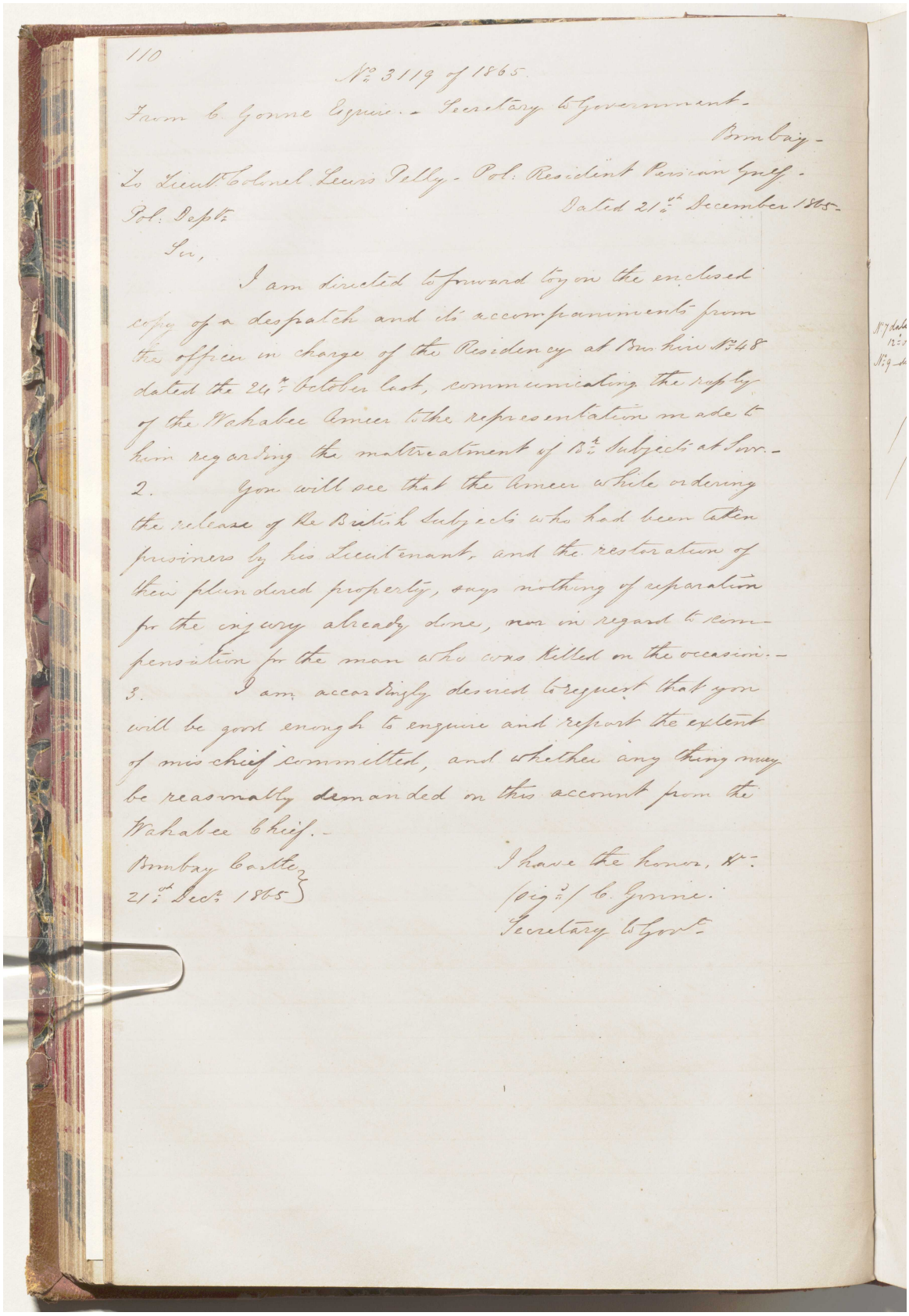
[٦٢ظ] (١/١)



110

№ 3119 of 1865.

From C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government -

Bombay -

To Lieut Colonel Lewis Pelly - Pol: Resident Persian Gulf -

Pol: Dept:

Dated 21st December 1865.

Sir,

I am directed to forward to you the enclosed copy of a despatch and its accompaniments from the officer in charge of the Residency at Bushire 1548 dated the 24th October last, communicating the reply of the Wahabee Ameer to the representation made to him regarding the maltreatment of British Subjects at Sur -

2. You will see that the Ameer while ordering the release of the British Subjects who had been taken prisoners by his Lieutenant, and the restoration of their plundered property, says nothing of reparation for the injury already done, nor in regard to compensation for the man who was killed on the occasion -

3. I am accordingly desired to request that you will be good enough to enquire and report the extent of mischief committed, and whether any thing may be reasonably demanded on this account from the Wahabee Chief -

Bombay Castle
21st Decr 1865

I have the honor, &c:
(sig.d) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.

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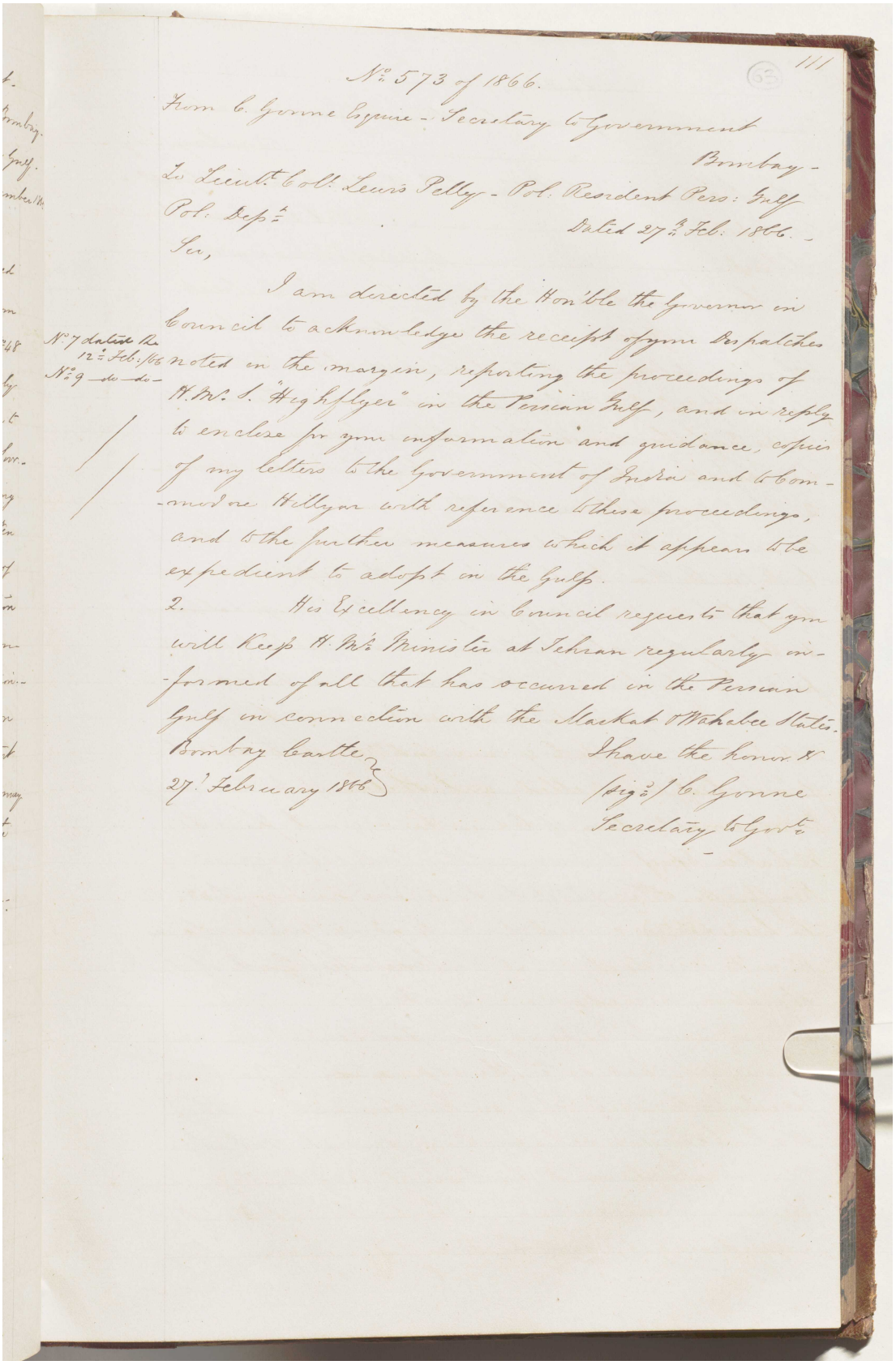

No. 573 of 1866.

From C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government

Bombay -

To Lieut.t Col.l Lewis Pelly - Pol. Resident Pers: Gulf

Pol. Dep.t

Dated 27.th Feb. 1866. -

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches noted in the margin, reporting the proceedings of H.M.'s S. "Highflyer" in the Persian Gulf, and in reply to enclose for your information and guidance, copies of my letters to the Government of India and to Commodore Kellyer with reference to these proceedings, and to the further measures which it appears to be expedient to adopt in the Gulf.

No 7 dated the 12.th Feb.y '66
No 9 — do — do —

2. His Excellency in Council requests that you will keep H.M.'s Minister at Tehran regularly informed of all that has occurred in the Persian Gulf in connection with the Muskat & Wahabee States.

Bombay Castle
27.th February 1866

I have the honor &
Sig.d/ C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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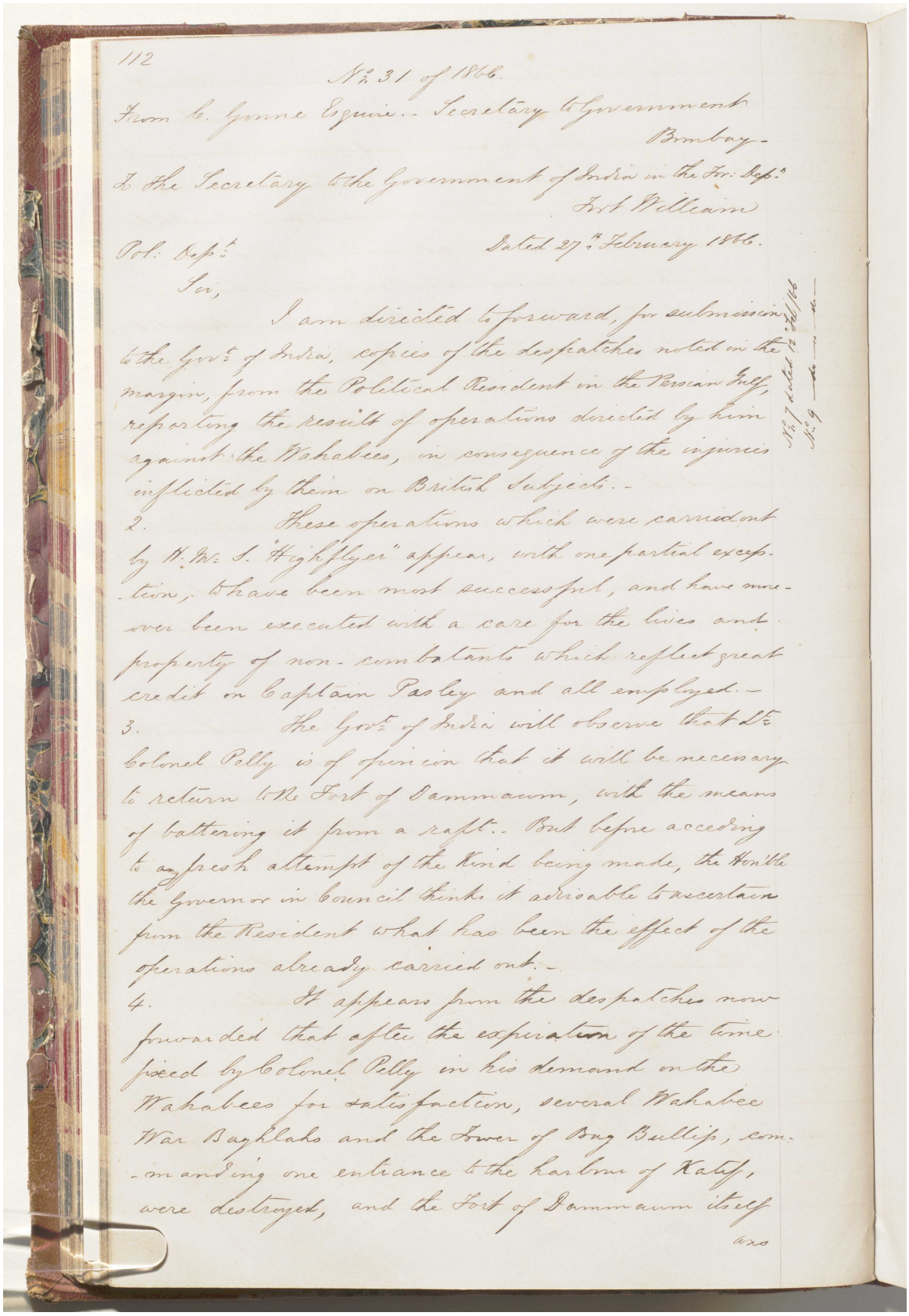

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No. 31 of 1866.

From C. Gunne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay -

To the Secretary to the Government of India in the For: Dept.
Fort William

Pol: Dept.

Dated 27th February 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for submission to the Govt. of India, copies of the despatches noted in the margin, from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, reporting the results of operations directed by him against the Wahabees, in consequence of the injuries inflicted by them on British Subjects. -

2. These operations which were carried out by H.M.S. "Highflyer" appear, with one partial exception, to have been most successful, and have moreover been executed with a care for the lives and property of non-combatants which reflect great credit on Captain Pasley and all employed. -

3. The Govt. of India will observe that Lt. Colonel Pelly is of opinion that it will be necessary to return to the Fort of Dammaum, with the means of battering it from a raft. But before acceding to a fresh attempt of the kind being made, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council thinks it advisable to ascertain from the Resident what has been the effect of the operations already carried out. -

4. It appears from the despatches now forwarded that after the expiration of the time fixed by Colonel Pelly in his demand on the Wahabees for satisfaction, several Wahabee War Baghlahs and the Tower of Bug Bullup, commanding one entrance to the harbour of Katif, were destroyed, and the Fort of Dammaum itself

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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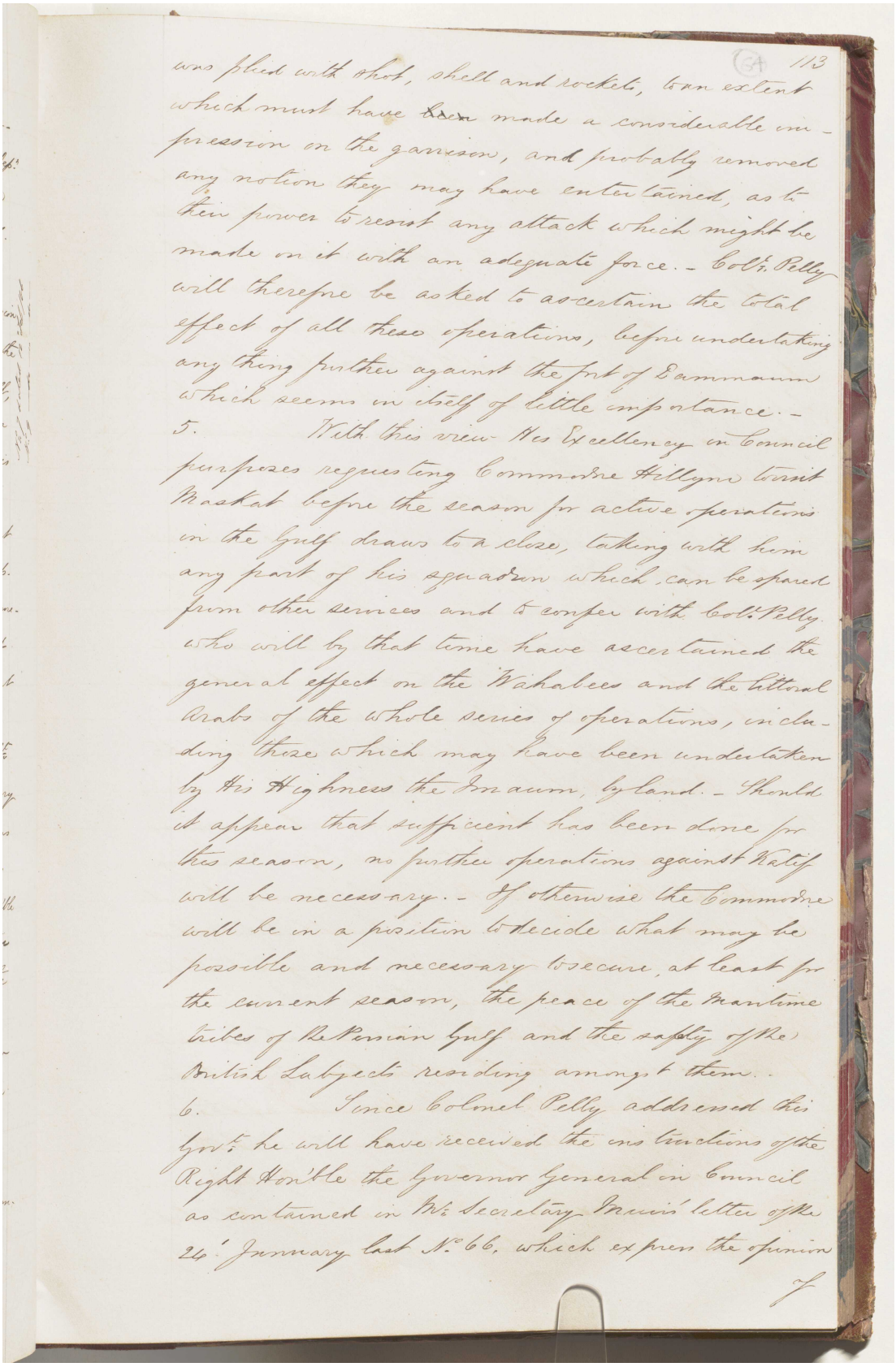
رسالة رقم ٥٧٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (٦/٣) [٦٤و]



was filled with shot, shell and rockets, to an extent which must have ~~been~~ made a considerable impression on the garrison, and probably removed any notion they may have entertained, as to their power to resist any attack which might be made on it with an adequate force. - Colo. Pelly will therefore be asked to ascertain the total effect of all these operations, before undertaking any thing further against the fort of Dammaum which seems in itself of little importance. -

5. With this view His Excellency in Council purposes requesting Commodore Hellyar to visit Muskat before the season for active operations in the Gulf draws to a close, taking with him any part of his squadron which can be spared from other services and to confer with Colo. Pelly who will by that time have ascertained the general effect on the Wahabees and the littoral Arabs of the whole series of operations, including those which may have been undertaken by His Highness the Imaum, by land. - Should it appear that sufficient has been done for this season, no further operations against Ratif will be necessary. - If otherwise the Commodore will be in a position to decide what may be possible and necessary to secure, at least for the current season, the peace of the maritime tribes of the Persian Gulf and the safety of the British Subjects residing amongst them.

6. Since Colonel Pelly addressed this Govt. he will have received the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council as contained in Mr. Secretary Mavin's letter of the 26th January last No. 66. which express the opinion

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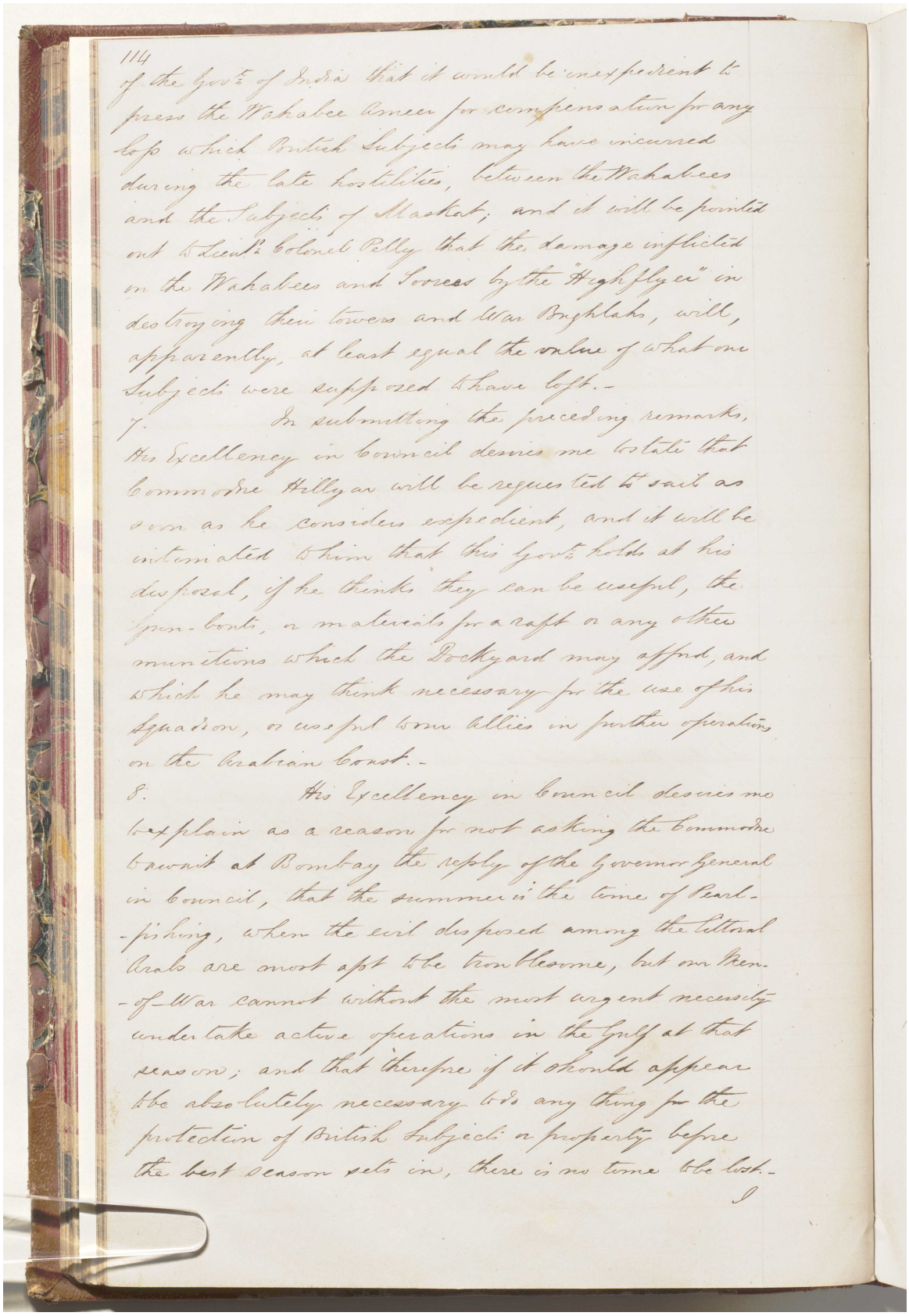
رسالة رقم ٥٧٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي
[٦٤ظ] (٦/٤)



114
of the Govt of India that it would be inexpedient to
press the Wahabee Ameer for compensation for any
loss which British Subjects may have incurred
during the late hostilities, between the Wahabees
and the Subjects of Muskat; and it will be pointed
out to Lieut. Colonel Pelly that the damage inflicted
on the Wahabees and Soorees by the "Highflyer" in
destroying their towers and War Boghlahs, will,
apparently, at least equal the value of what our
Subjects were supposed to have lost.-

7. In submitting the preceding remarks,
His Excellency in Council desires me to state that
Commodore Hellyar will be requested to sail as
soon as he considers expedient, and it will be
intimated to him that this Govt holds at his
disposal, if he thinks they can be useful, the
Gun-boats, or materials for a raft or any other
munitions which the Dockyard may afford, and
which he may think necessary for the use of his
Squadron, or useful to our Allies in further operations
on the Arabian Coast.-

8. His Excellency in Council desires me
to explain as a reason for not asking the Commodore
to await at Bombay the reply of the Governor General
in Council, that the summer is the time of Pearl-
-fishing, when the evil disposed among the littoral
Arabs are most apt to be troublesome, but our Men-
-of-War cannot without the most urgent necessity
undertake active operations in the Gulf at that
season; and that therefore if it should appear
to be absolutely necessary to do any thing for the
protection of British Subjects & property before
the best season sets in, there is no time to be lost.-

I

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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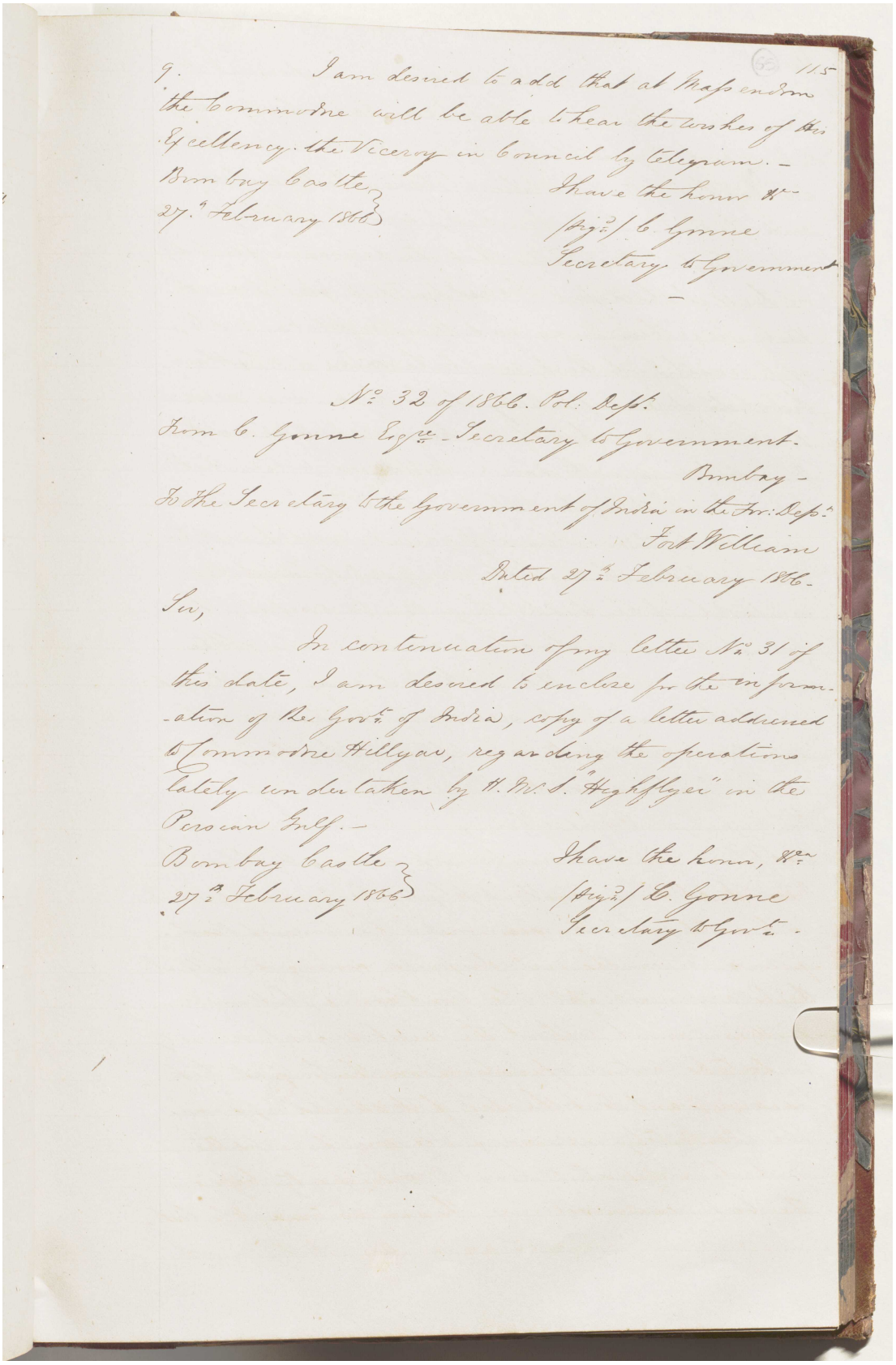
رسالة رقم ٥٧٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (٦/٥) [٦٥و]



9. I am desired to add that at Mahableshwar the Commodore will be able to hear the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council by Telegram. –

Bombay Castle
27th February 1866

I have the honor &c
(Signd) C. Gonne
Secretary to Government

No. 32 of 1866. Pol. Dept.

From C. Gonne Esqre – Secretary to Government.
Bombay –

To the Secretary to the Government of India in the Fr. Dept.
Fort William

Dated 27th February 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 31 of this date, I am desired to enclose for the information of the Govt. of India, copy of a letter addressed to Commodore Hillyar, regarding the operations lately undertaken by H.M.S. "Highflyer" in the Persian Gulf. –

Bombay Castle
27th February 1866

I have the honor, &c
(Signd) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x000082

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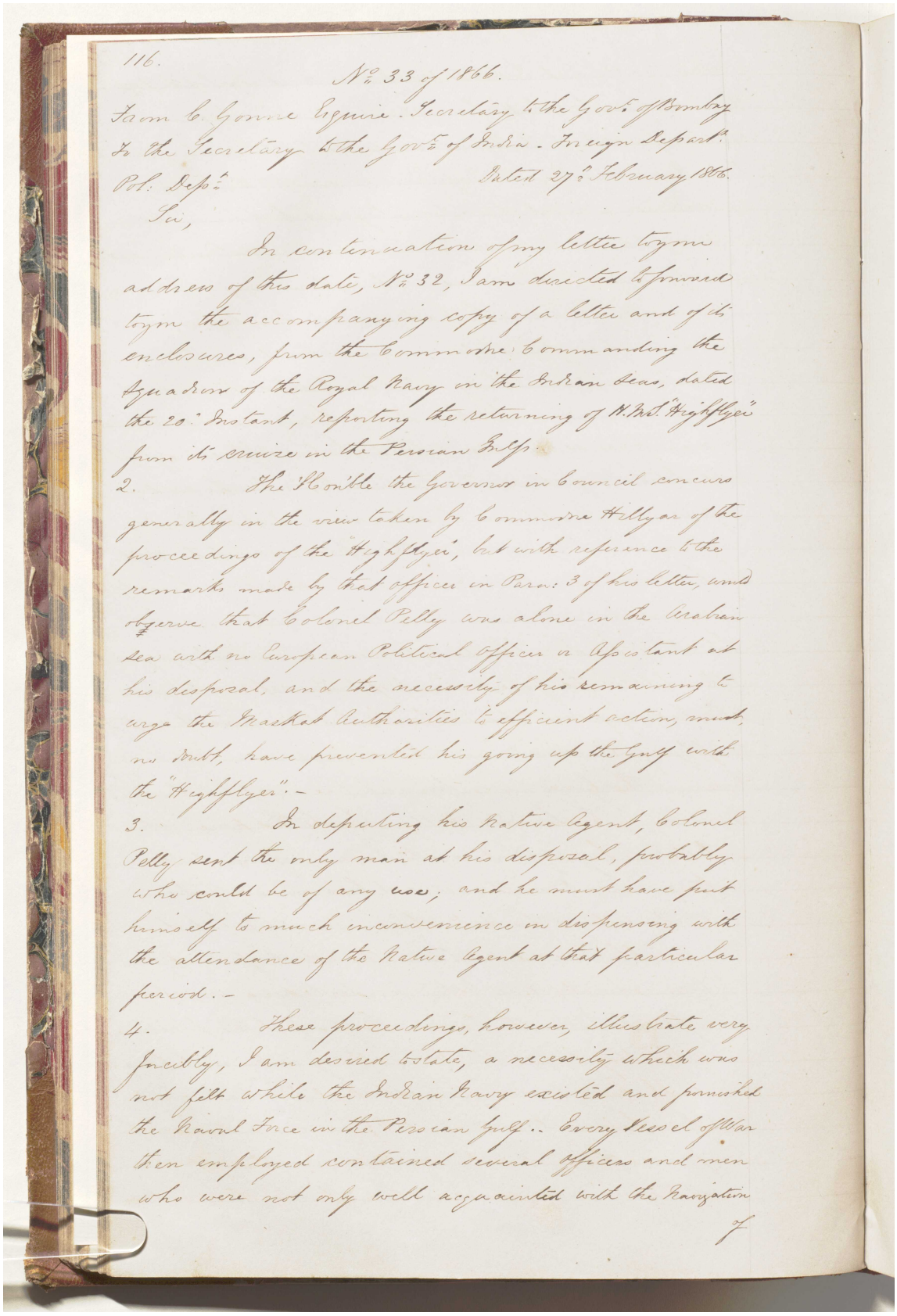
رسالة رقم ٥٧٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (٦/٦) [٦٥ظ]



116.

No. 33 of 1866.

From C. Gonne Esquire. Secretary to the Govt of Bombay
To the Secretary to the Govt of India. Foreign Depart.
Pol. Dept.
Dated 27th February 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter to you address of this date, No. 32, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter and of its enclosures, from the Commodore Commanding the Squadron of the Royal Navy in the Indian Seas, dated the 20th Instant, reporting the returning of H.M.S. "Highflyer" from its cruize in the Persian Gulf.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council concurs generally in the view taken by Commodore Hillyar of the proceedings of the "Highflyer", but with reference to the remarks made by that officer in Para: 3 of his letter, would observe that Colonel Pelly was alone in the Arabian sea with no European Political Officer or Assistant at his disposal, and the necessity of his remaining to urge the Maskat Authorities to efficient action, must no doubt, have prevented his going up the Gulf with the "Highflyer".-

3. In deputing his native Agent, Colonel Pelly sent the only man at his disposal, probably who could be of any use; and he must have put himself to much inconvenience in dispensing with the attendance of the native Agent at that particular period.-

4. These proceedings, however, illustrate very forcibly, I am desired to state, a necessity which was not felt while the Indian Navy existed and furnished the Naval Force in the Persian Gulf.. Every Vessel of War then employed contained several officers and men who were not only well acquainted with the Navigation

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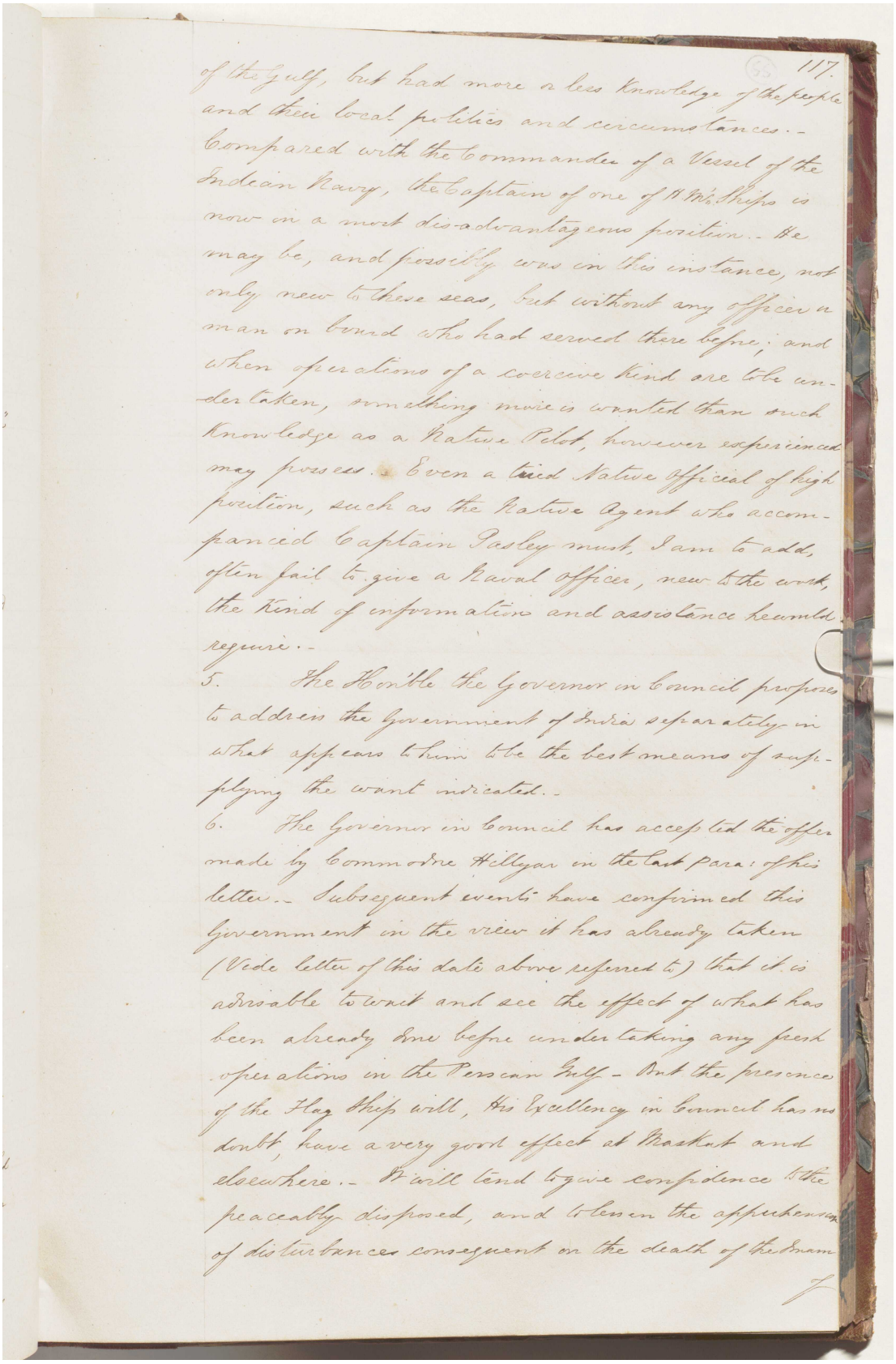
رسالة رقم ٣٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى سكرتير الحكومة في الهند في إدارة الخارجية في شيملا، فورت ويليام [٦٦و] (٤/٢)



of the Gulf, but had more or less knowledge of the people and their local politics and circumstances.- Compared with the Commander of a Vessel of the Indean Navy, the Captain of one of H.M. Ships is now in a most dis-advantageous position.- He may be, and possibly was in this instance, not only new to these seas, but without any officer or man on board who had served there before; and when operations of a coercive kind are to be undertaken, something more is wanted than such knowledge as a Native Pilot, however experienced may possess. Even a tried Native official of high position, such as the Native Agent who accompanied Captain Pasley must, I am to add, often fail to give a Naval Officer, new to the work, the kind of information and assistance he would require.-

5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council proposes to address the Government of India separately in what appears to him to be the best means of supplying the want indicated.-

6. The Governor in Council has accepted the offer made by Commodore Hillyar in the last para: of his letter.- Subsequent events have confirmed this Government in the view it has already taken (Vide letter of this date above referred to) that it is advisable to wait and see the effect of what has been already done before undertaking any fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.- But the presence of the Flag Ship will, His Excellency in Council has no doubt, have a very good effect at Muskat and elsewhere.- It will tend to give confidence to the peaceably disposed, and to lessen the apprehension of disturbances consequent on the death of the Imam

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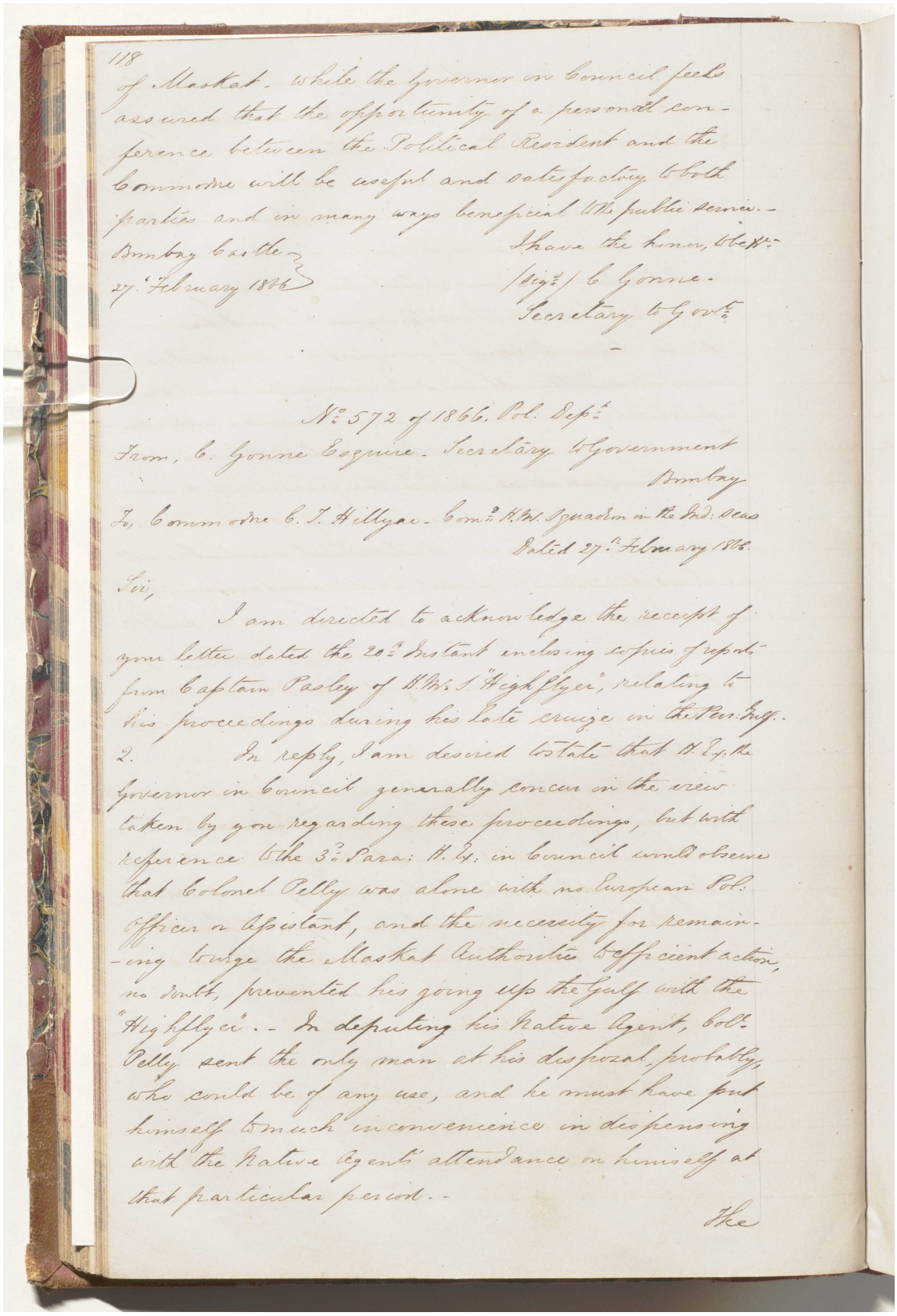
رسالة رقم ٣٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى سكرتير الحكومة في الهند في إدارة الخارجية في شيملا، فورت ويليام [٦٦ظ] (٤/٣)



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of Maskat. While the Governor in Council feels assured that the opportunity of a personal conference between the Political Resident and the Commodore will be useful and satisfactory to both parties and in many ways beneficial to the public service.—

Bombay Castle
27th February 1866

I have the honor, to be &c.
(Sigd.) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.

No. 572 of 1866. Pol: Dept.

From, C. Gonne Esquire. Secretary to Government
Bombay

To, Commodore C. T. Hillyar. Comd. H.M. Squadron in the Ind: Seas
Dated 27th February 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th Instant enclosing copies of reports from Captain Pasley of H.M.S. "Highflyer", relating to his proceedings during his late cruize in the Pers: Gulf.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that H. Ex: the Governor in Council generally concur in the view taken by you regarding these proceedings, but with reference to the 3d Para: H. Ex: in Council would observe that Colonel Pelly was alone with no European Pol: Officer or Assistant, and the necessity for remaining to urge the Maskat Authorities to efficient action, no doubt, prevented his going up the Gulf with the "Highflyer".— In deputing his Native Agent, Colt. Pelly sent the only man at his disposal, probably, who could be of any use, and he must have put himself to much inconvenience in dispensing with the Native Agent's attendance on himself at that particular period.—

The

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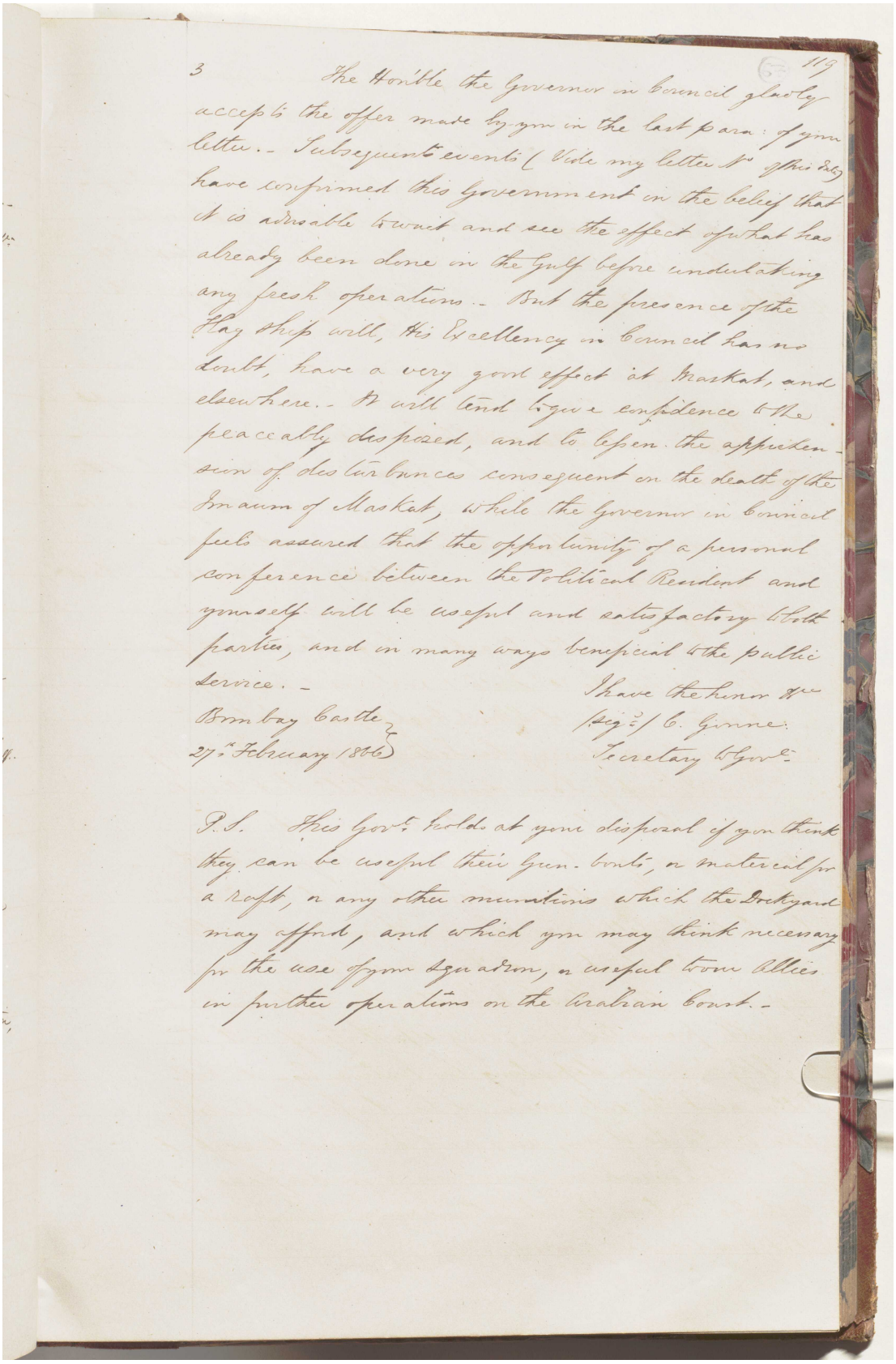
رسالة رقم ٣٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى سكرتير الحكومة في الهند في إدارة الخارجية في شيملا، فورت ويليام [٦٧و] (٤/٤)



3 The Hon'ble the Governor in Council gladly accepts the offer made by you in the last para: of your letter.- Subsequent events (Vide my letter No. of this day) have confirmed this Government in the belief that it is advisable to wait and see the effect of what has already been done in the Gulf before undertaking any fresh operations.- But the presence of the Flag ship will, His Excellency in Council has no doubt, have a very good effect at Muskat, and elsewhere.- It will tend to give confidence to the peaceably disposed, and to lessen the apprehension of disturbances consequent on the death of the Imaum of Muskat, while the Governor in Council feels assured that the opportunity of a personal conference between the Political Resident and yourself will be useful and satisfactory to both parties, and in many ways beneficial to the public service.-

I have the honor &c
Sig.d/ C. Gunne
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
27th February 1866

P.S. This Govt. holds at your disposal if you think they can be useful their Gun-boats, or material for a raft, or any other munitions which the Dockyard may afford, and which you may think necessary for the use of your squadron, or useful to our Allies in further operations on the Arabian Coast.-

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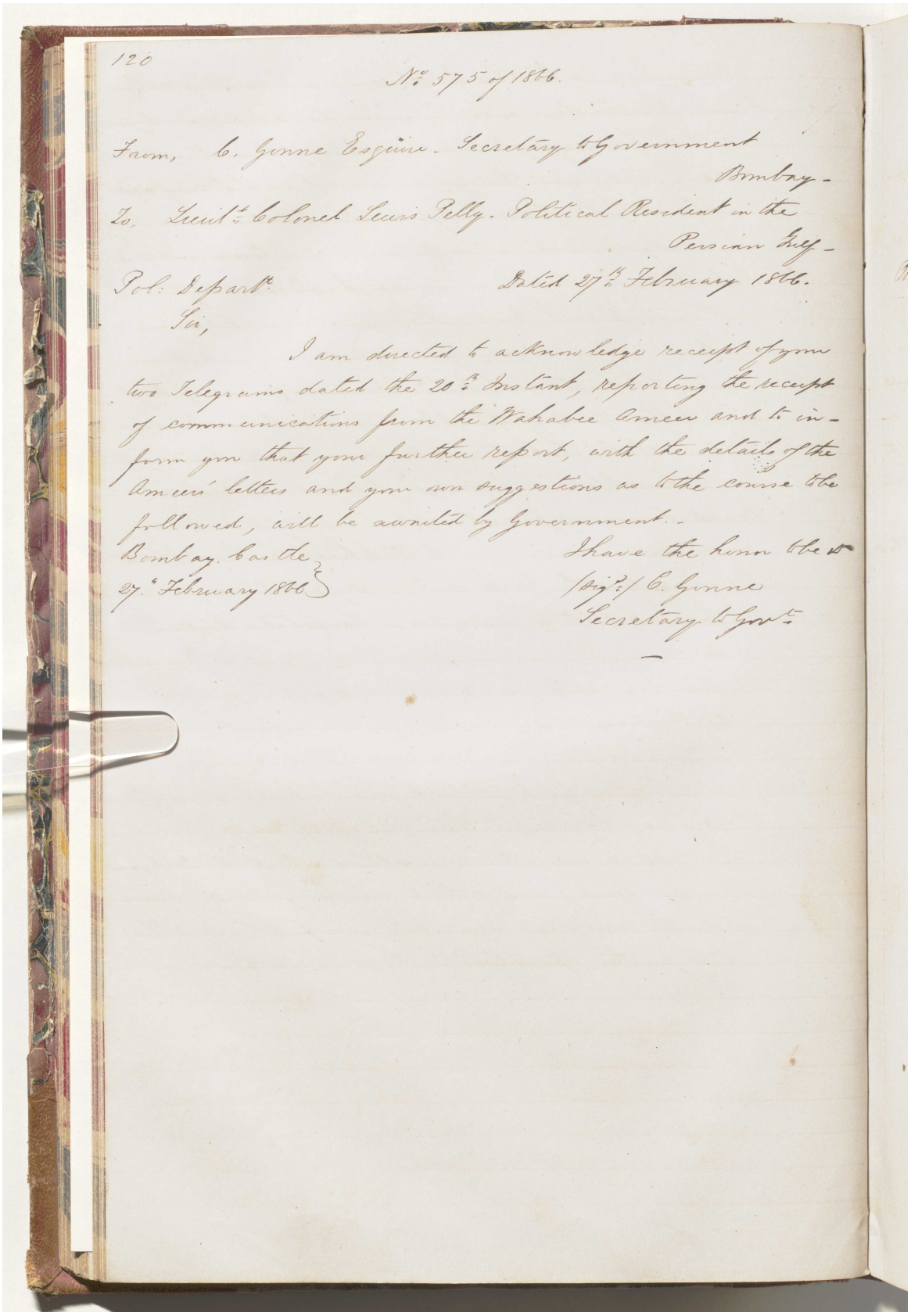
رسالة رقم ٥٧٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٦٧ظ] (١/١)



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No. 575 of 1866.

From, C. Gonne Esquire. Secretary to Government
Bombay.

To, Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly. Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

Pol: Depart.t Dated 27th February 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your two Telegrams dated the 20th Instant, reporting the receipt of communications from the Wahabee Ameer and to inform you that your further report, with the details of the Ameer's letters and your own suggestions as to the course to be followed, will be awaited by Government.

Bombay. Castle
27th February 1866

I have the honor to be &c
(Sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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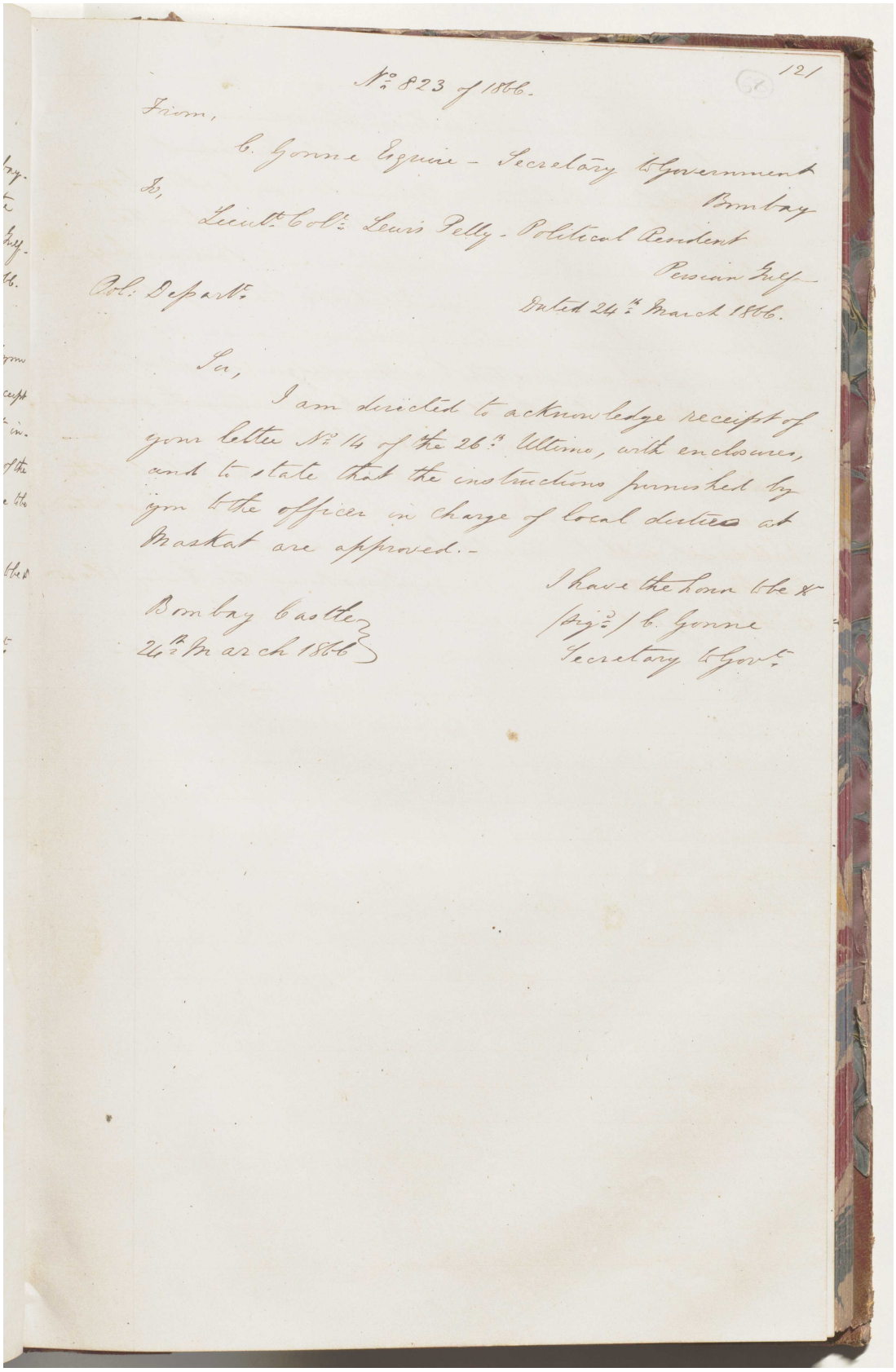
رسالة رقم ٨٢٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٦٨و] (١/١)



No. 823 of 1866.

121

From,

C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay

To,

Lieut.t Col.o Lewis Pelly - Political Resident
Persian Gulf

Pol. Departt.

Dated 24th March 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 14 of the 26th Ultimo, with enclosures, and to state that the instructions furnished by you to the officer in charge of local duties at Muskat are approved.-

I have the honr to be &c
Sgd./ C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
24th March 1866

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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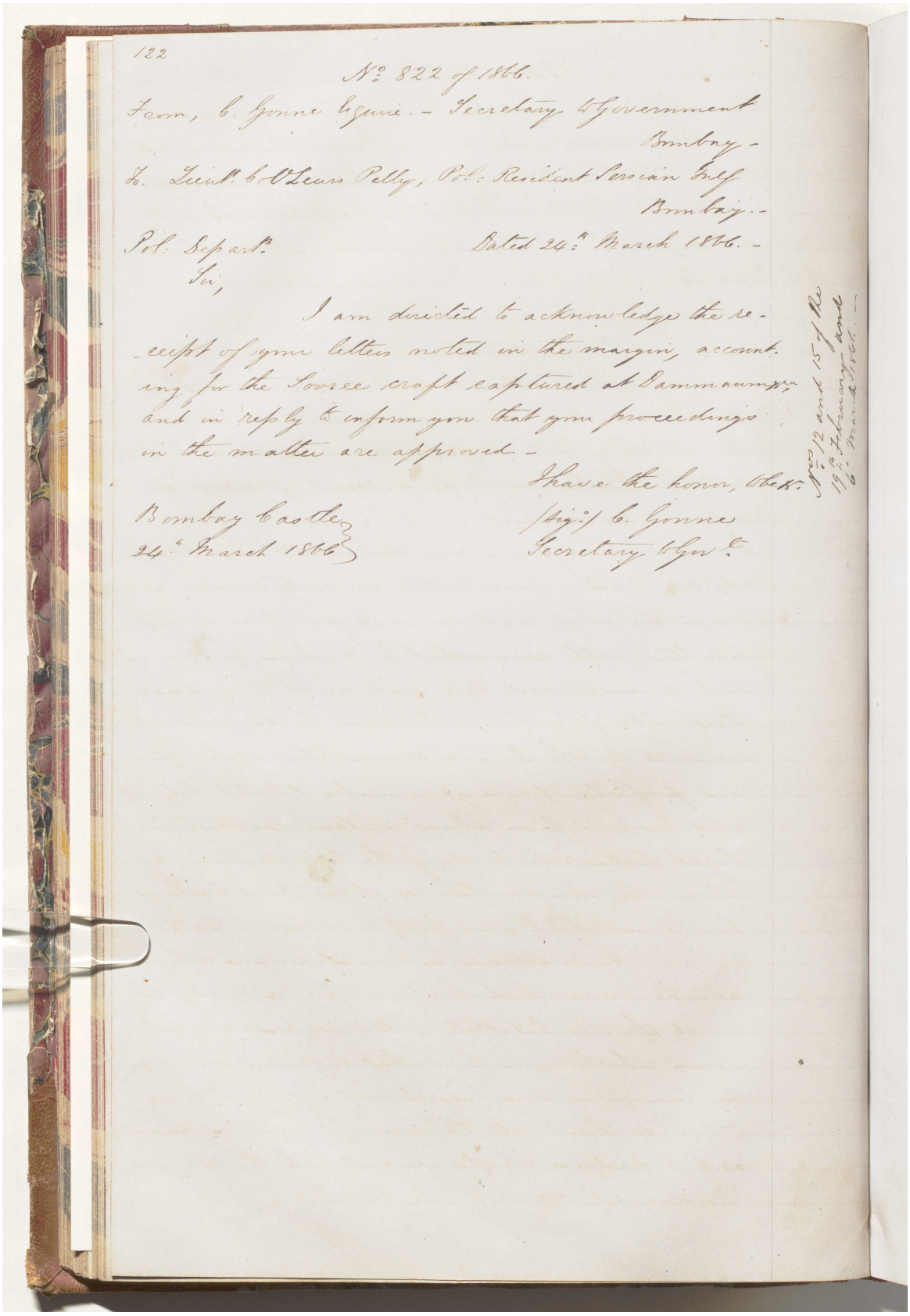
رسالة رقم ٨٢٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٦٨ظ] (١/١)



122

No. 822 of 1866.

From, C. Gonne Esqre. - Secretary to Government Bombay -

To. Lieut.t Colonel Pelly, Pol.l Resident Persian Gulf Bombay. -

Pol. Depart.t Dated 24.th March 1866. -

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, accounting for the Soorree craft captured at Dammaum &c. and in reply to inform you that your proceedings in the matter are approved. -

I have the honor, &c.

Bombay Castle 24.th March 1866

[Sig.d] C. Gonne Secretary to Govt.

No. 12 and 15 of the 19.th February and 6.th March 1866. -

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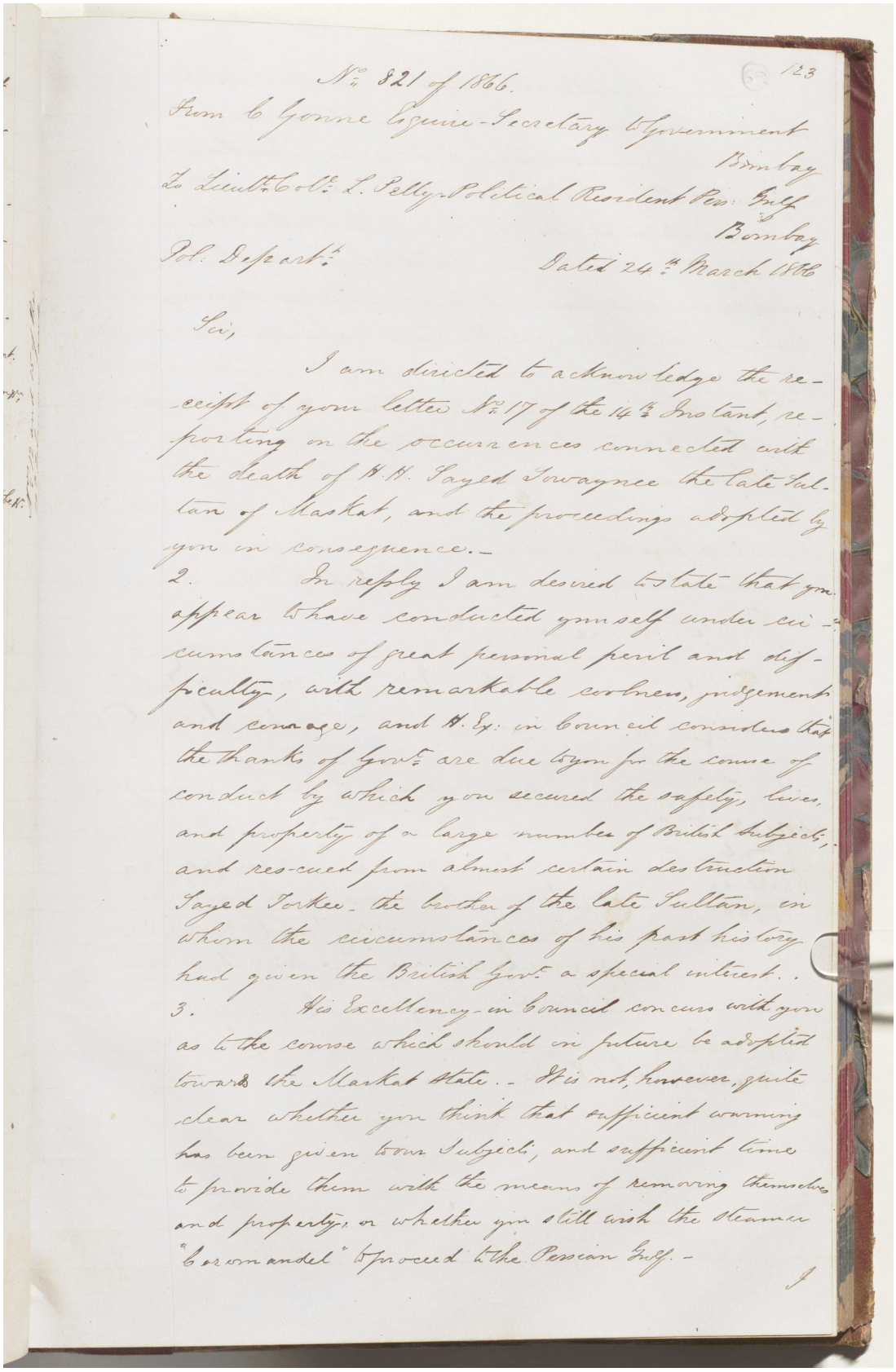
الرسالة رقم ٨٢١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٦٩و] (٢/١)



No. 821 of 1866.

123

From C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay
To Lieut.t Col.o L. Pelly - Political Resident Pers. Gulf
Bombay
Pol. Depart.t
Dated 24th March 1866

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 17 of the 14th Instant, reporting on the occurrences connected with the death of H.H. Sayed Towaynee the late Sultan of Muskat, and the proceedings adopted by you in consequence.-

2. In reply I am desired to state that you appear to have conducted yourself under circumstances of great personal peril and difficulty, with remarkable coolness, judgement and courage, and H. Ex. in Council considers that the thanks of Govt. are due to you for the course of conduct by which you secured the safety, lives, and property of a large number of British subjects, and rescued from almost certain destruction Sayed Turkee the brother of the late Sultan, in whom the circumstances of his past history had given the British Govt. a special interest.

3. His Excellency-in-Council concurs with you as to the course which should in future be adopted towards the Muskat State.- It is not, however, quite clear whether you think that sufficient warning has been given to our subjects, and sufficient time to provide them with the means of removing themselves and property, or whether you still wish the Steamer "Coromandel" to proceed to the Persian Gulf.-

I

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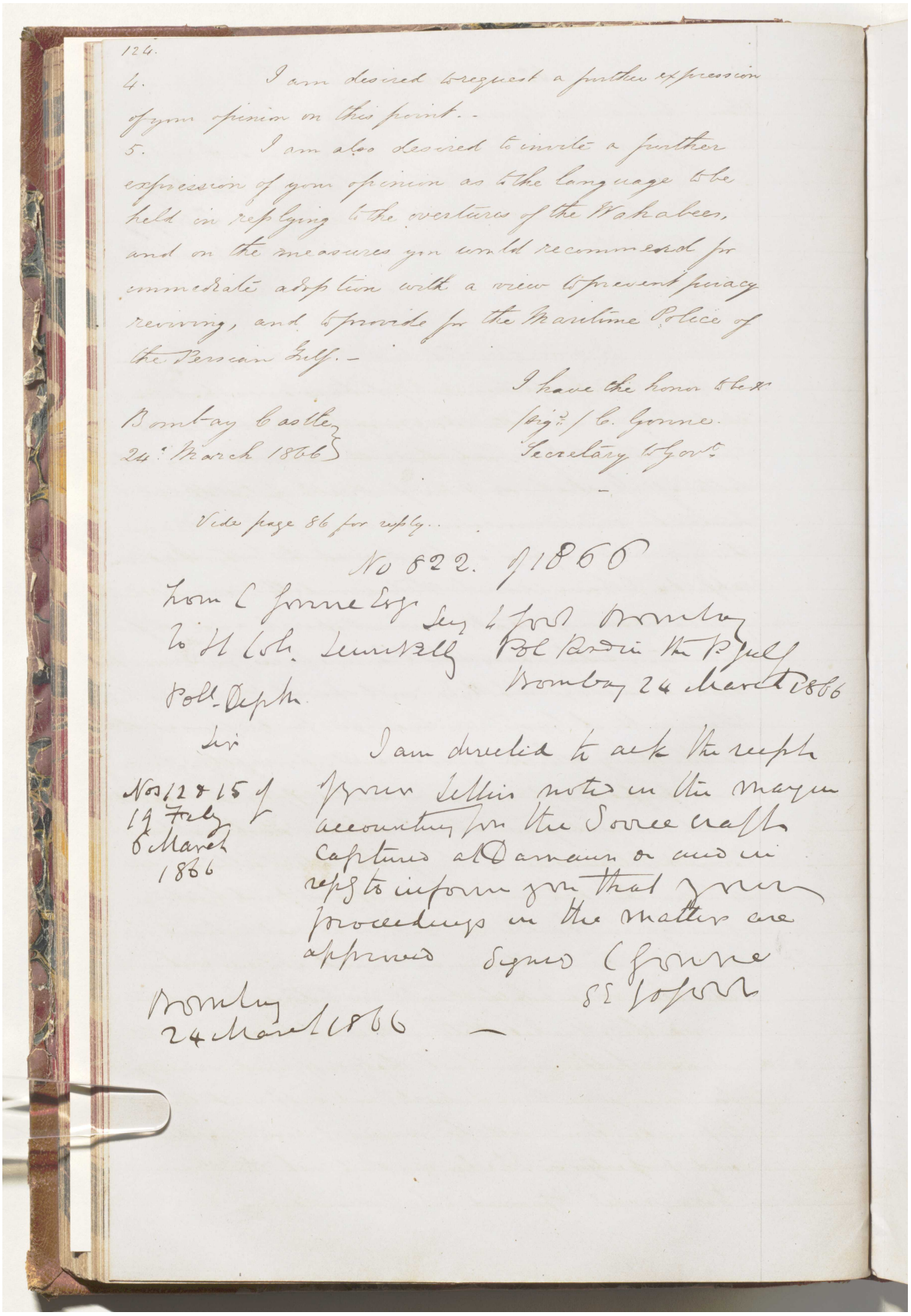

124.

4. I am desired to request a further expression of your opinion on this point.-

5. I am also desired to invite a further expression of your opinion as to the language to be held in replying to the overtures of the Wahabees, and on the measures you would recommend for immediate adoption with a view to prevent piracy reviving, and to provide for the Maritime Police of the Persian Gulf.-

I have the honor to be &c
(Sign.) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
24th March 1866

Vide page 86 for reply.

No 822. of 1866

From C Gonne Esqr
to Lt Col. Lewis Pelly
Pol. Dept.

Sec. to Govt Bombay
Pol Resdn the P. Gulf
Bombay 24 March 1866

Sir

Nos 12 & 15 of 19 Feby & 6 March 1866

I am directed to ack the receipt of your letters noted in the margin accounting for the Sooree craft captured at Damaun or and in reply to inform you that your proceedings in the matters are approved

Signed C Gonne
SE to Govt

Bombay
24 March 1866

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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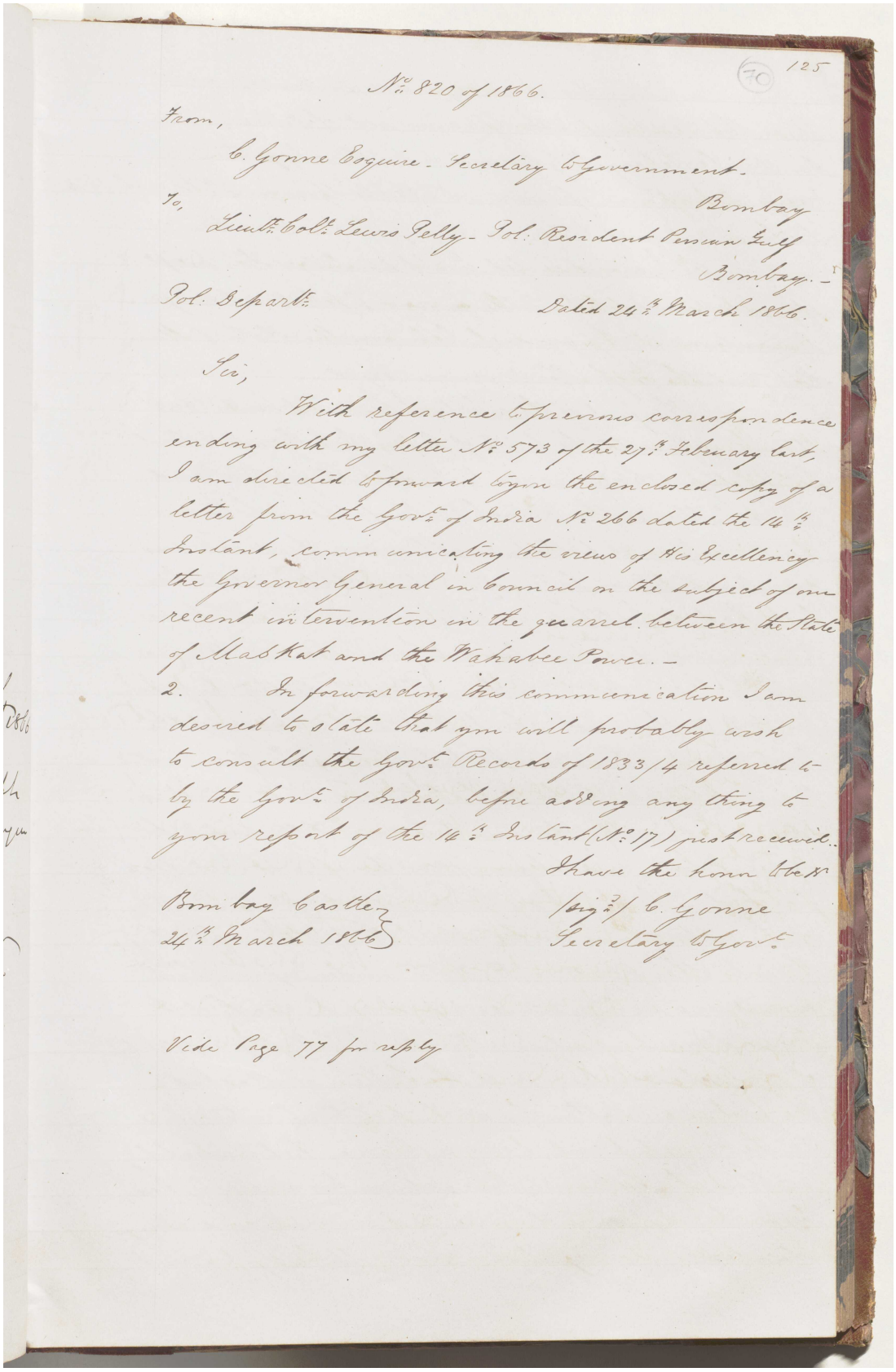
الرسالة رقم ٨٢١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٧٠و] (٥/١)



(70) 125

No. 820 of 1866.

From,

C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government -
Bombay

To,

Lieut. Col. Lewis Pelly - Pol. Resident Persian Gulf
Bombay. -

Pol. Depart.

Dated 24th March 1866.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence ending with my letter No. 573 of the 27th February last, I am directed to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Govt. of India No. 266 dated the 14th Instant, communicating the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the subject of our recent intervention in the quarrel between the State of Maskat and the Wahabee Power. -

2. In forwarding this communication I am desired to state that you will probably wish to consult the Govt. Records of 1833/4 referred to by the Govt. of India, before adding any thing to your report of the 14th Instant (No. 17) just received.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle
24th March 1866

(Sign.) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

Vide Page 77 for reply

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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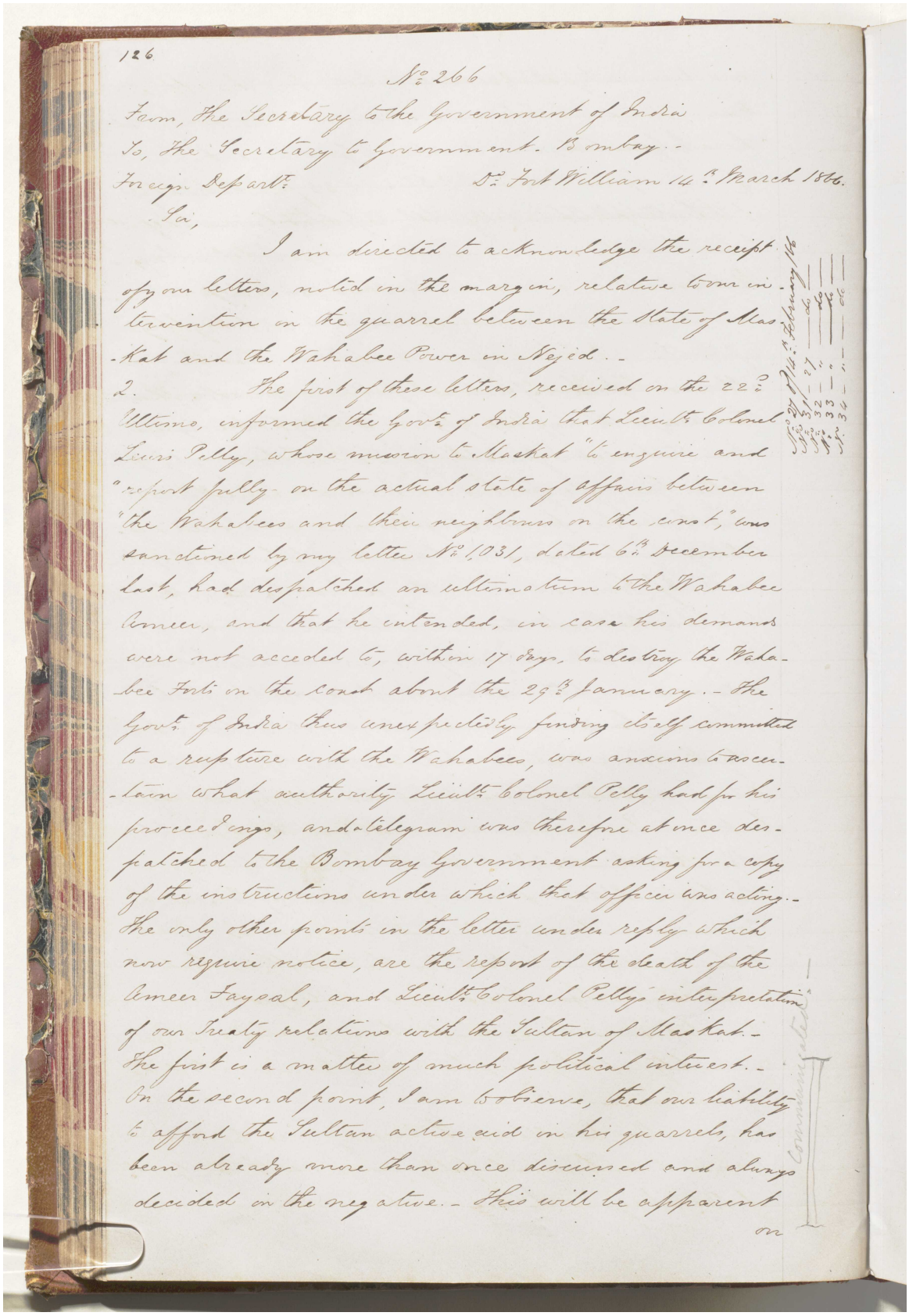

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No. 266

From, The Secretary to the Government of India
To, The Secretary to Government. Bombay.-
Foreign Departt. Dt. Fort William 14th March 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, noted in the margin, relative to our intervention in the quarrel between the State of Maskat and the Wahabee Power in Nejed.-

2. The first of these letters, received on the 22d Ultimo, informed the Govt. of India that Lieutt. Colonel Lewis Pelly, whose mission to Maskat "to enquire and "report fully on the actual state of affairs between "the Wahabees and their neighbours on the coast," was sanctioned by my letter No. 1,031, dated 6th December last, had despatched an ultimatum to the Wahabee Ameer, and that he intended, in case his demands were not acceded to, within 17 days, to destroy the Wahabee Forts on the coast about the 29th January.- The Govt. of India thus unexpectedly finding itself committed to a rupture with the Wahabees, was anxious to ascertain what authority Lieutt. Colonel Pelly had for his proceedings, and a telegram was therefore at once despatched to the Bombay Government asking for a copy of the instructions under which that officer was acting.- The only other points in the letter under reply which now require notice, are the report of the death of the Ameer Faysal, and Lieutt. Colonel Pelly's interpretation of our Treaty relations with the Sultan of Maskat.- The first is a matter of much political interest.- On the second point, I am to observe, that our liability to afford the Sultan active aid in his quarrels, has been already more than once discussed and always decided in the negative.- This will be apparent on

No. 27 of 14th February 1866
No. 31 - 27 — do —
No. 32 - " — do —
No. 33 - " — do —
No. 34 - " — do —

Communicated.-

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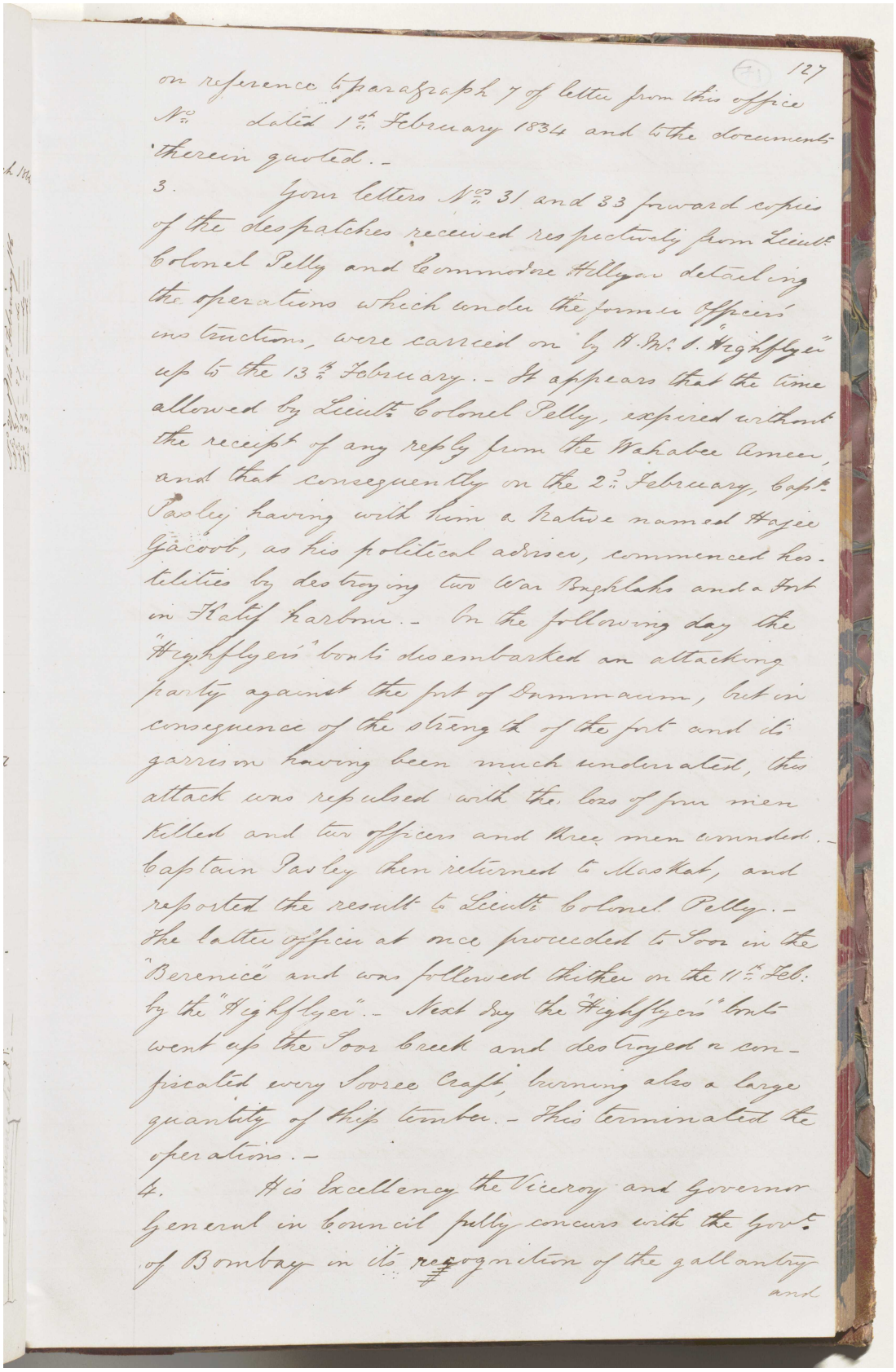

127

on reference to paragraph 7 of letter from this office No. dated 1st February 1834 and to the documents therein quoted.-

3. Your letters Nos. 31 and 33 forward copies of the despatches received respectively from Lieut. Colonel Pelly and Commodore Hillyar detailing the operations which under the former Officer's instructions, were carried on by H.M.S. "Eightflyer" up to the 13th February.- It appears that the time allowed by Lieut. Colonel Pelly, expired without the receipt of any reply from the Wahabee Ameer, and that consequently on the 2nd February, Capt. Pasley having with him a Native named Hajee Jacoob, as his political adviser, commenced hostilities by destroying two War Boghlahs and a fort in Ketif harbour.- On the following day the "Eightflyer's" boats disembarked an attacking party against the fort of Dammaum, but in consequence of the strength of the fort and its garrison having been much underrated, this attack was repulsed with the loss of four men killed and two officers and three men wounded.- Captain Pasley then returned to Muskat, and reported the result to Lieut. Colonel Pelly.- The latter officer at once proceeded to Soor in the "Berenice" and was followed thither on the 11th Feb. by the "Eightflyer".- Next day the "Eightflyer's" boats went up the Soor Creek and destroyed or confiscated every Sooree Craft, burning also a large quantity of ship timber.- This terminated the operations.-

4. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council fully concurs with the Govt. of Bombay in its recognition of the gallantry and

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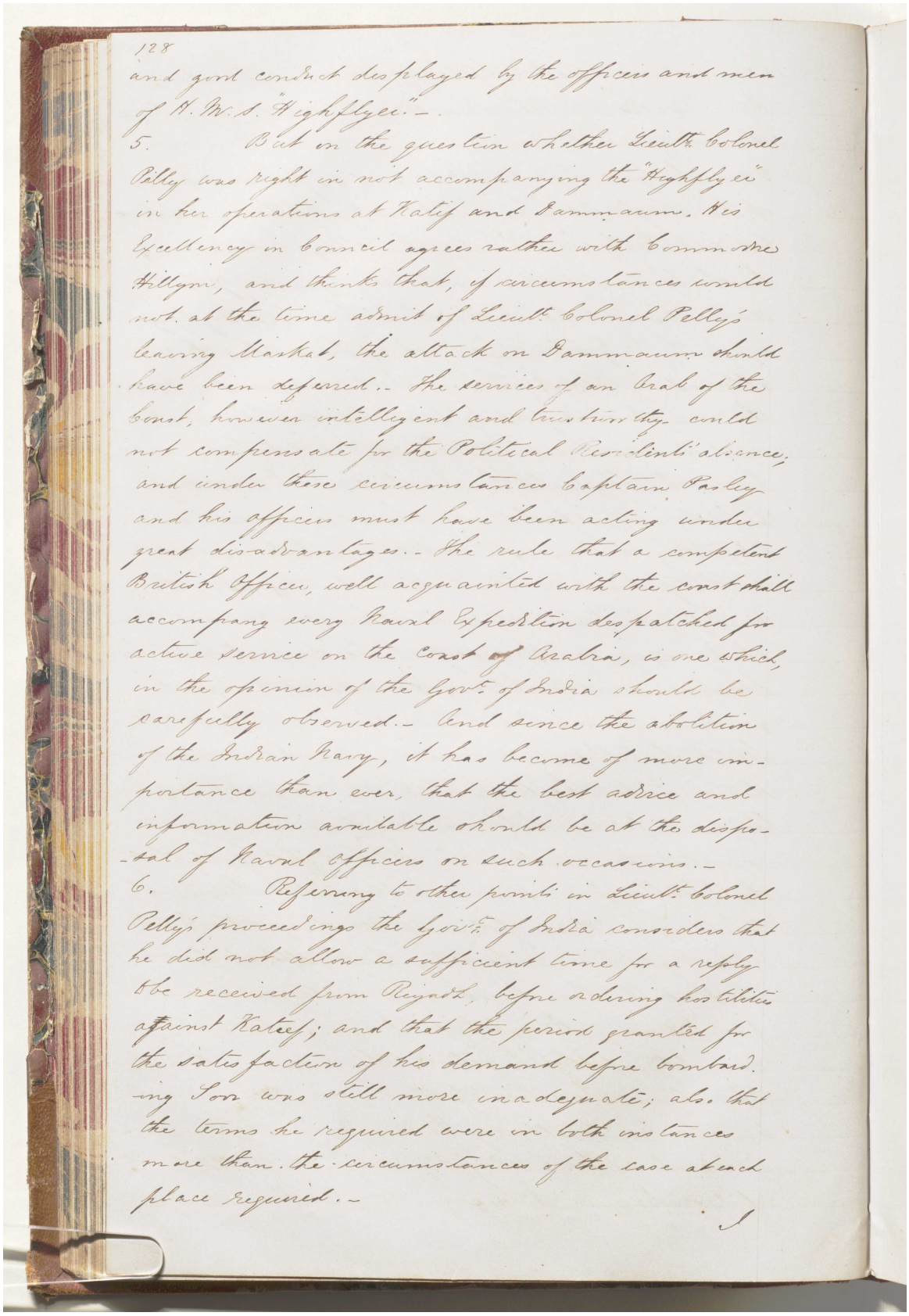

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and good conduct displayed by the officers and men of H. M. S. "Highflyer."-

5. But on the question whether Lieut.t Colonel Pelly was right in not accompanying the "Highflyer" in her operations at Ratif and Dammaum, His Excellency in Council agrees rather with Commodore Hillyar, and thinks that, if circumstances would not at the time admit of Lieut.t Colonel Pelly's leaving Muskat, the attack on Dammaum should have been deferred.- The services of an Agent of the Govt, however intelligent and trustworthy, could not compensate for the Political Resident's absence, and under these circumstances Captain Pasley and his officers must have been acting under great disadvantages.- The rule that a competent British Officer, well acquainted with the coast shall accompany every Naval Expedition despatched for active service on the coast of Arabia, is one which, in the opinion of the Govt. of India should be carefully observed.- And since the abolition of the Indian Navy, it has become of more importance than ever, that the best advice and information available should be at the disposal of Naval Officers on such occasions.-

6. Referring to other points in Lieut.t Colonel Pelly's proceedings the Govt. of India considers that he did not allow a sufficient time for a reply to be received from Reynolds, before ordering hostilities against Ratief; and that the period granted for the satisfaction of his demands before bombarding Soor was still more inadequate; also that the terms he required were in both instances more than the circumstances of the case at each place required.-

J

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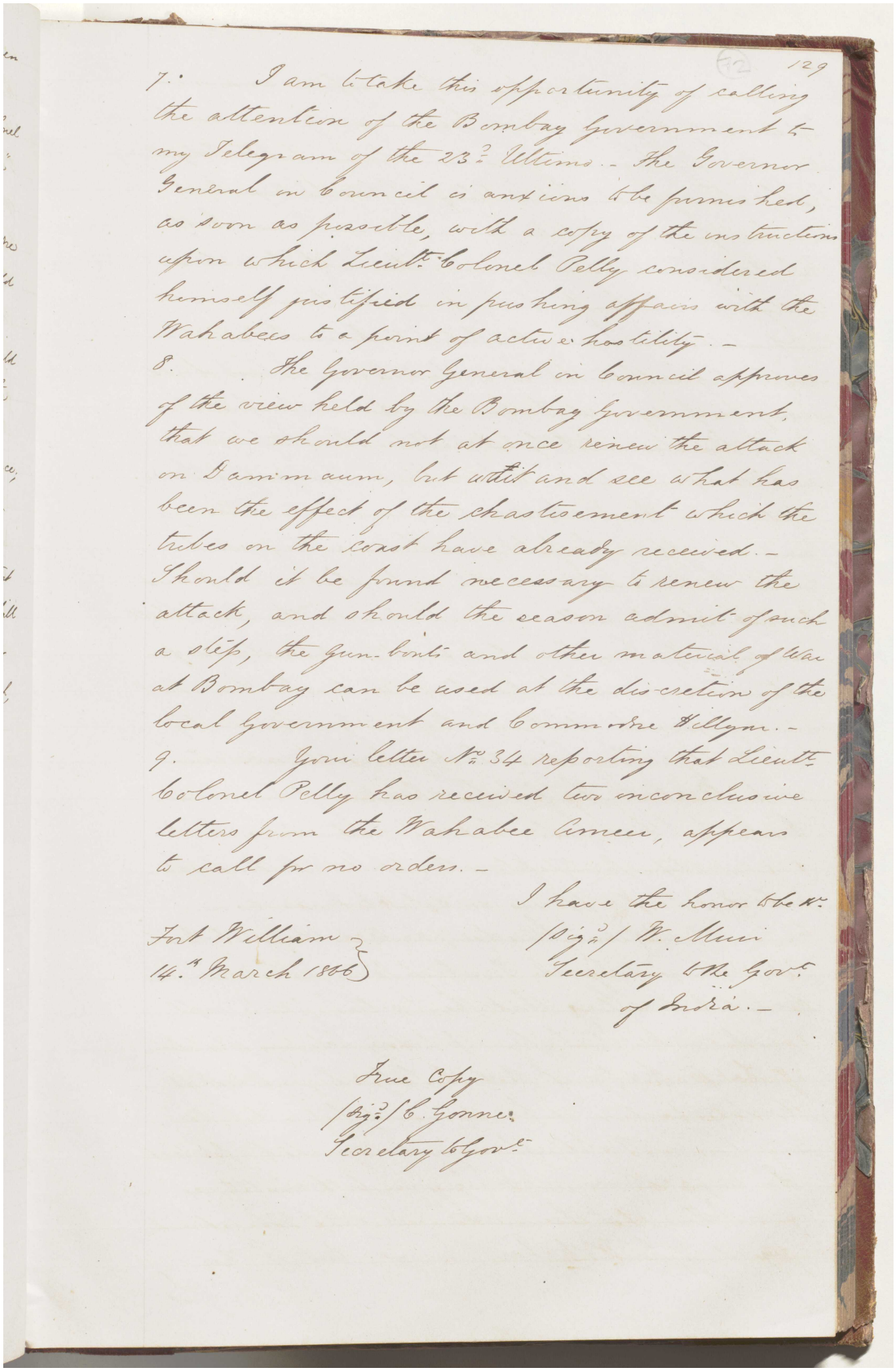

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7. I am to take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Bombay Government to my Telegram of the 23d Ultimo. The Governor General in Council is anxious to be furnished, as soon as possible, with a copy of the instructions upon which Lieut.t Colonel Pelly considered himself justified in pushing affairs with the Wahabees to a point of active hostility. –

8. The Governor General in Council approves of the view held by the Bombay Government, that we should not at once renew the attack on Dammam, but wait and see what has been the effect of the chastisement which the tribes on the coast have already received. – Should it be found necessary to renew the attack, and should the season admit of such a step, the Gun-boats and other material of War at Bombay can be used at the discretion of the local Government and Commodore Pelly. –

9. Your letter No. 34 reporting that Lieut.t Colonel Pelly has received two inconclusive letters from the Wahabee Ameer, appears to call for no orders. –

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed.t Servant
(Sig.d) W. Muir
Secretary to the Govt.
of India. –

Fort William
14th March 1866

True Copy
(Sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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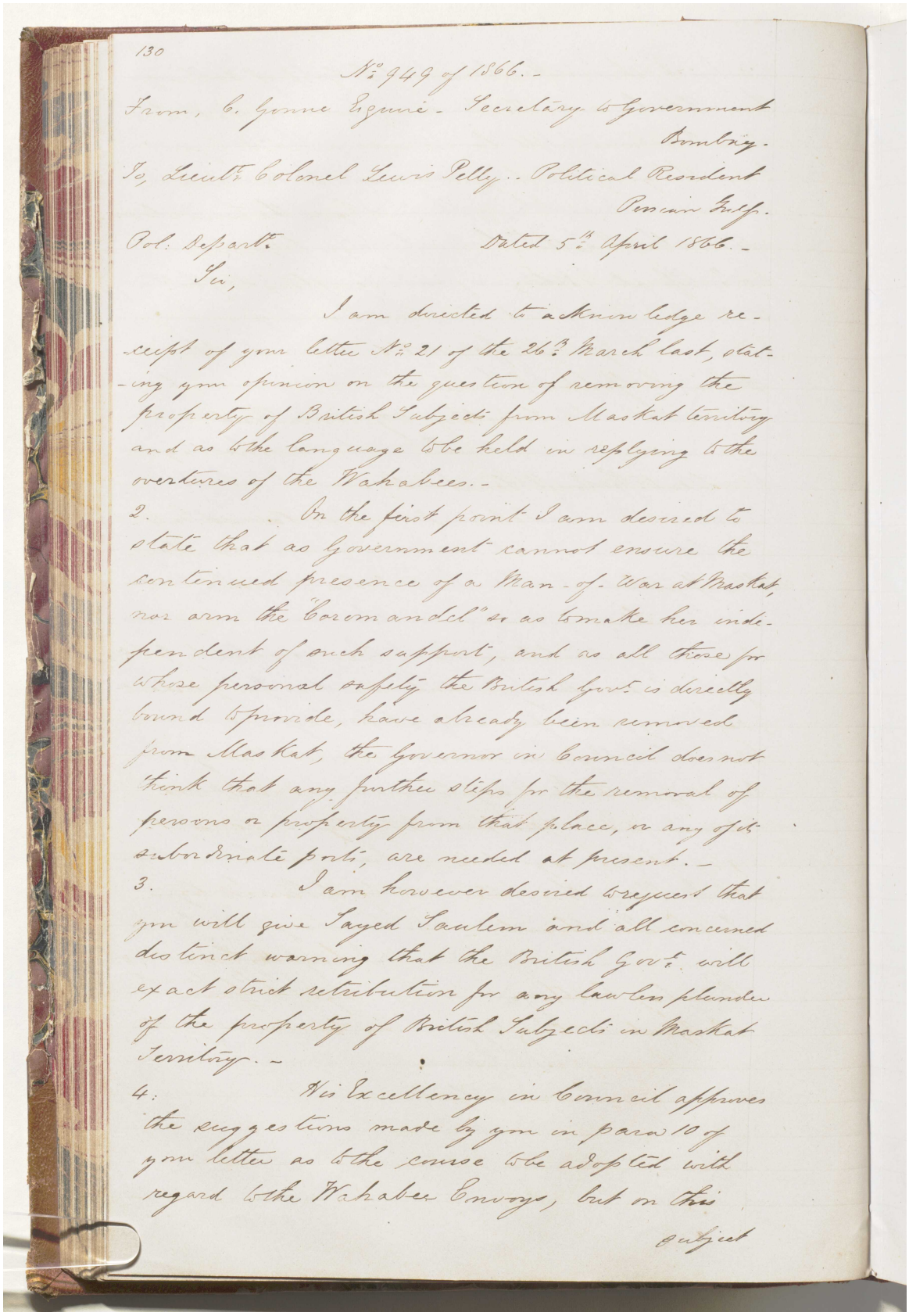
رسالة رقم ٩٤٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٧٢ظ] (٢/١)



130

No. 949 of 1866.-

From, C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay.

To, Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly. - Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

Pol. Depart.t Dated 5th April 1866.-

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 21 of the 26th March last, stating your opinion on the question of removing the property of British Subjects from Muskat territory and as to the language to be held in replying to the overtures of the Wahabees.-

2. On the first point I am desired to state that as Government cannot ensure the continued presence of a Man-of-War at Muskat, nor arm the "Coromandel" so as to make her independent of such support, and as all those for whose personal safety the British Govt. is directly bound to provide, have already been removed from Muskat, the Governor in Council does not think that any further steps for the removal of persons or property from that place, or any of its subordinate ports, are needed at present.-

3. I am however desired to request that you will give Sayed Saulem and all concerned distinct warning that the British Govt. will exact strict retribution for any lawless plunder of the property of British Subjects in Muskat Territory.-

4. His Excellency in Council approves the suggestions made by you in para 10 of your letter as to the course to be adopted with regard to the Wahabee Envoys, but on this subject

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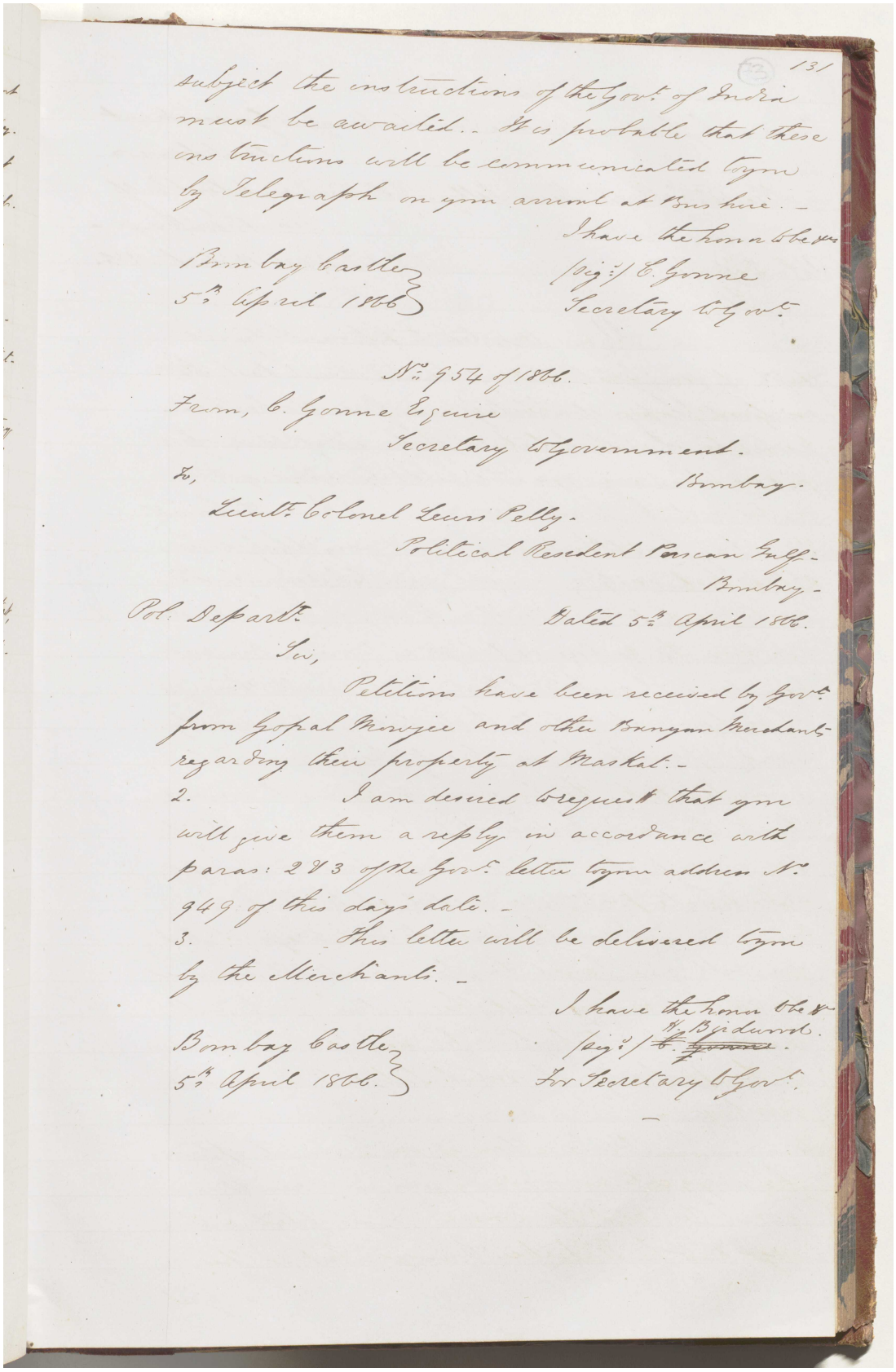
رسالة رقم ٩٤٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٧٣و] (٢/٢)



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subject the instructions of the Govt. of India must be awaited. It is probable that these instructions will be communicated to you by Telegraph on your arrival at Bushire. –

I have the honor to be &c.
(sig.) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
5th April 1866

No. 954 of 1866.

From, C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government.
Bombay.

To,
Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly.
Political Resident Persian Gulf.
Bombay.

Pol. Depart.
Dated 5th April 1866.

Sir,

Petitions have been received by Govt. from Gopal Mowjee and other Banyan Merchants regarding their property at Maskat. –

2. I am desired to request that you will give them a reply in accordance with paras: 2 & 3 of the Govt. letter to your address No. 949 of this day's date. –

3. This letter will be delivered to you by the Merchants. –

I have the honor to be &c.
(sig.) H. Birdwood.
~~C. Gonne~~
For Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
5th April 1866.

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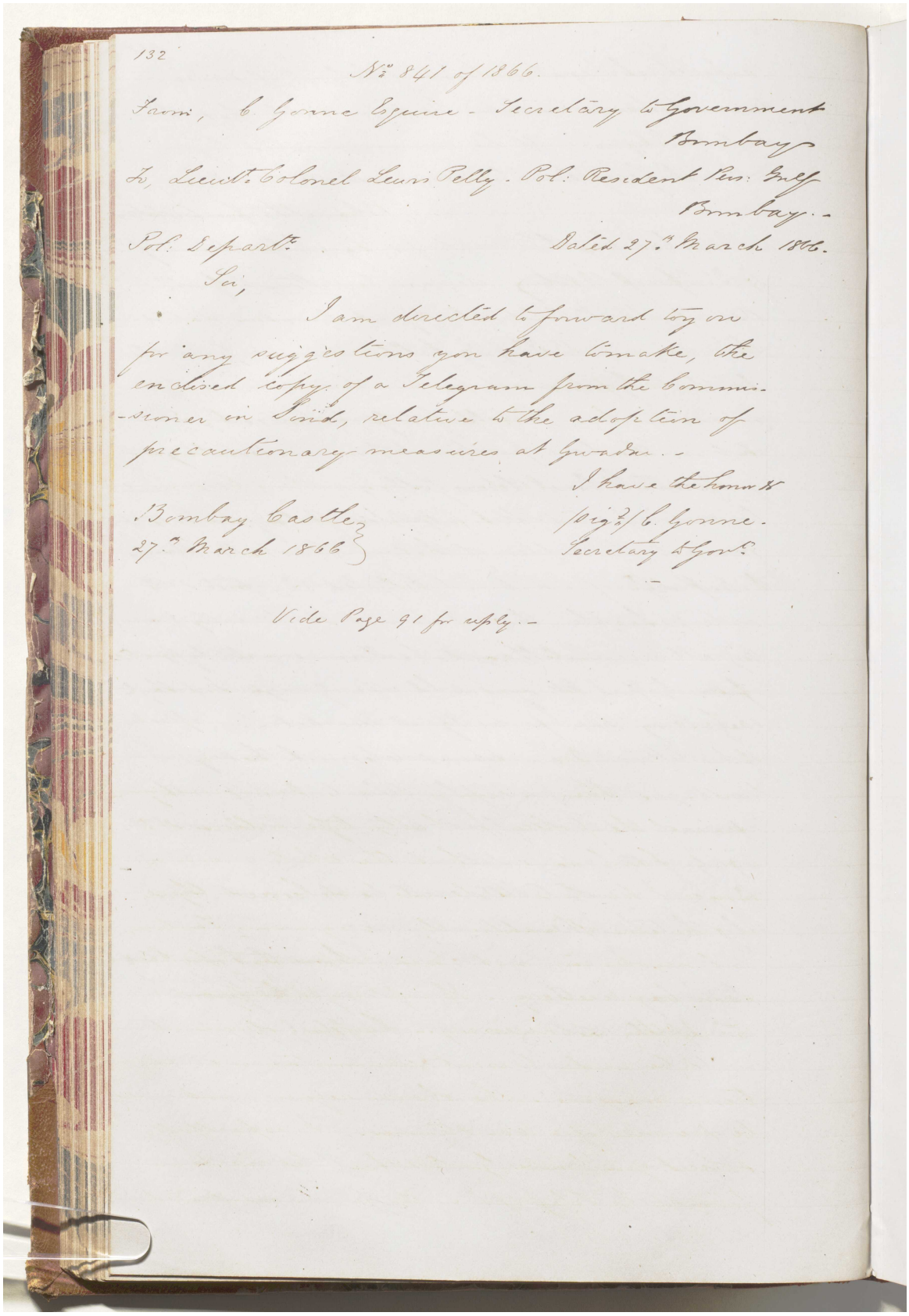
(٣/١) [٧٣ظ]



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No. 841 of 1866.

From, C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay

To, Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly - Pol. Resident Persian Gulf
Bombay.-

Pol. Departt. Dated 27th March 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to forward to you for any suggestions you have to make, the enclosed copy of a Telegram from the Commissioner in Sind, relative to the adoption of precautionary measures at Gwadur.-

I have the honor &c
Sd/ C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
27th March 1866

Vide Page 91 for reply.-

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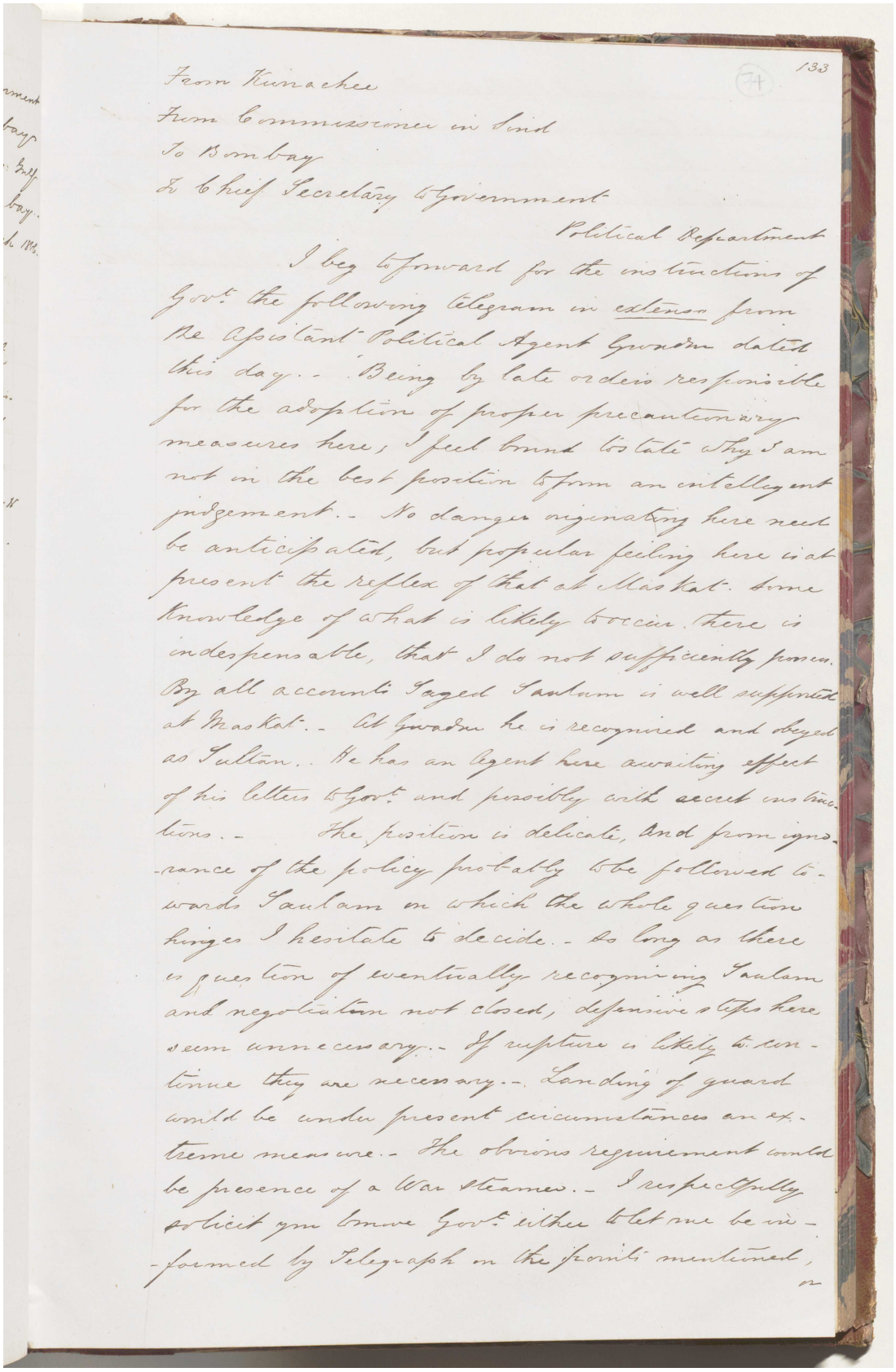
رسالة رقم ٨٤١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي
[٧٤و] (٣/٢)



From Kurrachee
From Commissioner in Sind
To Bombay
& Chief Secretary to Government

Political Department

I beg to forward for the instructions of Govt the following telegram in extenso from Re Assistant Political Agent Gwadur dated this day.- 'Being by late orders responsible for the adoption of proper precautionary measures here, I feel bound to state why I am not in the best position to form an intelligent judgement.- No danger originating here need be anticipated, but popular feeling here is at present the reflex of that at Muskat. Some knowledge of what is likely to occur there is indespensable, that I do not sufficiently possess. By all accounts Sayed Saulam is well supported at Muskat.- At Gwadur he is recognised and obeyed as Sultan.- He has an agent here awaiting effect of his letters to Govt and possibly with secret instructions.- The position is delicate, and from ignorance of the policy probably to be followed towards Saulam on which the whole question hinges I hesitate to decide.- So long as there is question of eventually recognising Saulam and negotiation not closed, defensive steps here seem unnecessary.- If rupture is likely to continue they are necessary.- Landing of guard would be under present circumstances an extreme measure.- The obvious requirement would be presence of a War Steamer.- I respectfully solicit you move Govt either to let me be informed by Telegraph on the points mentioned,

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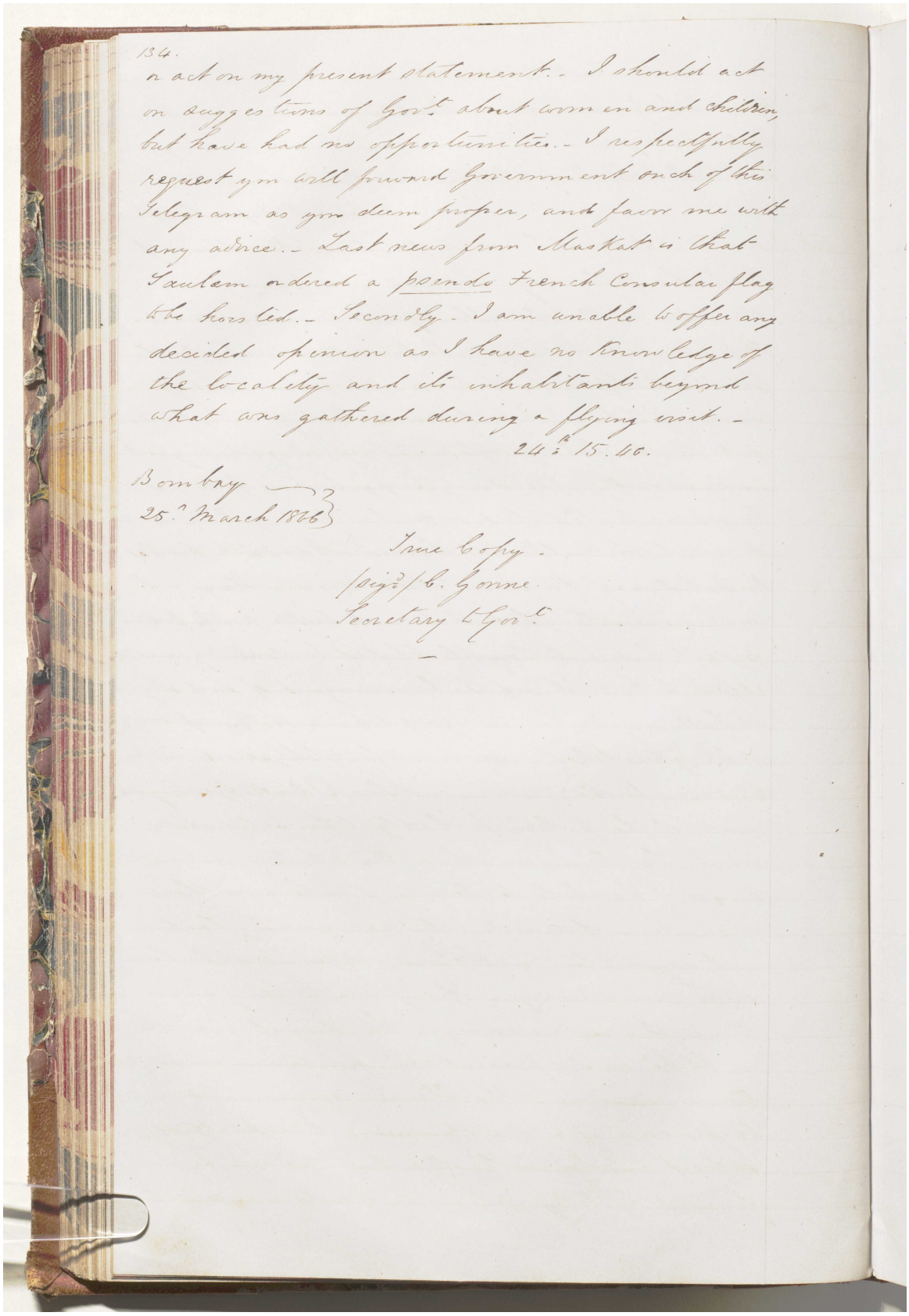

134.

or act on my present statement.- I should act on suggestions of Govt. about women and children, but have had no opportunities.- I respectfully request you will forward Government such of this Telegram as you deem proper, and favor me with any advice.- Last news from Maskat is that Saulam ordered a pseudo French Consular flag to be hoisted.- Secondly.- I am unable to offer any decided opinion as I have no knowledge of the locality and its inhabitants beyond what was gathered during a flying visit.-

24th 15.40.

Bombay
25th March 1866

True Copy.
(sigd) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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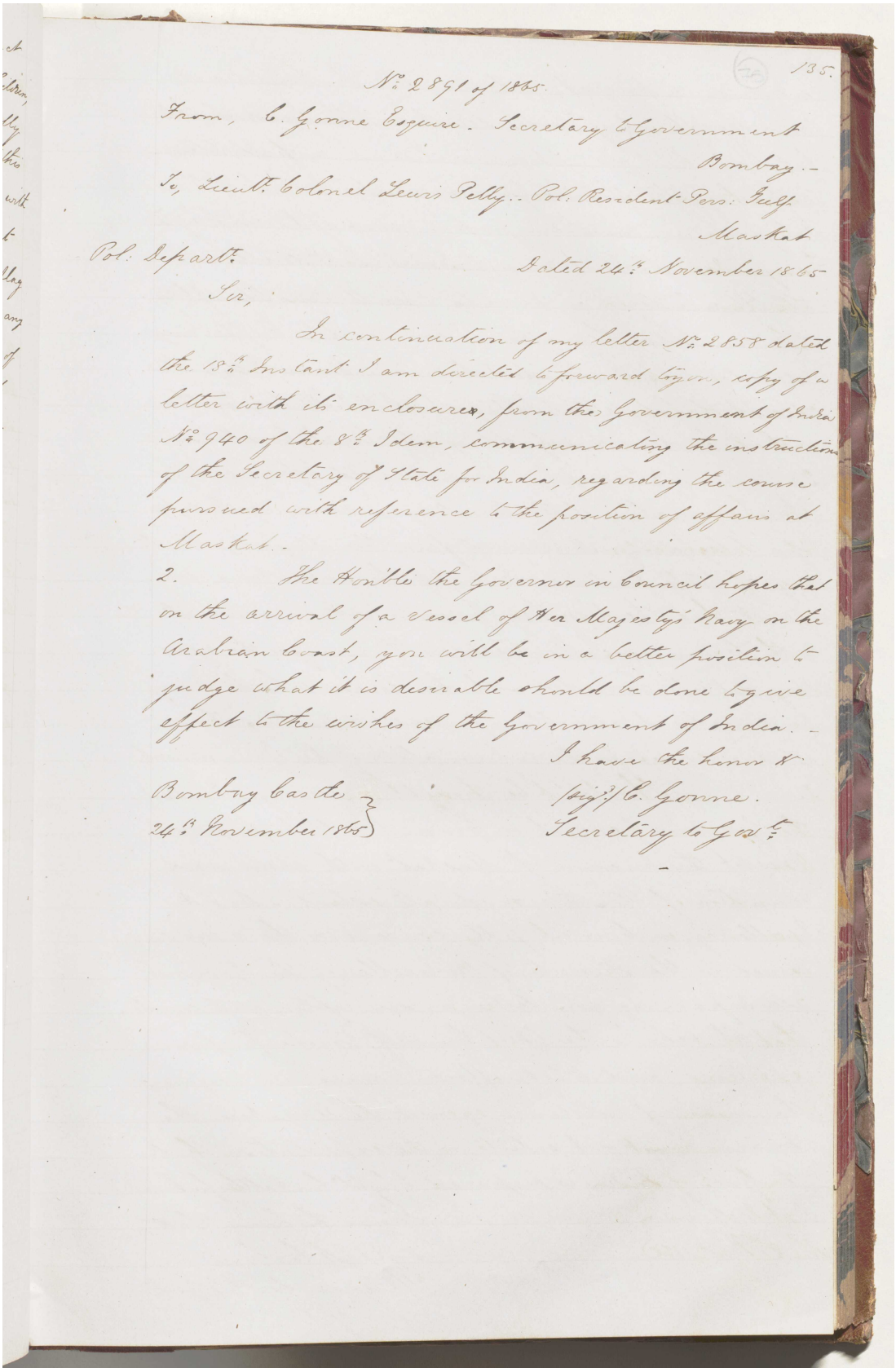

135.

No. 2891 of 1865.

From, C. Gonne Esquire. Secretary to Government
Bombay.-

To, Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly.- Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf
Maskat

Pol: Depart.

Dated 24th November 1865

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 2858 dated the 18th Instant I am directed to forward to you, copy of a letter with its enclosures, from the Government of India No. 940 of the 8th Idem, communicating the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, regarding the course pursued with reference to the position of affairs at Maskat.-

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council hopes that on the arrival of a Vessel of Her Majesty's Navy on the Arabian Coast, you will be in a better position to judge what it is desirable should be done to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India.-

I have the honor &c.
(sig.) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle
24th November 1865

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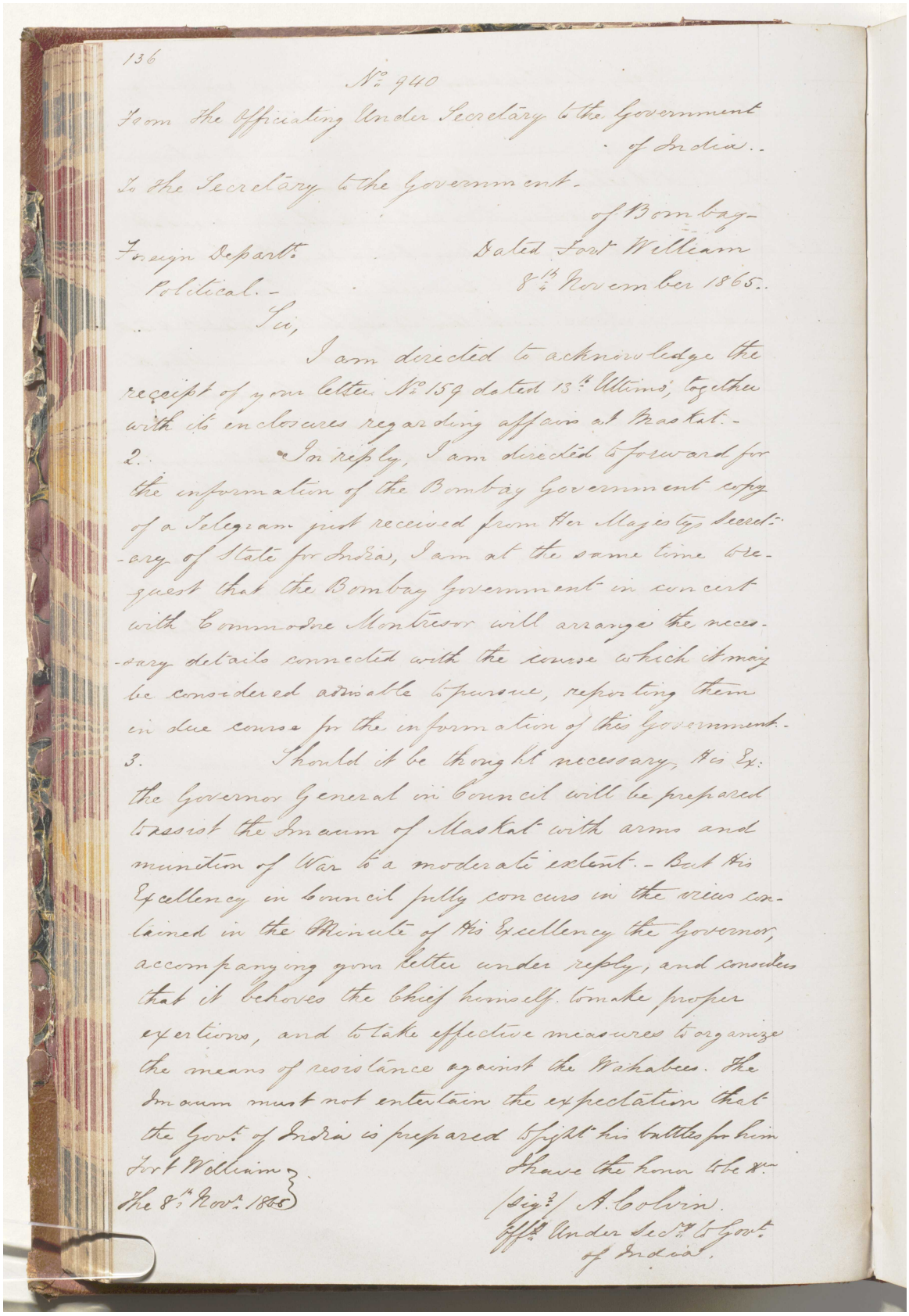

136

No. 940

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Foreign Departt. Political.

Dated Fort William 8th November 1865.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 159 dated 13th Ultimo, together with its enclosures regarding affairs at Maskat.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward for the information of the Bombay Government copy of a Telegram just received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I am at the same time to request that the Bombay Government in concert with Commodore Montresor will arrange the necessary details connected with the course which it may be considered advisable to pursue, reporting them in due course for the information of this Government.

3. Should it be thought necessary, His Ex: the Governor General in Council will be prepared to assist the Imaum of Maskat with arms and munition of War to a moderate extent. But His Excellency in Council fully concurs in the views contained in the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, accompanying your letter under reply, and considers that it behoves the Chief himself to make proper exertions, and to take effective measures to organize the means of resistance against the Wahabees. The Imaum must not entertain the expectation that the Govt. of India is prepared to fight his battles for him.

Fort William
The 8th Novr. 1865

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sigd.) A. Colvin.
Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of India.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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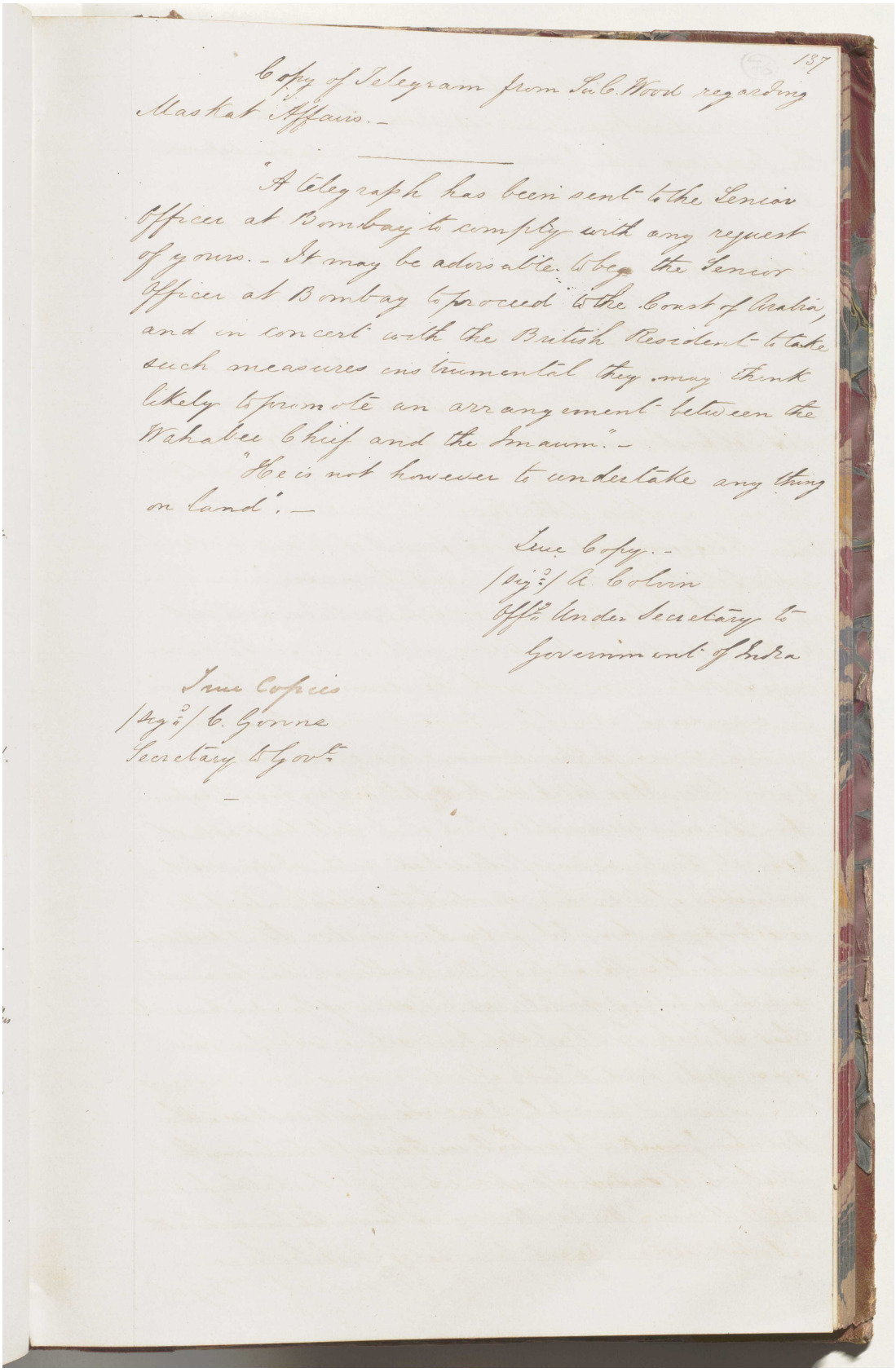
رسالة رقم ٢٨٩١ لسنة ١٨٦٥ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في قلعة بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بومباي
[٧٦و] (٣/٣)



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Copy of Telegram from Sub. Wood regarding Muskat Affairs.—

"A Telegraph has been sent to the Senior Officer at Bombay to comply with any request of yours.— It may be advisable to beg the Senior Officer at Bombay to proceed to the Coast of Arabia, and in concert with the British Resident to take such measures instrumental they may think likely to promote an arrangement between the Wahabee Chief and the Imaum."—

"He is not however to undertake any thing on land".—

True Copy.—
(Sig.d) R. Colvin
Offg. Under Secretary to
Government of India

True Copies
(Sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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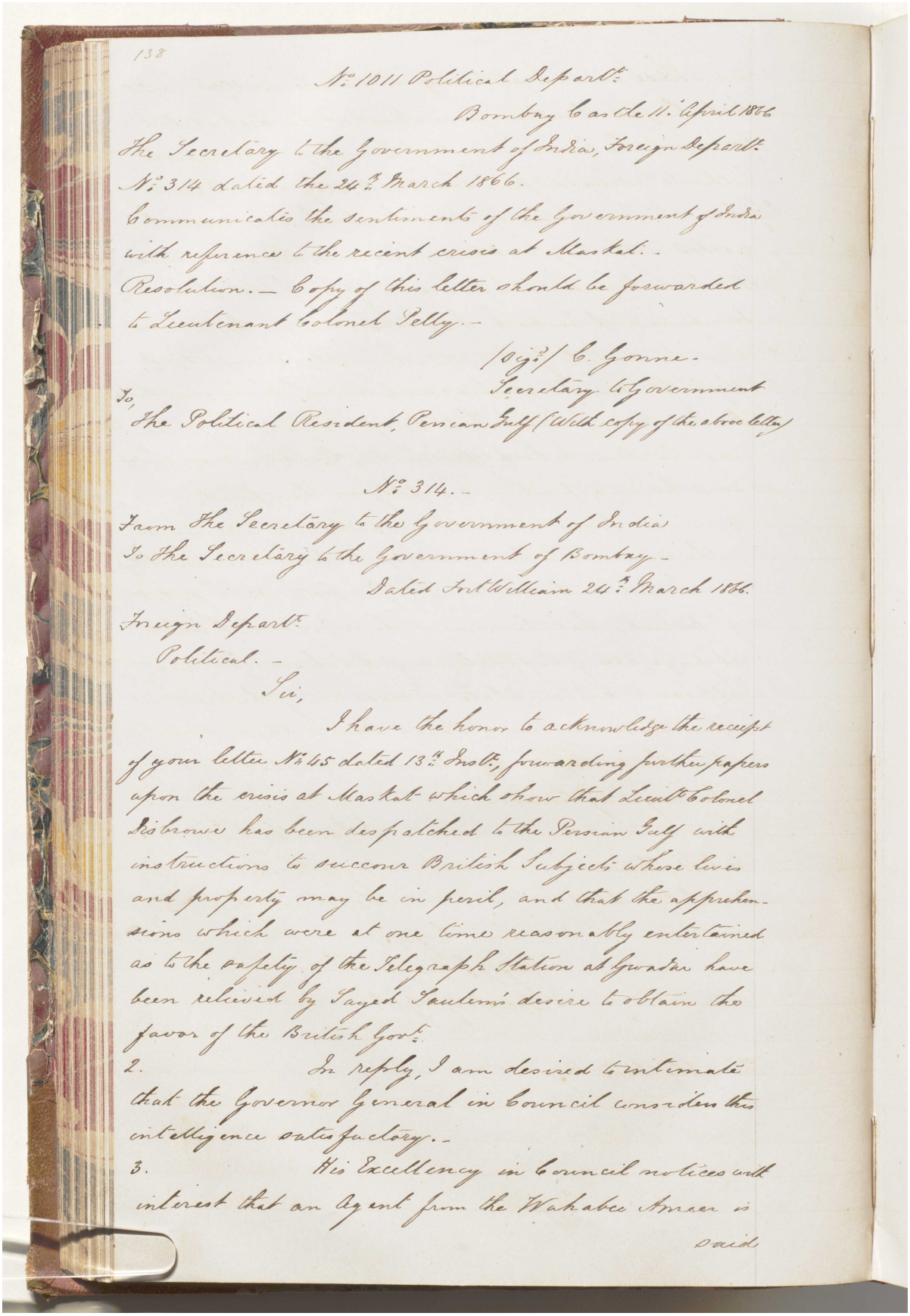
رسالة رقم ١٠١١ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في الإدارة السياسية، قلعة بومباي، إلى المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٧٦ظ] (٢/١)



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No. 1011 Political Depart.

Bombay Castle 11th April 1866

The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Depart.
No. 314 dated the 24th March 1866.
Communicates the sentiments of the Government of India
with reference to the recent crisis at Muskat.-
Resolution.— Copy of this letter should be forwarded
to Lieutenant Colonel Pelly.-

(Sign.) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Government

To,
The Political Resident, Persian Gulf (With copy of the above letter)

No. 314.-

From The Secretary to the Government of India
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.-
Dated Fort William 24th March 1866.

Foreign Depart.
Political.-

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 45 dated 13th Instt. forwarding further papers upon the crisis at Muskat which show that Lieut. Colonel Kisbrowe has been despatched to the Persian Gulf with instructions to succour British Subjects whose lives and property may be in peril, and that the apprehensions which were at one time reasonably entertained as to the safety of the Telegraph Station at Gwadur have been relieved by Sayed Saulem's desire to obtain the favor of the British Govt.

2. In reply, I am desired to intimate that the Governor General in Council considers this intelligence satisfactory.-

3. His Excellency in Council notices with interest that an Agent from the Wahabee Ameer is

said

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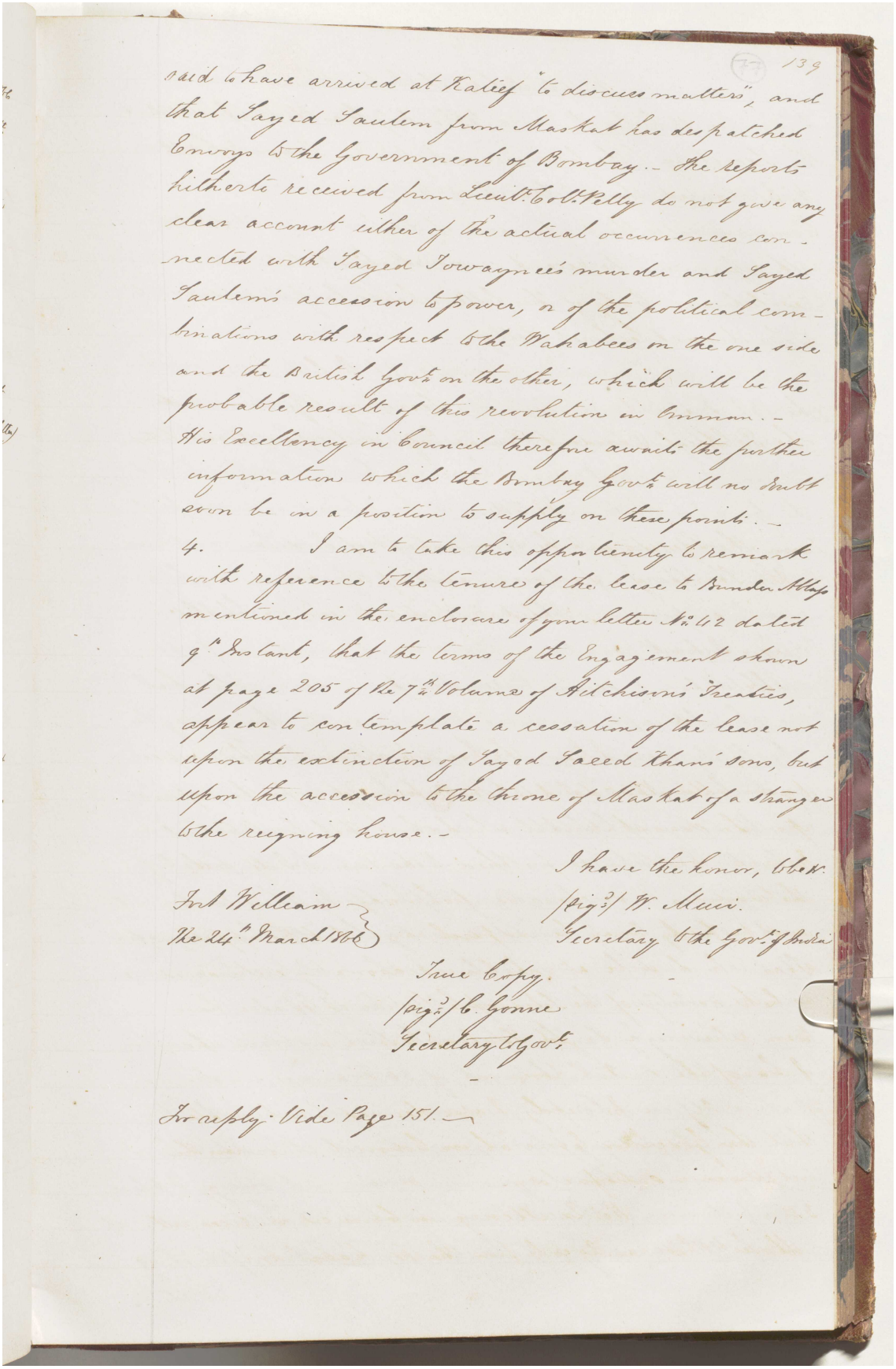
رسالة رقم ١٠١١ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في الإدارة السياسية، قلعة بومباي، إلى المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٧٧و] (٢/٢)



said to have arrived at Katief "to discuss matters", and that Sayed Saulem from Maskat has despatched Envoys to the Government of Bombay.- The reports hitherto received from Lieut.t Col.l Pelly do not give any clear account either of the actual occurrences connected with Sayed Towaynee's murder and Sayed Saulem's accession to power, or of the political combinations with respect to the Wahabees on the one side and the British Gov.t on the other, which will be the probable result of this revolution in Omman.- His Excellency in Council therefore awaits the further information which the Bombay Gov.t will no doubt soon be in a position to supply on these points.-

4. I am to take this opportunity to remark with reference to the tenure of the lease to Bunder Abbas mentioned in the enclosure of your letter No. 42 dated 9th Instant, that the terms of the Engagement shown at page 205 of the 7th Volume of Aitchison's Treaties, appear to contemplate a cessation of the lease not upon the extinction of Sayed Saeed Khan's sons, but upon the accession to the throne of Maskat of a stranger to the reigning house.-

I have the honor, to be &c.
(sig.d) W. Muir.
Secretary to the Gov.t of India

Fort William
The 24th March 1866

True Copy.
(sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Gov.t

For reply: Vide Page 151.-

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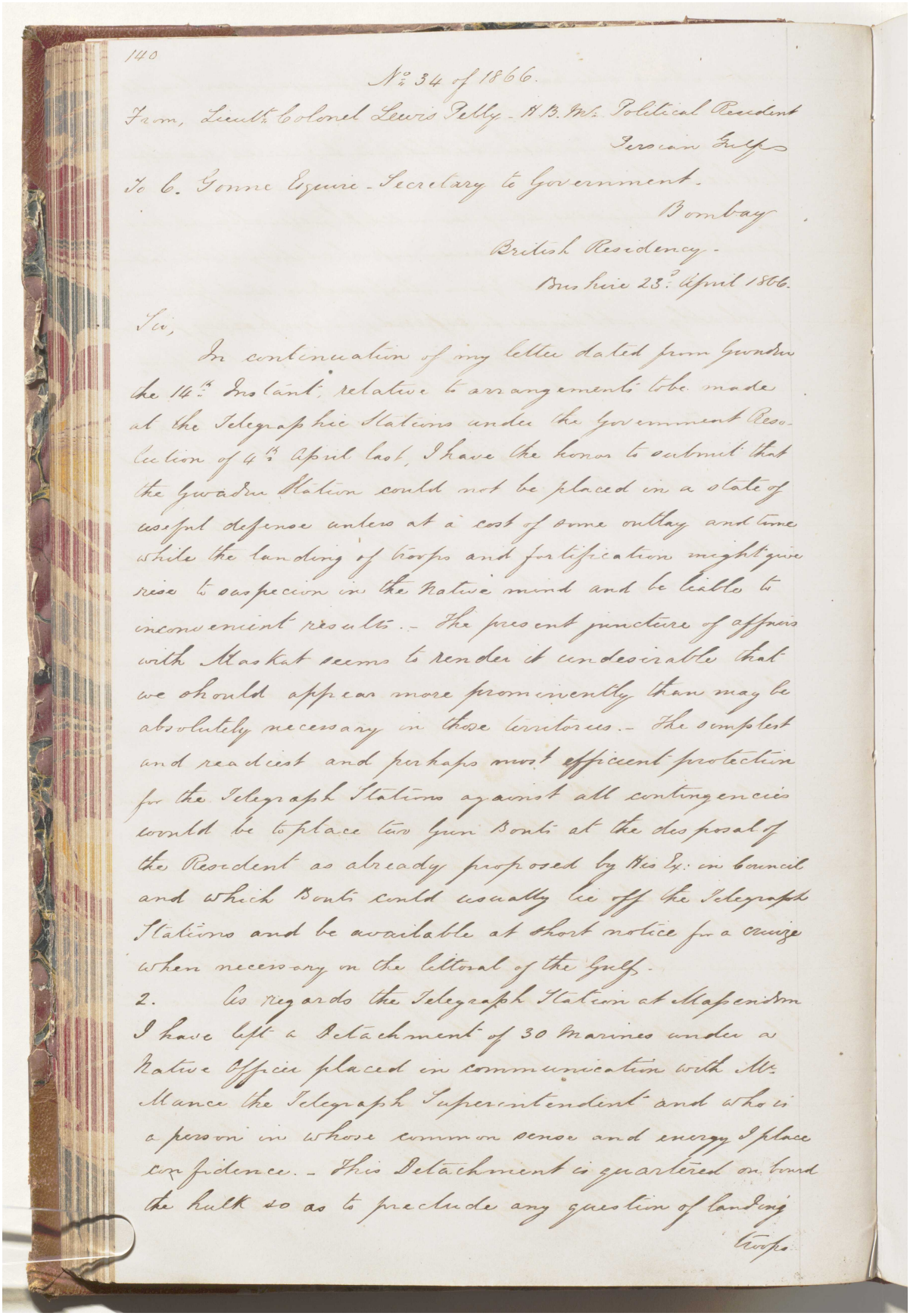
رسالة رقم ٣٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، الوكيل السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٧٧ظ] (٤/١)



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No. 34 of 1866.

From, Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly - H.B.M.s Political Resident
Persian Gulf

To C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government.
Bombay

British Residency -
Bushire 23.d April 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated from Gwadur the 14.th Instant, relative to arrangements to be made at the Telegraphic Stations under the Government Resolution of 4.th April last, I have the honor to submit that the Gwadur Station could not be placed in a state of useful defence unless at a cost of some outlay and time while the landing of troops and fortification might give rise to suspicion in the Native mind and be liable to inconvenient results. - The present juncture of affairs with Muskat seems to render it undesirable that we should appear more prominently than may be absolutely necessary in those territories. - The simplest and readiest and perhaps most efficient protection for the Telegraph Stations against all contingencies would be to place two Gun Boats at the disposal of the Resident as already proposed by His Ex.y in Council and which Boats could usually lie off the Telegraph Stations and be available at short notice for a cruize when necessary on the littoral of the Gulf.

2. As regards the Telegraph Station at Mapenstan I have left a Detachment of 30 Marines under a Native Officer placed in communication with Mr. Mance the Telegraph Superintendent and who is a person in whose common sense and energy I place confidence. - This Detachment is quartered on board the hulk so as to preclude any question of landing troops.

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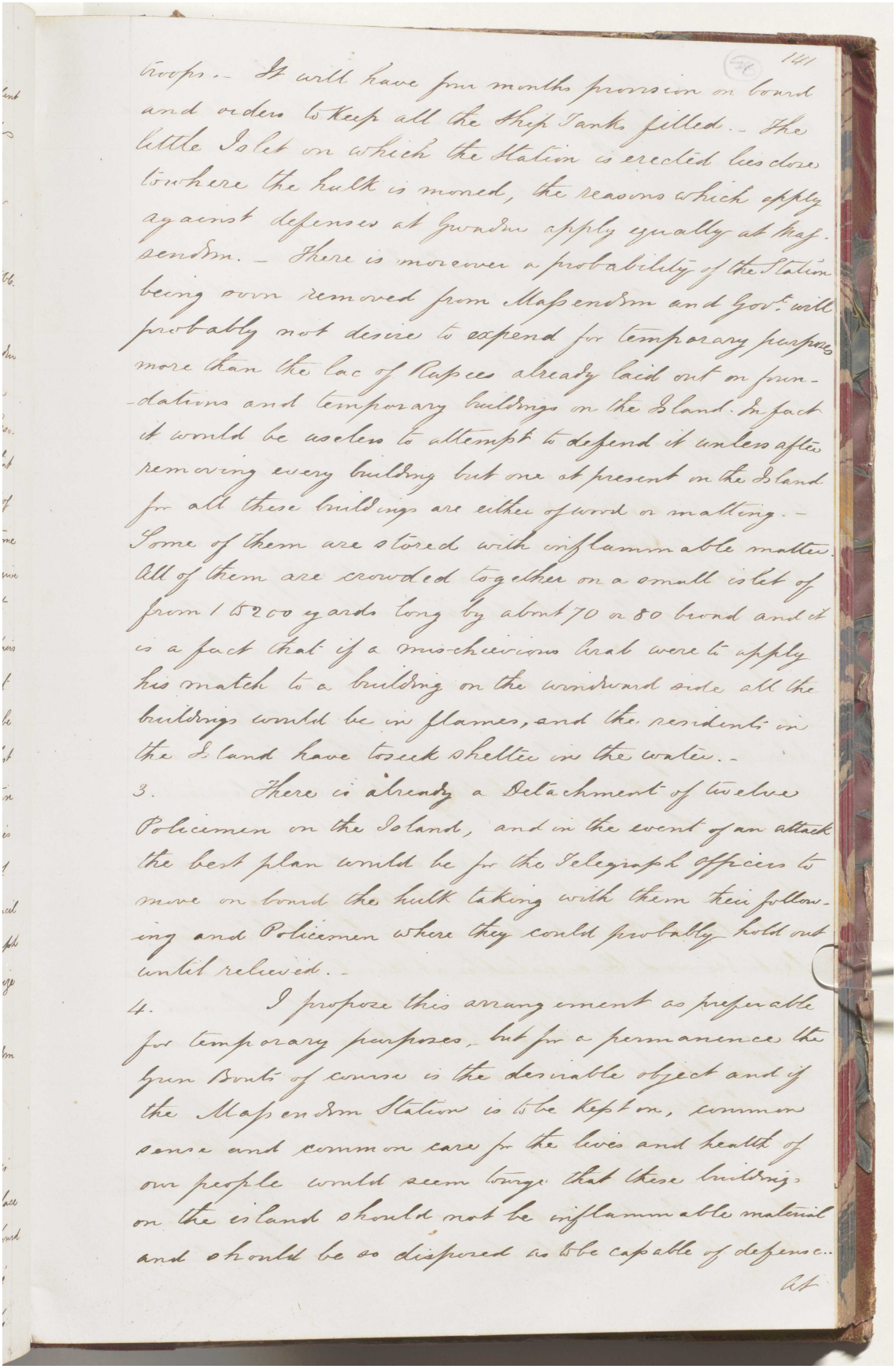
رسالة رقم ٣٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، الوكيل السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٧٨و] (٤/٢)



troops.- It will have four months provision on board and orders to keep all the ship Tanks filled.- The little Islet on which the Station is erected lies close to where the hulk is moored, the reasons which apply against defenses at Gwadur apply equally at Mas-endom.- There is moreover a probability of the Station being soon removed from Maspendom and Govt. will probably not desire to expend for temporary purposes more than the lac of Rupees already laid out on foundations and temporary buildings on the Island. In fact it would be useless to attempt to defend it unless after removing every building but one at present on the Island for all these buildings are either of wood or matting.- Some of them are stored with inflammable matter. All of them are crowded together on a small islet of from 1/2 to 200 yards long by about 70 or 80 broad and it is a fact that if a mischievious Arab were to apply his match to a building on the windward side all the buildings would be in flames, and the residents in the Island have to seek shelter in the water.-

3. There is already a Detachment of twelve Policemen on the Island, and in the event of an attack the best plan would be for the Telegraph officers to move on board the hulk taking with them their following and Policemen where they could probably hold out until relieved.-

4. I propose this arrangement as preferable for temporary purposes, but for a permanence the Iron Boats of course is the desirable object and if the Maspendom Station is to be kept on, common sense and common care for the lives and health of our people would seem to urge that these buildings on the island should not be inflammable material and should be so disposed as to be capable of defense.

At

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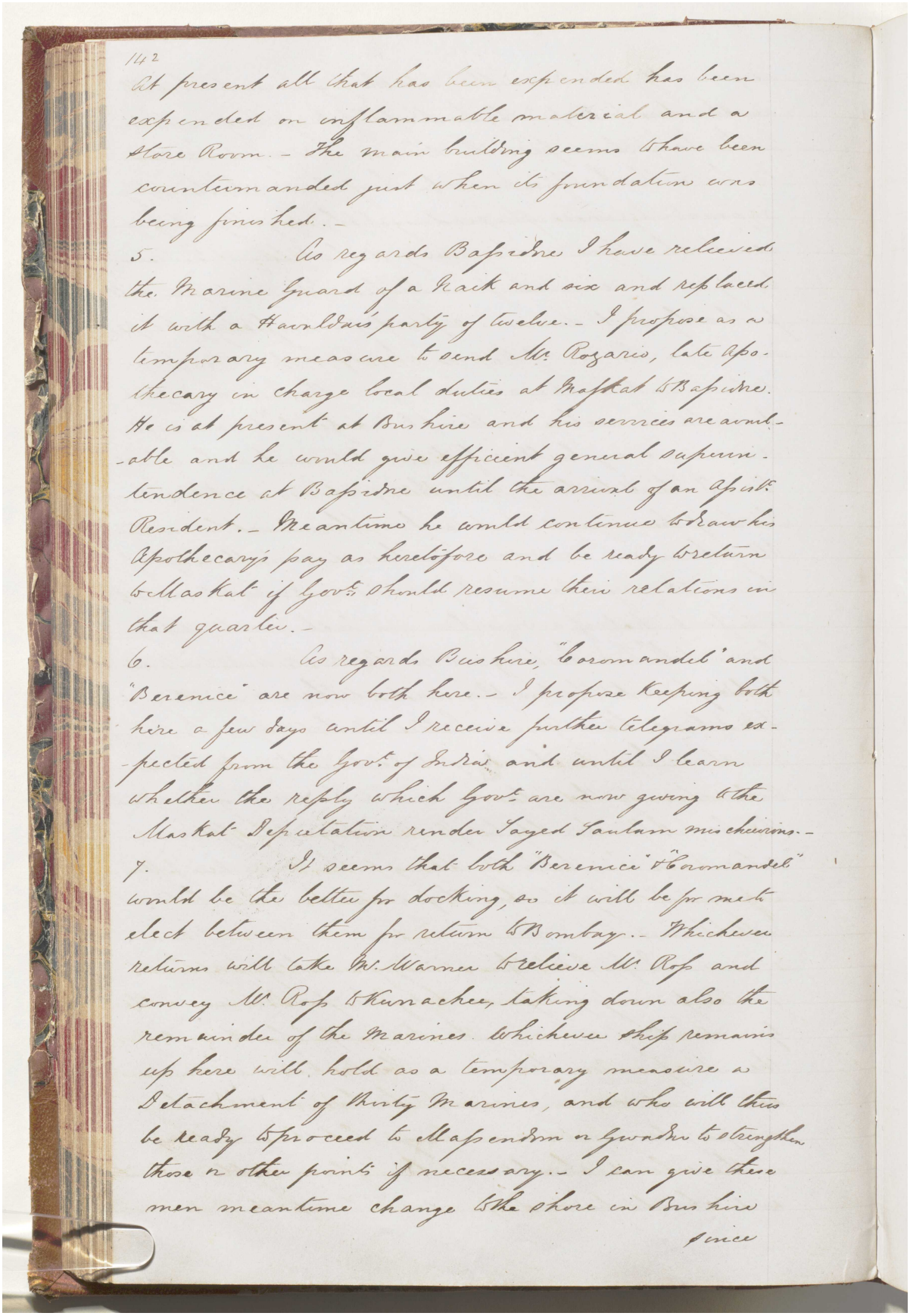
رسالة رقم ٣٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، الوكيل السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٧٨ظ] (٤/٣)



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At present all that has been expended has been expended on inflammable material and a Store Room.- The main building seems to have been countermanded just when its foundation was being finished.-

5. As regards Bapeine I have relieved the Marine Guard of a Naik and six and replaced it with a Havildar's party of twelve.- I propose as a temporary measure to send Mr. Rozario, late Apothecary in charge local duties at Muskat to Bapeine. He is at present at Bushire and his services are available and he would give efficient general superintendence at Bapeine until the arrival of an Assist. Resident.- Meantime he would continue to draw his Apothecary's pay as heretofore and be ready to return to Muskat if Govt. should resume their relations in that quarter.-

6. As regards Bushire, "Coromandel" and "Berenice" are now both here.- I propose keeping both here a few days until I receive further telegrams expected from the Govt. of India and until I learn whether the reply which Govt. are now giving to the Muskat Deputation render Sayed Toulam's mischevious.-

7. It seems that both "Berenice" & "Coromandel" would be the better for docking, so it will be for me to elect between them for return to Bombay.- Whichever returns will take Mr. Warner to relieve Mr. Ross and convey Mr. Ross to Kurrachee, taking down also the remainder of the Marines. Whichever ship remains up here will hold as a temporary measure a Detachment of Thirty Marines, and who will thus be ready to proceed to Maspendom or Gwadur to strengthen those or other points if necessary.- I can give these men meantime change to the shore in Bushire

since

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رسالة رقم ٣٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، الوكيل السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٧٩و] (٤/٤)

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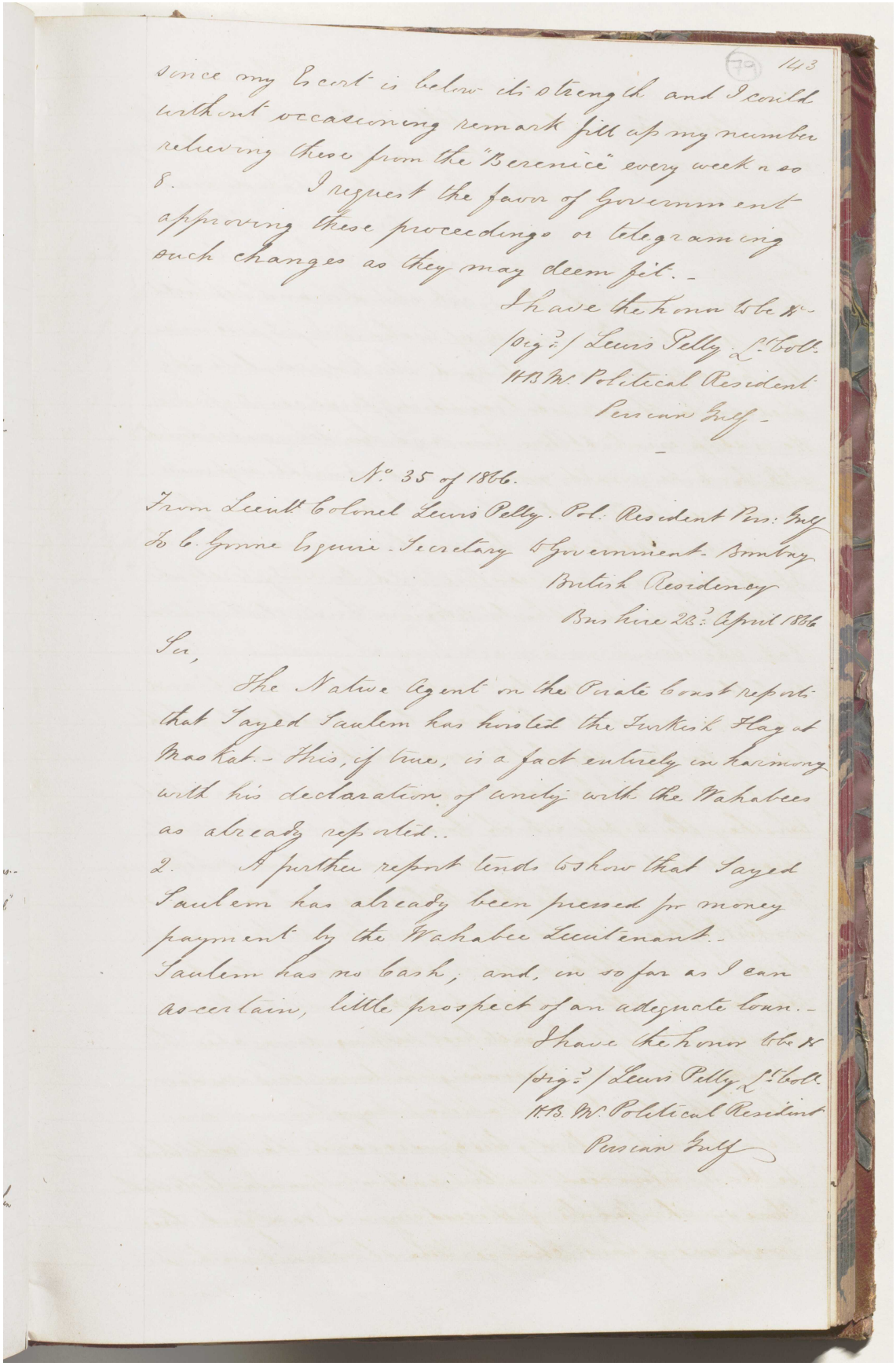

since my Escort is below its strength and I could without occasioning remark fill up my number relieving these from the "Berenice" every week or so

8. I request the favor of Government approving these proceedings or telegraming such changes as they may deem fit.-

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf.-

No. 35 of 1866.

From Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf
To C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government - Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 23d April 1866

Sir,

The Native Agent on the Pirate Coast reports that Sayed Saulem has hoisted the Turkish Flag at Maskat.- This, if true, is a fact entirely in harmony with his declaration of unity with the Wahabees as already reported..

2. A further report tends to show that Sayed Saulem has already been pressed for money payment by the Wahabee Lieutenant.- Saulem has no cash; and, in so far as I can ascertain, little prospect of an adequate loan.-

I have the honor to be &c
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf

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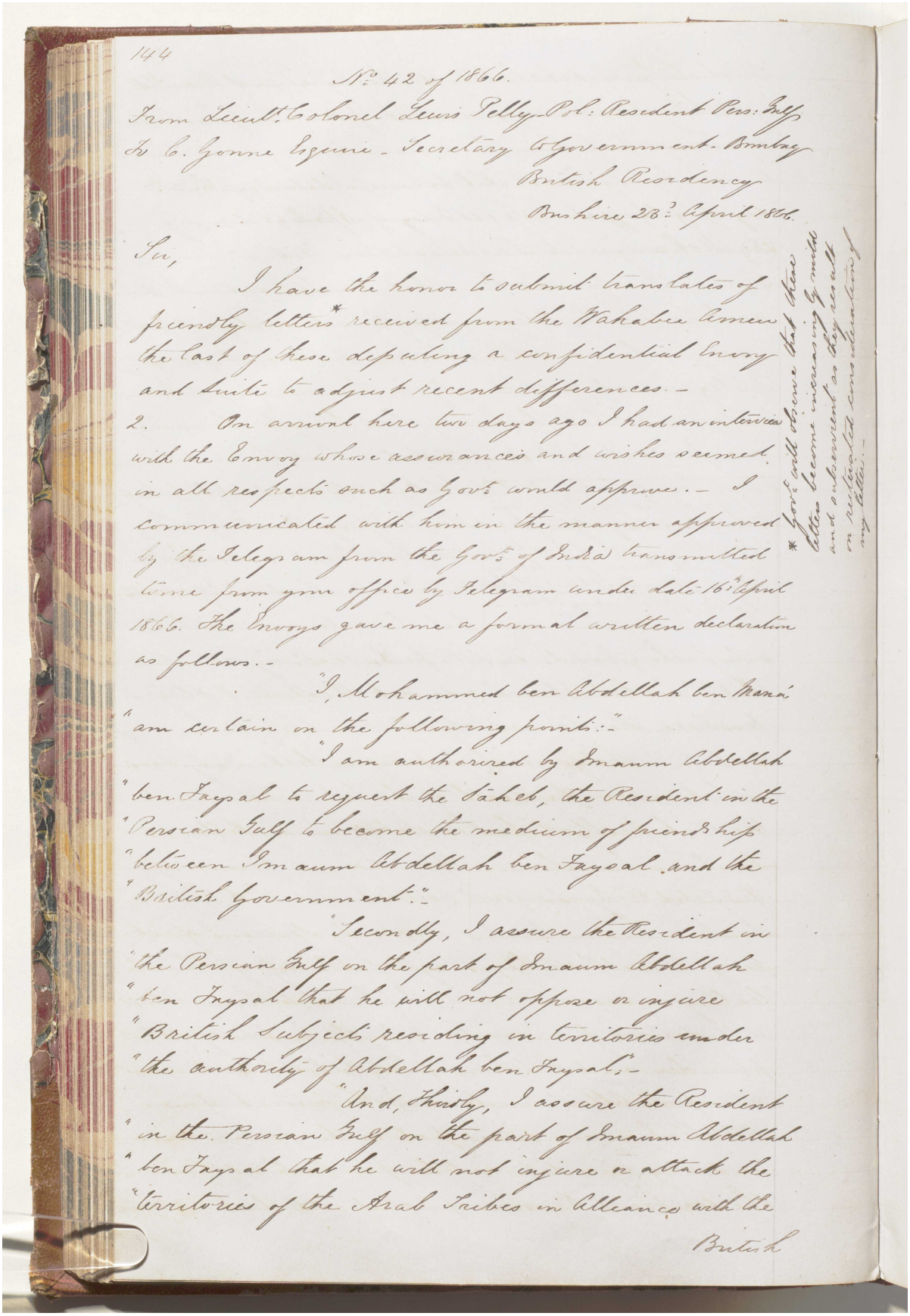

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No. 42 of 1866.

From Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly - Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf
To C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government - Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 23d April 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit translates of friendly letters* received from the Wahabee Ameer the last of these deputing a confidential Envoy and Suite to adjust recent differences.-

2. On arrival here two days ago I had an interview with the Envoy whose assurances and wishes seemed in all respects such as Govt. would approve.- I communicated with him in the manner approved by the Telegram from the Govt. of India transmitted to me from your office by Telegram under date 16th April 1866. The Envoys gave me a formal written declaration as follows.-

"I, Mohammed ben Abdellah ben Mana
"am certain on the following points:-"

"I am authorized by Imaum Abdellah
"ben Faysal to request the Saheb, the Resident in the
"Persian Gulf to become the medium of friendship
"between Imaum Abdellah ben Faysal and the
"British Government."-

"Secondly, I assure the Resident in
"the Persian Gulf on the part of Imaum Abdellah
"ben Faysal that he will not oppose or injure
"British Subjects residing in territories under
"the authority of Abdellah ben Faysal."-

"And, Thirdly, I assure the Resident
"in the Persian Gulf on the part of Imaum Abdellah
"ben Faysal that he will not injure or attack the
"territories of the Arab Tribes in Alliance with the

British

* Govt. will observe that these letters become increasingly mild and subservient as they result on restricted consideration of my letter.-

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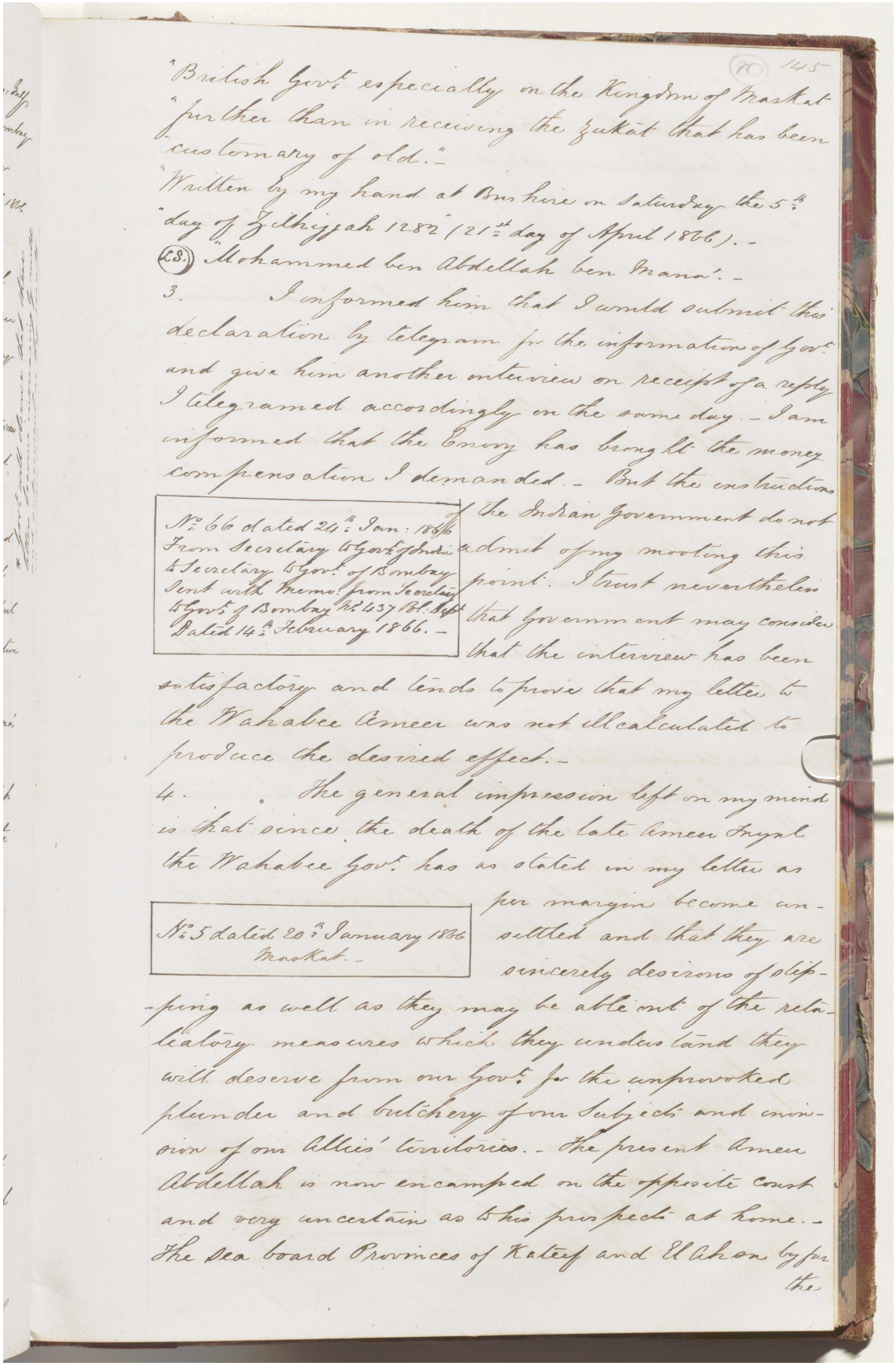

"British Govt especially on the Kingdom of Muskat
"further than in receiving the Zukat that has been
"customary of old."-
"Written by my hand at Bushire on Saturday the 5th
"day of Zilhejjah 1282 / 21st day of April 1866)."-
(L.S.) "Mohammed ben Abdellah ben Nana'."-

3. I informed him that I would submit this declaration by telegram for the information of Govt and give him another interview on receipt of a reply I telegramed accordingly on the same day.- I am informed that the Envoy has brought the money compensation I demanded.- But the instructions of the Indian Government do not admit of my mooting this point. I trust nevertheless that Government may consider that the interview has been satisfactory and tends to prove that my letter to the Wahabee Ameer was not ill calculated to produce the desired effect.-

No 66 dated 24th Jan: 1866
From Secretary to Govt of India
to Secretary to Govt of Bombay
Sent with Memo: from Secretary
to Govt of Bombay No 437 Pol. Dept
Dated 14th February 1866.-

4. The general impression left on my mind is that since the death of the late Ameer Feysal the Wahabee Govt has as stated in my letter as per margin become unsettled and that they are sincerely desirous of sleeping as well as they may be able out of the retaliatory measures which they understand they will deserve from our Govt for the unprovoked plunder and butchery of our subjects and invasion of our Allies' territories.- The present Ameer Abdellah is now encamped on the opposite coast and very uncertain as to his prospects at home.- The sea board Provinces of Kateef and El Akon by far the

No 5 dated 20th January 1866
Muskat.-

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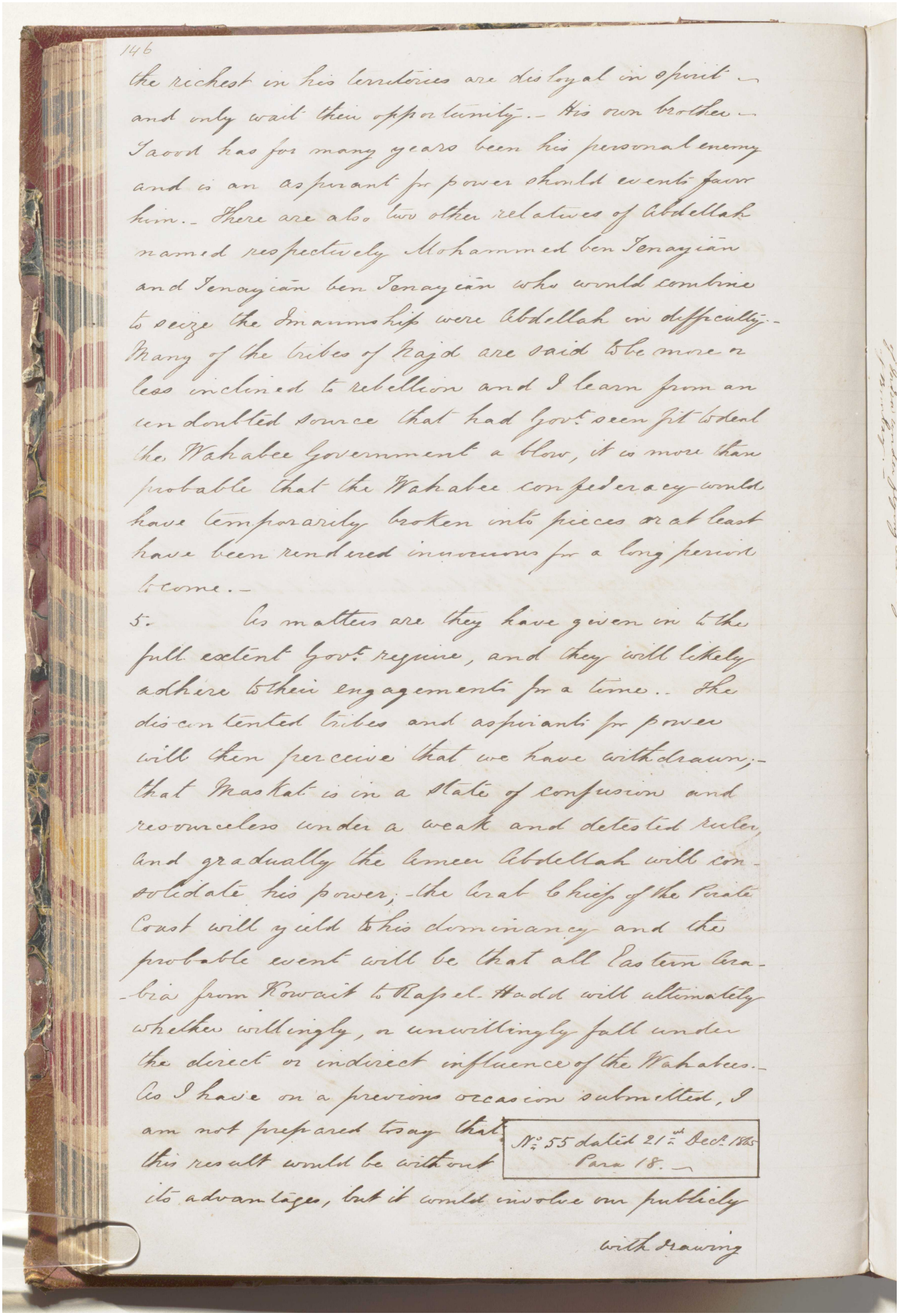

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the richest in his territories are disloyal in spirit — and only wait their opportunity.— His own brother Saood has for many years been his personal enemy and is an aspirant for power should events favr him.— There are also two other relatives of Abdellah named respectively Mohammed ben Tenayjan and Tenayjan ben Tenayjan who would combine to seize the Imaumship were Abdellah in difficulty.— Many of the tribes of Najd are said to be more or less inclined to rebellion and I learn from an undoubted source that had Govt. seen fit to deal the Wahabee Government a blow, it is more than probable that the Wahabee confederacy would have temporarily broken into pieces or at least have been rendered innocuous for a long period to come.—

5. As matters are they have given in to the full extent Govt. require, and they will likely adhere to their engagements for a time.. The discontented tribes and aspirants for power will then perceive that we have withdrawn;— that Muskat is in a state of confusion and resourceless under a weak and detested ruler, and gradually the Ameer Abdellah will consolidate his power;— the Arab Chiefs of the Pirate Coast will yield to his dominancy and the probable event will be that all Eastern Arabia from Kowait to Rasel-Hadd will ultimately whether willingly, or unwillingly fall under the direct or indirect influence of the Wahabees.— As I have on a previous occasion submitted, I am not prepared to say that this result would be without its advantages, but it would involve our publicly

No. 55 dated 21st Decr. 1865 Para 18.—

withdrawing

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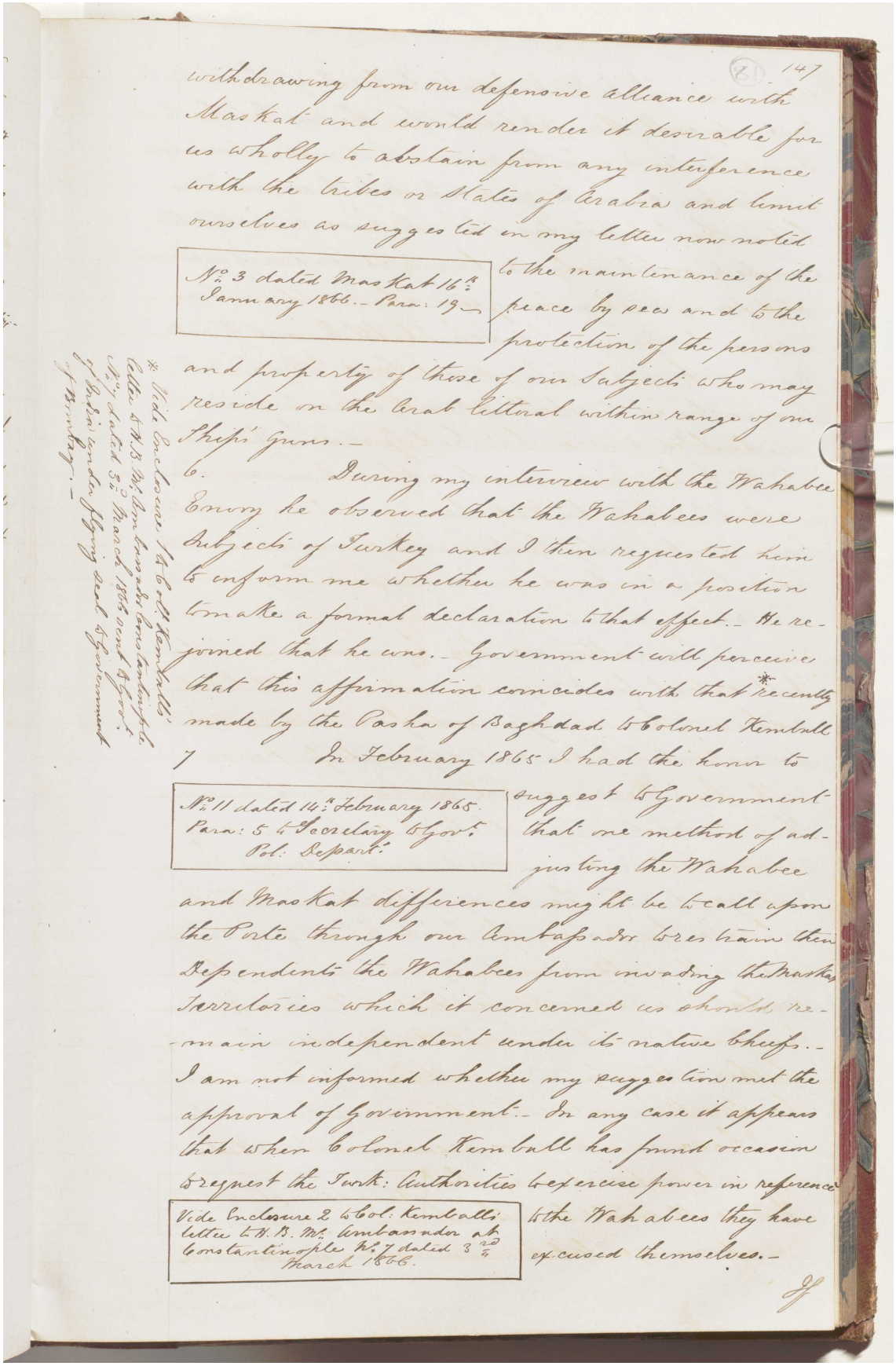

withdrawing from our defensive alliance with Maskat and would render it desirable for us wholly to abstain from any interference with the tribes or States of Arabia and limit ourselves as suggested in my letter now noted to the maintenance of the peace by sea and to the protection of the persons and property of those of our Subjects who may reside on the Arab littoral within range of our Ship's Guns.—

No. 3 dated Maskat 16th January 1866.— Para: 19—

6. During my interview with the Wahabee Envoy he observed that the Wahabees were Subjects of Turkey and I then requested him to inform me whether he was in a position to make a formal declaration to that effect.— He rejoined that he was.— Government will perceive that this affirmation coincides with that* recently made by the Pasha of Baghdad to Colonel Kemball

7 In February 1865 I had the honor to suggest to Government that one method of adjusting the Wahabee and Maskat differences might be to call upon the Porte through our Ambassador to restrain their Dependents the Wahabees from invading the Maskat Territories which it concerned us should remain independent under its native Chiefs.— I am not informed whether my suggestion met the approval of Government.— In any case it appears that when Colonel Kemball has found occasion to request the Turk: Authorities to exercise power in reference to the Wahabees they have excused themselves.—

No. 11 dated 14th February 1865. Para: 5 to Secretary to Govt. Pol: Depart.

Vide Enclosure 2 to Col: Kemball's letter to H. B. M. Ambassador at Constantinople No. 7 dated 3rd March 1866.

* Vide Enclosure 1 to Col: Kemball's letter to H. B. M. Ambassador Constantinople No. 7 dated 3rd March 1866 sent to Govt. of India under flying seal to Government of Bombay.—

JJ

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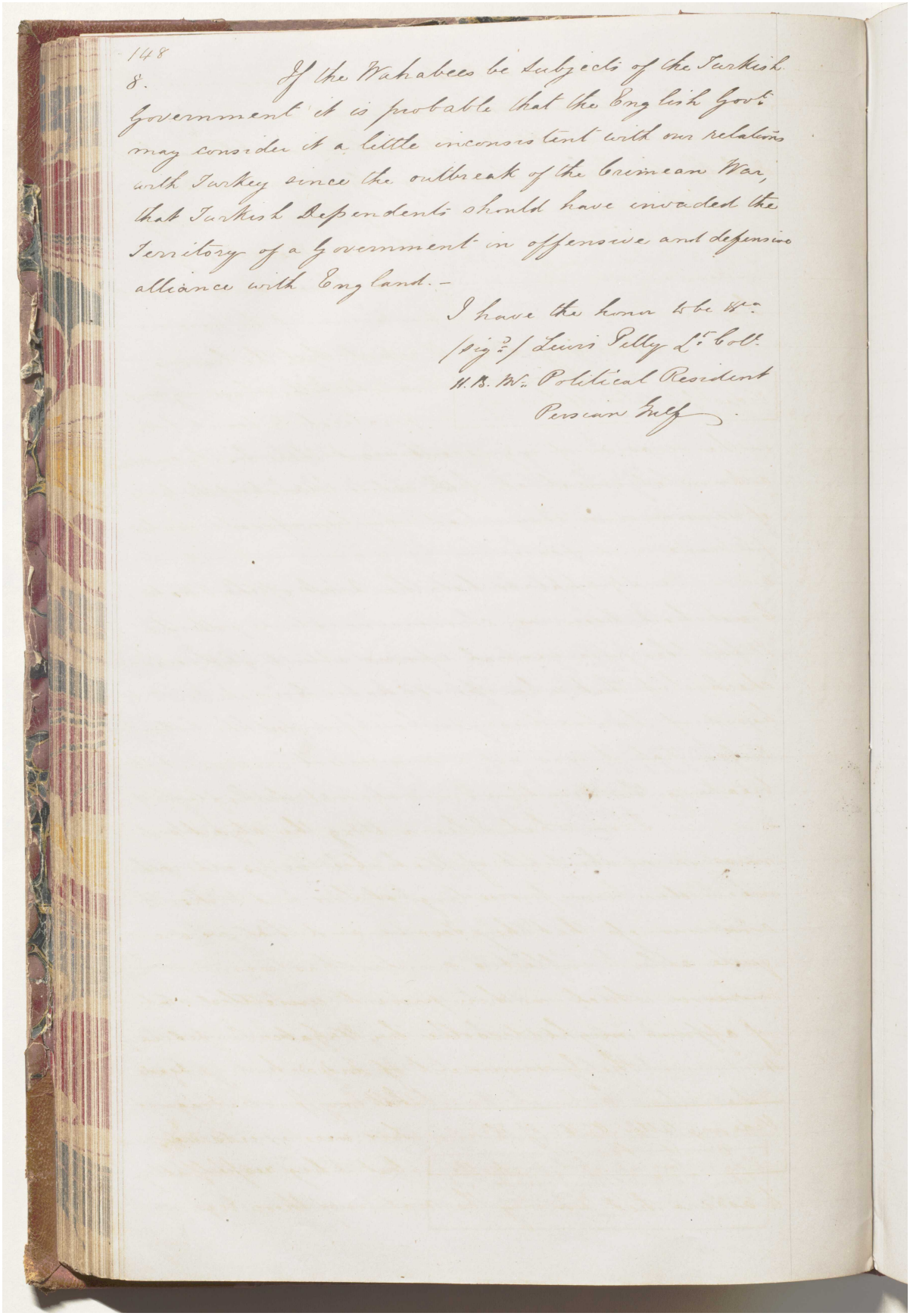
إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [٨١ظ] (٥/٥)



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8. If the Wahabees be subjects of the Turkish Government it is probable that the English Govt. may consider it a little inconsistent with our relations with Turkey since the outbreak of the Crimean War, that Turkish Dependents should have invaded the Territory of a Government in offensive and defensive alliance with England.—

I have the honor to be &c.
(sig.) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf

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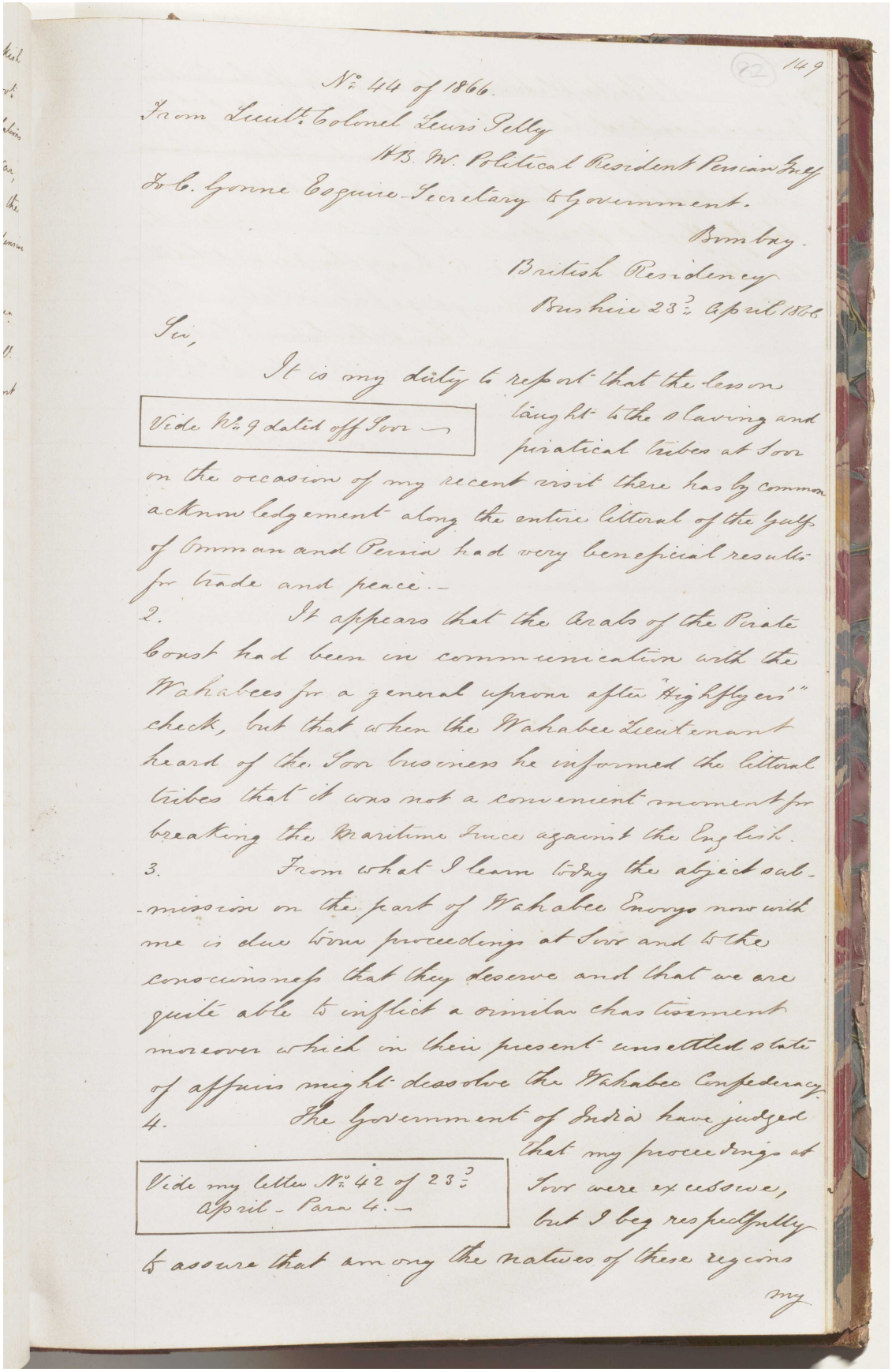
رسالة رقم ٤٤ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، الوكيل السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [٨٢و] (٢/١)



No. 44 of 1866.

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly

H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf

To C. Lyons Esquire Secretary to Government.

Bombay.

British Residency

Bushire 23d. April 1866

Sir,

It is my duty to report that the lesson taught to the plundering and piratical tribes at Soor on the occasion of my recent visit there has by common acknowledgement along the entire littoral of the Gulf of Omman and Persia had very beneficial results for trade and peace.—

Vide No. 9 dated off Soor —

2. It appears that the Arabs of the Pirate Coast had been in communication with the Wahabees for a general uprising after "Highflyers'" check, but that when the Wahabee Lieutenant heard of the Soor business he informed the littoral tribes that it was not a convenient moment for breaking the Maritime Truce against the English.

3. From what I learn today the abject submission on the part of Wahabee Envoys now with me is due to our proceedings at Soor and to the consciousness that they deserve and that we are quite able to inflict a similar chastisement moreover which in their present unsettled state of affairs might dissolve the Wahabee Confederacy.

4. The Government of India have judged that my proceedings at Soor were excessive, but I beg respectfully to assure that among the natives of these regions my

Vide my letter No. 42 of 23d. April - Para 4.—

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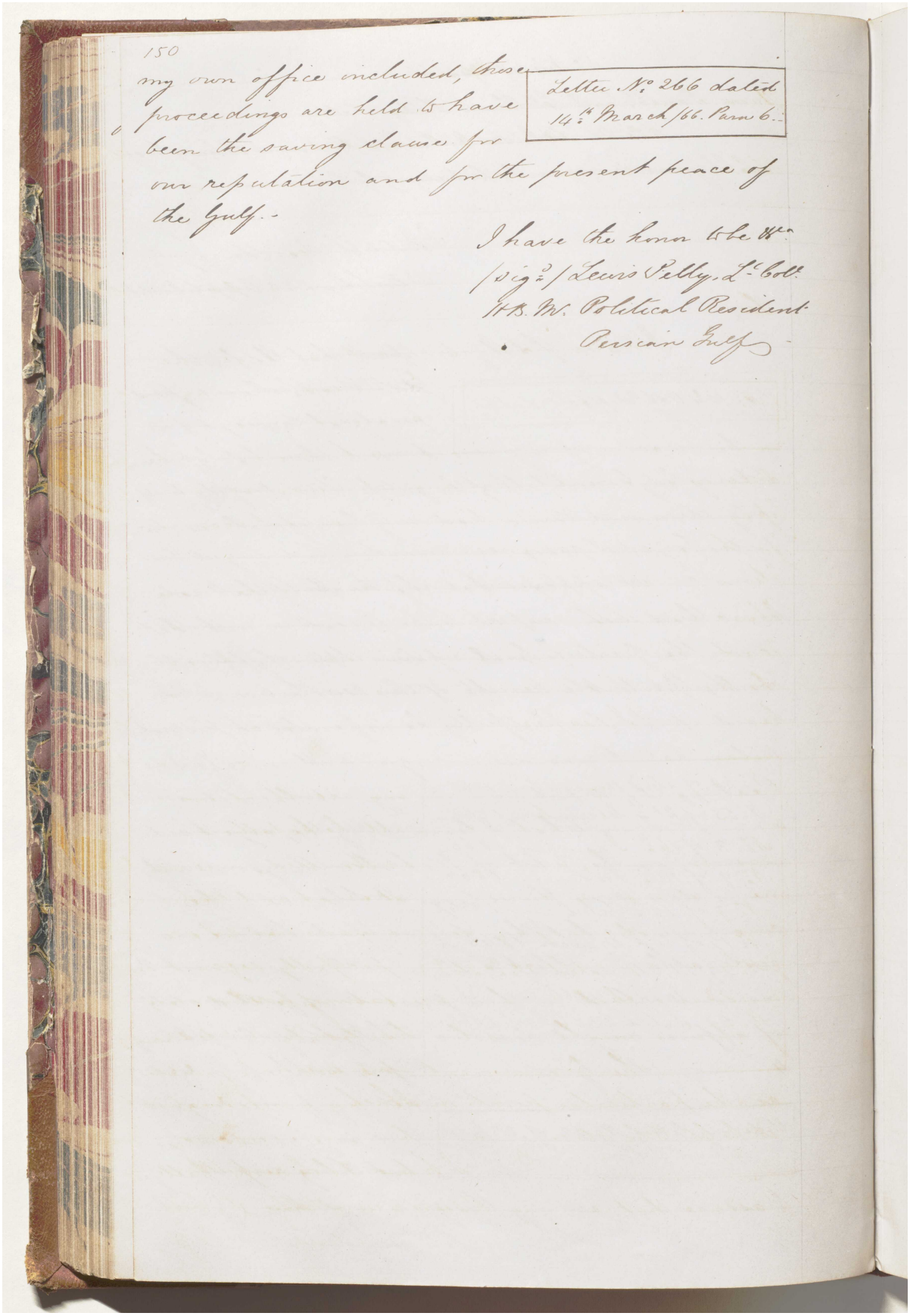
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my own office included, those proceedings are held to have been the saving clause for our reputation and for the present peace of the Gulf.-

Letter No. 266 dated 14th March 66. Para 6.-

I have the hon to be &c
(sig.) Lewis Pelly, Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf

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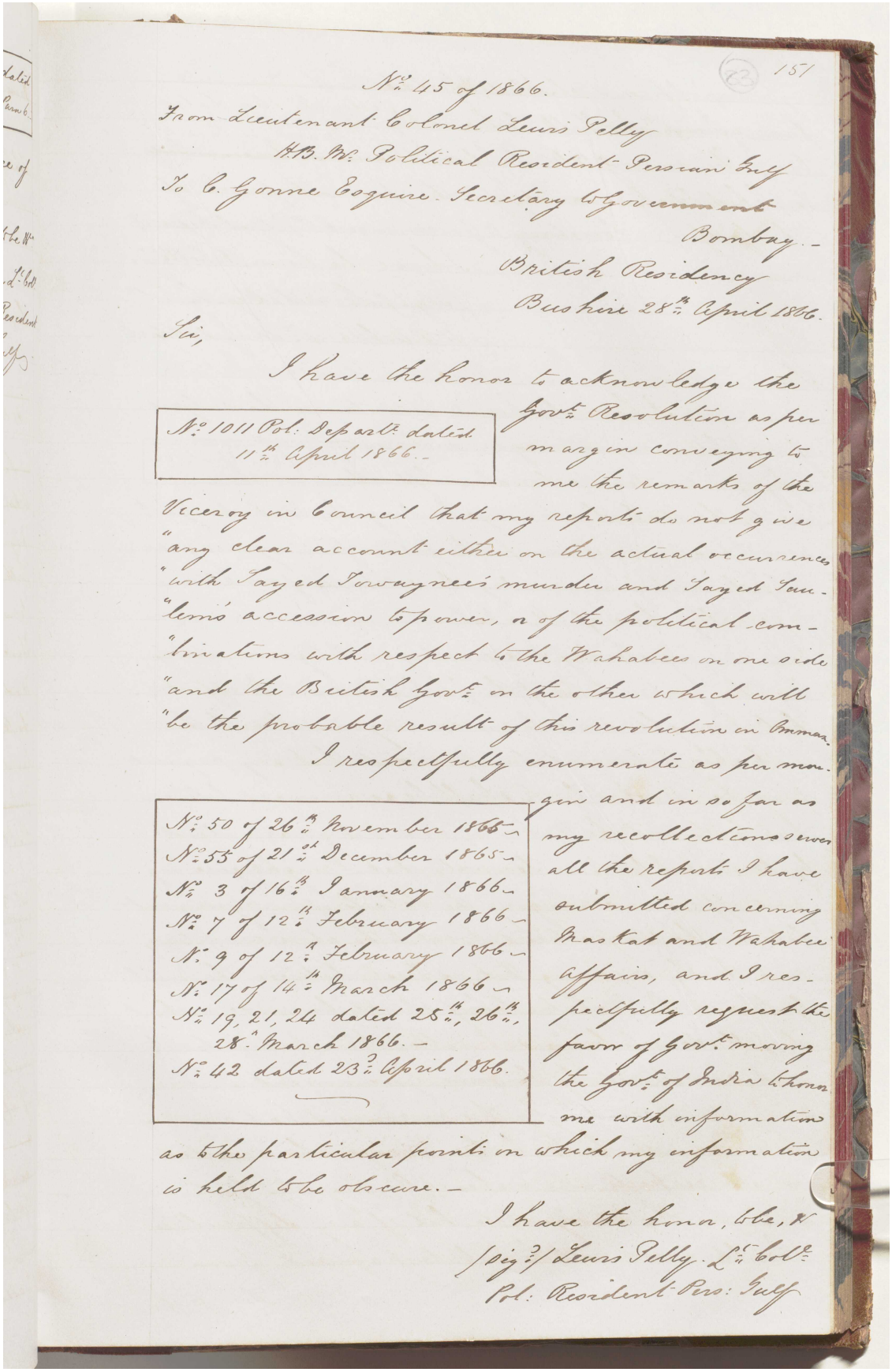

No. 45 of 1866.

From Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf
To C. Gonne Esquire Secretary to Government
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 28th April 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Govt. Resolution as per margin conveying to me the remarks of the Viceroy in Council that my reports do not give "any clear account either on the actual occurrences "with Sayed Towaynee's murder and Sayed Saulem's accession to power, or of the political combinations with respect to the Wahabees on one side "and the British Govt. on the other which will "be the probable result of this revolution in Omman.

No. 1011 Pol. Departt. dated 11th April 1866.

I respectfully enumerate as per margin and in so far as my recollections serves all the reports I have submitted concerning Maskat and Wahabee affairs, and I respectfully request the favor of Govt. moving the Govt. of India to honor me with information as to the particular points on which my information is held to be obscure.

No. 50 of 26th November 1865.
No. 55 of 21st December 1865.
No. 3 of 16th January 1866.
No. 7 of 12th February 1866.
No. 9 of 12th February 1866.
No. 17 of 14th March 1866.
No. 19, 21, 24 dated 25th, 26th, 28th March 1866.
No. 42 dated 23d April 1866.

I have the honor, to be, &c
(sign.) Lewis Pelly. Lt. Colt.
Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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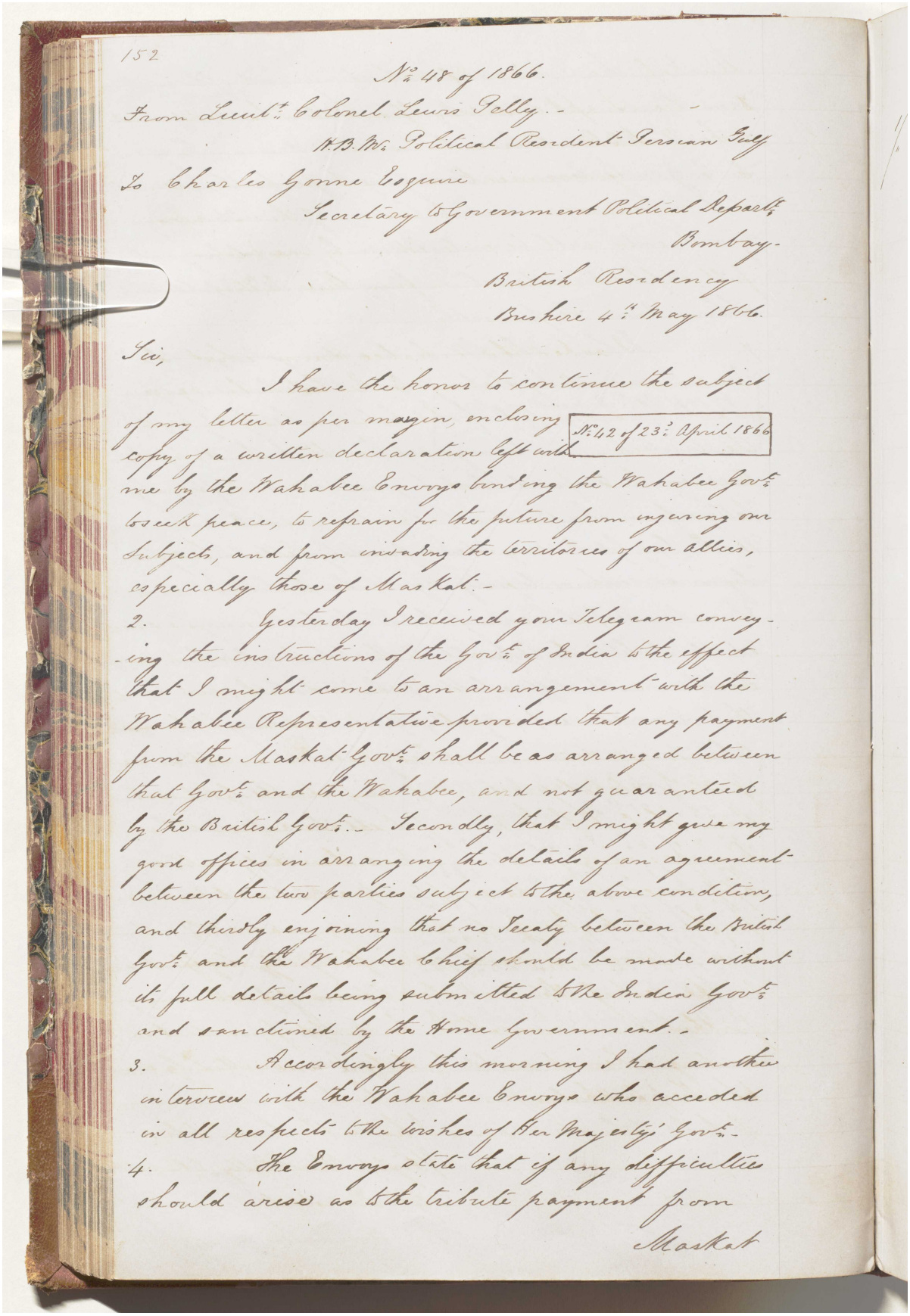

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No. 48 of 1866.

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly. -
H.B.M.s Political Resident Persian Gulf

To Charles Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government Political Depart.t
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 4.th May 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to continue the subject of my letter as per margin, enclosing copy of a written declaration left with me by the Wahabee Envoys binding the Wahabee Govt. to seek peace, to refrain for the future from injuring our subjects, and from invading the territories of our allies, especially those of Maskat. - No. 42 of 23.d April 1866

2. Yesterday I received your Telegram conveying the instructions of the Govt. of India to the effect that I might come to an arrangement with the Wahabee Representative provided that any payment from the Maskat Govt. shall be as arranged between that Govt. and the Wahabee, and not guaranteed by the British Govt. - Secondly, that I might give my good offices in arranging the details of an agreement between the two parties subject to the above condition, and thirdly enjoining that no Treaty between the British Govt. and the Wahabee Chief should be made without its full details being submitted to the India Govt. and sanctioned by the Home Government. -

3. Accordingly this morning I had another interview with the Wahabee Envoys who acceded in all respects to the wishes of Her Majesty's Govt.

4. The Envoys state that if any difficulties should arise as to the tribute payment from Maskat

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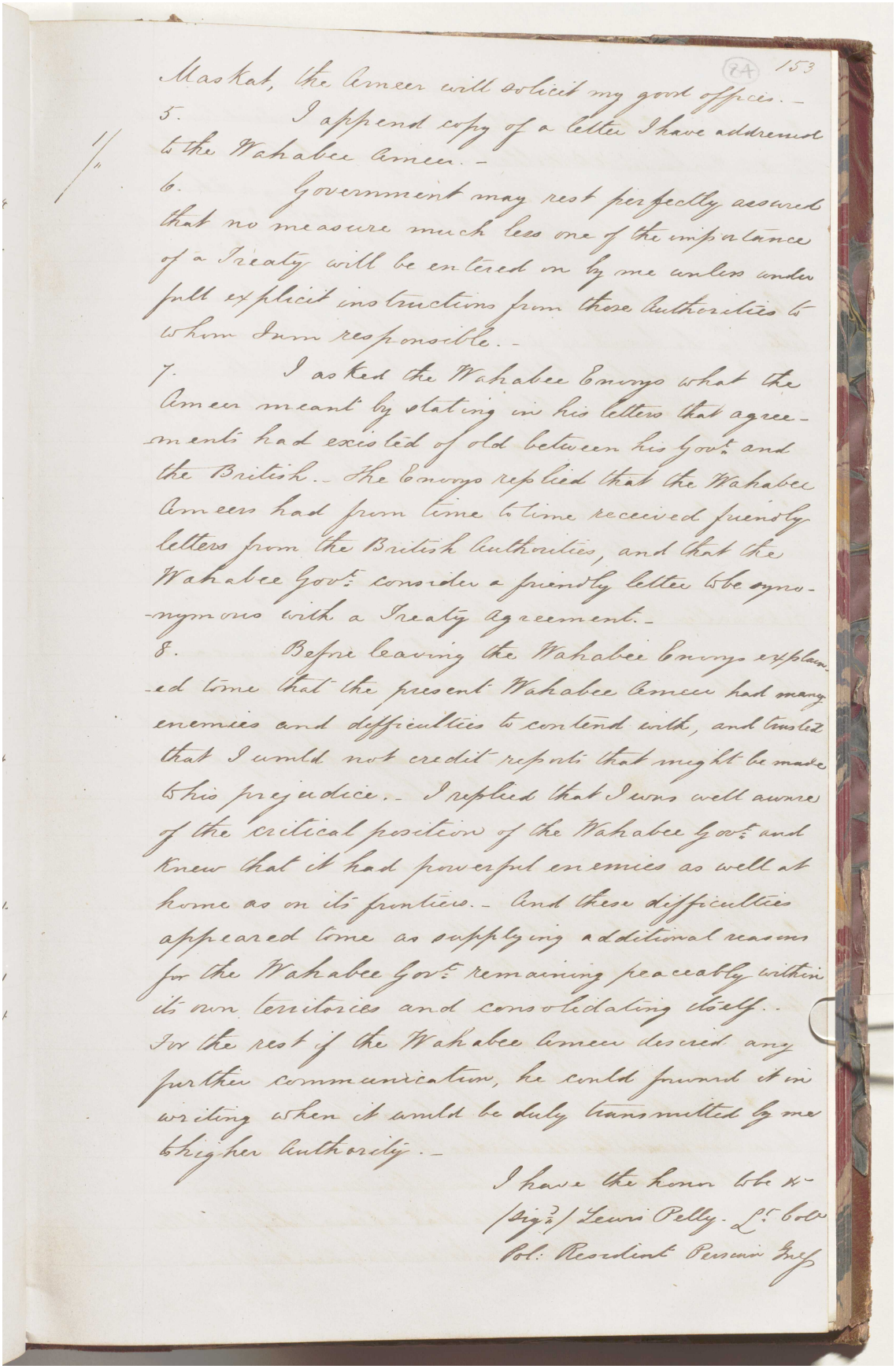

Maskat, the Ameer will solicit my good offices.-

5. I append copy of a letter I have addressed to the Wahabee Ameer.-

1/"

6. Government may rest perfectly assured that no measure much less one of the importance of a Treaty will be entered on by me unless under full explicit instructions from those Authorities to whom I am responsible.-

7. I asked the Wahabee Envoys what the Ameer meant by stating in his letters that agreements had existed of old between his Govt. and the British.- The Envoys replied that the Wahabee Ameers had from time to time received friendly letters from the British Authorities, and that the Wahabee Govt. consider a friendly letter to be synonymous with a Treaty Agreement.-

8. Before leaving the Wahabee Envoys explained to me that the present Wahabee Ameer had many enemies and difficulties to contend with, and trusted that I would not credit reports that might be made to his prejudice.- I replied that I was well aware of the critical position of the Wahabee Govt. and knew that it had powerful enemies as well at home as on its frontiers.- And these difficulties appeared to me as supplying additional reasons for the Wahabee Govt. remaining peaceably within its own territories and consolidating itself.- For the rest if the Wahabee Ameer desired any further communication, he could forward it in writing when it would be duly transmitted by me to higher Authority.-

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sigd.) Lewis Pelly. Lt. Colr.
Pol: Resident Persian Gulf

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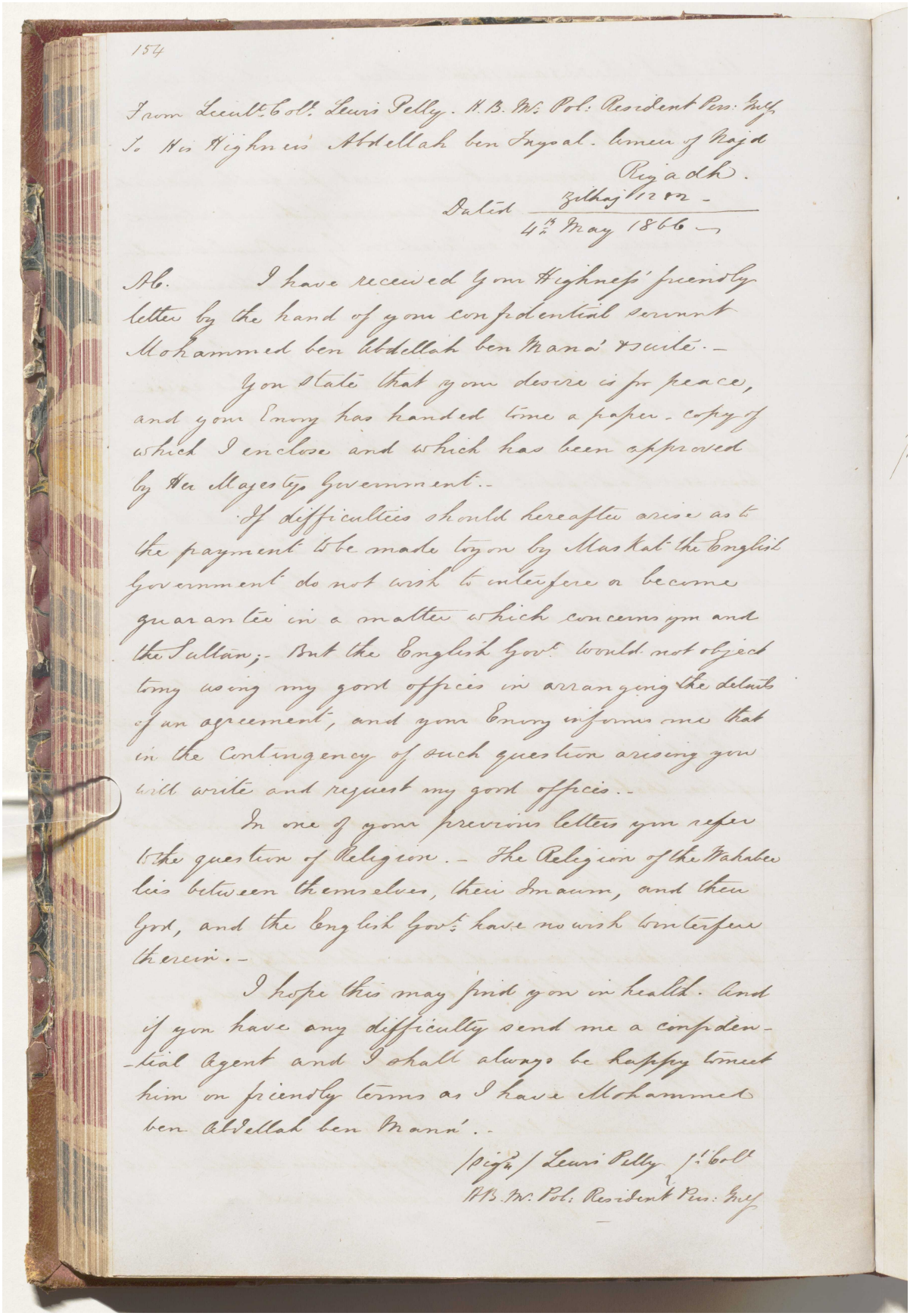

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From Lieut.t Col.l Lewis Pelly. H.B.M.s Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf
To His Highness Abdellah ben Fuysal. Ameer of Najd
Riyadh.

Dated Zilhaj 1282 -
4th May 1866 -

AC. I have received Your Highness' friendly letter by the hand of your confidential servant Mohammed ben Abdellah ben Mana' & suite.-

You state that your desire is for peace, and your Enemy has handed to me a paper - copy of which I enclose and which has been approved by Her Majesty's Government.-

If difficulties should hereafter arise as to the payment to be made to you by Maskat the English Government do not wish to interfere or become guarantee in a matter which concerns you and the Sultan;- But the English Gov.t would not object to my using my good offices in arranging the details of an agreement, and your Enemy informs me that in the Contingency of such question arising you will write and request my good offices.-

In one of your previous letters you refer to the question of Religion.- The Religion of the Wahabee lies between themselves, their Imaum, and their God, and the English Gov.t have no wish to interfere therein.-

I hope this may find you in health. And if you have any difficulty send me a confidential Agent and I shall always be happy to meet him on friendly terms as I have Mohammed ben Abdellah ben Mana'.-

(Sign.d) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.l
H.B.M.s Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

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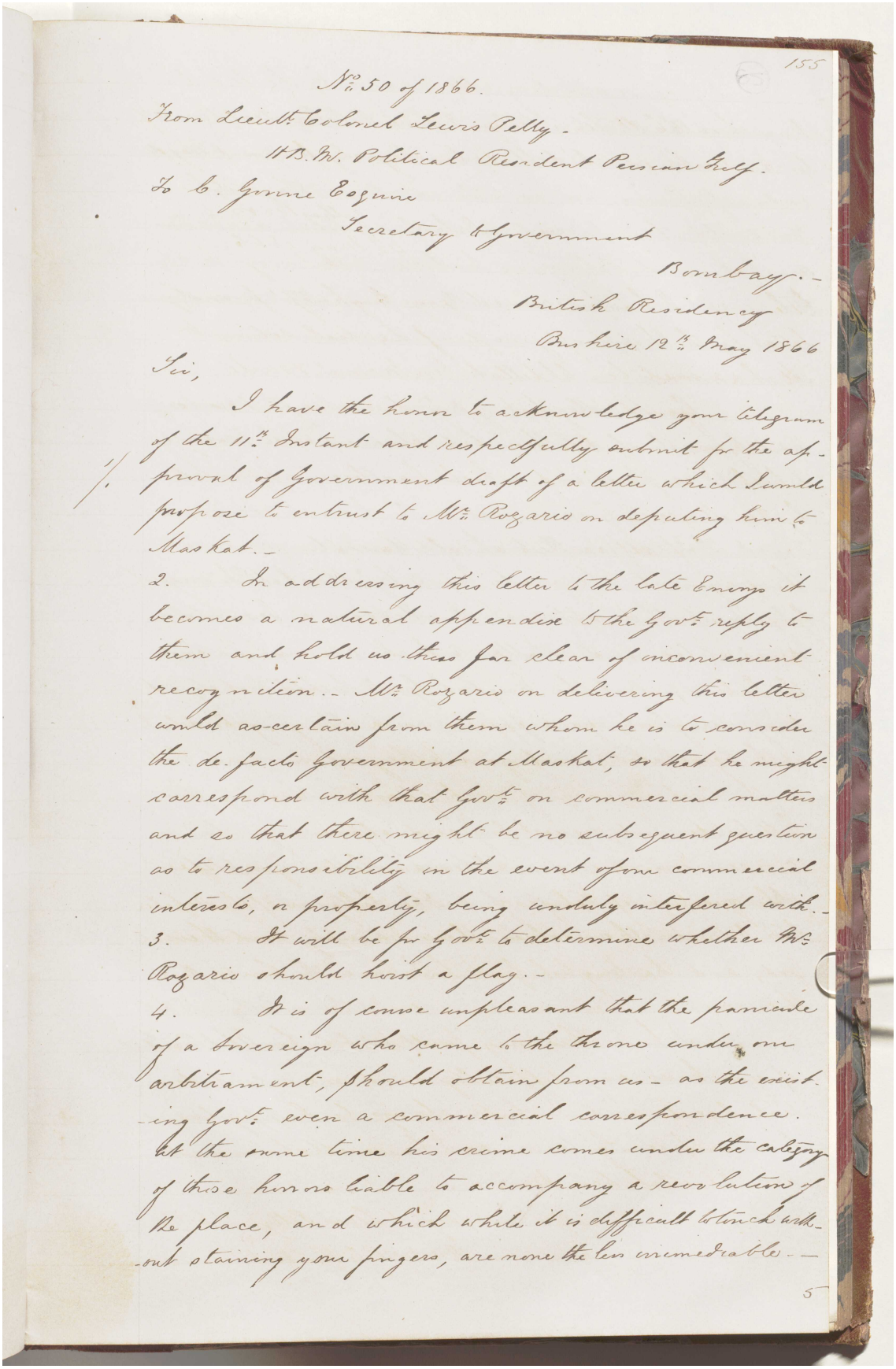

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No. 50 of 1866.

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly -

H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf.

To C. Gonne Esquire

Secretary to Government

Bombay. -

British Residency

Bushire 12th May 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your telegram of the 11th Instant and respectfully submit for the approval of Government draft of a letter which I would propose to entrust to Mr. Rozario on deputing him to Maskat. -

2. In addressing this letter to the late Envoy it becomes a natural appendise to the Govt. reply to them and hold us thus far clear of inconvenient recognition. - Mr. Rozario on delivering this letter would ascertain from them whom he is to consider the de facto Government at Maskat, so that he might correspond with that Govt. on commercial matters and so that there might be no subsequent question as to responsibility in the event of our commercial interests, or property, being unduly interfered with. -

3. It will be for Govt. to determine whether Mr. Rozario should hoist a flag. -

4. It is of course unpleasant that the pamenle of a Sovereign who came to the throne under our arbitrament, should obtain from us - as the existing Govt. even a commercial correspondence. At the same time his crime comes under the category of those horrors liable to accompany a revolution of the place, and which while it is difficult to touch without staining your fingers, are none the less irremediable. -

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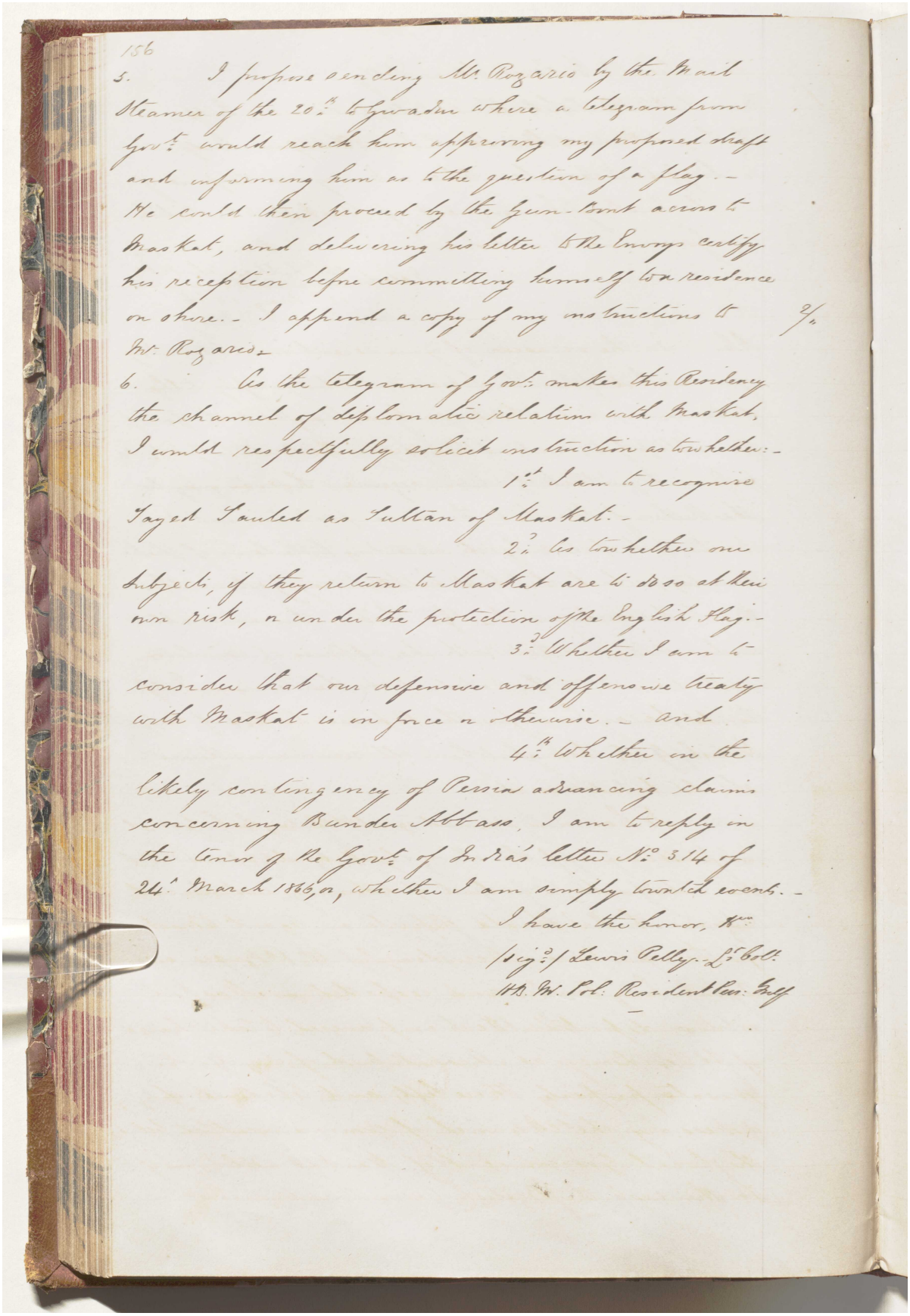

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5. I propose sending Mr. Rozario by the Mail Steamer of the 20th to Gwadur where a telegram from Govt. would reach him approving my proposed draft and informing him as to the question of a flag.- He could then proceed by the Gun-Boat across to Maskat, and delivering his letter to the Envoys certify his reception before committing himself to a residence on shore.- I append a copy of my instructions to Mr. Rozario.- 2/.

6. As the telegram of Govt. makes this Residency the channel of diplomatic relations with Maskat, I would respectfully solicit instruction as to whether:-

1st I am to recognise Sayed Sauled as Sultan of Maskat.-

2d As to whether our subjects, if they return to Maskat are to do so at their own risk, or under the protection of the English Flag.-

3d Whether I am to consider that our defensive and offensive treaty with Maskat is in force or otherwise.- and

4th Whether in the likely contingency of Persia advancing claims concerning Bunder Abbass, I am to reply in the tenor of the Govt. of India's letter No. 314 of 24th March 1866, or, whether I am simply to watch events.-

I have the honor, &c.

(sigd.) Lewis Pelly.- Lt. Colt.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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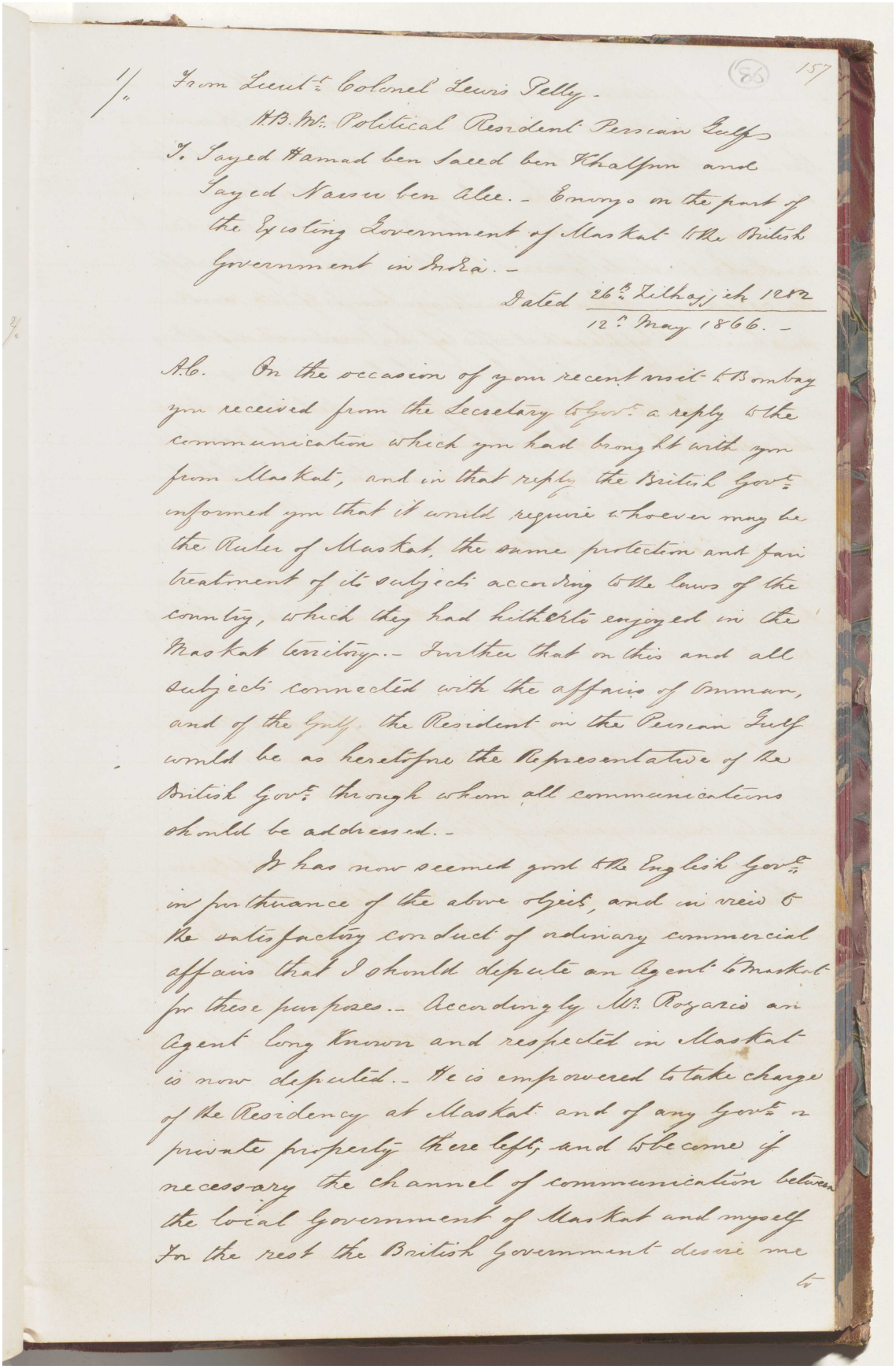

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly -
H.B.M.s Political Resident Persian Gulf
To Sayed Hamad ben Saeed ben Khalfan and
Sayed Nasser ben Alee. - Envoys on the part of
the Existing Government of Maskat to the British
Government in India. -

Dated 26.th Zilhaj ish 1282
12.th May 1866. -

A.C. On the occasion of your recent visit to Bombay
you received from the Secretary to Govt. a reply to the
communication which you had brought with you
from Maskat, and in that reply the British Govt.
informed you that it would require whoever may be
the Ruler of Maskat the same protection and fair
treatment of its subjects according to the laws of the
country, which they had hitherto enjoyed in the
Maskat territory. - Further that on this and all
subjects connected with the affairs of Omman,
and of the Gulf, the Resident in the Persian Gulf
would be as heretofore the Representative of the
British Govt. through whom all communications
should be addressed. -

It has now seemed good to the English Govt.
in pursuance of the above objects, and in view to
the satisfactory conduct of ordinary commercial
affairs that I should depute an Agent to Maskat
for these purposes. - Accordingly Mr. Rozario an
Agent long known and respected in Maskat
is now deputed. - He is empowered to take charge
of the Residency at Maskat and of any Govt.
or private property there left, and to become if
necessary the channel of communication between
the local Government of Maskat and myself
For the rest the British Government desire me

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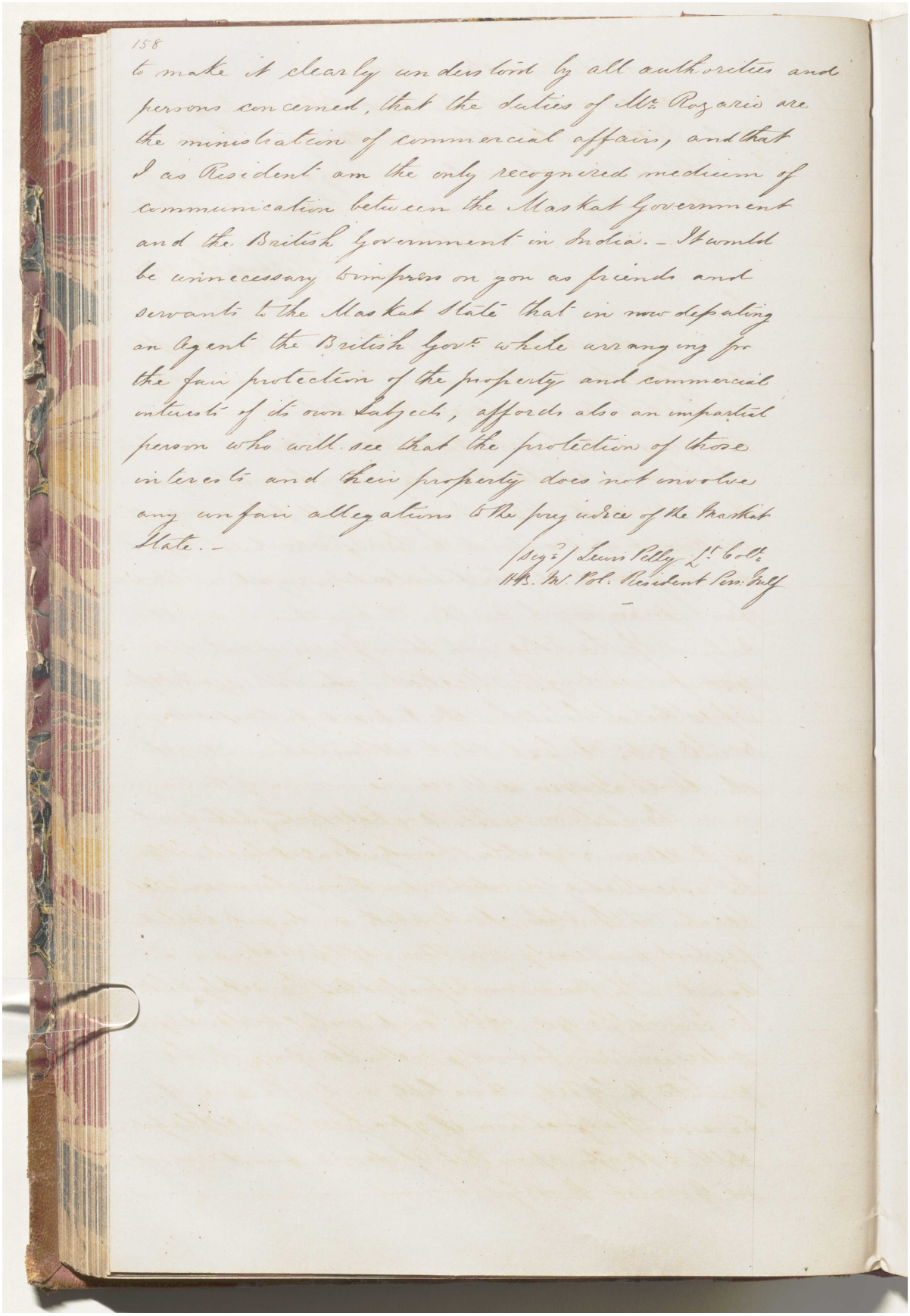

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to make it clearly understood by all authorities and persons concerned, that the duties of Mr. Rozario are the ministration of commercial affairs, and that I as Resident am the only recognized medium of communication between the Maskat Government and the British Government in India. – It would be unnecessary to impress on you as friends and servants to the Maskat State that in now deputing an Agent the British Govt. while arranging for the fair protection of the property and commercial interests of its own Subjects, affords also an impartial person who will see that the protection of those interests and their property does not involve any unfair allegations to the prejudice of the Maskat State. –

(Sigd.) Lewis Pelly Lt. Colle.
H.B. M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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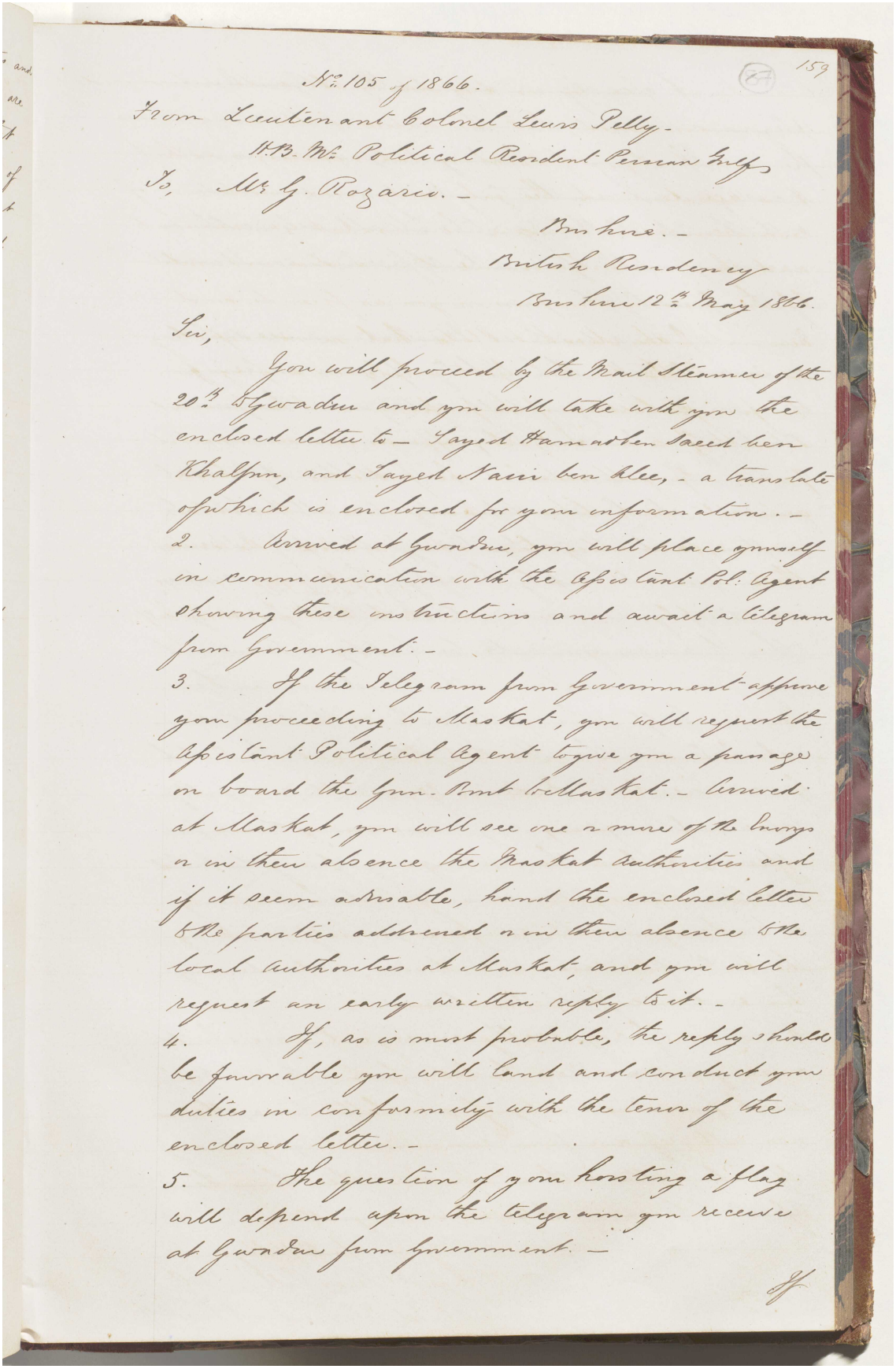

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No. 105 of 1866.

From Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly.
H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf
To, Mr. G. Rozario.

Bushire.
British Residency
Bushire 12th May 1866.

Sir,

You will proceed by the Mail Steamer of the 20th to Gwadur and you will take with you the enclosed letter to — Sayed Hamad ben Saeed ben Khalfun, and Sayed Nasir ben Alee, — a translate of which is enclosed for your information.

2. Arrived at Gwadur, you will place yourself in communication with the Assistant Pol. Agent showing these instructions and await a telegram from Government.

3. If the Telegram from Government approve your proceeding to Maskat, you will request the Assistant Political Agent to give you a passage on board the Gun-Boat to Maskat. — Arrived at Maskat, you will see one or more of the Envoys or in their absence the Maskat Authorities and if it seem advisable, hand the enclosed letter to the parties addressed or in their absence to the local Authorities at Maskat, and you will request an early written reply to it.

4. If, as is most probable, the reply should be favorable you will land and conduct your duties in conformity with the tenor of the enclosed letter.

5. The question of your hoisting a flag will depend upon the telegram you receive at Gwadur from Government.

If

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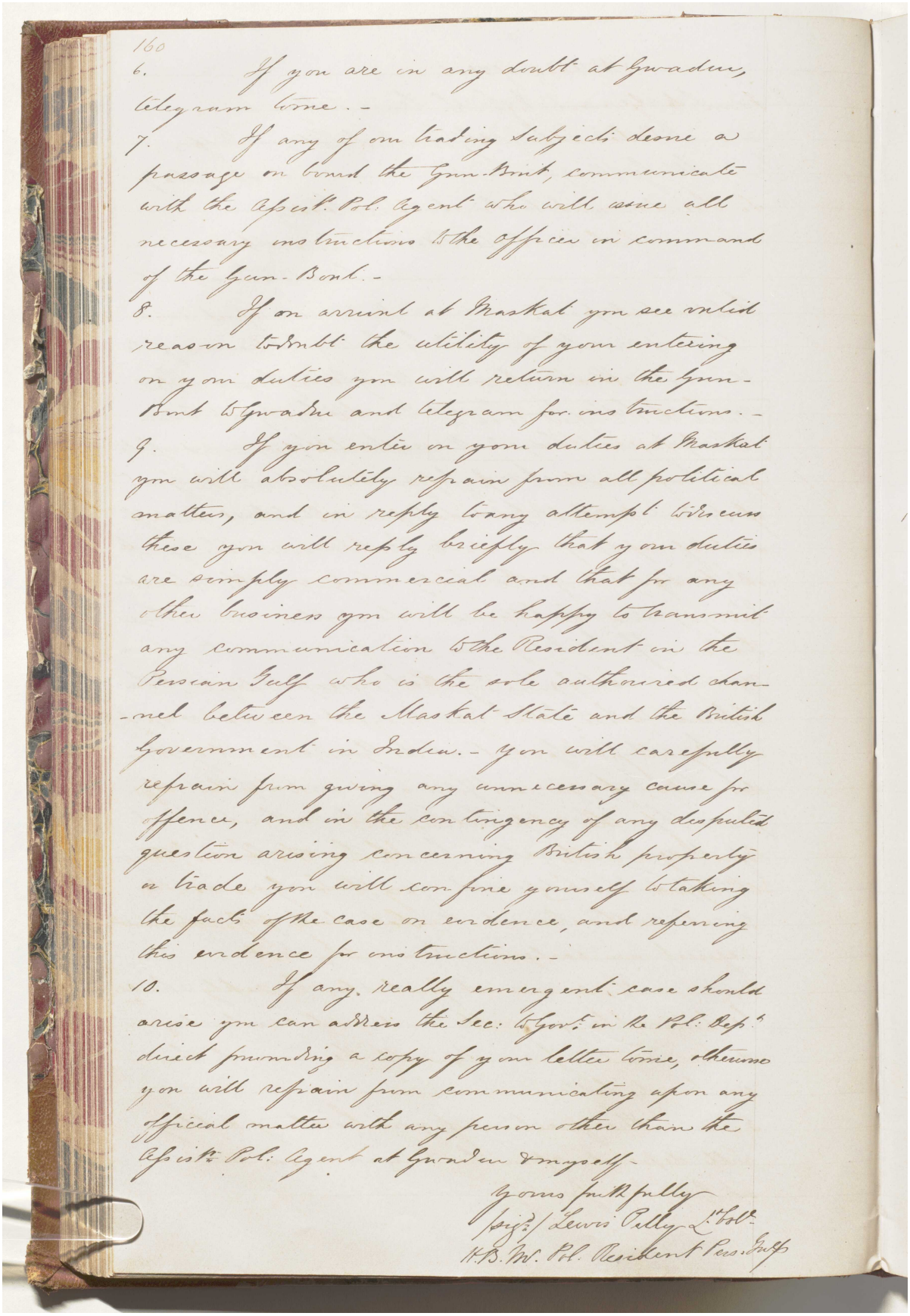

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6. If you are in any doubt at Gwadur, telegram to me.-

7. If any of our trading Subjects desire a passage on board the Gun-Boat, communicate with the Assist. Pol. Agent who will issue all necessary instructions to the Officer in command of the Gun-Boat.-

8. If on arrival at Maskat you see valid reason to doubt the utility of your entering on your duties you will return in the Gun-Boat to Gwadur and telegram for instructions.-

9. If you enter on your duties at Maskat you will absolutely refrain from all political matters, and in reply to any attempt to discuss these you will reply briefly that your duties are simply commercial and that for any other business you will be happy to transmit any communication to the Resident in the Persian Gulf who is the sole authorised channel between the Maskat State and the British Government in India.- You will carefully refrain from giving any unnecessary cause for offence, and in the contingency of any disputed question arising concerning British property or trade you will confine yourself to taking the facts of the case on evidence, and referring this evidence for instructions.-

10. If any really emergent case should arise you can address the Sec: to Govt. in the Pol: Dept. direct forwarding a copy of your letter to me, otherwise you will refrain from communicating upon any official matter with any person other than the Assist. Pol: Agent at Gwadur & myself.-

Yours faithfully
(sign.) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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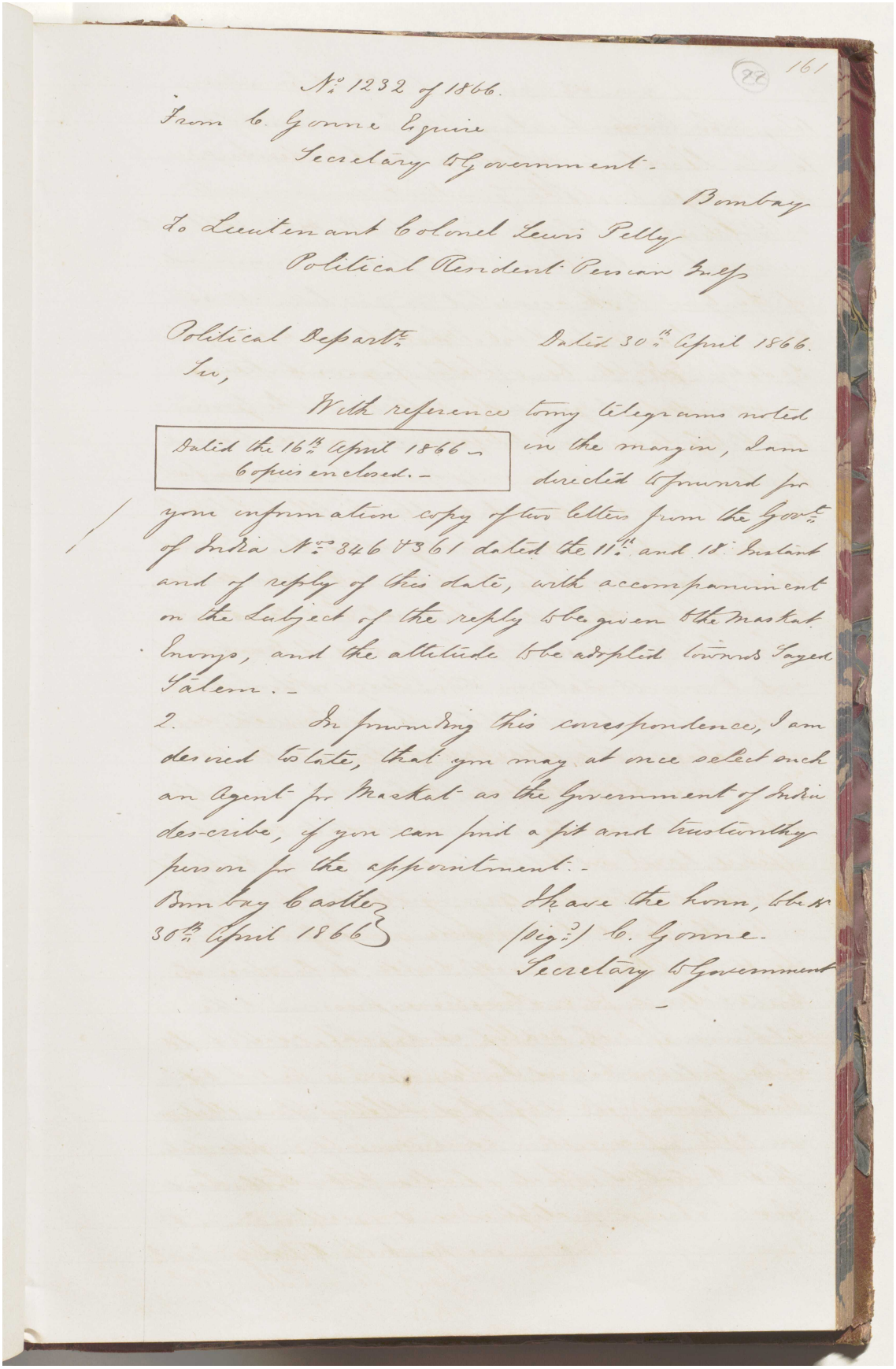

No. 1232 of 1866.
From C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government.

Bombay

To Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
Political Resident Persian Gulf

Political Departt.
Sir,

Dated 30th April 1866.

With reference to my telegrams noted in the margin, I am directed to forward for your information copy of two letters from the Govt. of India No. 346 & 361 dated the 11th and 18th instant and of reply of this date, with accompaniment on the subject of the reply to be given to the Muskat Envoys, and the attitude to be adopted towards Sayed Salem.—

Dated the 16th April 1866—
6 pcs enclosed.—

2. In forwarding this correspondence, I am desired to state, that you may at once select such an Agent for Muskat as the Government of India describe, if you can find a fit and trustworthy person for the appointment.—

Bombay Castle
30th April 1866

I have the hon, to be
(sig.) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Government

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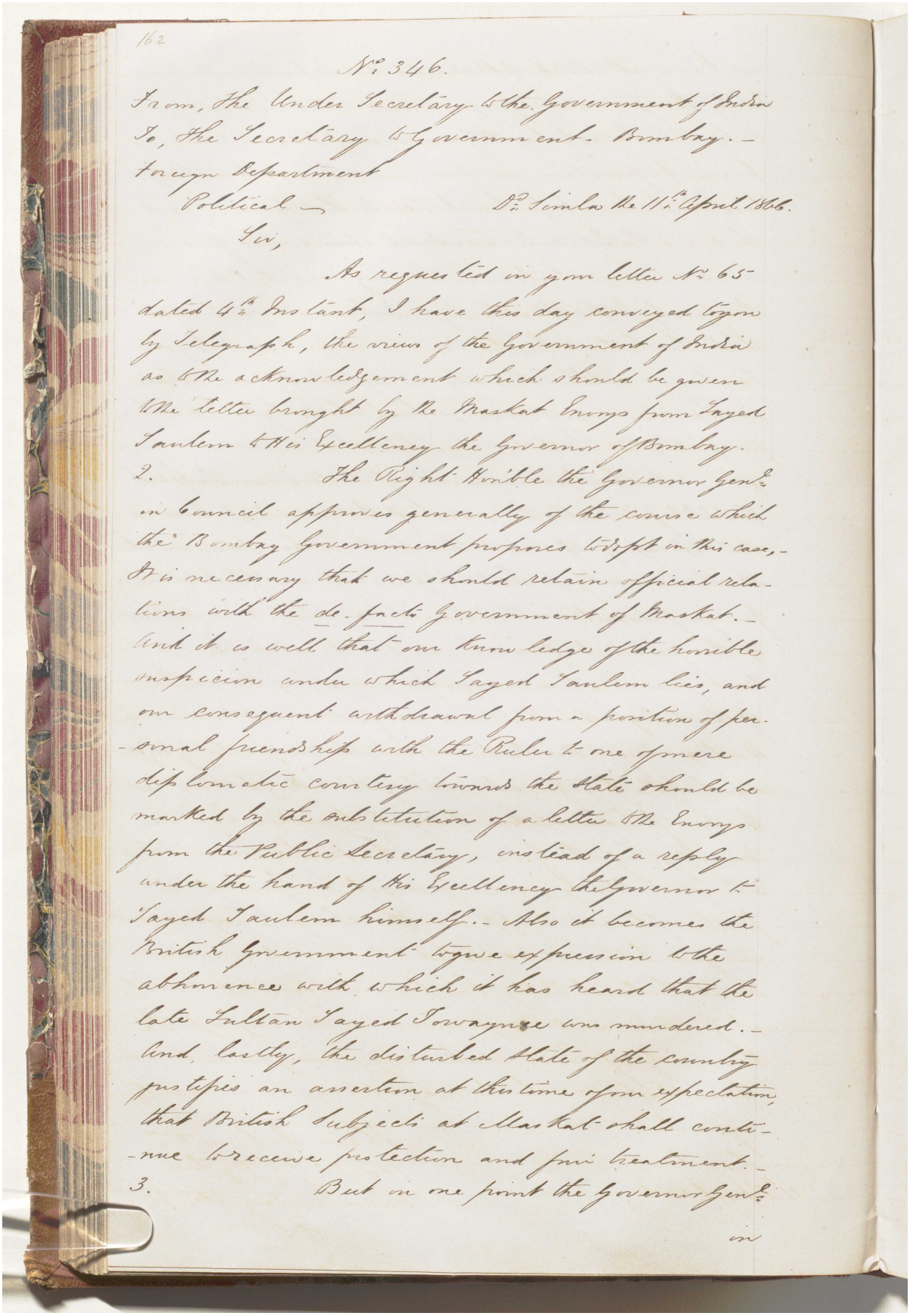

162

No. 346.

From, The Under Secretary to the Government of India
To, The Secretary to Government - Bombay. -
Foreign Department
Political — Dr. Simla the 11th April 1866.

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. 65 dated 4th Instant, I have this day conveyed to you by Telegraph, the views of the Government of India as to the acknowledgement which should be given to the letter brought by the Maskat Envoys from Sayed Saulem to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor Genl. in Council approves generally of the course which the Bombay Government proposes to adopt in this case, - It is necessary that we should retain official relations with the de-facto Government of Maskat. - And it is well that our knowledge of the horrible suspicion under which Sayed Saulem lies, and our consequent withdrawal from a position of personal friendship with the Ruler to one of mere diplomatic courtesy towards the State should be marked by the substitution of a letter to the Envoys from the Public Secretary, instead of a reply under the hand of His Excellency the Governor to Sayed Saulem himself. - Also it becomes the British Government to give expression to the abhorrence with which it has heard that the late Sultan Sayed Towaynee was murdered. - And, lastly, the disturbed State of the country justifies an assertion at this time of our expectation, that British Subjects at Maskat shall continue to receive protection and fair treatment. -

3. But in one point the Governor Genl.

in

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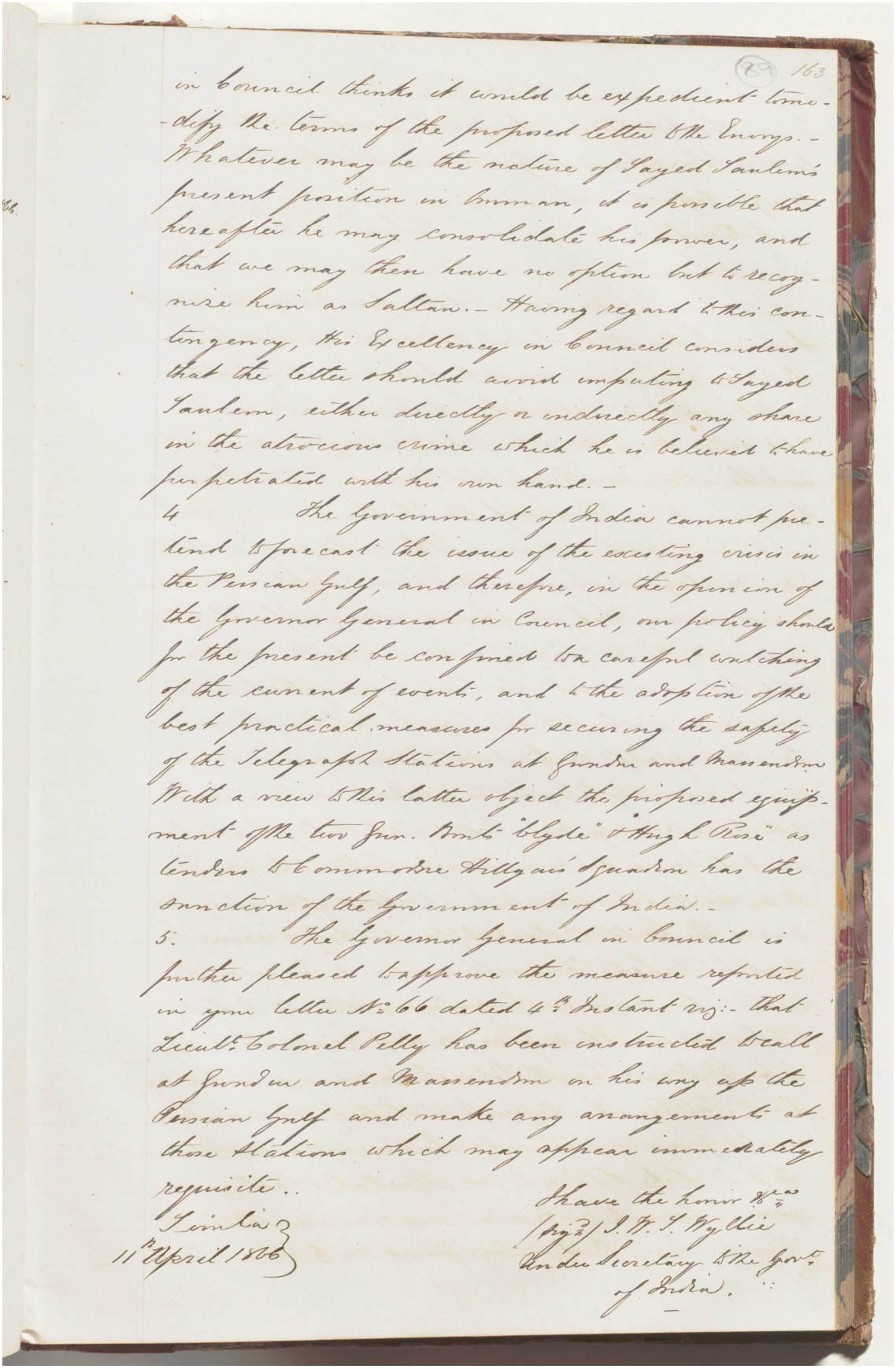

in Council thinks it would be expedient to modify the terms of the proposed letter to the Envoys.- Whatever may be the nature of Sayed Saulem's present position in Omman, it is possible that hereafter he may consolidate his power, and that we may then have no option but to recognize him as Sultan.- Having regard to this contingency, His Excellency in Council considers that the letter should avoid imputing to Sayed Saulem, either directly or indirectly any share in the atrocious crime which he is believed to have perpetrated with his own hand.-

4 The Government of India cannot pretend to forecast the issue of the existing crisis in the Persian Gulf, and therefore, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, our policy should for the present be confined to a careful watching of the current of events, and to the adoption of the best practical measures for securing the safety of the Telegraph Stations at Gundur and Massendom. With a view to this latter object the proposed equipment of the two Gun-Boats "Clyde" & "Hugh Rose" as tenders to Commodore Hillyar's Squadron has the sanction of the Government of India.-

5. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to approve the measure reported in your letter No. 66 dated 4th Instant viz:- that Lieut. Colonel Pelly has been instructed to call at Gundur and Massendom on his way up the Persian Gulf and make any arrangements at those Stations which may appear immediately requisite.

Simla
11th April 1866

I have the honor &ca
(Sign.) J. W. S. Wyllie
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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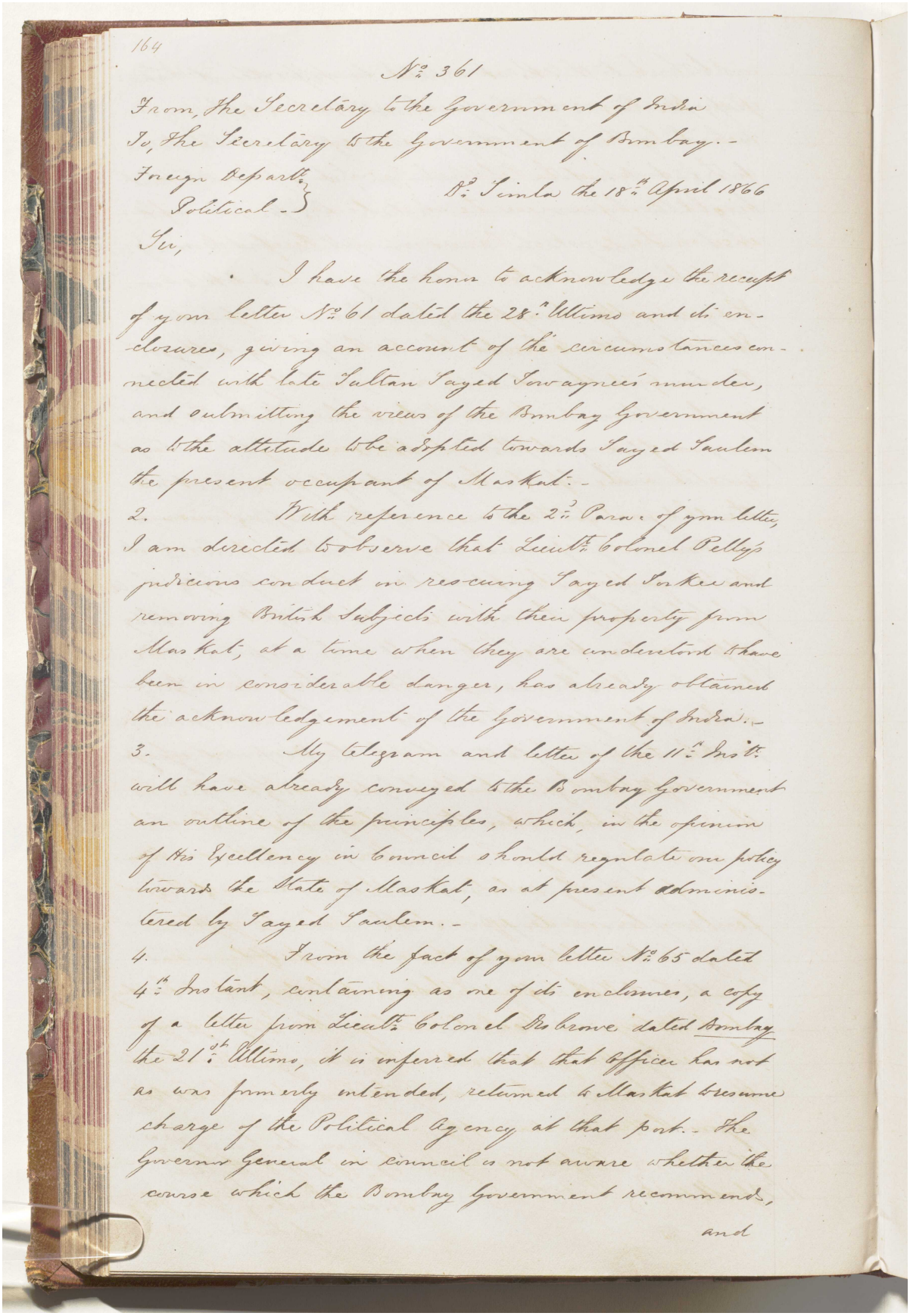

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No. 361

From, The Secretary to the Government of India
To, The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.-
Foreign Departt.
Political.- } Dd. Simla the 18th April 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 61 dated the 28th Ultimo and its enclosures, giving an account of the circumstances connected with late Sultan Sayed Sowaynee's murder, and submitting the views of the Bombay Government as to the attitude to be adopted towards Sayed Saulem the present occupant of Maskat.-

2. With reference to the 2nd Para. of your letter, I am directed to observe that Lieutt. Colonel Pelly's judicious conduct in rescuing Sayed Sorkee and removing British Subjects with their property from Maskat, at a time when they are understood to have been in considerable danger, has already obtained the acknowledgement of the Government of India.-

3. My telegram and letter of the 11th Instt. will have already conveyed to the Bombay Government an outline of the principles, which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council should regulate our policy towards the State of Maskat, as at present administered by Sayed Saulem.-

4. From the fact of your letter No. 65 dated 4th Instant, containing as one of its enclosures, a copy of a letter from Lieutt. Colonel Disbrowe dated Bombay the 21st Ultimo, it is inferred that that Officer has not as was formerly intended, returned to Maskat to resume charge of the Political Agency at that port.- The Governor General in council is not aware whether the course which the Bombay Government recommends,

and

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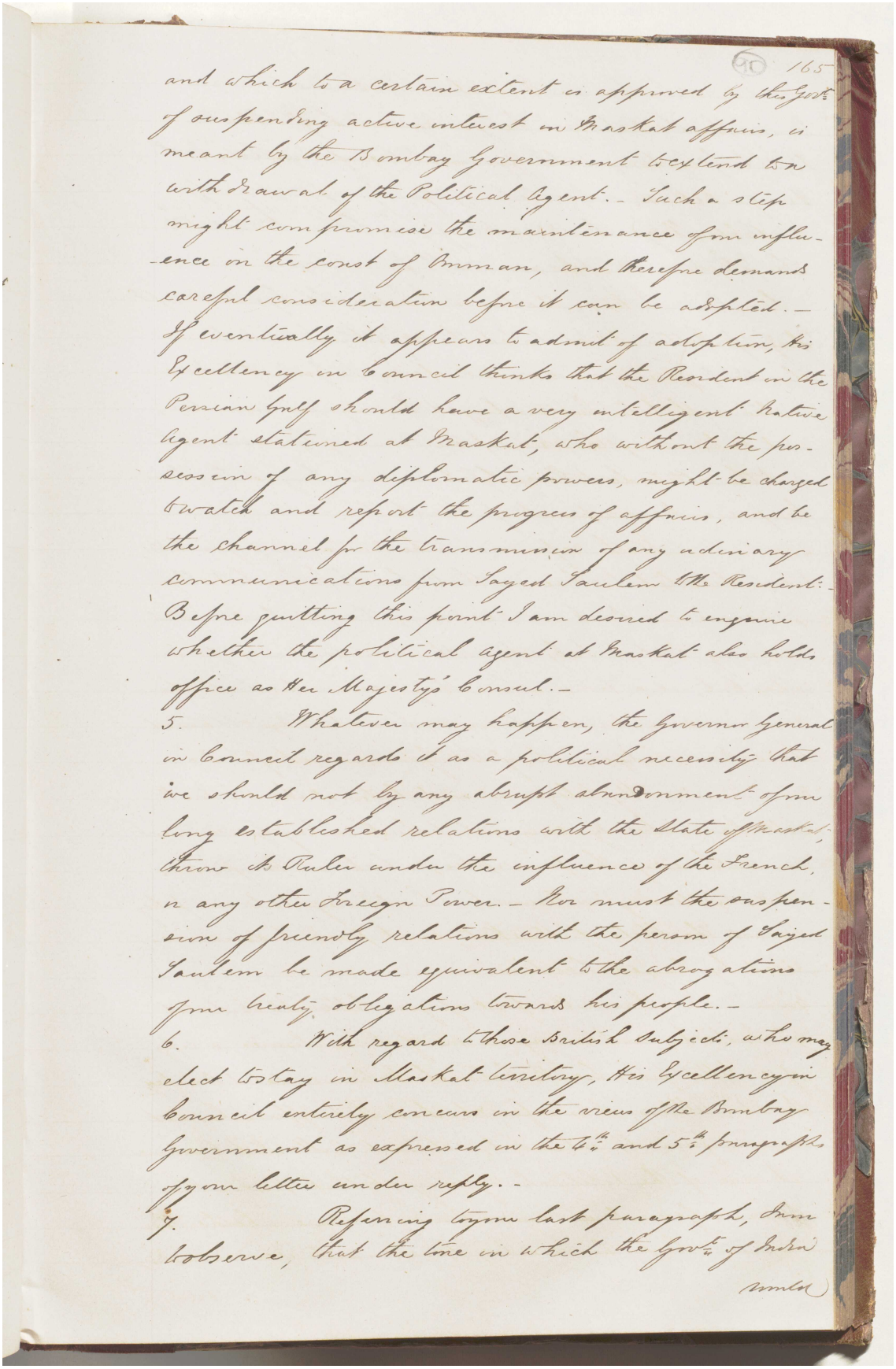
رسالة رقم ١٢٣٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٩٠و] (٦/٥)



and which to a certain extent is approved by the Govt of suspending active interest in Muskat affairs, is meant by the Bombay Government to extend to a withdrawal of the Political Agent.- Such a step might compromise the maintenance of our influence in the coast of Omman, and therefore demands careful consideration before it can be adopted.- If eventually it appears to admit of adoption, His Excellency in Council thinks that the Resident in the Persian Gulf should have a very intelligent Native Agent stationed at Muskat, who without the possession of any diplomatic powers, might be charged to watch and report the progress of affairs, and be the channel for the transmission of any ordinary communications from Sayed Saulem the Resident.- Before quitting this point I am desired to enquire whether the political agent at Muskat also holds office as Her Majesty's Consul.-

5. Whatever may happen, the Governor General in Council regards it as a political necessity that we should not by any abrupt abandonment of our long established relations with the State of Muskat, throw its Ruler under the influence of the French, or any other Foreign Power.- Nor must the suspension of friendly relations with the person of Sayed Saulem be made equivalent to the abrogation of our treaty obligations towards his people.-

6. With regard to those British subjects, who may elect to stay in Muskat territory, His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the views of the Bombay Government as expressed in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of your letter under reply.-

7. Referring to your last paragraph, I am to observe, that the time in which the Govt of India

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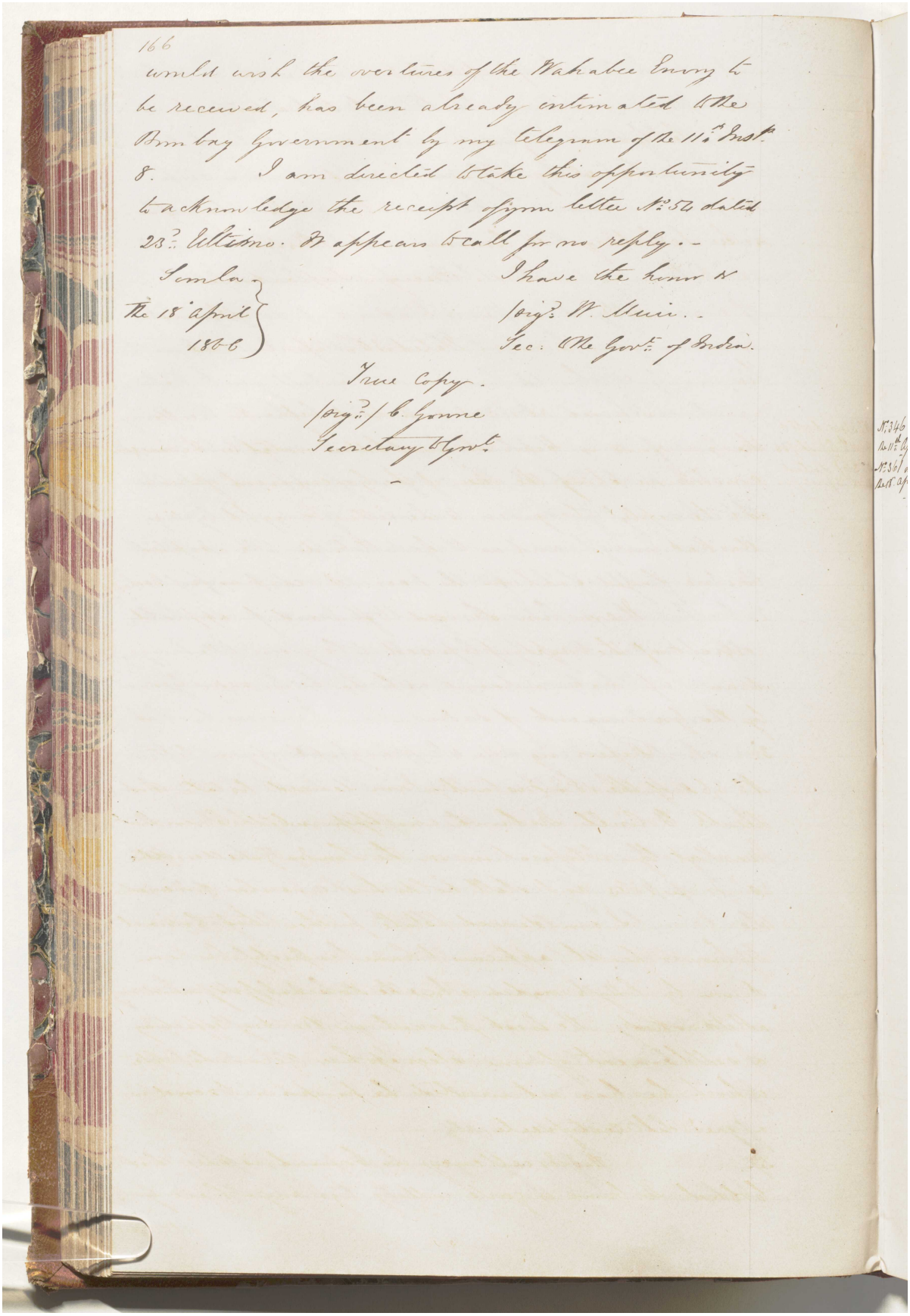
رسالة رقم ١٢٣٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٩٠ظ] (٦/٦)



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would wish the overtures of the Wahabee Envoy to be received, has been already intimated to the Bombay Government by my telegram of the 11th Inst. 8. I am directed to take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 54 dated 23d Ultimo. It appears to call for no reply.-

Simla
The 18th April
1866

I have the honor &c
(Sig.d) W. Muir.
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

True Copy.
(Sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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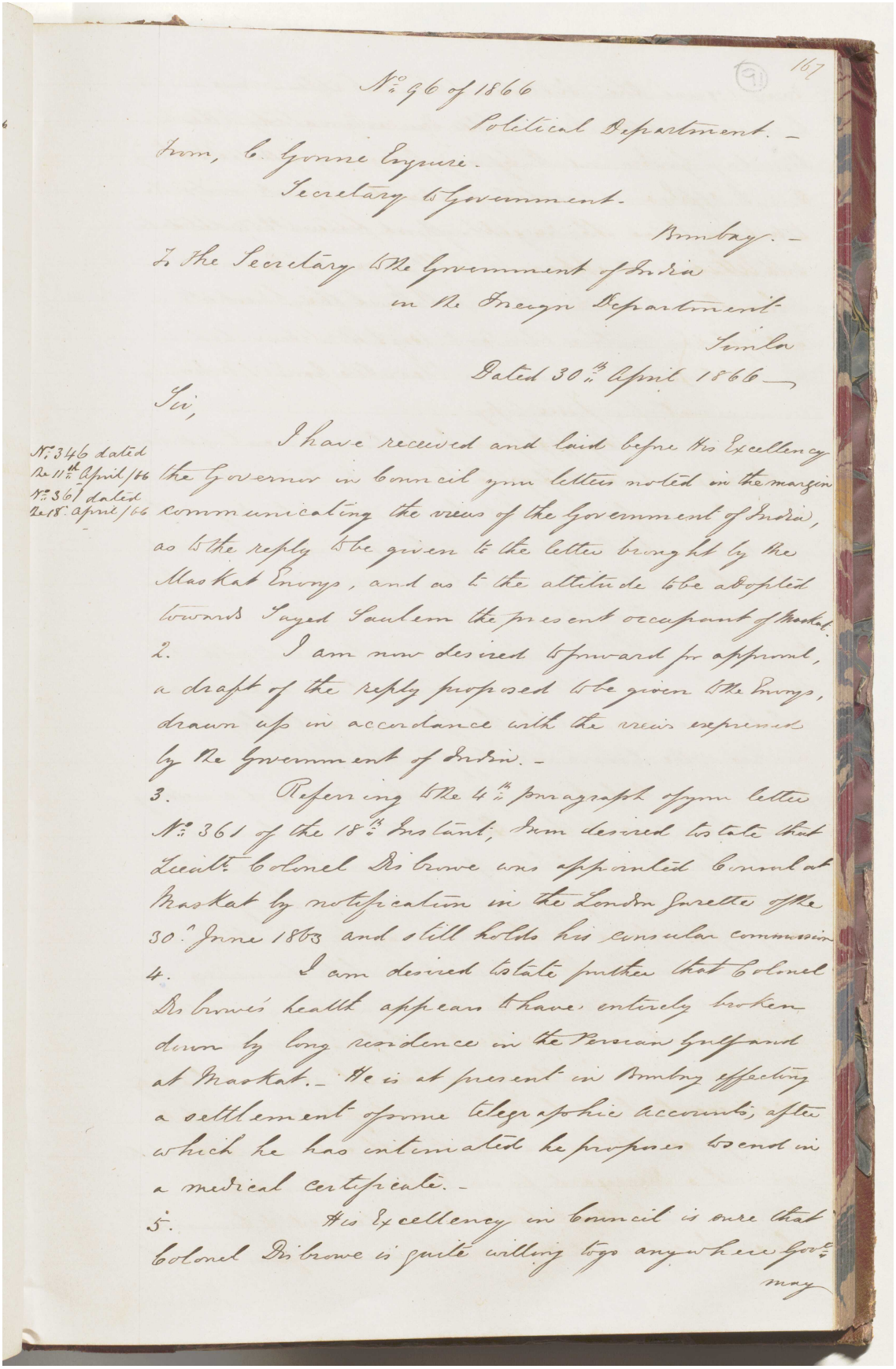
رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى وزير الخارجية للحكومة في الهند، في شيملا [٩١و] (٥/١)



No. 96 of 1866

Political Department. –

From, C. Gonne Esquire.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay. –

To the Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department

Simla

Dated 30th April 1866.

Sir,

No. 346 dated the 11th April /66
No. 361 dated the 18th April /66

I have received and laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council your letters noted in the margin communicating the views of the Government of India, as to the reply to be given to the letter brought by the Maskat Envoys, and as to the attitude to be adopted towards Sayed Saulem the present occupant of Maskat.

2. I am now desired to forward for approval, a draft of the reply proposed to be given to the Envoys, drawn up in accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India. –

3. Referring to the 4th paragraph of your letter No. 361 of the 18th Instant, I am desired to state that Lieut. Colonel Disbrowe was appointed Consul at Maskat by notification in the London Gazette of the 30th June 1863 and still holds his consular commission.

4. I am desired to state further that Colonel Disbrowe's health appears to have entirely broken down by long residence in the Persian Gulf and at Maskat. – He is at present in Bombay effecting a settlement of some telegraphic accounts, after which he has intimated he proposes to send in a medical certificate. –

5. His Excellency in Council is sure that Colonel Disbrowe is quite willing to go anywhere Govt. may

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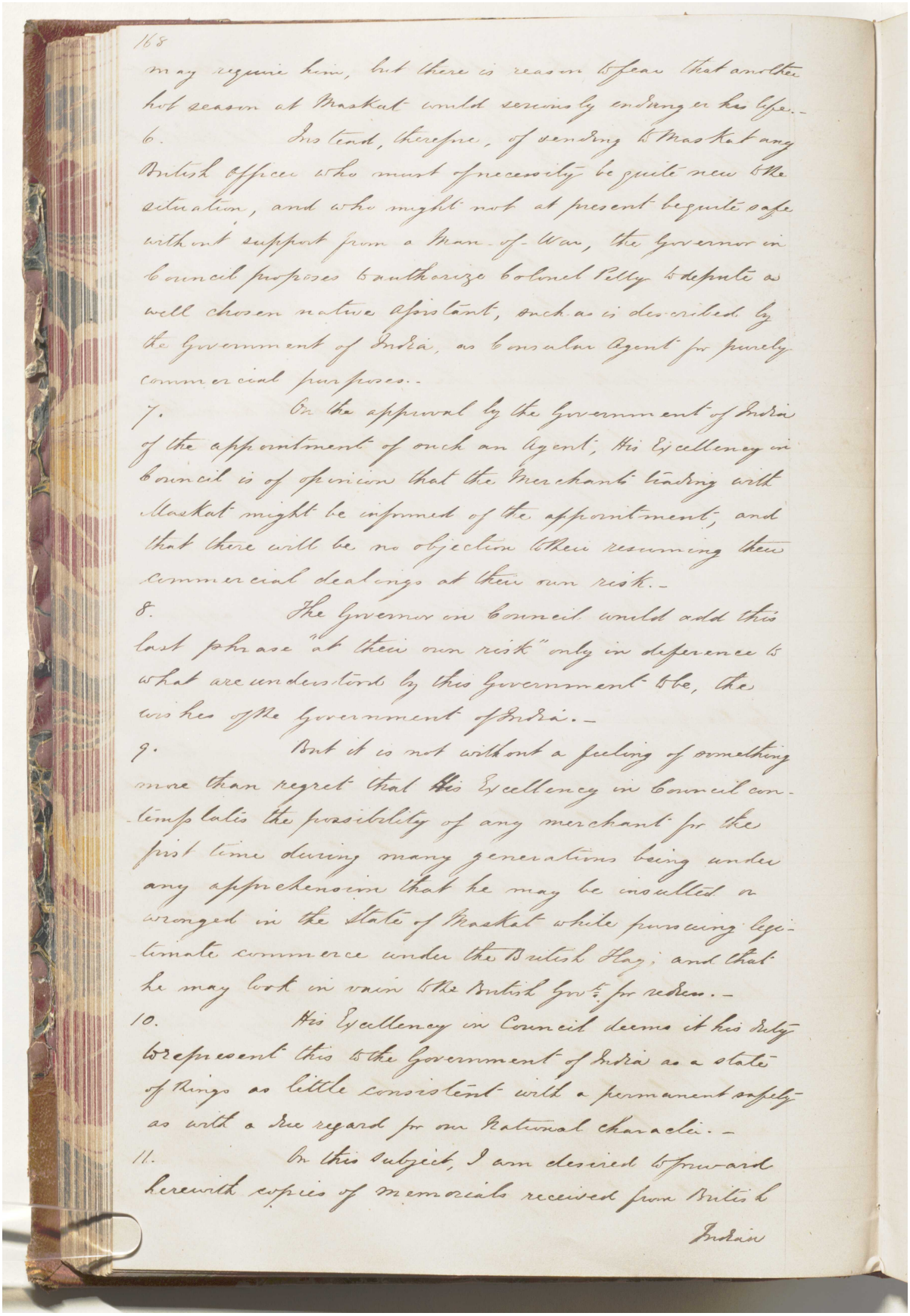
رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى وزير الخارجية للحكومة في الهند، في شيملا [٩١ظ] (٥/٢)



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may require him, but there is reason to fear that another
but reason at Muskat would seriously endanger his life.-

6. Instead, therefore, of sending to Muskat any
British officer who must of necessity be quite new to the
situation, and who might not at present be quite safe
without support from a Man-of-War, the Governor in
Council proposes to authorize Colonel Pelly to depute a
well chosen native Assistant, such as is described by
the Government of India, as Consular Agent for purely
commercial purposes.-

7. On the approval by the Government of India
of the appointment of such an Agent; His Excellency in
Council is of opinion that the Merchants trading with
Muskat might be informed of the appointment, and
that there will be no objection to their resuming their
commercial dealings at their own risk.-

8. The Governor in Council would add this
last phrase "at their own risk" only in deference to
what are understood by this Government to be, the
wishes of the Government of India.-

9. But it is not without a feeling of something
more than regret that His Excellency in Council con-
templates the possibility of any merchant for the
first time during many generations being under
any apprehension that he may be insulted or
wronged in the State of Muskat while pursuing legi-
timate commerce under the British Flag; and that
he may look in vain to the British Govt. for redress.-

10. His Excellency in Council deems it his duty
to represent this to the Government of India as a state
of things as little consistent with a permanent safety
as with a due regard for our National character.-

11. On this subject, I am desired to forward
herewith copies of memorials received from British
Indian

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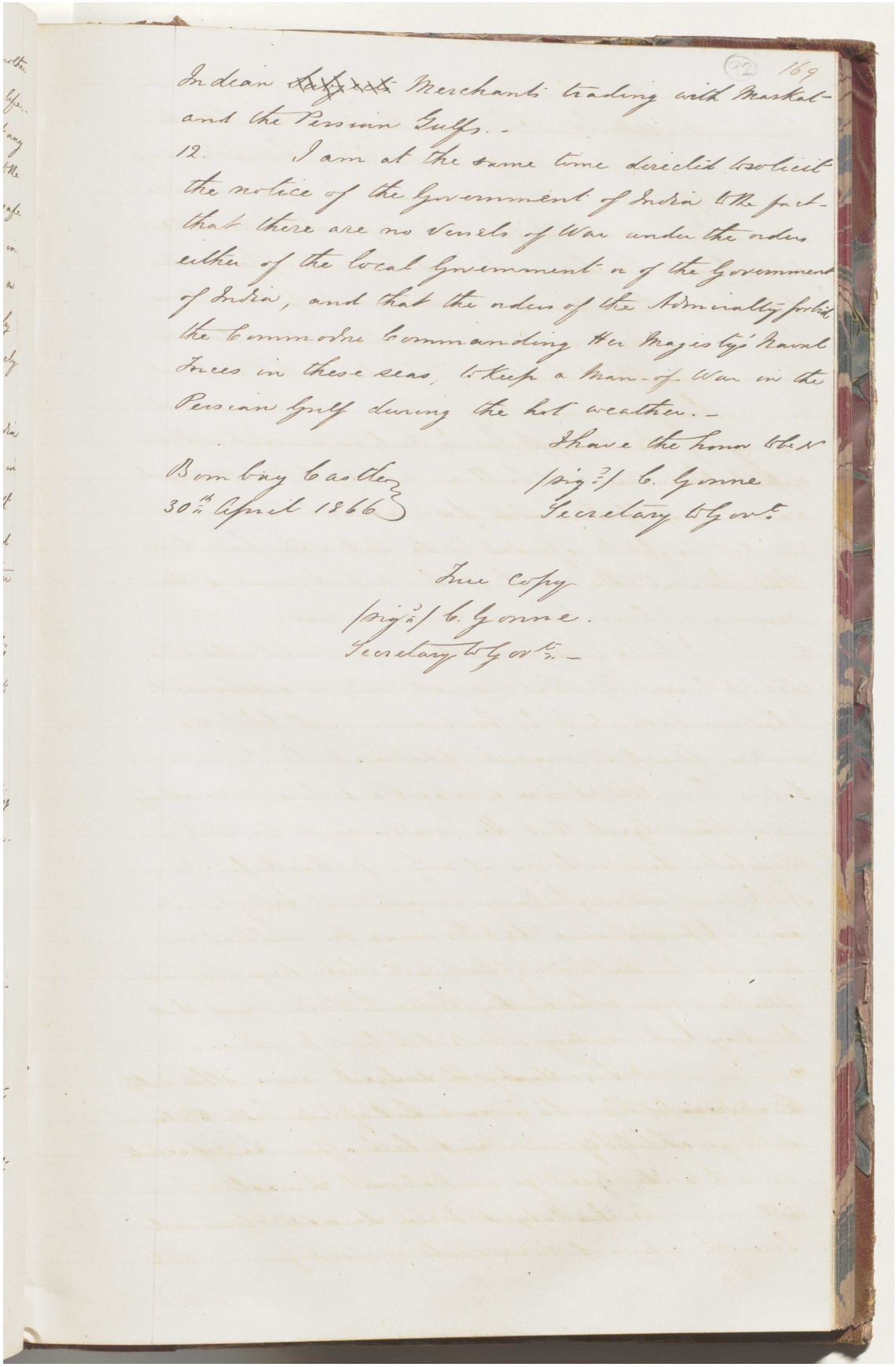
رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى وزير الخارجية للحكومة في الهند، في شيملا [٩٢و] (٥/٣)



Indian ~~[illegible]~~ Merchants trading with Muskat and the Persian Gulfs.-

12. I am at the same time directed to solicit the notice of the Government of India to the fact that there are no Vessels of War under the orders either of the local Government or of the Government of India, and that the orders of the Admiralty forbid the Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in these seas, to keep a Man-of-War in the Persian Gulf during the hot weather.-

I have the honor &c &c

Bombay Castle
30th April 1866

(sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

True Copy
(sig.d) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Govt.-

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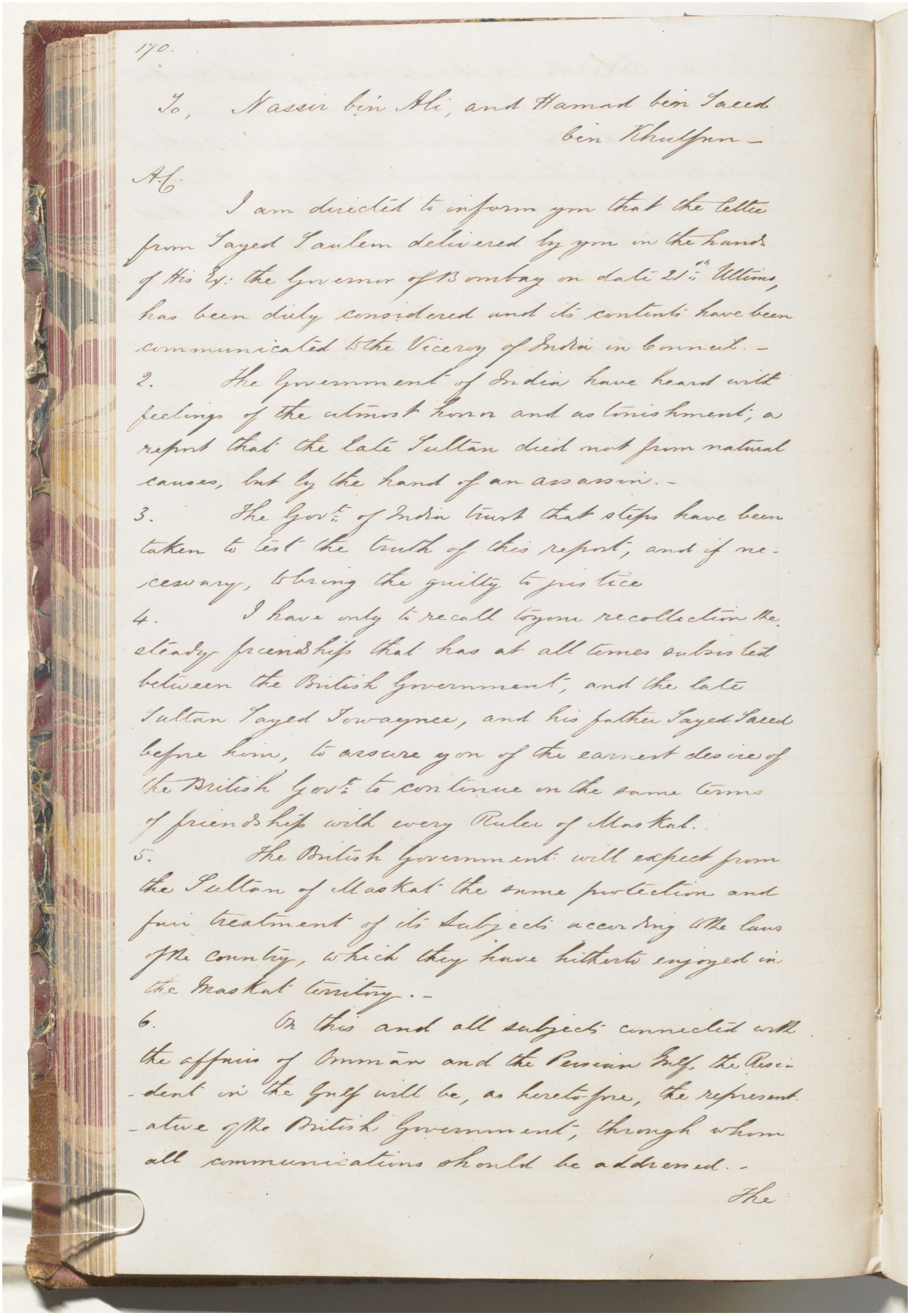

170.

To, Nassir bin Ali, and Hamad bin Saeed
bin Khulfan –

A.C.

I am directed to inform you that the letter from Sayed Taulem delivered by you in the hands of His Ex: the Governor of Bombay on date 21st Ultimo, has been duly considered and its contents have been communicated to the Viceroy of India in Council. –

2. The Government of India have heard with feelings of the utmost horror and astonishment, a report that the late Sultan died not from natural causes, but by the hand of an assassin. –

3. The Govt. of India trust that steps have been taken to test the truth of this report, and if necessary, to bring the guilty to justice

4. I have only to recall to you recollection the steady friendship that has at all times subsisted between the British Government, and the late Sultan Sayed Sowaynee, and his father Sayed Saeed before him, to assure you of the earnest desire of the British Govt. to continue on the same terms of friendship with every Ruler of Muskat.

5. The British Government will expect from the Sultan of Muskat the same protection and fair treatment of its subjects according to the laws of the country, which they have hitherto enjoyed in the Muskat territory. –

6. On this and all subjects connected with the affairs of Omman and the Persian Gulf, the Resident in the Gulf will be, as heretofore, the representative of the British Government, through whom all communications should be addressed. –

The

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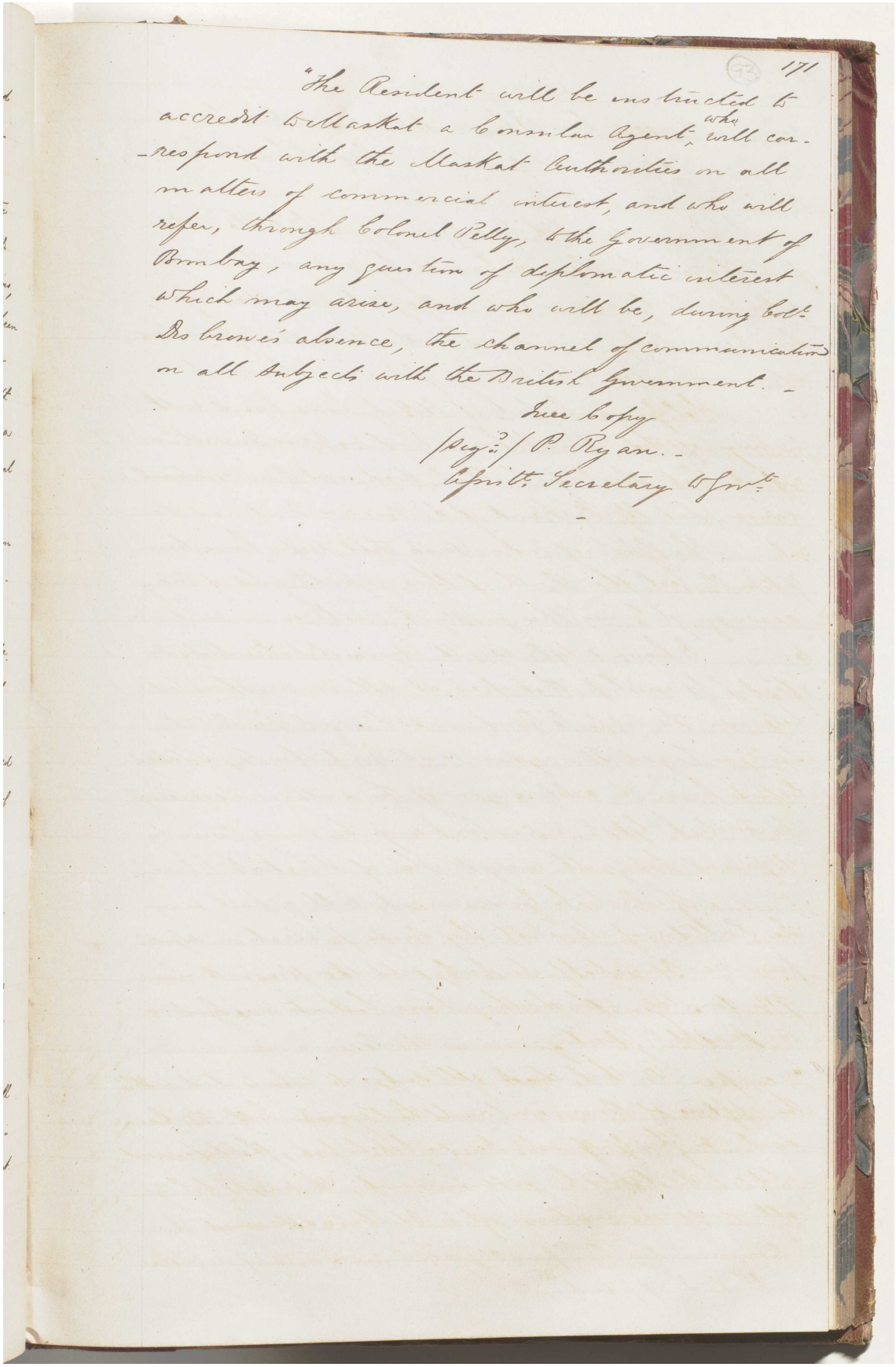

"The Resident will be instructed to accredit to Maskat a Consular Agent, who will correspond with the Maskat Authorities on all matters of commercial interest, and who will refer, through Colonel Pelly, to the Government of Bombay, any question of diplomatic interest which may arise, and who will be, during Colt. Disbrowe's absence, the channel of communication on all subjects with the British Government. –

True Copy
(Sigd.) P. Ryan. –
Assistt. Secretary to Govt.

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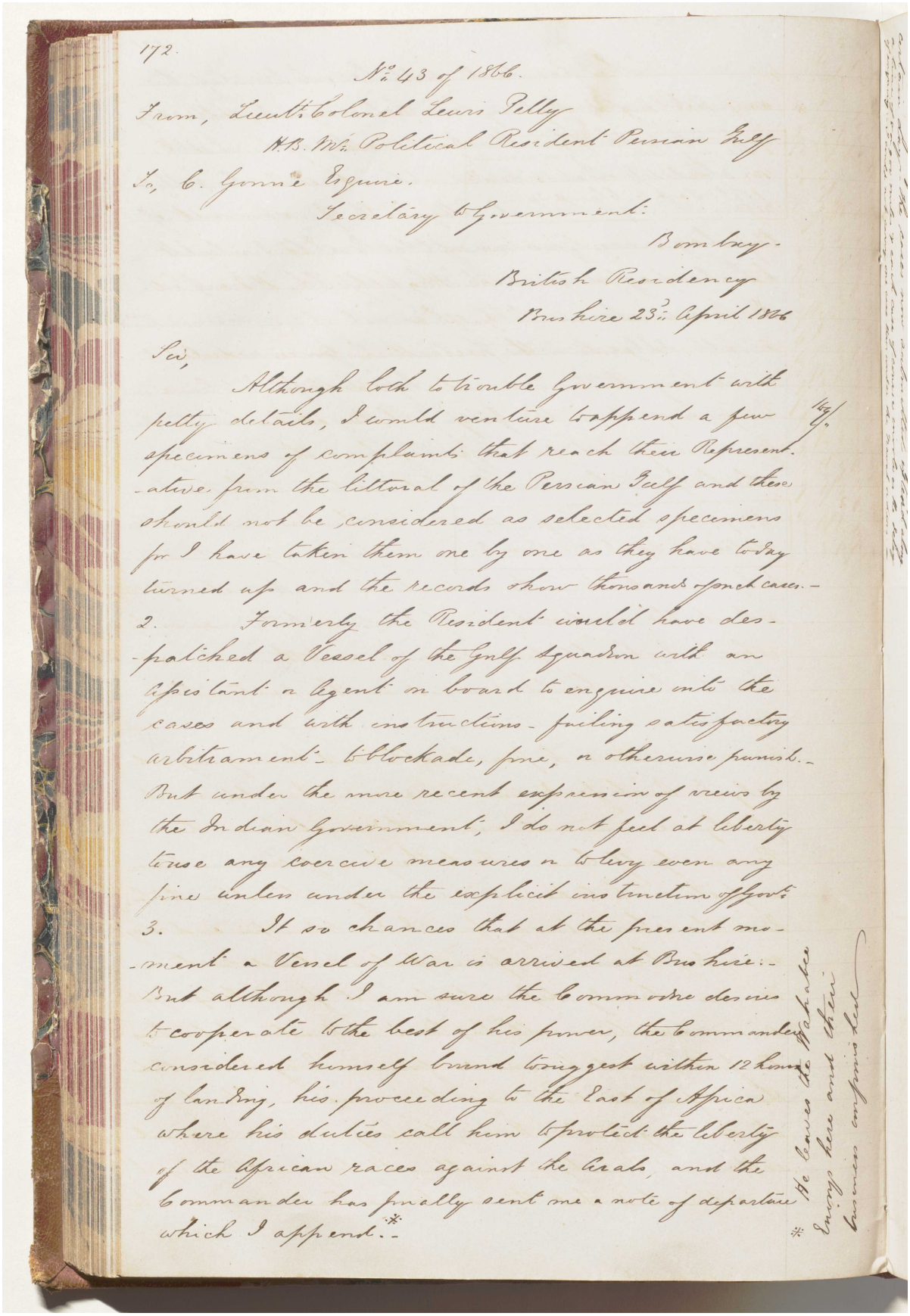

172.

No. 43 of 1866.

From, Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly
H.B.M.s Political Resident Persian Gulf

To, C. Gonne Esquire.
Secretary to Government.
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 23d April 1866

Sir,

Although loth to trouble Government with petty details, I would venture to append a few specimens of complaints that reach their Representative from the littoral of the Persian Gulf and these should not be considered as selected specimens for I have taken them one by one as they have to day turned up and the records show thousands of such cases.— 169/

2. Formerly the Resident would have despatched a Vessel of the Gulf Squadron with an Assistant or Agent on board to enquire into the cases and with instructions — failing satisfactory arbitrament — to blockade, fine, or otherwise punish.— But under the more recent expression of views by the Indian Government, I do not feel at liberty to use any coercive measures or to levy even any fine unless under the explicit instruction of Govt.

3. It so chances that at the present moment a Vessel of War is arrived at Bushire:— But although I am sure the Commodore desires to cooperate to the best of his power, the Commander considered himself bound to suggest within 12 hours of landing, his proceeding to the East of Africa where his duties call him to protect the liberty of the African races against the Arabs, and the Commander has finally sent me a note of departure which I append.*—

* He leaves the Wahabee Envoys here and their business unfinished

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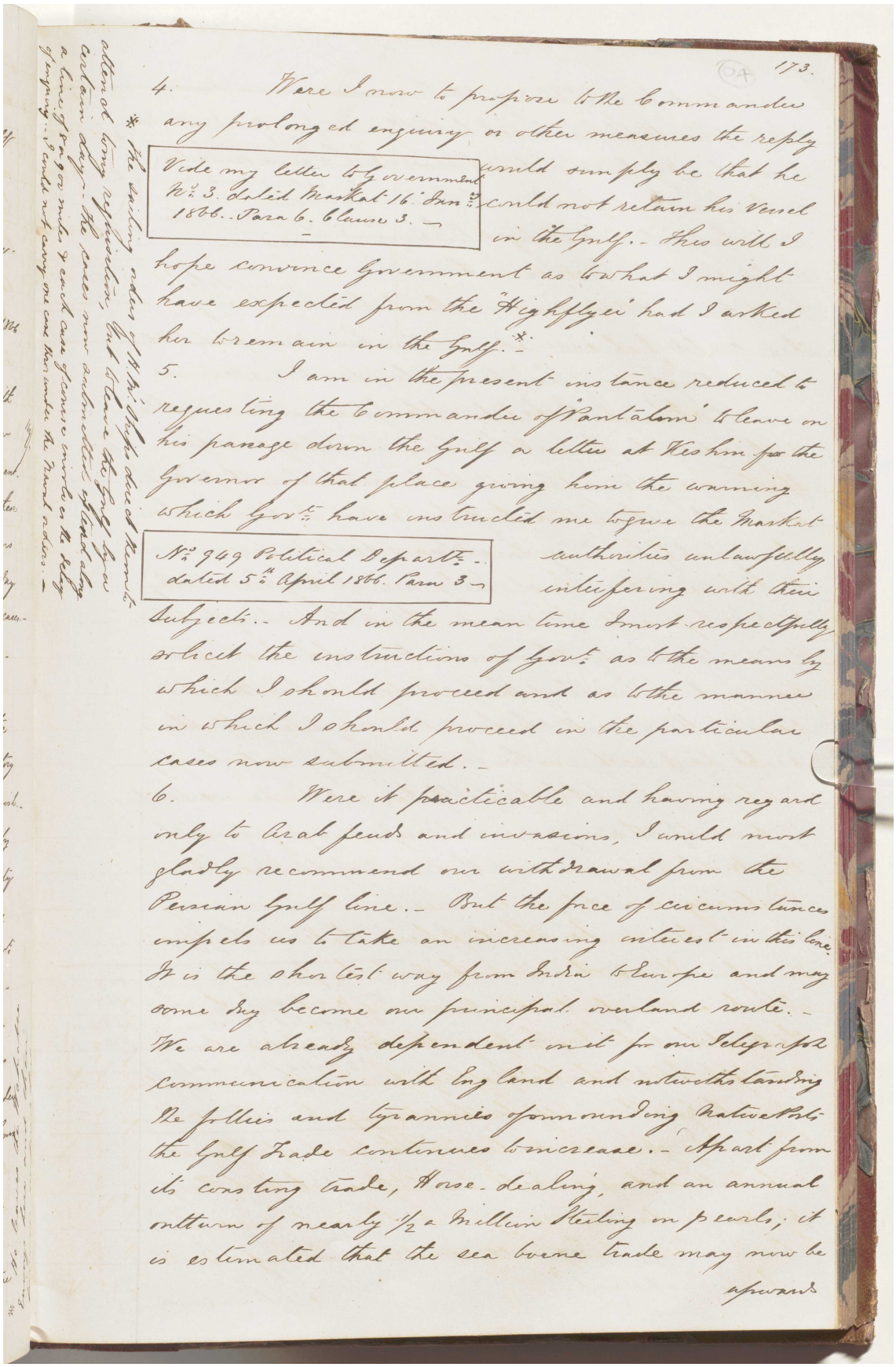
رسالة رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٤و] (٥/٢)



173.

4. Were I now to propose to the Commander any prolonged enquiry or other measures the reply would simply be that he could not retain his Vessel in the Gulf.- This will I hope convince Government as to what I might have expected from the "Highflyer" had I asked her to remain in the Gulf.*

Vide my letter to Government No. 3. dated Muskat 16th Jan. 1866. Para 6. Clause 3.

5. I am in the present instance reduced to requesting the Commander of "Pantalon" to leave on his passage down the Gulf a letter at Keshm for the Governor of that place giving him the warning which Govt. have instructed me to give the Muskat authorities unlawfully interfering with their Subjects.- And in the mean time I must respectfully solicit the instructions of Govt. as to the means by which I should proceed and as to the manner in which I should proceed in the particular cases now submitted.-

No. 949 Political Department. dated 5th April 1866. Para 3.

6. Were it practicable and having regard only to Arab feuds and invasions, I could most gladly recommend our withdrawal from the Persian Gulf line.- But the force of circumstances impels us to take an increasing interest in this line. It is the shortest way from India to Europe and may some day become our principal overland route.- We are already dependent mainly for our Telegraph communication with England and notwithstanding the follies and tyrannies surrounding Native Rule the Gulf Trade continues to increase.- Apart from its existing trade, Horse-dealing, and an annual outturn of nearly ½ a Million Sterling in pearls; it is estimated that the sea borne trade may now be

upwards

* The sailing orders of H.M.S. "Highflyer" direct her to call at Kung (Lat. 27° 49' N. Long. 52° 5' E.) on her way to Bushire, and to leave the Gulf by the Quoin Channel. The cases now submitted would also arise in a line of from 50 miles to each side of Kung.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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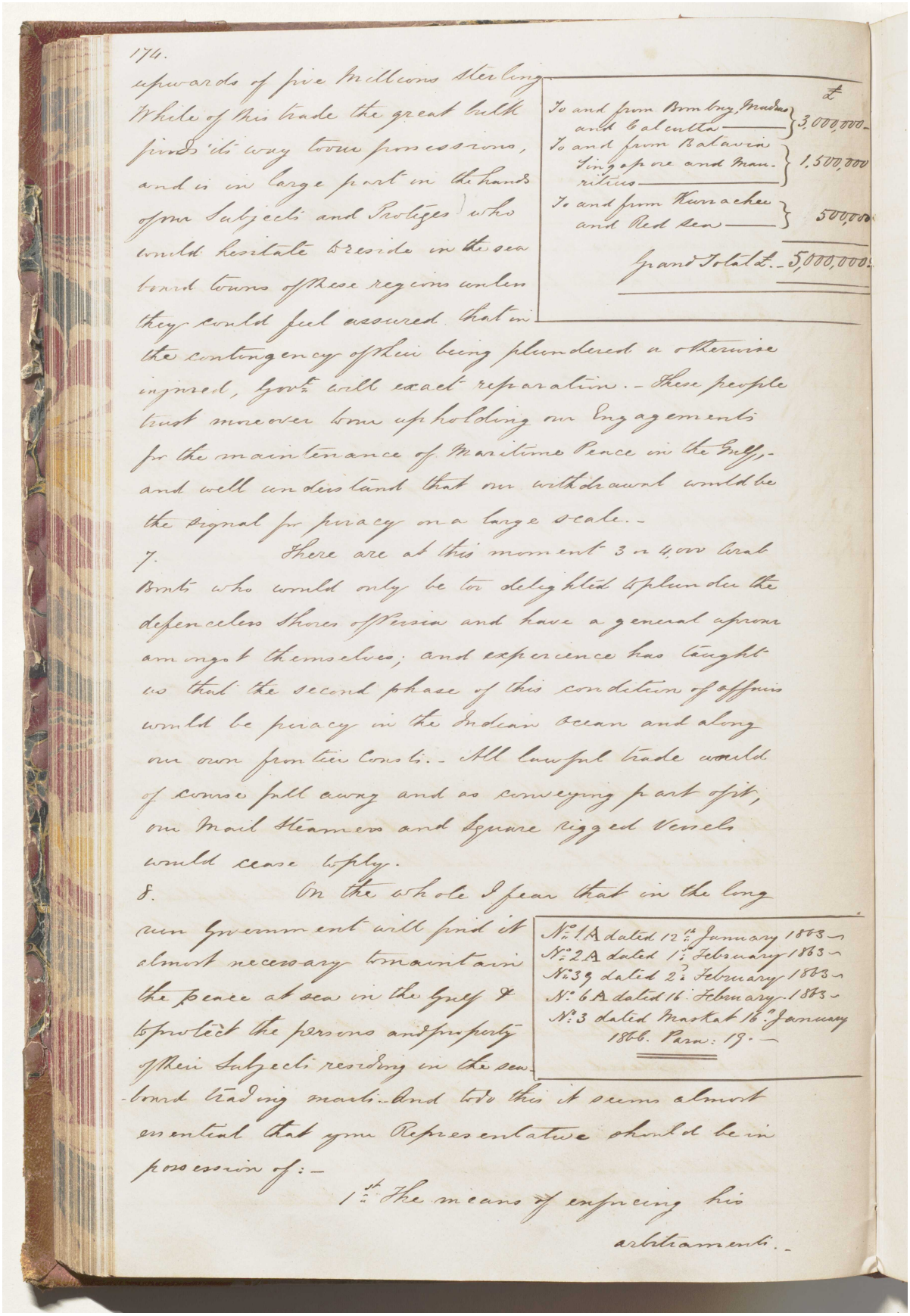
رسالة رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٤ظ] (٥/٣)



174.

upwards of five Millions Sterling
While of this trade the great bulk
finds its way to our possessions,
and is in large part in the hands
of our Subjects and Protégés who
would hesitate to reside in the sea
board towns of these regions unless
they could feel assured that in
the contingency of their being plundered or otherwise
injured, Govt will exact reparation. - These people
trust moreover to our upholding our Engagements
for the maintenance of Maritime Peace in the Gulf,
and well understand that our withdrawal would be
the signal for piracy on a large scale. -

£
To and from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ——— } 3,000,000
To and from Batavia Singapore and Mauritius ——— } 1,500,000
To and from Kumachee and Red Sea ——— } 500,000
Grand Total £ 5,000,000

7. There are at this moment 3 or 4,000 Arab Boats who would only be too delighted to plunder the defenceless Shores of Persia and have a general uproar amongst themselves; and experience has taught us that the second phase of this condition of affairs would be piracy in the Indian Ocean and along our own frontier Coasts. - All lawful trade would of course fall away and as conveying part of it, our Mail Steamers and Square Rigged Vessels would cease to ply.

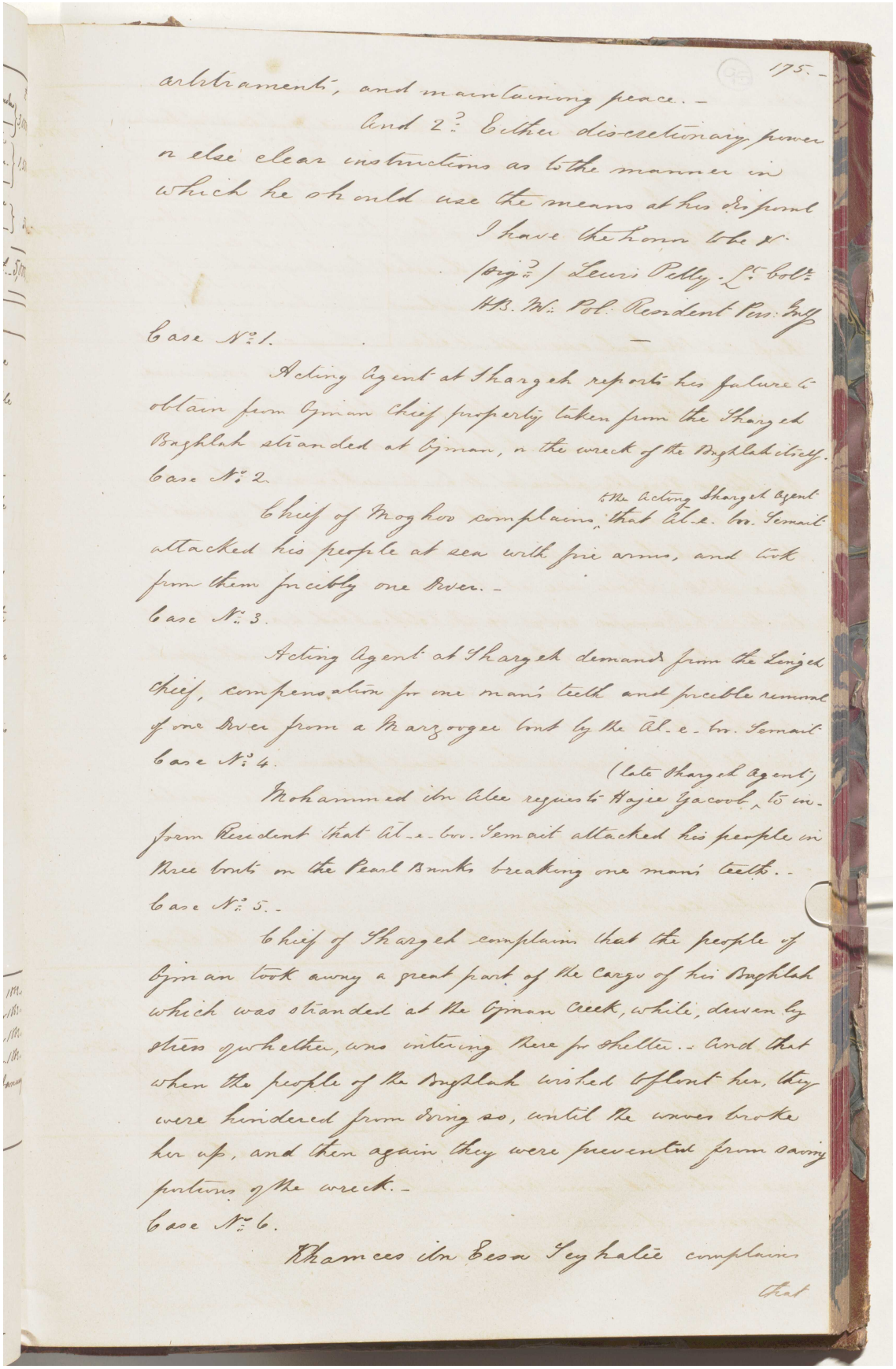
8. On the whole I fear that in the long run Government will find it almost necessary to maintain the peace at sea in the Gulf & to protect the persons and property of their Subjects residing in the sea-board trading mart. - And to do this it seems almost essential that our Representative should be in possession of: -

1st. The means of enforcing his arbitraments. -

No 1A dated 12th January 1863 -
No 2A dated 1st February 1863 -
No 3A dated 2d February 1863 -
No 6A dated 16 February 1863 -
No 3 dated Muskat 18th January 1866. Para: 19. -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554716.0x0000bd

رسالة رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني
في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٥و] (٥/٤)



175.-

arbitraments, and maintaining peace.-

And 2d: Either discretionary power or else clear instructions as to the manner in which he should use the means at his disposal

I have the honor to be &c.

(Sigd:) Lewis Pelly. Lt. Colt.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

Case No. 1.

Acting Agent at Shargeh reports his failure to obtain from Ojman Chief property taken from the Shargeh Baghlah stranded at Ojman, or the wreck of the Baghlah itself.

Case No. 2.

Chief of Moghoo complains to the Acting Shargeh Agent that Al-e-boo-Semait attacked his people at sea with fire arms, and took from them forcibly one Diver.-

Case No. 3.

Acting Agent at Shargeh demands from the Lingeh Chief, compensation for one man's teeth and forcible removal of one Diver from a Marzoogee bout by the Al-e-boo-Semait

Case No. 4.

Mohammed ibn Alee requests Hajee Yacoob (late Shargeh Agent) to inform Resident that Al-e-boo-Semait attacked his people in three bouts on the Pearl Banks breaking one man's teeth.-

Case No. 5.-

Chief of Shargeh complains that the people of Ojman took away a great part of the Cargo of his Baghlah which was stranded at the Ojman Creek, while, driven by stress of whether, was entering there for shelter.- And that when the people of the Baghlah wished to float her, they were hindered from doing so, until the waves broke her up, and then again they were prevented from saving portions of the wreck.-

Case No. 6.

Khamees ibn Eesa Seyhalee complains

that

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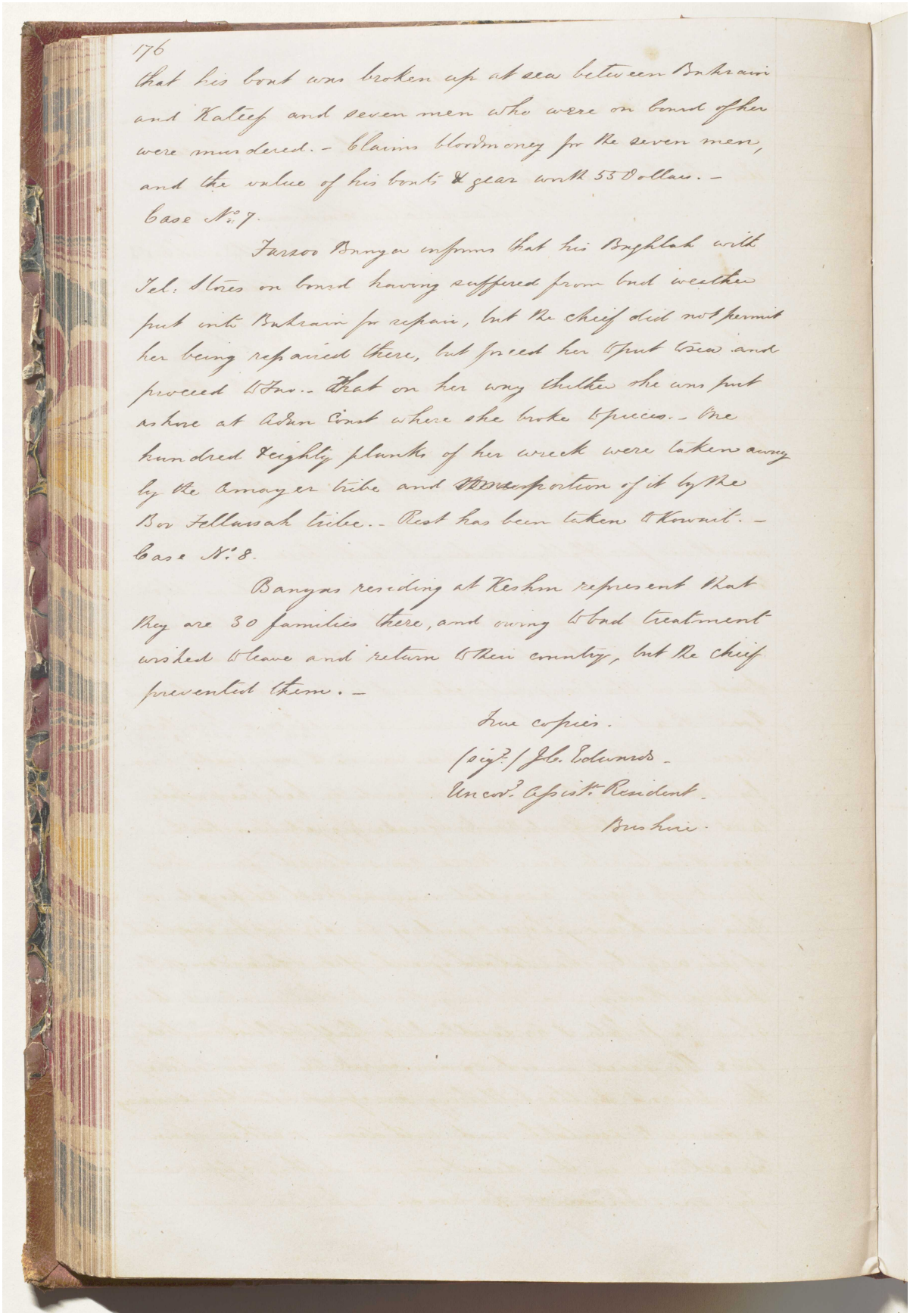
رسالة رقم ٤٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٥ظ] (٥/٥)



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that his boat was broken up at sea between Bahrain and Kateef and seven men who were on board of her were murdered. – Claims bloodmoney for the seven men, and the value of his boats & gear worth 55 Dollars. –

Case No. 7.

Farsoo Banyan informs that his Baghlah with Tel: Stores on board having suffered from bad weather put into Bahrain for repair, but the chief did not permit her being repaired there, but forced her to put to sea and proceed to Fao. – That on her way thither she was put ashore at Adan Coast where she broke to pieces. – One hundred & eighty planks of her wreck were taken away by the Amayer tribe and ~~[illegible]~~ portion of it by the Bor Fellaisah tribe. – Rest has been taken to Kowait. –

Case No. 8.

Banyas residing at Keshm represent that they are 30 families there, and owing to bad treatment wished to leave and return to their country, but the chief prevented them. –

True copies.

(sig.) J. C. Edwards –

Uncov. Assist. Resident –

Bushire.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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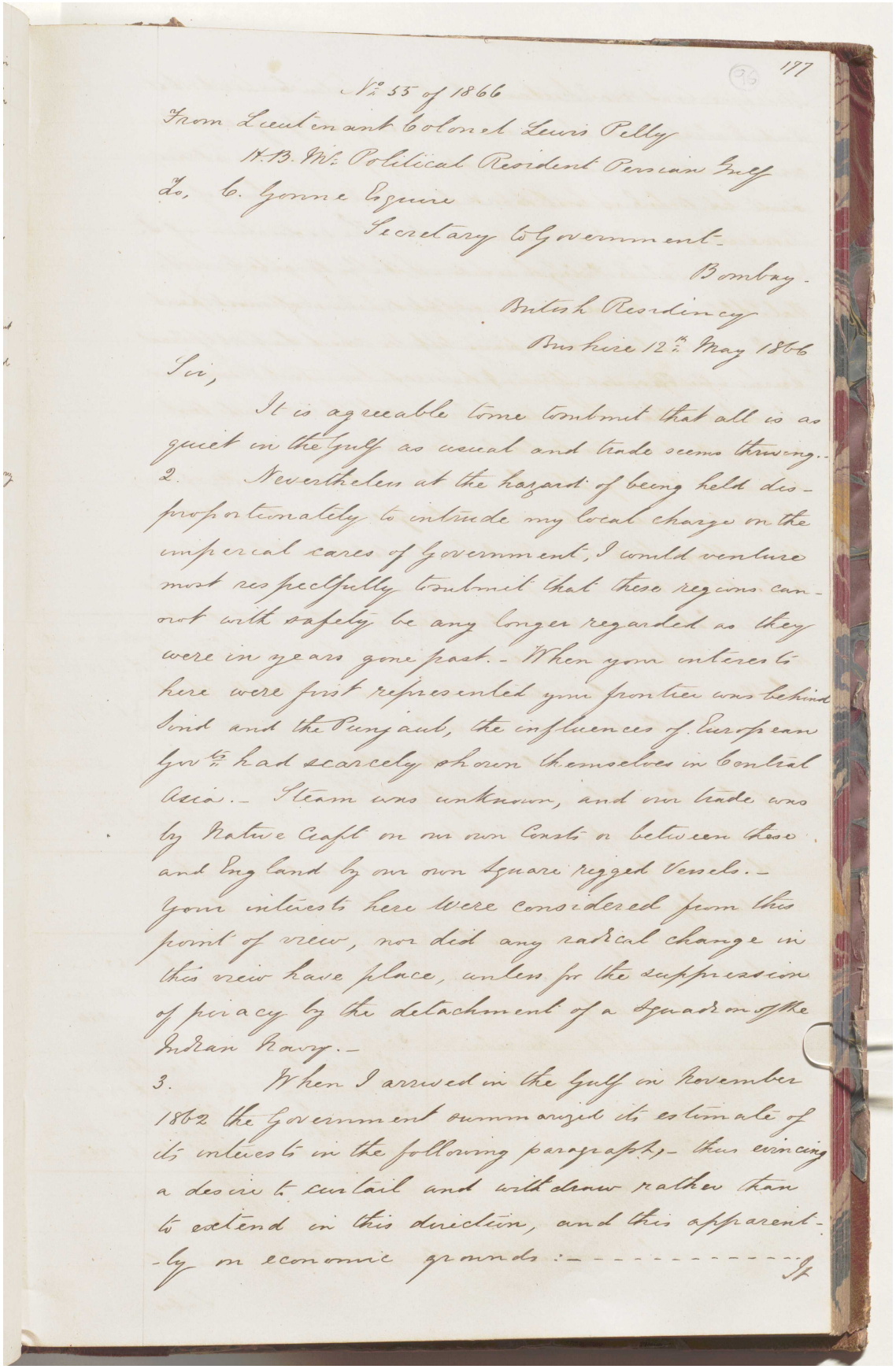
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٦و] (٤/١)



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No. 55 of 1866

From Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf
To, C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 12th May 1866

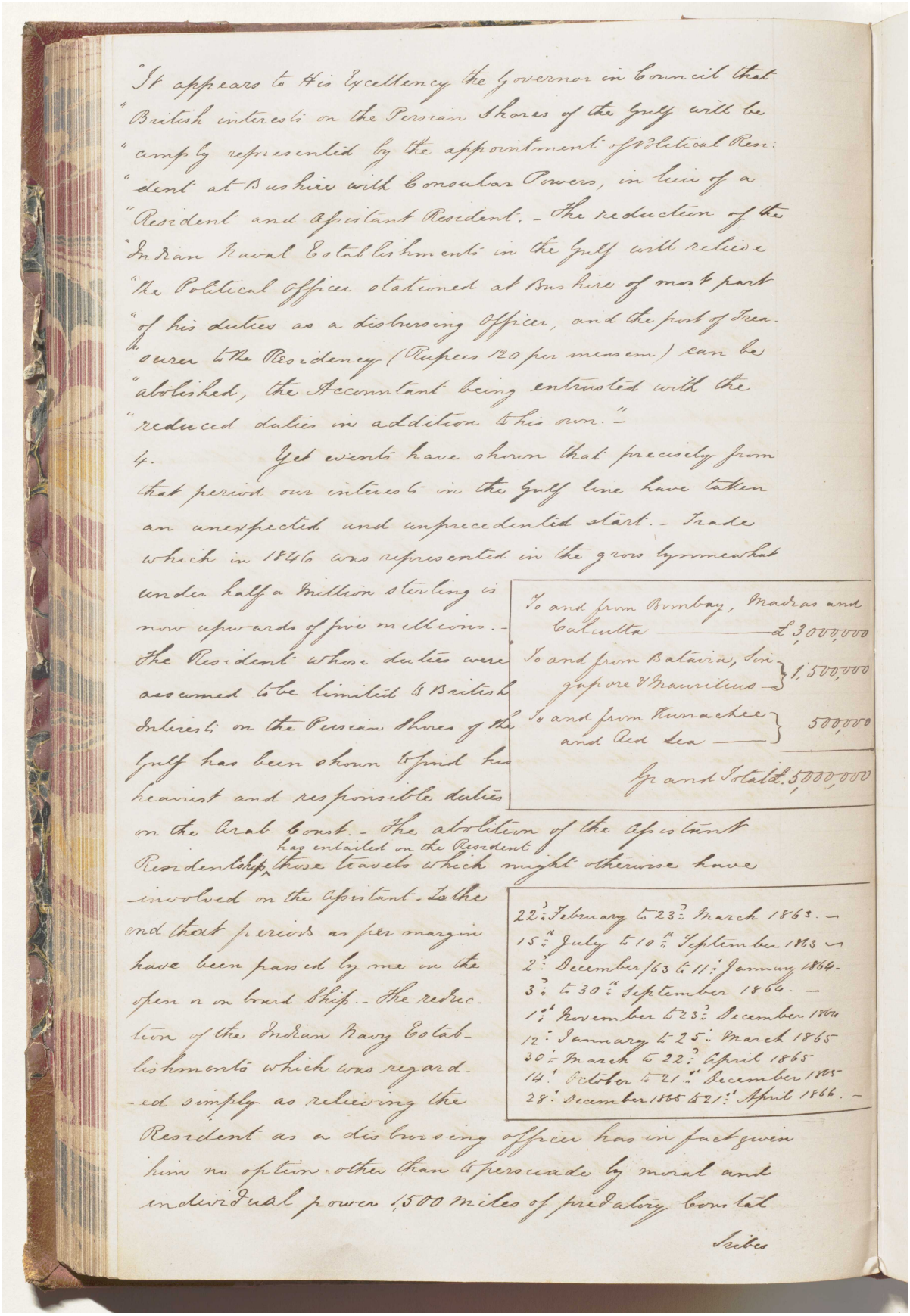
Sir,

It is agreeable to me to submit that all is as quiet in the Gulf as usual and trade seems thriving.

2. Nevertheless at the hazard of being held disproportionately to intrude my local charge on the imperial cares of Government, I would venture most respectfully to submit that these regions cannot with safety be any longer regarded as they were in years gone past. - When your interests here were first represented your frontier was behind Sind and the Punjaub, the influences of European Govts had scarcely shown themselves in Central Asia. - Steam was unknown, and our trade was by Native Craft on our own Coasts & between these and England by our own Square rigged Vessels. - Your interests here were considered from this point of view, nor did any radical change in this view have place, unless for the suppression of piracy by the detachment of a Squadron of the Indian Navy. -

3. When I arrived in the Gulf in November 1862 the Government summarized its estimate of its interests in the following paragraph, - thus evincing a desire to curtail and withdraw rather than to extend in this direction, and this apparently on economic grounds :- - - -

رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٦ظ] (٤/٢)



"It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that "British interests on the Persian Shores of the Gulf will be "amply represented by the appointment of a Political Resi- "dent at Bushire with Consular Powers, in lieu of a "Resident and Assistant Resident. - The reduction of the "Indian Naval Establishments in the Gulf will relieve "the Political Officer stationed at Bushire of most part "of his duties as a disbursing Officer, and the post of Trea- "surer to the Residency (Rupees 20 per mensem) can be "abolished, the Accountant being entrusted with the "reduced duties in addition to his own."

4. Yet events have shown that precisely from that period our interests in the Gulf line have taken an unexpected and unprecedented start. - Trade which in 1846 was represented in the gross by somewhat under half a million sterling is now upwards of five millions. - The Resident whose duties were assumed to be limited to British Interests on the Persian Shores of the Gulf has been shown to find his heaviest and responsible duties on the Arab Coast. - The abolition of the Assistant Residentship has entailed on the Resident those trassels which might otherwise have involved on the Assistant. To the end that periods as per margin have been passed by me in the open sea on board Ship. - The reduction of the Indian Navy Establishments which was regarded simply as relieving the Resident as a disbursing officer has in fact given him no option other than to persuade by moral and individual power 1,500 miles of predatory coast tribes

To and from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ——— £3,000,000
To and from Batavia, Singapore & Mauritius } 1,500,000
To and from Kunachee and Red Sea ——— } 500,000
Grand Total £5,000,000

22d February to 23d March 1863. —
15th July to 10th September 1863 —
2d December 63 to 11th January 1864.
3d to 30th September 1864. —
1st November to 23d December 1864
12th January to 25th March 1865
30th March to 22d April 1865
14th October to 21st December 1865
28th December 1865 to 21st April 1866. —

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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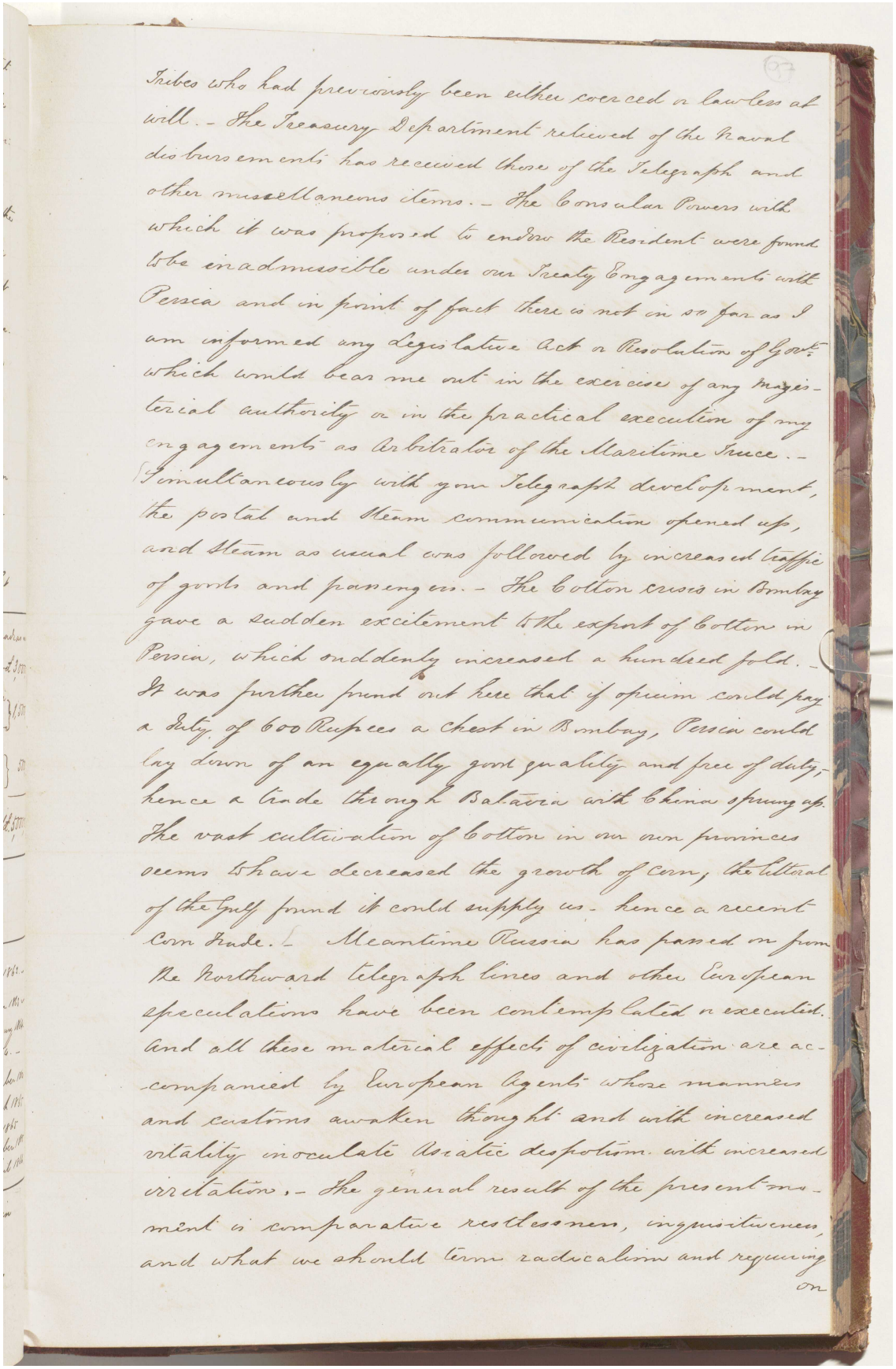
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٧و] (٤/٣)



Tribes who had previously been either coerced or lawless at will. - The Treasury Department relieved of the Naval disbursements has received those of the Telegraph and other miscellaneous items. - The Consular Powers with which it was proposed to endow the Resident were found to be inadmissible under our Treaty Engagements with Persia and in point of fact there is not in so far as I am informed any Legislative Act or Resolution of Govt. which would bear me out in the exercise of any magisterial authority or in the practical execution of my engagements as Arbitrator of the Maritime Trade. - Simultaneously with your Telegraph development, the postal and Steam communication opened up, and Steam as usual was followed by increased traffic of goods and passengers. - The Cotton crisis in Bombay gave a sudden excitement to the export of Cotton in Persia, which suddenly increased a hundred fold. - It was further found out here that if opium could pay a duty of 600 Rupees a Chest in Bombay, Persia could lay down of an equally good quality and free of duty, hence a trade through Batavia with China sprung up. The vast cultivation of Cotton in our own provinces seems to have decreased the growth of Corn, the littoral of the Gulf found it could supply us. hence a recent Corn trade. - Meantime Russia has passed on from the Northward telegraph lines and other European speculations have been contemplated or executed. And all these material effects of civilization are accompanied by European Agents whose manners and customs awaken thought and with increased rotality inoculate Asiatic despotism with increased irritation. - The general result of the present movement is comparative restlessness, inquisitiveness, and what we should term radicalism and requiring

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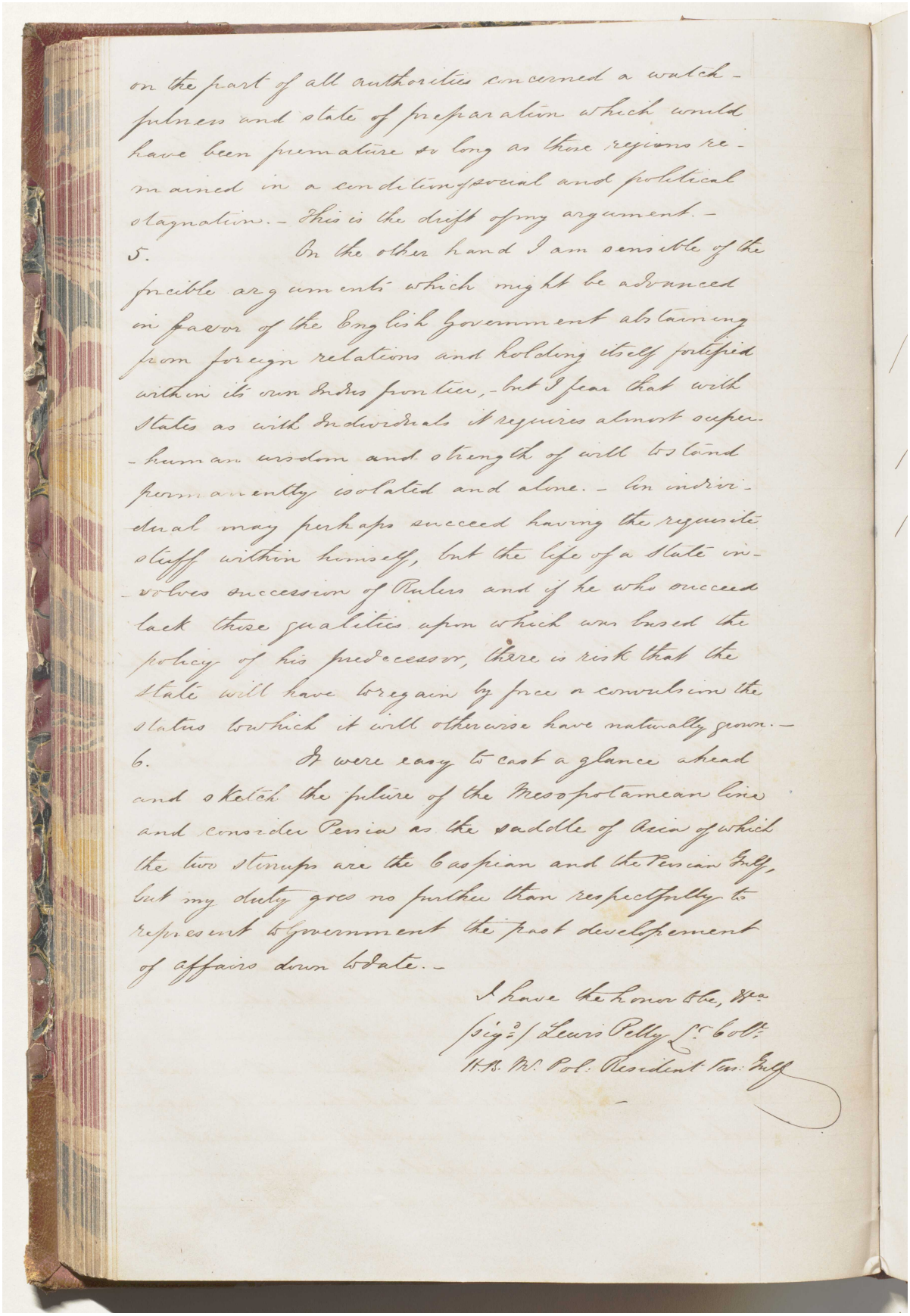
رسالة رقم ٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٧ظ] (٤/٤)



on the part of all authorities concerned a watchfulness and state of preparation which would have been premature so long as those regions remained in a condition social and political stagnation. - This is the drift of my argument. -

5. On the other hand I am sensible of the forcible arguments which might be advanced in favor of the English Government abstaining from foreign relations and holding itself fortified within its own Indus frontier, - but I fear that with States as with Individuals it requires almost superhuman wisdom and strength of will to stand permanently isolated and alone. - An individual may perhaps succeed having the requisite stuff within himself, but the life of a State involves succession of Rulers and if he who succeeds lack those qualities upon which was based the policy of his predecessor, there is risk that the State will have to regain by force a convulsion the status to which it will otherwise have naturally grown. -

6. It were easy to cast a glance ahead and sketch the future of the Mesopotamean line and consider Persia as the saddle of Asia of which the two stirrups are the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, but my duty goes no further than respectfully to represent to Government the past development of affairs down to date. -

I have the honor to be, &c.
Sig.d/ Lewis Pelly Lt. Colt.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

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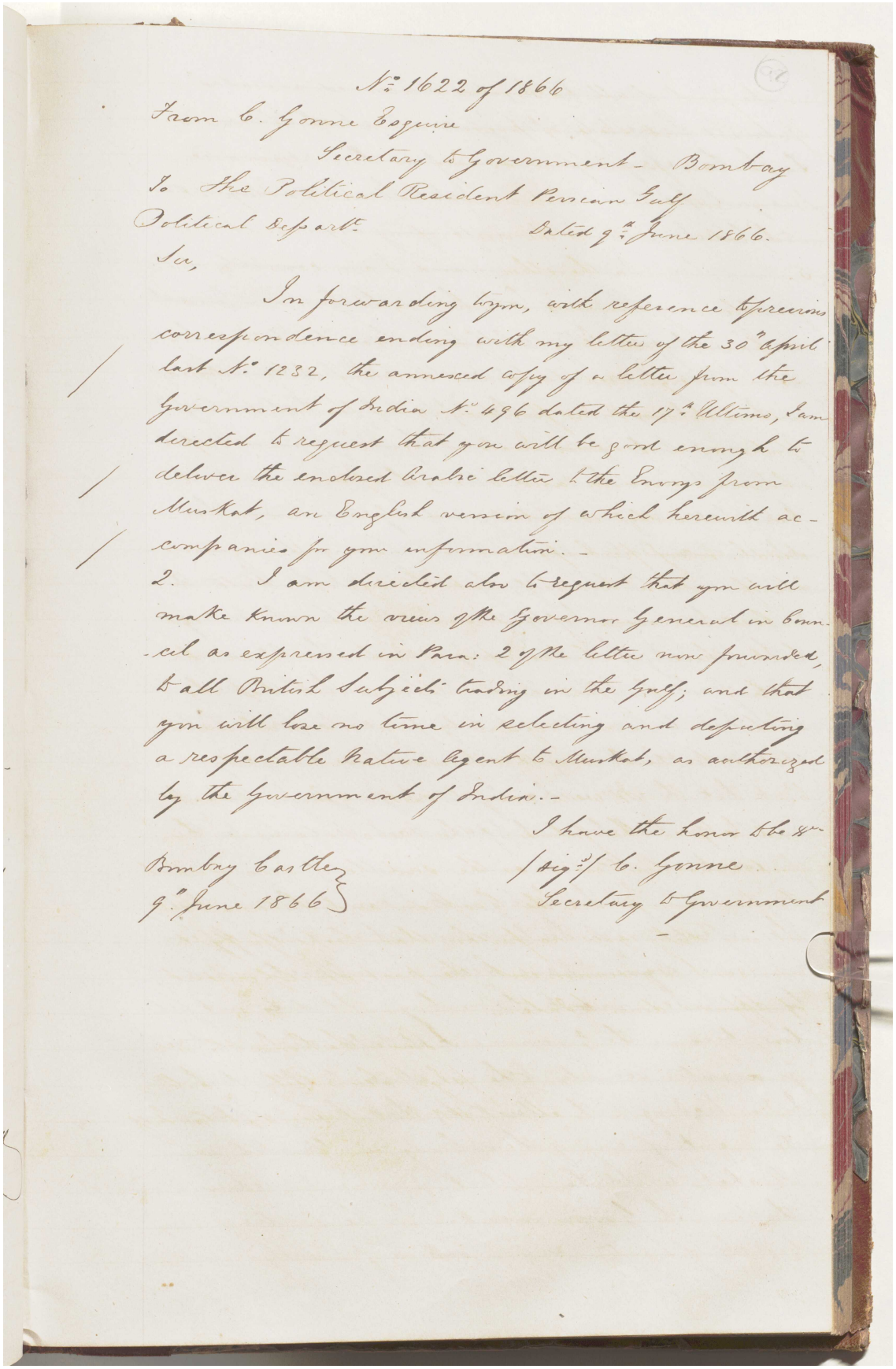
رسالة رقم ١٦٢٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [٩٨و] (١/١)



No. 1622 of 1866

From C. Gonne Esquire

Secretary to Government - Bombay

To The Political Resident Persian Gulf

Political Depart.

Dated 9th June 1866.

Sir,

In forwarding to you, with reference to previous correspondence ending with my letter of the 30th April last No. 1232, the annexed copy of a letter from the Government of India No. 496 dated the 17th Ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to deliver the enclosed Arabic letter to the Envoys from Muskat, an English version of which herewith accompanies for your information.-

2. I am directed also to request that you will make known the views of the Governor General in Council as expressed in Para: 2 of the letter now forwarded, to all British Subjects trading in the Gulf; and that you will lose no time in selecting and deputing a respectable Native Agent to Muskat, as authorized by the Government of India.-

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle
9th June 1866

(sig.d) C. Gonne
Secretary to Government

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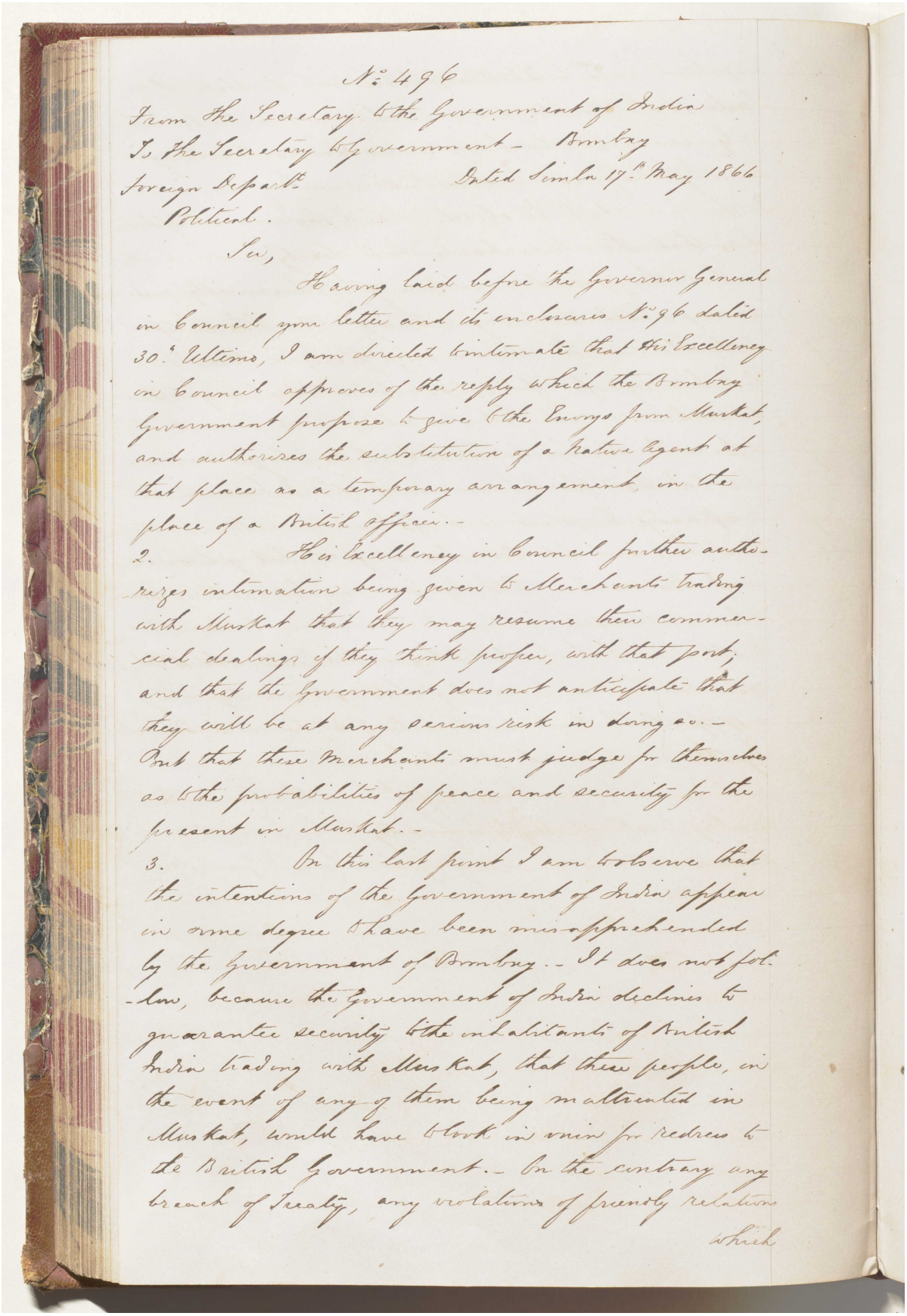
رسالة رقم ٤٩٦ من ويليام موير، سكرتير الحكومة في الهند، شيملا إلى سكرتير حكومة بومباي [٩٨ظ] (٢/١)



No. 496

From the Secretary to the Government of India
To the Secretary to Government — Bombay
Foreign Depart.t — Dated Simla 17.th May 1866
Political.

Sir,

Having laid before the Governor General in Council your letter and its enclosures No. 96 dated 30.th Ultimo, I am directed to intimate that His Excellency in Council approves of the reply which the Bombay Government propose to give to the Envoys from Muskat, and authorizes the substitution of a Native Agent at that place as a temporary arrangement, in the place of a British officer.—

2. His Excellency in Council further authorizes intimation being given to Merchants trading with Muskat that they may resume their commercial dealings if they think proper, with that port, and that the Government does not anticipate that they will be at any serious risk in doing so.— But that these Merchants must judge for themselves as to the probabilities of peace and security for the present in Muskat.—

3. On this last point I am to observe that the intentions of the Government of India appear in some degree to have been mis-apprehended by the Government of Bombay.— It does not follow, because the Government of India declines to guarantee security to the inhabitants of British India trading with Muskat, that these people, in the event of any of them being maltreated in Muskat, would have to look in vain for redress to the British Government.— On the contrary any breach of Treaty, any violations of friendly relations which

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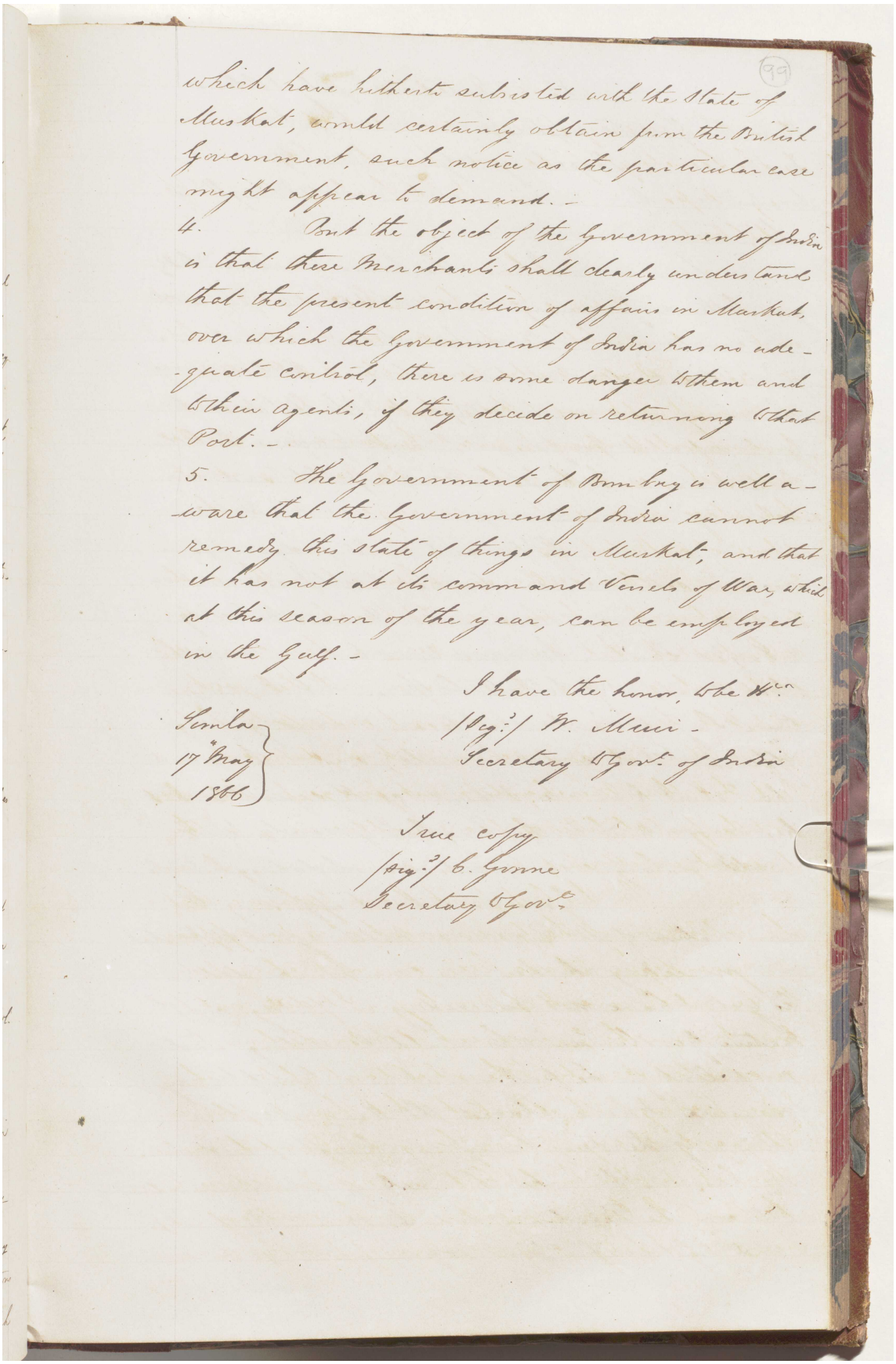

which have hitherto subsisted with the State of Muskat, would certainly obtain from the British Government, such notice as the particular case might appear to demand. -

4. But the object of the Government of India is that these Merchants shall clearly understand that the present condition of affairs in Muskat, over which the Government of India has no adequate control, there is some danger to them and to their agents, if they decide on returning to that Port. -

5. The Government of Bombay is well aware that the Government of India cannot remedy this state of things in Muskat; and that it has not at its command Vessels of War, which at this season of the year, can be employed in the Gulf. -

I have the honor, &c &c
Sig.d/ W. Muir -
Secretary to Govt. of India

Simla
17th May
1866

True copy
Sig.d/ C. Gonne
Secretary to Govt.

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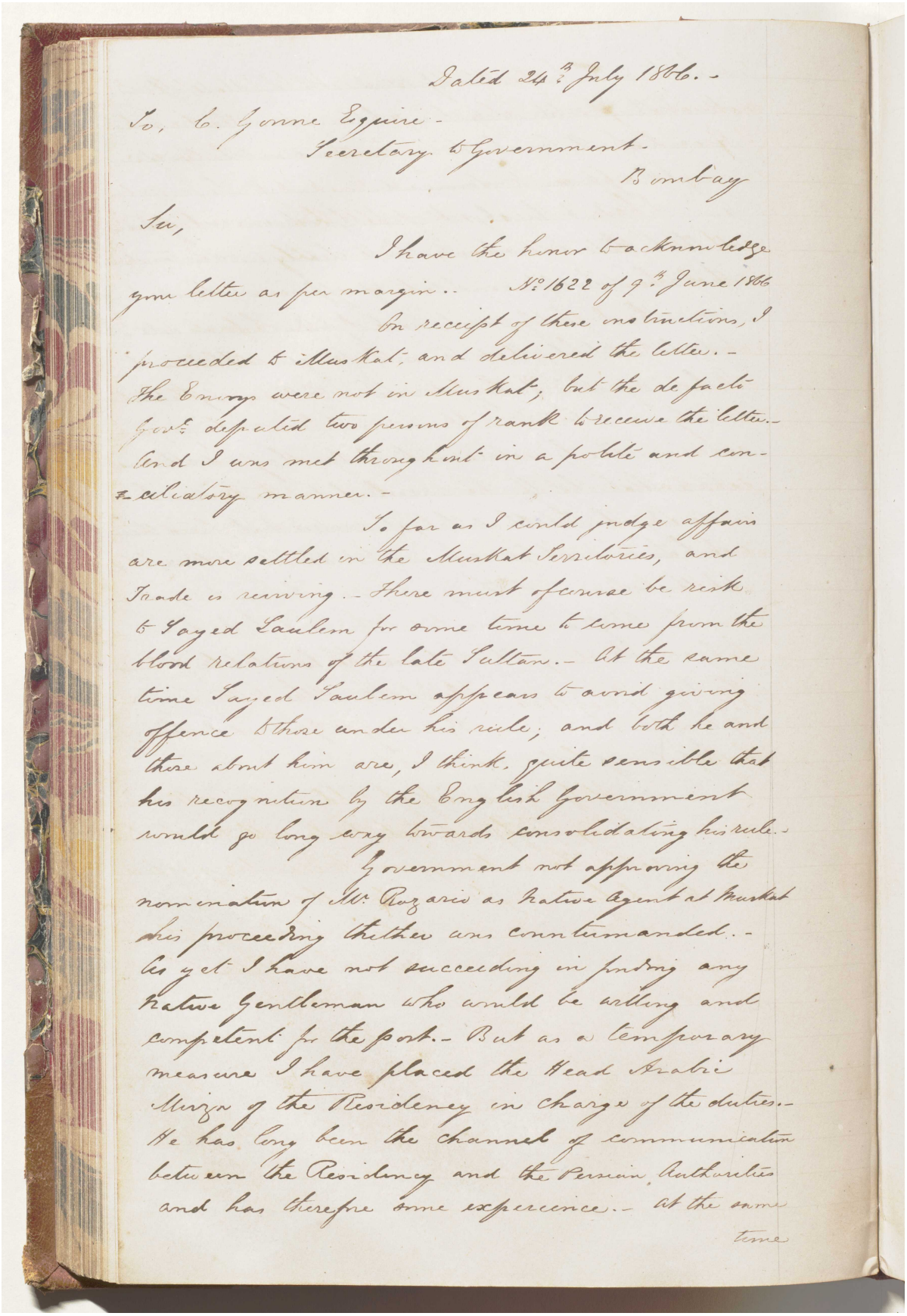
رسالة من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في الخليج العربي إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [٩٩ظ] (٢/١)



Dated 24th July 1866.-

To, C. Gonne Esquire -
Secretary to Government -
Bombay

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter as per margin.. No. 1622 of 9th June 1866

On receipt of these instructions, I proceeded to Muskat, and delivered the letter.- The Envoy were not in Muskat, but the de facto Govt. deputed two persons of rank to receive the letter.- And I was met throughout in a polite and conciliatory manner.-

So far as I could judge affairs are more settled in the Muskat Territories, and Trade is reviving.- There must of course be risk to Sayed Saulem for some time to come from the blood relations of the late Sultan.- At the same time Sayed Saulem appears to avoid giving offence to those under his rule, and both he and those about him are, I think, quite sensible that his recognition by the English Government would go long way towards consolidating his rule.-

Government not approving the nomination of Mr. Ruzario as Native Agent at Muskat his proceeding thither was countermanded.- As yet I have not succeeding in finding any Native Gentleman who would be willing and competent for the post.- But as a temporary measure I have placed the Head Arabic Munja of the Residency in charge of the duties.- He has long been the channel of communication between the Residency and the Persian Authorities and has therefore some experience.- At the same time

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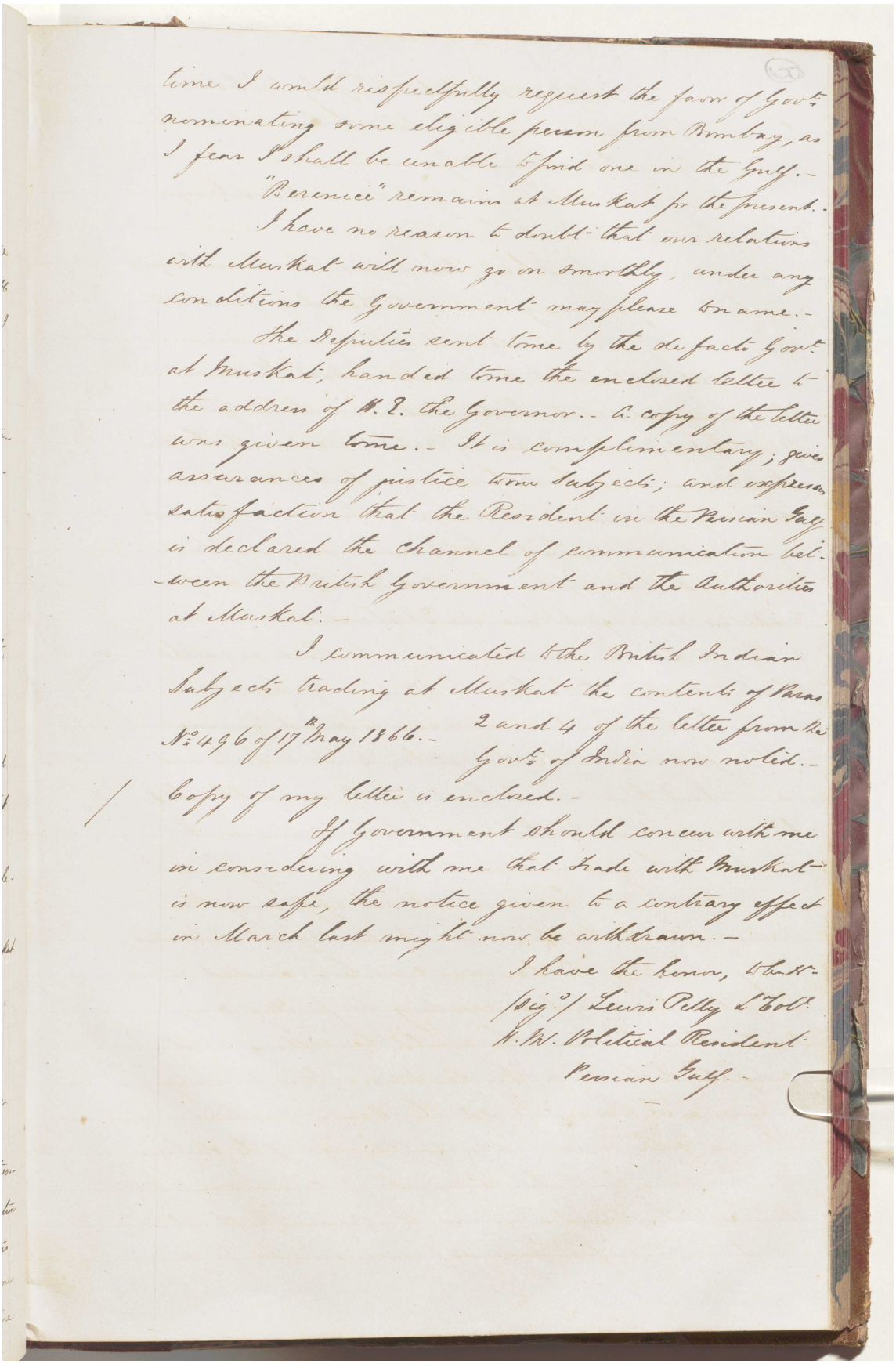
رسالة من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في الخليج العربي إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [١٠٠و] (٢/٢)



time I would respectfully request the favor of Govt nominating some eligible person from Bombay, as I fear I shall be unable to find one in the Gulf.-

"Berenice" remains at Muskat for the present.-

I have no reason to doubt that our relations with Muskat will now go on smoothly, under any conditions the Government may please to name.-

The Deputies sent home by the de facto Govt at Muskat, handed home the enclosed letter to the address of H.E. the Governor.- A copy of the letter was given home.- It is complimentary; gives assurances of justice to Subjects; and expresses satisfaction that the Resident in the Persian Gulf is declared the Channel of communication between the British Government and the Authorities at Muskat.-

I communicated to the British Indian Subjects trading at Muskat the contents of Paras Nos 4 & 6 of 17th May 1866.- 2 and 4 of the letter from the Govt of India now noted.-

Copy of my letter is enclosed.-

If Government should concur with me in considering with me that trade with Muskat is now safe, the notice given to a contrary effect in March last might now be withdrawn.-

I have the honor, &c &c
Sig.d/ Lewis Pelly Lt Col
H.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf.-

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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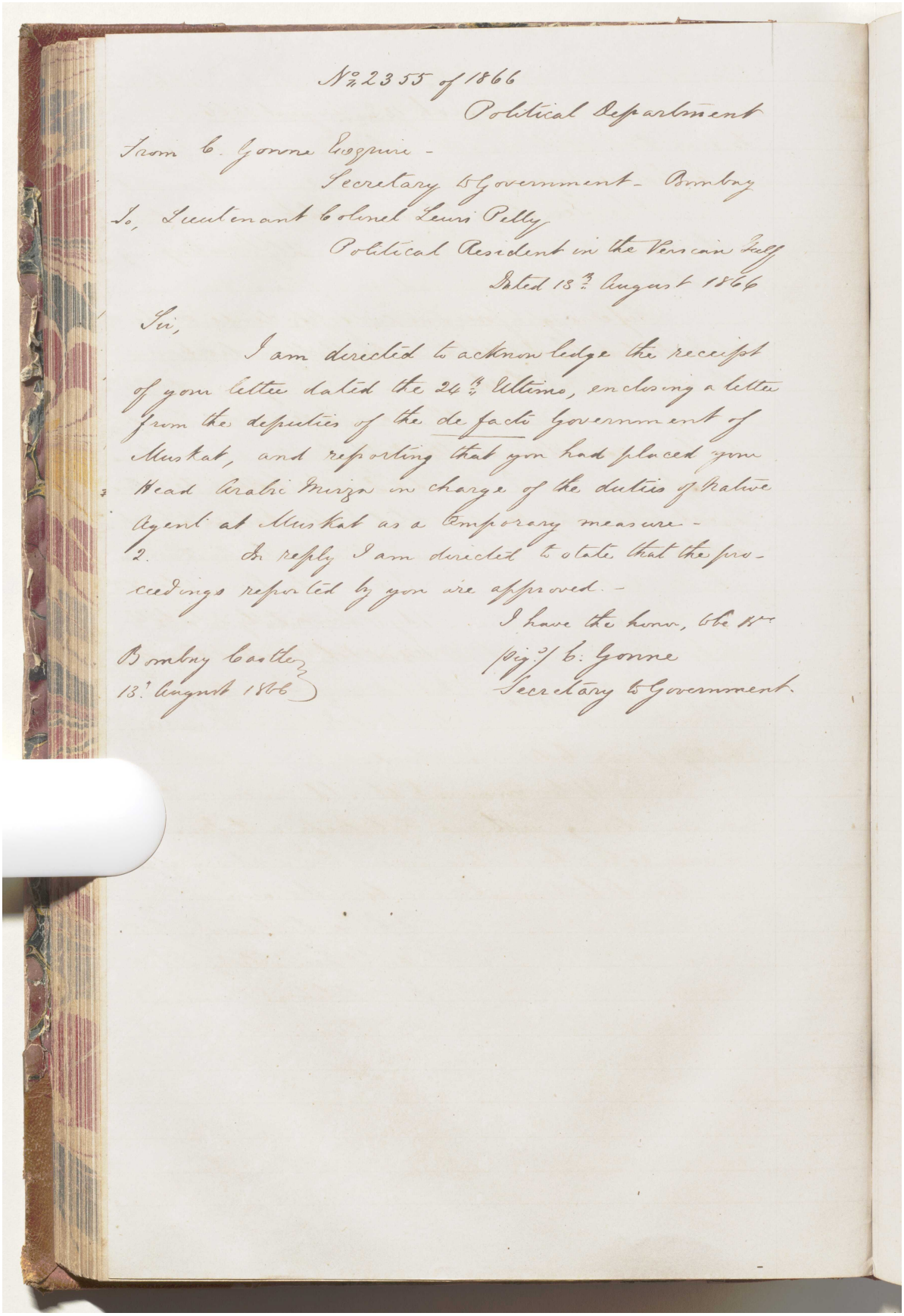
رسالة رقم ٢٣٥٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي. [١٠٠ظ] (١/١)



№ 2355 of 1866

Political Department

From C. Gonne Esquire -
Secretary to Government - Bombay

To, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf

Dated 18th August 1866

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th Ultimo, enclosing a letter from the deputies of the de facto Government of Muskat, and reporting that you had placed your Head Arabic Munza in charge of the duties of Native Agent at Muskat as a Temporary measure -

2. In reply I am directed to state that the proceedings reported by you are approved -

I have the honor, &c &c
Sig.d C. Gonne
Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle
13th August 1866

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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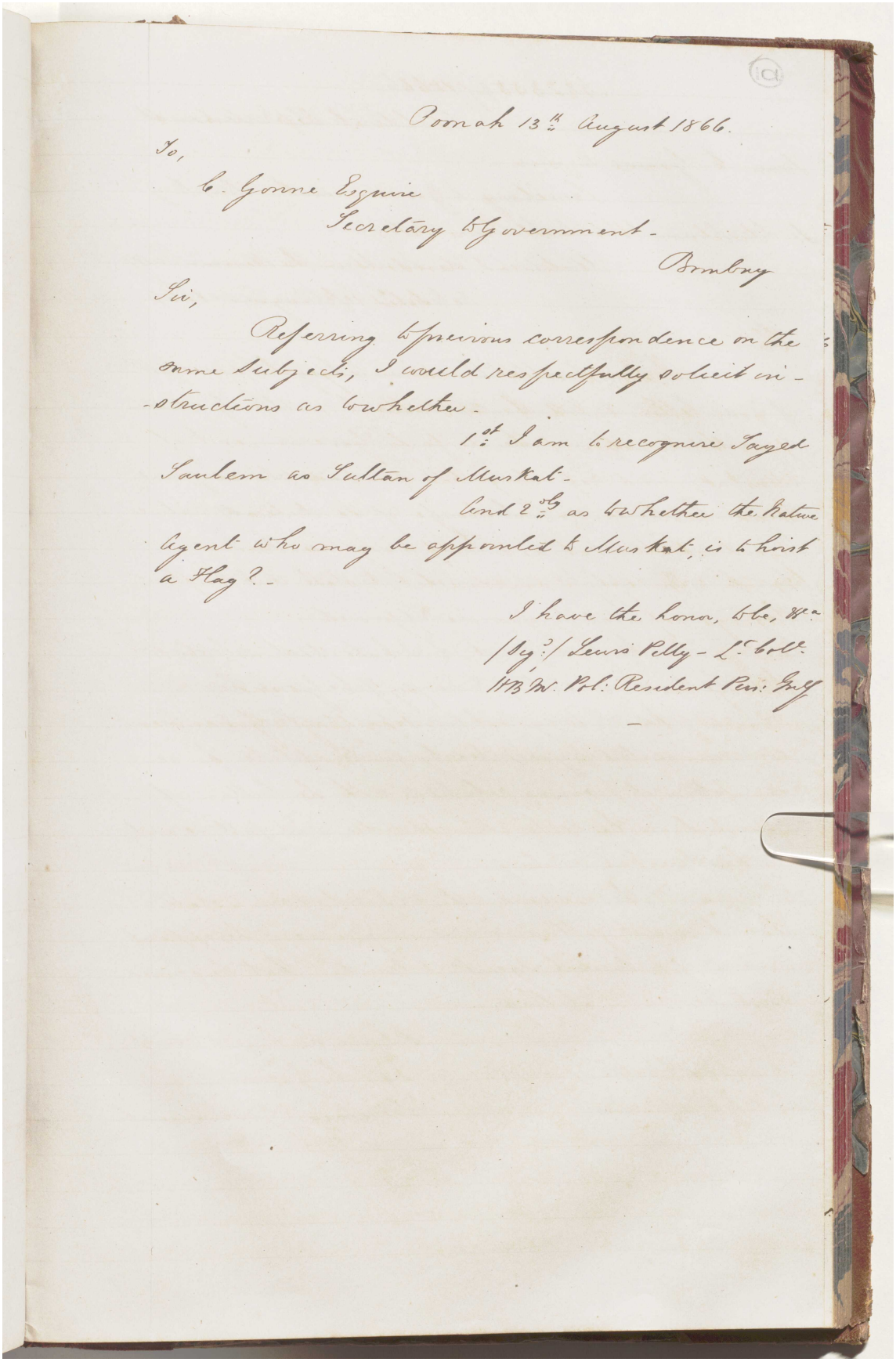
رسالة من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي البريطاني في بونه إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [١٠١و] (١/١)



Poonah 13th August 1866.

To,

C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government.
Bombay

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the same subjects, I would respectfully solicit instructions as to whether.

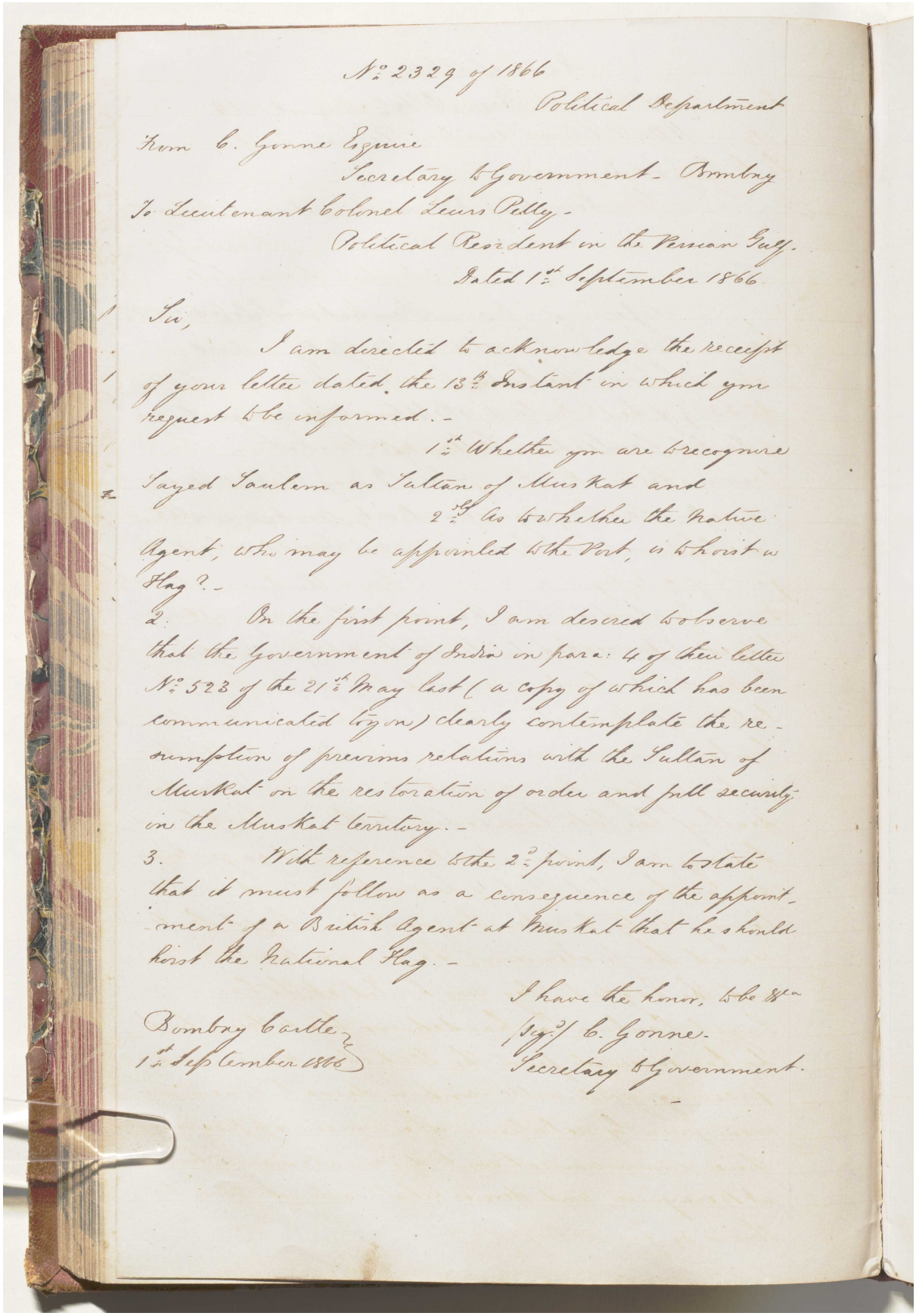
1st I am to recognise Sayed Saulem as Sultan of Muskat.

And 2dly as to whether the Native Agent who may be appointed to Muskat, is to hoist a Flag?.

I have the honor, to be, &c.
(Sgd.) Lewis Pelly - Lt. Colt.
HBM. Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000002

رسالة رقم ٢٣٢٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي. [١٠١ظ] (١/١)



No. 2329 of 1866

Political Department

From C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government - Bombay
To Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly -
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
Dated 1st September 1866

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th Instant in which you request to be informed. -

1st Whether you are to recognize Sayed Saulem as Sultan of Muskat and

2nd As to whether the native Agent, who may be appointed to the Port, is to hoist a Flag? -

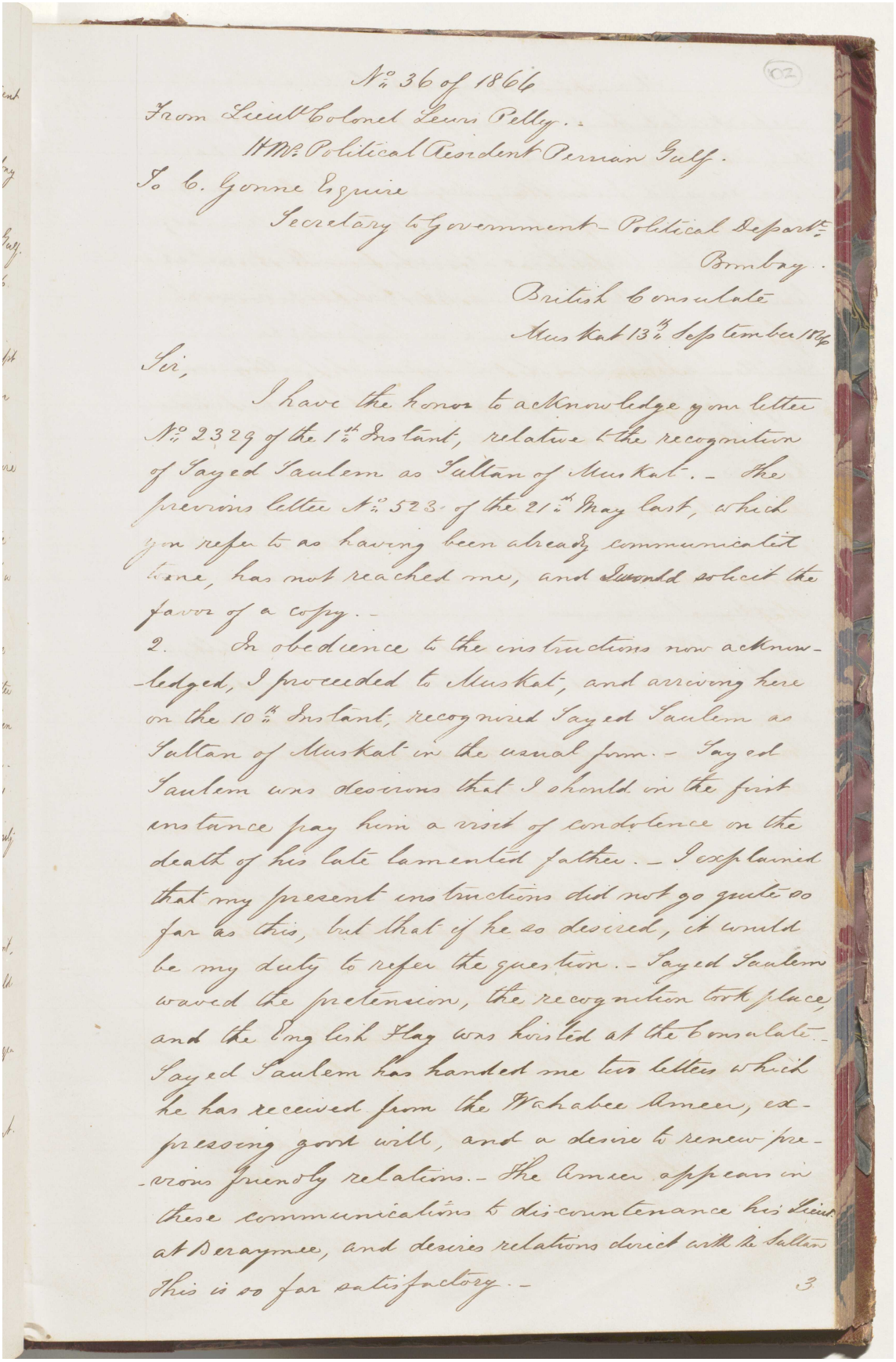
2. In the first point, I am desired to observe that the Government of India in para: 4 of their letter No. 523 of the 21st May last (a copy of which has been communicated to you) clearly contemplate the re-sumption of previous relations with the Sultan of Muskat on the restoration of order and full security in the Muskat territory. -

3. With reference to the 2nd point, I am to state that it must follow as a consequence of the appointment of a British Agent at Muskat that he should hoist the National Flag. -

I have the honor, to be &c.
Sig'd C. Gonne.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
1st September 1866

رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٢و] (٧/١)



No. 36 of 1866

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly.

H.M.s Political Resident Persian Gulf.

To C. Gonne Esquire

Secretary to Government – Political Depart.t

Bombay.

British Consulate

Muscat 13th September 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 2329 of the 1st Instant, relative to the recognition of Sayed Saulem as Sultan of Muskat. – The previous letter No. 523 of the 21st May last, which you refer to as having been already communicated to me, has not reached me, and I would solicit the favor of a copy. –

2. In obedience to the instructions now acknowledged, I proceeded to Muskat, and arriving here on the 10th Instant, recognized Sayed Saulem as Sultan of Muskat in the usual form. – Sayed Saulem was desirous that I should in the first instance pay him a visit of condolence on the death of his late lamented father. – I explained that my present instructions did not go quite so far as this, but that if he so desired, it would be my duty to refer the question. – Sayed Saulem waved the pretension, the recognition took place, and the English Flag was hoisted at the Consulate. – Sayed Saulem has handed me two letters which he has received from the Wahabee Ameer, expressing good will, and a desire to renew previous friendly relations. – The Ameer appears in these communications to discountenance his Agent at Beraymee, and desires relations direct with the Sultan. This is so far satisfactory. –

3

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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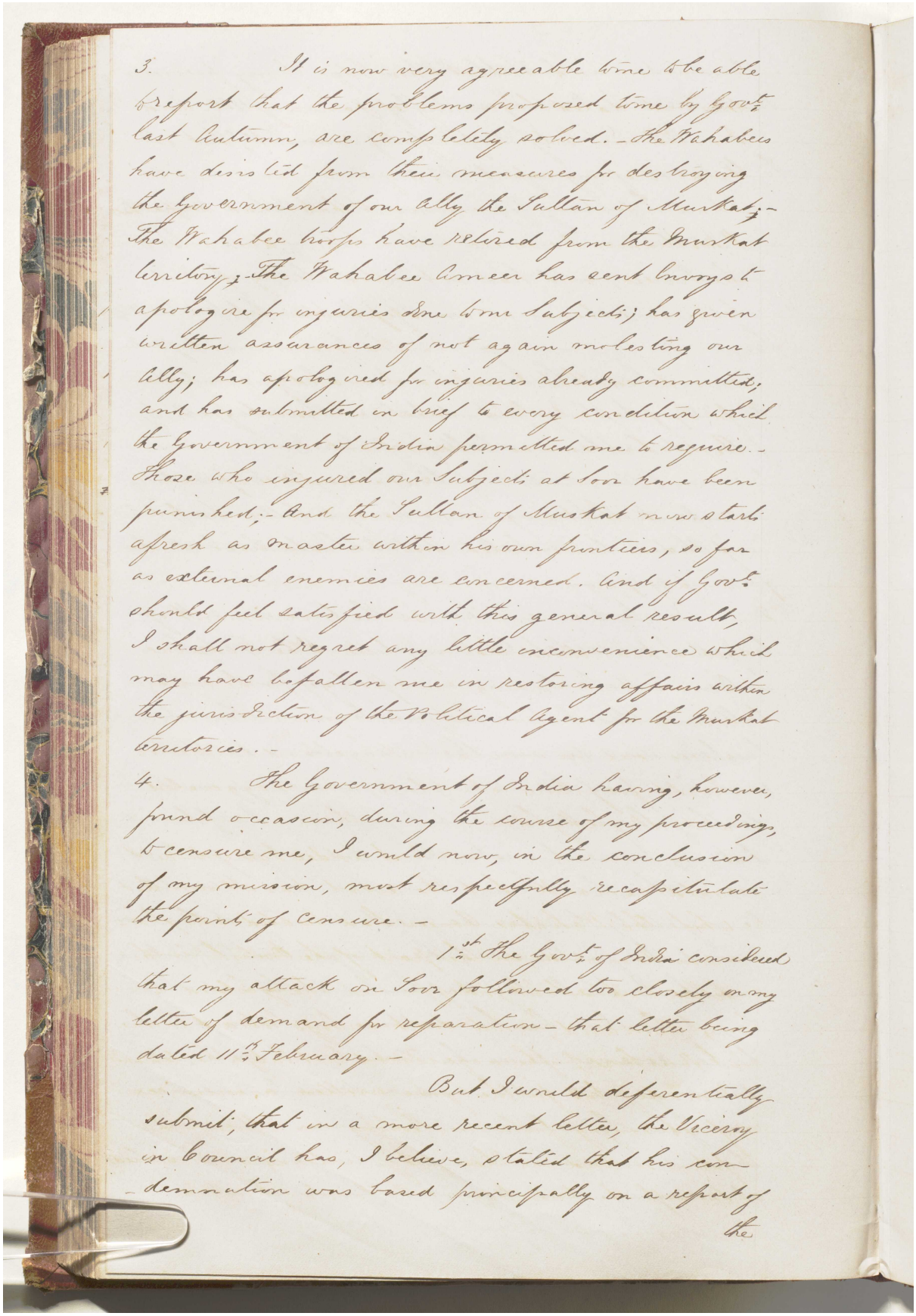
رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٢ظ] (٧/٢)



3. It is now very agreeable to me to be able to report that the problems proposed to me by Govt last Autumn, are completely solved. - The Wahabees have desisted from their measures for destroying the Government of our ally the Sultan of Muskat; - The Wahabee troops have retired from the Muskat territory; The Wahabee Ameer has sent Envoys to apologize for injuries done to my Subjects; has given written assurances of not again molesting our Ally; has apologized for injuries already committed, and has submitted in brief to every condition which the Government of India permitted me to require. - Those who injured our Subjects at Soor have been punished; - And the Sultan of Muskat now starts afresh as master within his own frontiers, so far as external enemies are concerned. And if Govt should feel satisfied with this general result, I shall not regret any little inconvenience which may have befallen me in restoring affairs within the jurisdiction of the Political Agent for the Muskat territories. -

4. The Government of India having, however, found occasion, during the course of my proceedings, to censure me, I would now, in the conclusion of my mission, most respectfully recapitulate the point of censure. -

1st The Govt of India considered that my attack on Soor followed too closely on my letter of demand for reparation - that letter being dated 11th February. -

But I would deferentially submit, that in a more recent letter, the Viceroy in Council has, I believe, stated that his condemnation was based principally on a report of the

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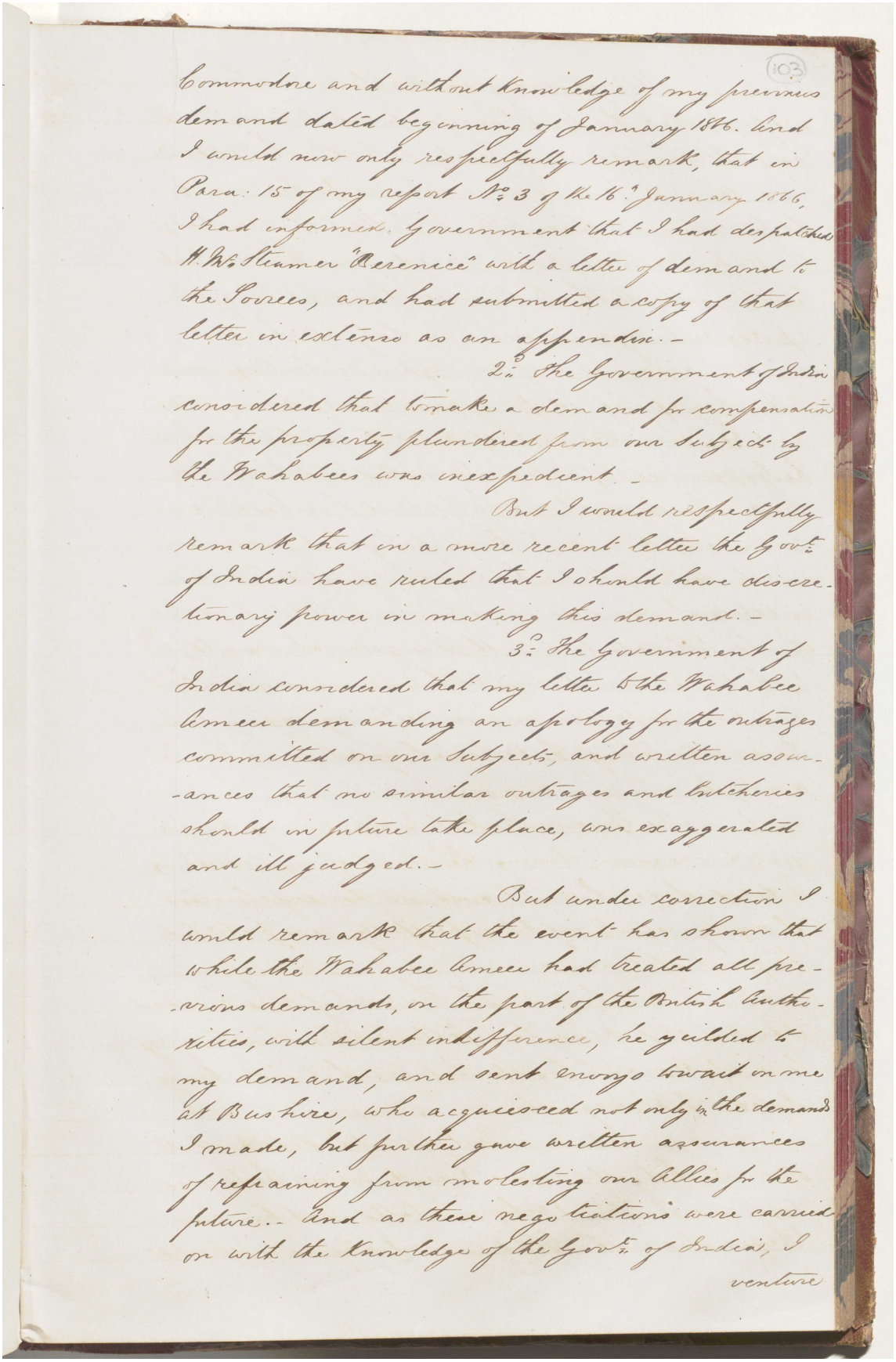
رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٣و] (٧/٣)



Commodore and without knowledge of my previous demand dated beginning of January 1866. And I would now only respectfully remark, that in Para: 15 of my report No: 3 of the 16th January 1866, I had informed Government that I had despatched H.M.S. Steamer "Berenice" with a letter of demand to the Sovereign, and had submitted a copy of that letter in extenso as an appendix.-

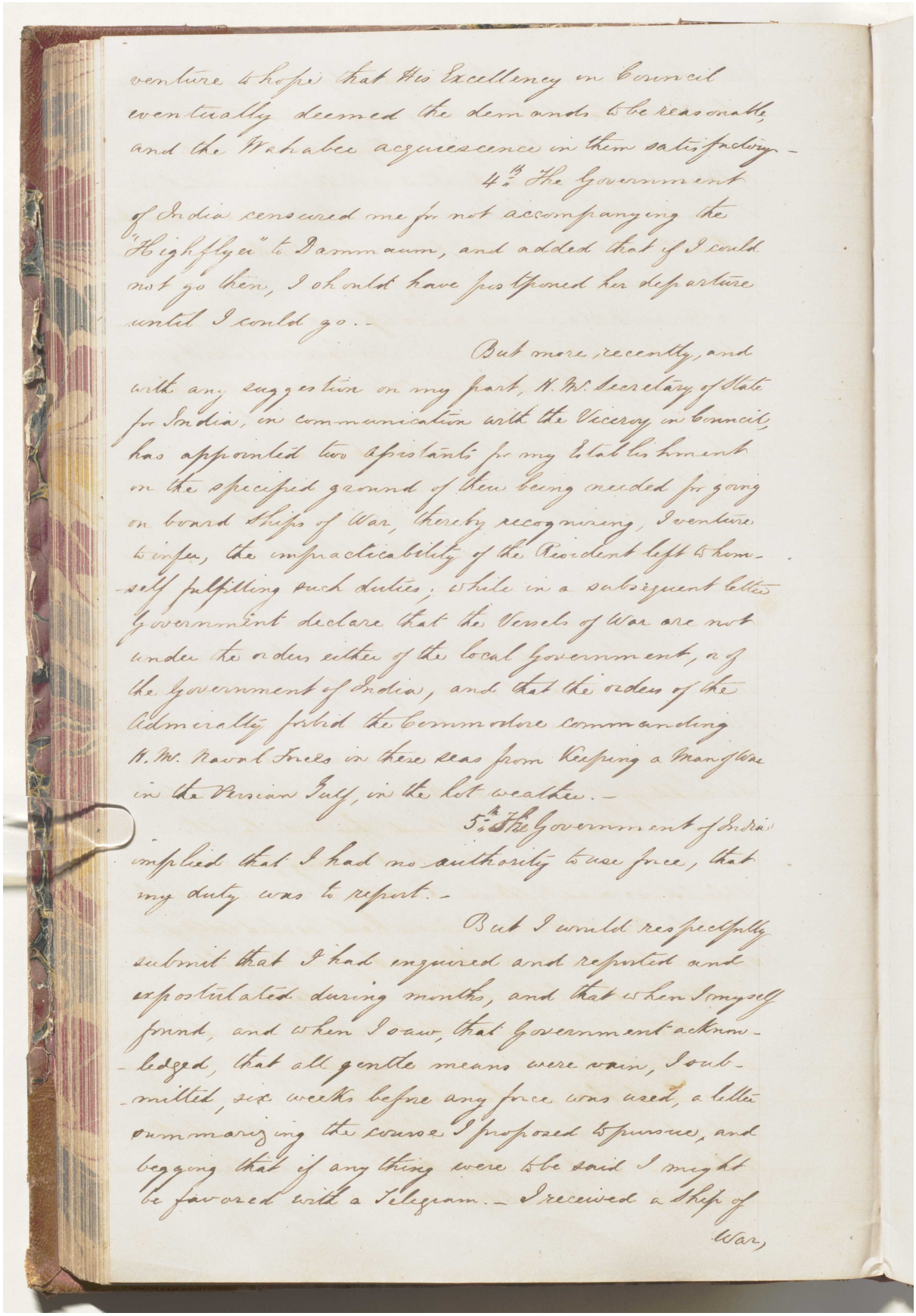
2ly. The Government of India considered that to make a demand for compensation for the property plundered from our subjects by the Wahabees was inexpedient.-

But I would respectfully remark that in a more recent letter the Govt. of India have ruled that I should have discretionary power in making this demand.-

3ly. The Government of India considered that my letter to the Wahabee Ameer demanding an apology for the outrages committed on our subjects, and written assurances that no similar outrages and butcheries should in future take place, was exaggerated and ill judged.-

But under correction I would remark that the event has shown that while the Wahabee Ameer had treated all previous demands, on the part of the British Authorities, with silent indifference, he yielded to my demand, and sent envoys to wait on me at Bushire, who acquiesced not only in the demands I made, but further gave written assurances of refraining from molesting our allies for the future.- And as these negotiations were carried on with the knowledge of the Govt. of India, I venture

رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٣ظ] (٧/٤)



venture to hope that His Excellency in Council eventually deemed the demands to be reasonable, and the Wahabee acquiescence in them satisfactory.-

4th The Government of India censured me for not accompanying the "Highflyer" to Dammaum, and added that if I could not go then, I should have postponed her departure until I could go.-

But more recently, and with any suggestion on my part, H.M. Secretary of State for India, in communication with the Viceroy in Council, has appointed two Assistants for my Establishment on the specified ground of them being needed for going on board Ships of War, thereby recognising, I venture to infer, the impracticability of the Resident left to himself fulfilling such duties; while in a subsequent letter Government declare that the Vessels of War are not under the orders either of the local Government, or of the Government of India, and that the orders of the Admiralty forbid the Commodore commanding H.M. Naval Forces in these seas from keeping a Man of War in the Persian Gulf, in the hot weather.-

5th The Government of India implied that I had no authority to use force, that my duty was to report.-

But I would respectfully submit that I had enquired and reported and expostulated during months, and that when I myself found, and when I saw, that Government acknowledged, that all gentle means were vain, I submitted, six weeks before any force was used, a letter summarizing the course I proposed to pursue, and begging that if any thing were to be said I might be favored with a Telegram.- I received a Ship of War,

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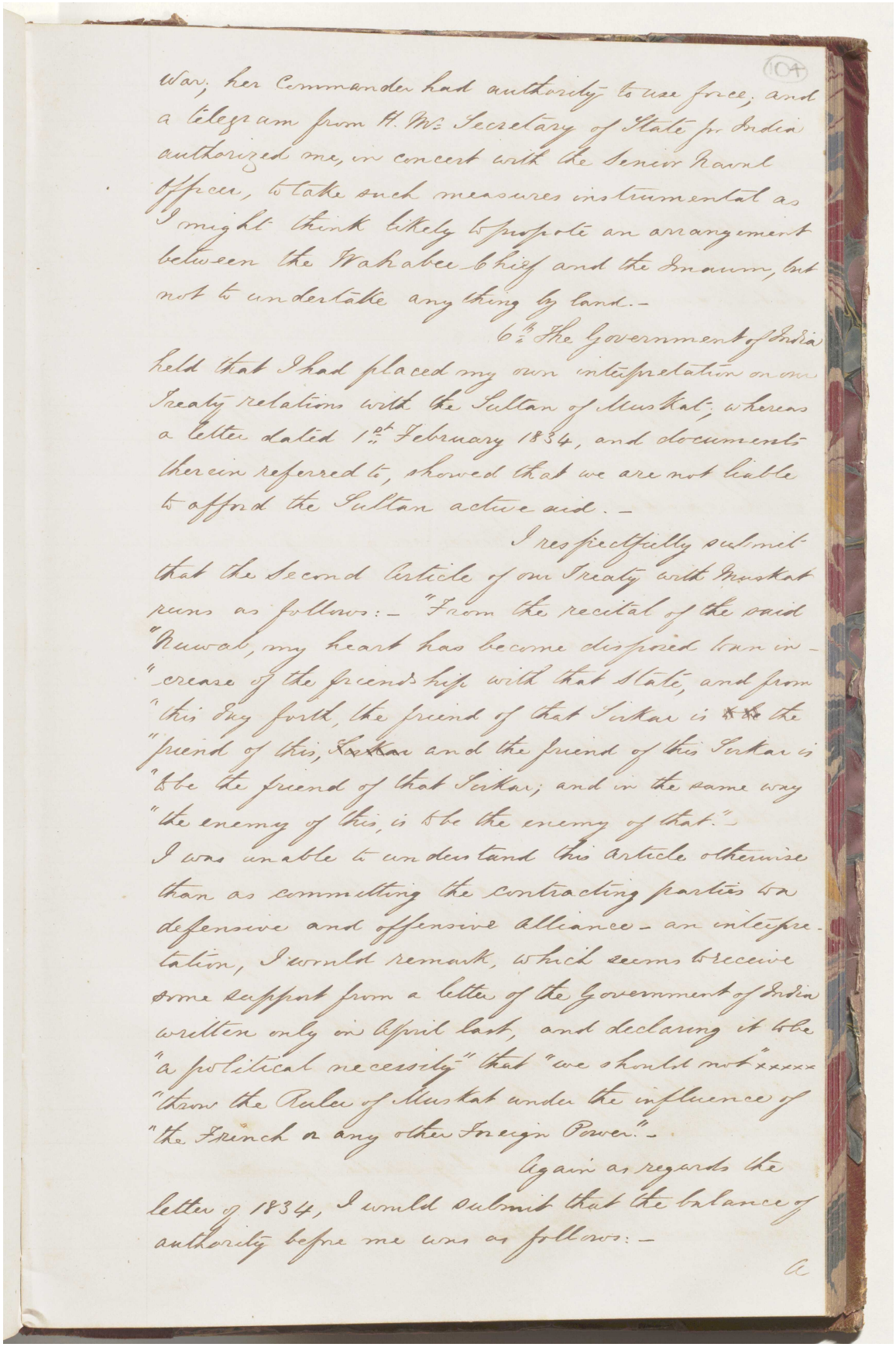
رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٤و] (٧/٥)



War, her Commander had authority to use force, and a telegram from H. M.s Secretary of State for India authorized me, in concert with the Senior Naval Officer, to take such measures instrumental as I might think likely to promote an arrangement between the Wahabee Chief and the Imaum, but not to undertake any thing by land.-

6th The Government of India held that I had placed my own interpretation on our Treaty relations with the Sultan of Muskat; whereas a letter dated 1st February 1834, and documents therein referred to, showed that we are not liable to afford the Sultan active aid.-

I respectfully submit that the second Article of our Treaty with Muskat runs as follows:- "From the recital of the said "Nuwab, my heart has become disposed towards in- "crease of the friendship with that State, and from "this day forth, the friend of that Sirkar is the "friend of this Sirkar and the friend of this Sirkar is "to be the friend of that Sirkar; and in the same way "the enemy of this, is to be the enemy of that."-

I was unable to understand this article otherwise than as committing the contracting parties to a defensive and offensive alliance - an interpretation, I would remark, which seems to receive some support from a letter of the Government of India written only in April last, and declaring it to be "a political necessity" that "we should not xxxxx "throw the Ruler of Muskat under the influence of "the French or any other Foreign Power."-

Again as regards the letter of 1834, I would submit that the balance of authority before me was as follows:-

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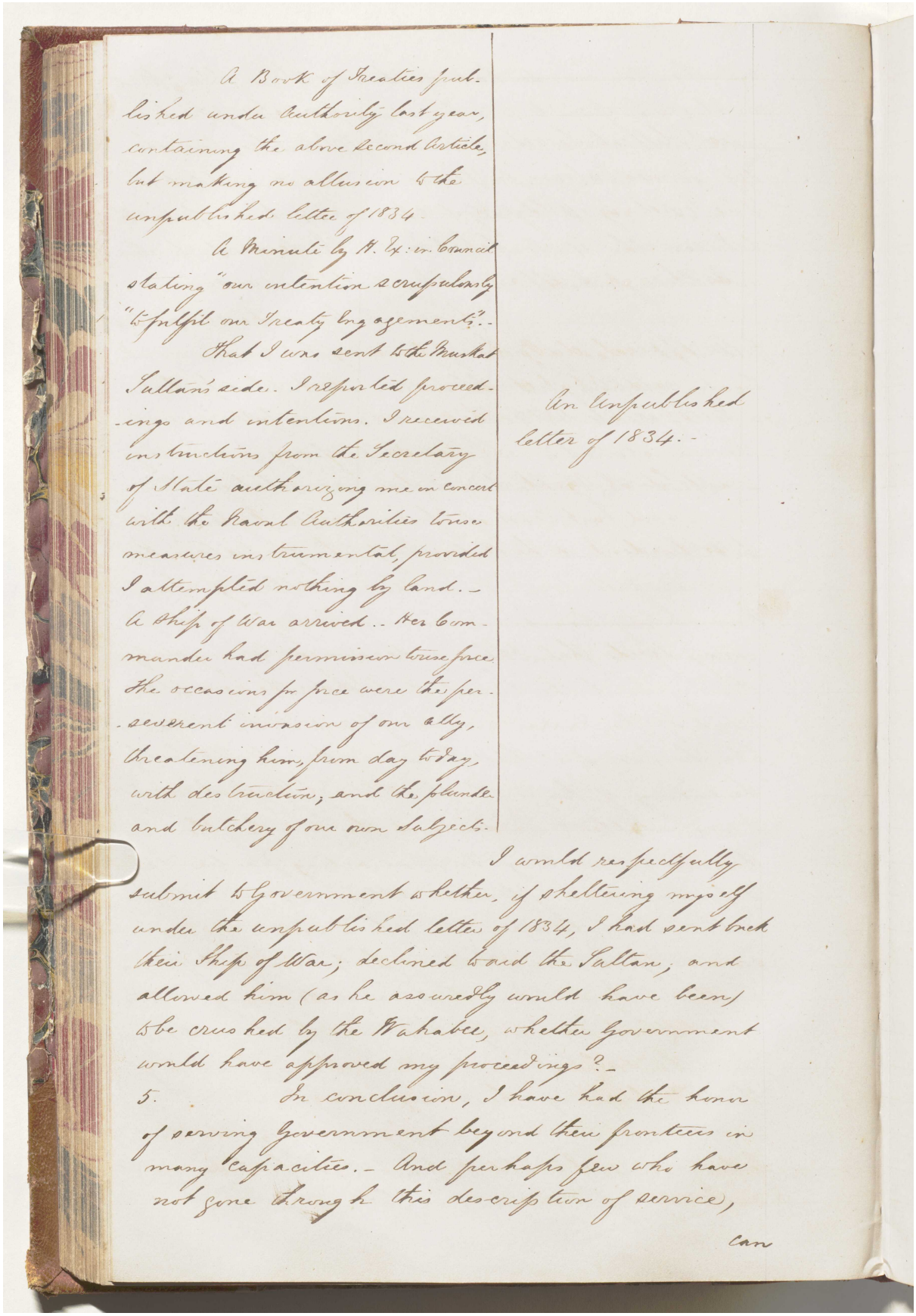
رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٤ظ] (٧/٦)



A Book of Treaties published under Authority last year, containing the above Second Article, but making no allusion to the unpublished letter of 1834.

A Minute by H. Ex: in Council stating "our intention scrupulously "to fulfil our Treaty Engagements".-

That I was sent to the Muskat Sultan's side. I respected proceedings and intentions. I received instructions from the Secretary of State authorizing me in concert with the Naval Authorities to use measures instrumental, provided I attempted nothing by land.- A Ship of War arrived.. Her Commander had permission to use force the occasions for force were the persevering invasion of our ally, threatening him, from day to day, with destruction; and the plunder and butchery of our own Subjects.

An unpublished letter of 1834.-

I would respectfully submit to Government whether, if sheltering myself under the unpublished letter of 1834, I had sent back their Ship of War; declined to aid the Sultan, and allowed him (as he assuredly would have been) to be crushed by the Wahabee, whether Government would have approved my proceedings?-

5. In conclusion, I have had the honor of serving Government beyond their frontiers in many capacities.- And perhaps few who have not gone through this description of service,

can

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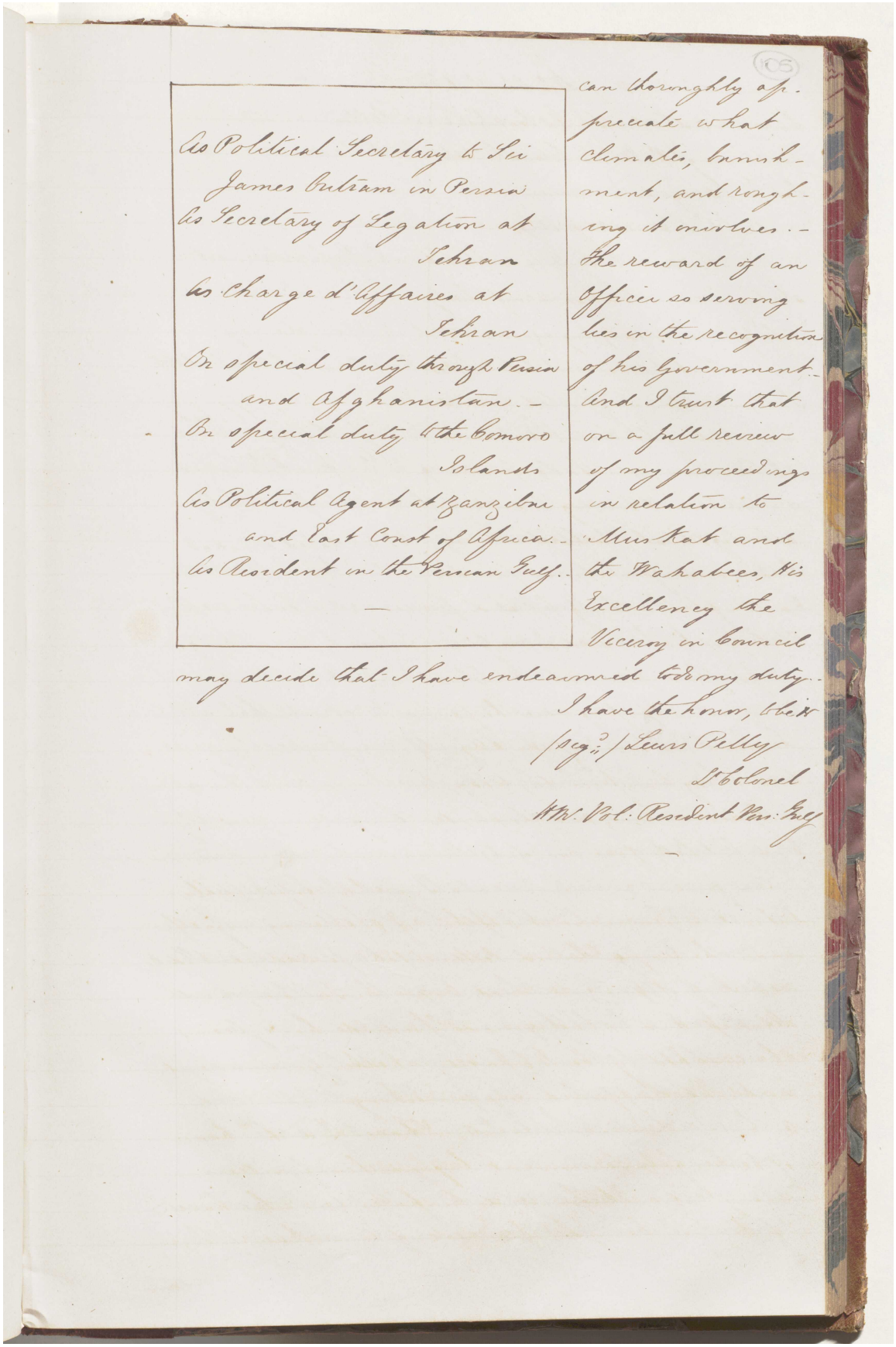
رسالة رقم ٣٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في مسقط إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٥و] (٧/٧)



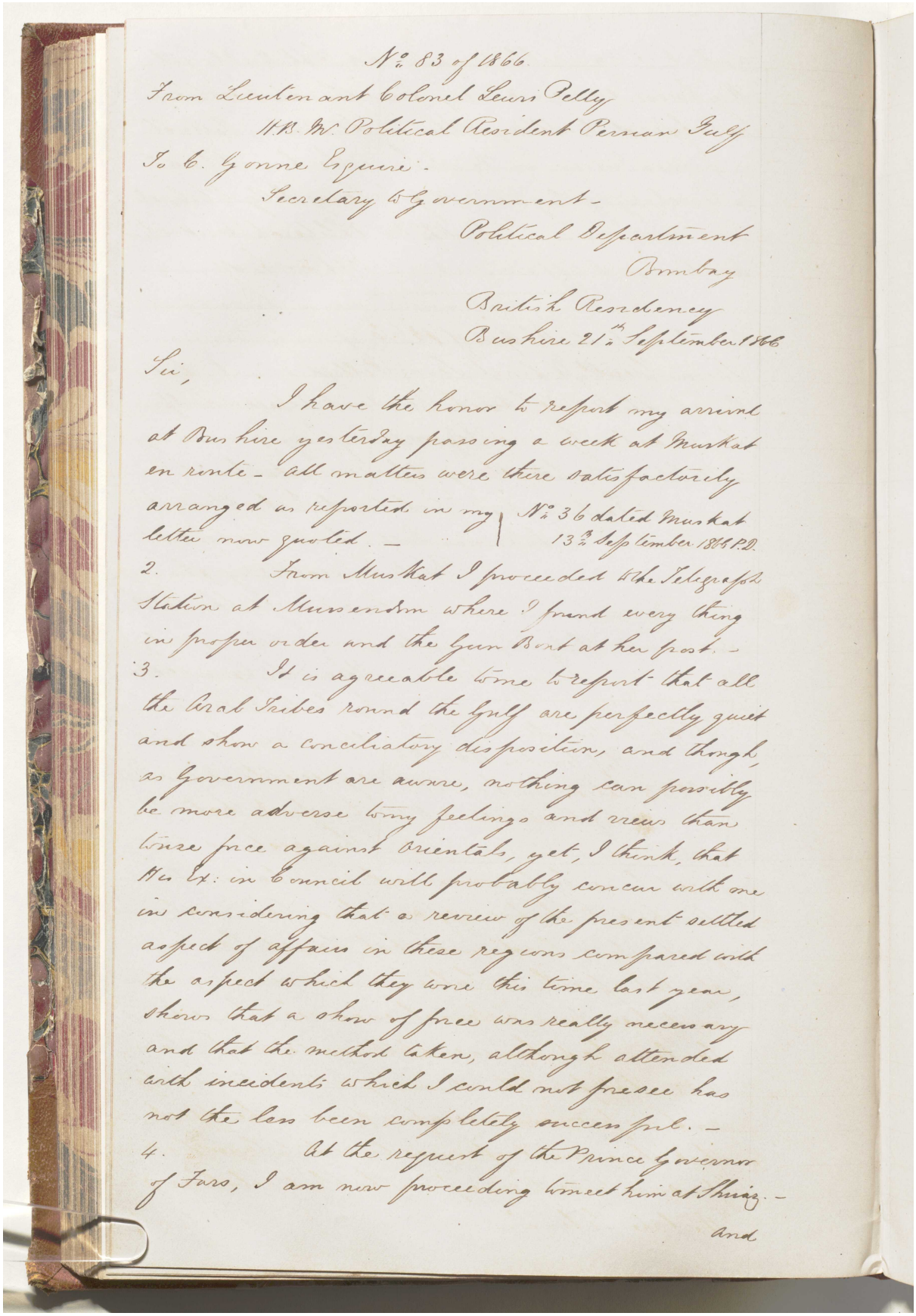
As Political Secretary to Sir
James Outram in Persia
As Secretary of Legation at
Tehran
As Charge d'Affaires at
Tehran
On special duty through Persia
and Afghanistan.-
On special duty to the Comoro
Islands
As Political Agent at Zanzibar
and East Coast of Africa.-
As Resident in the Persian Gulf.-

—

can thoroughly ap-
preciate what
climate, banish-
ment, and rough-
ing it involves.-
The reward of an
Officer so serving
lies in the recognition
of his Government.-
And I trust that
on a full review
of my proceedings
in relation to
Muskat and
the Wahabees, His
Excellency the
Viceroy in Council
may decide that I have endeavoured to do my duty.-

I have the honor, &c &c
(sgd.) Lewis Pelly
Lt Colonel
&c &c Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

رسالة رقم ٨٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٥ظ] (٢/١)



No. 83 of 1866.

From Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf
To C. Gonne Esquire -
Secretary to Government -
Political Department
Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 21st September 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to report my arrival at Bushire yesterday passing a week at Muskat en route - all matters were there satisfactorily arranged as reported in my letter now quoted. - | No. 36 dated Muskat 13th September 1866 P.D.

2. From Muskat I proceeded to the Telegraph Station at Mussendom where I found every thing in proper order and the Gun Boat at her post. -

3. It is agreeable to me to report that all the Arab Tribes round the Gulf are perfectly quiet and show a conciliatory disposition, and though, as Government are aware, nothing can possibly be more adverse to my feelings and views than to use force against Orientals, yet, I think, that His Ex: in Council will probably concur with me in considering that a review of the present settled aspect of affairs in these regions compared with the aspect which they wore this time last year, shews that a show of force was really necessary and that the method taken, although attended with incidents which I could not foresee has not the less been completely successful. -

4. At the request of the Prince Governor of Fars, I am now proceeding to meet him at Shiraz. -

and

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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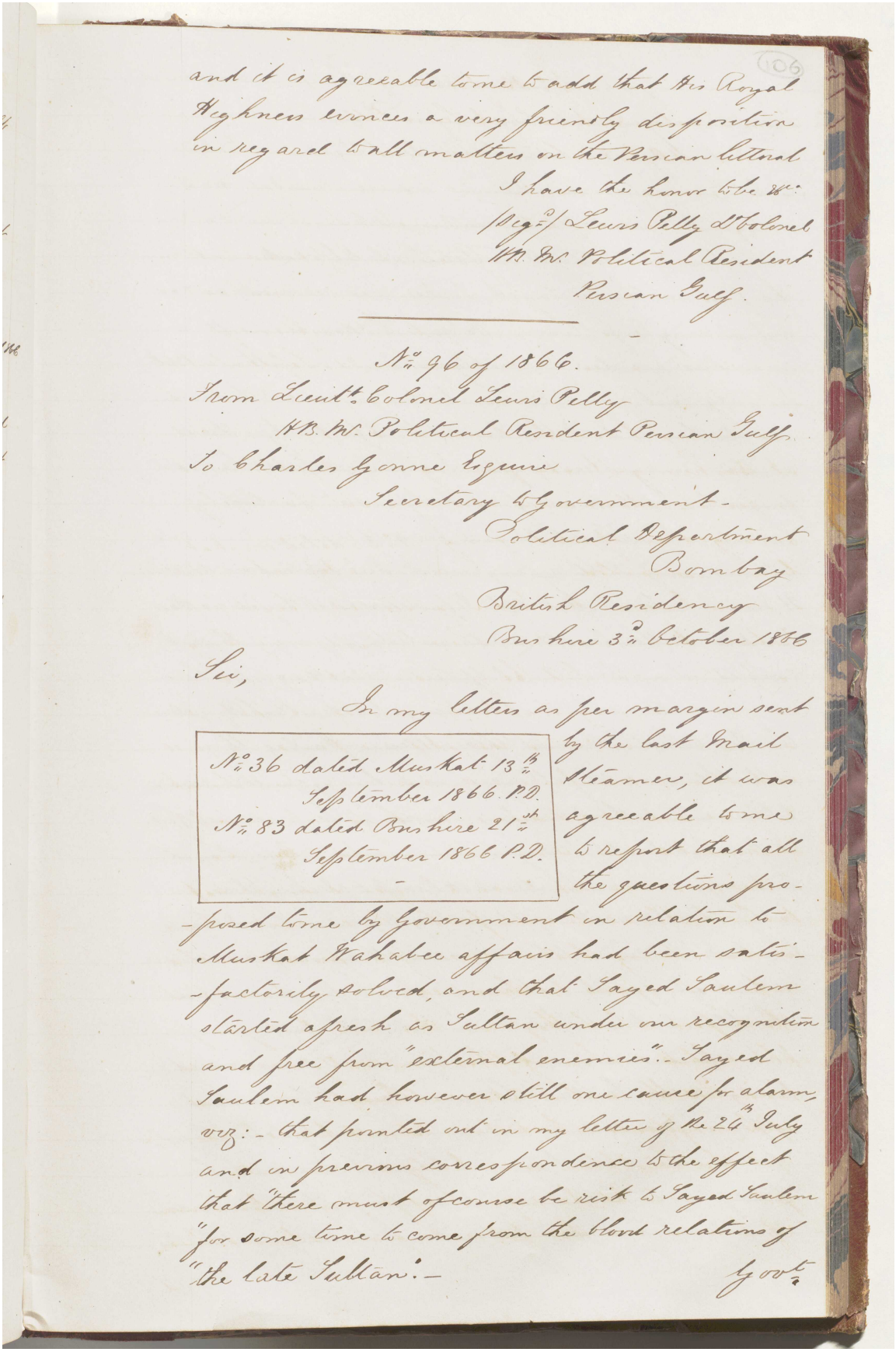
رسالة رقم ٨٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٦و] (٢/٢)



and it is agreeable to me to add that His Royal Highness evinces a very friendly disposition in regard to all matters on the Persian littoral.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt Colonel
HBM Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

No. 96 of 1866.

From Lieut.t Colonel Lewis Pelly
HBM Political Resident Persian Gulf
To Charles Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 3rd October 1866

Sir,

In my letters as per margin sent by the last Mail Steamer, it was agreeable to me to report that all the questions proposed to me by Government in relation to Muskat Wahabee affairs had been satisfactorily solved, and that Sayed Saulem started afresh as Sultan under our recognition and free from "external enemies". Sayed Saulem had however still one cause for alarm, viz:- that pointed out in my letter of the 24th July and in previous correspondence to the effect that "there must of course be risk to Sayed Saulem "for some time to come from the blood relations of "the late Sultan".—

Govt.

No. 36 dated Muskat 13th September 1866 P.D.
No. 83 dated Bushire 21st September 1866 P.D.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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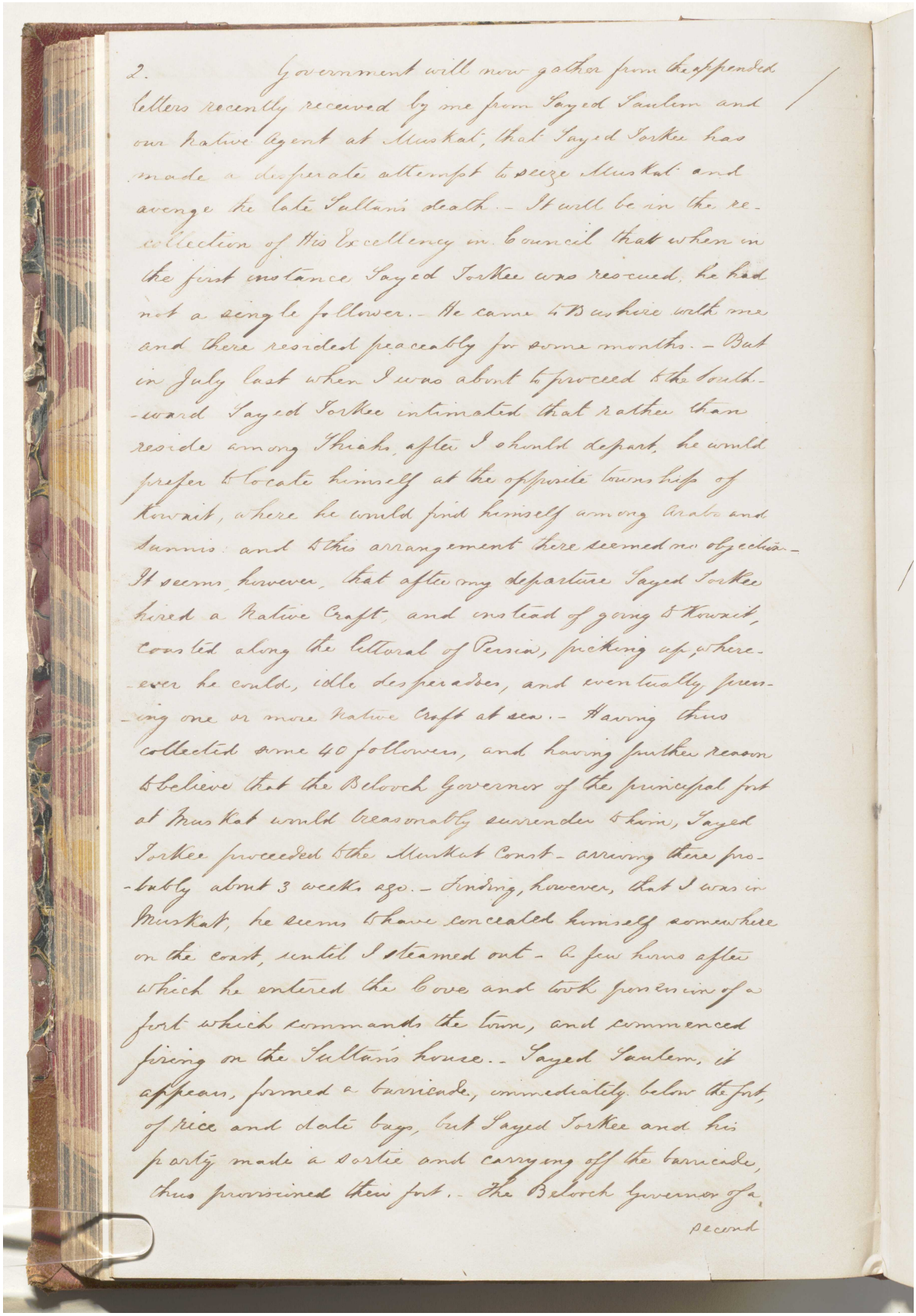
رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٦ظ] (٤/٢)

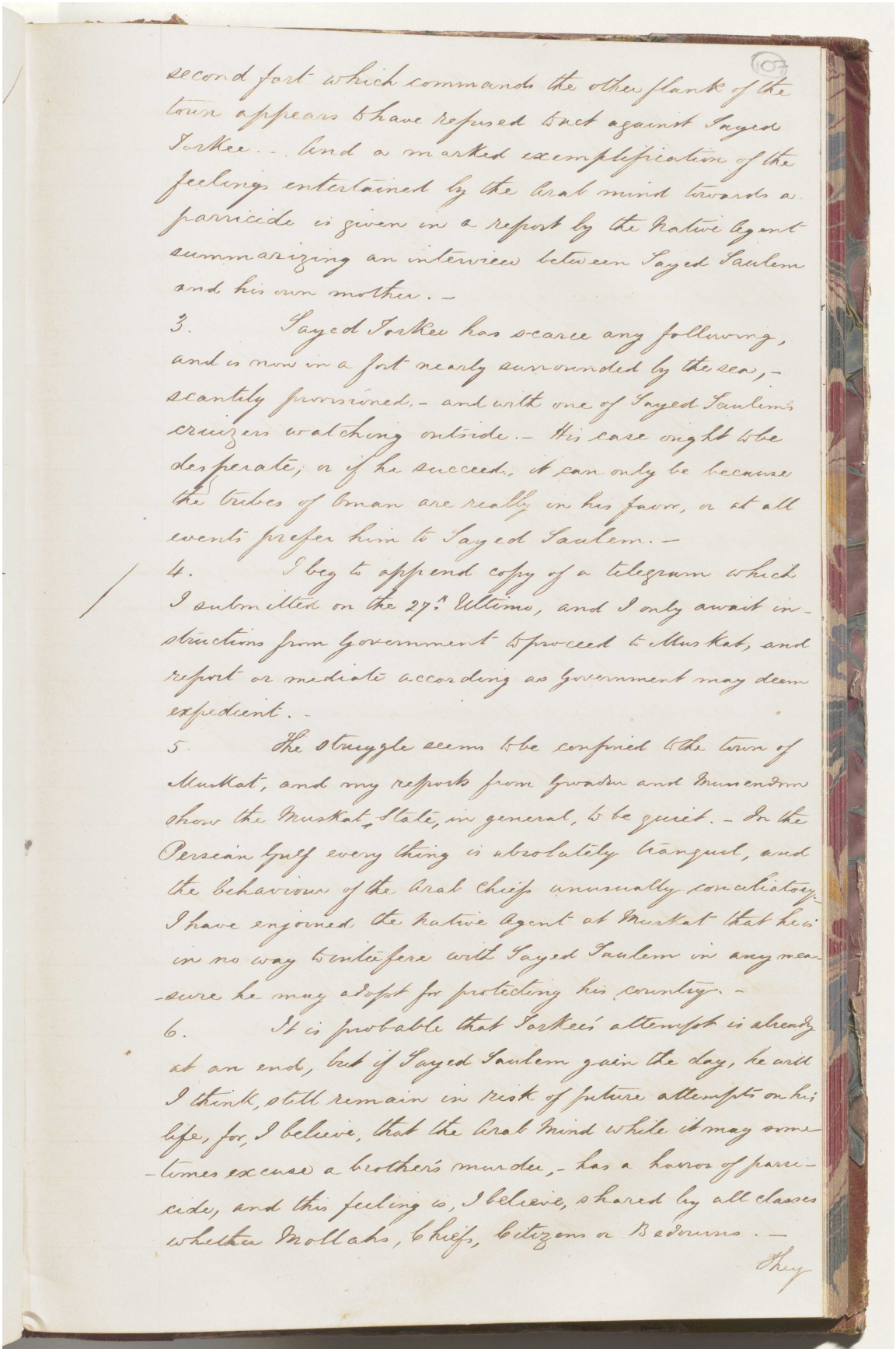


2. Government will now gather from the appended letters recently received by me from Sayed Saulem and our native Agent at Muskat, that Sayed Sorkee has made a desperate attempt to seize Muskat and avenge the late Sultan's death.- It will be in the recollection of His Excellency in Council that when in the first instance Sayed Sorkee was rescued, he had not a single follower.- He came to Bushire with me and there resided peaceably for some months.- But in July last when I was about to proceed to the southward Sayed Sorkee intimated that rather than reside among Shiahs, after I should depart, he would prefer to locate himself at the opposite township of Kowait, where he would find himself among Arabs and Sunnis: and to this arrangement there seemed no objection.- It seems, however, that after my departure Sayed Sorkee hired a native Craft, and instead of going to Kowait, coasted along the littoral of Persia, picking up, wherever he could, idle desperadoes, and eventually possessing one or more native Craft at sea.- Having thus collected some 40 followers, and having further reason to believe that the Beloch Governor of the principal fort at Muskat would treasonably surrender to him, Sayed Sorkee proceeded to the Muskat Coast- arriving there probably about 3 weeks ago.- Finding, however, that I was in Muskat, he seems to have concealed himself somewhere on the coast, until I steamed out.- A few hours after which he entered the Cove and took possession of a fort which commands the town, and commenced firing on the Sultan's house.- Sayed Saulem, it appears, formed a barricade, immediately below the fort, of rice and date bags, but Sayed Sorkee and his party made a sortie and carrying off the barricade, thus possessioned their fort.- The Beloch Governor of a

second

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00000d

رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٧و] (٤/٣)



second fort which commands the other flank of the town appears to have refused tact against Sayed Sarkee. - And a marked exemplification of the feelings entertained by the Arab mind towards a parricide is given in a report by the Native Agent summarizing an interview between Sayed Saulem and his own mother. -

3. Sayed Sarkee has scarce any following, and is now in a fort nearly surrounded by the sea, - scantily provisioned, - and with one of Sayed Saulem's cruizers watching outside. - His case might be desperate, a if he succeed, it can only be because the tribes of Oman are really in his favor, a at all events prefer him to Sayed Saulem. -

4. I beg to append copy of a telegram which I submitted on the 27th Ultimo, and I only await instructions from Government to proceed to Muskat, and report or mediate according as Government may deem expedient. -

5. The struggle seems to be confined to the town of Muskat, and my reports from Gwadur and Muscendom show the Muskat State, in general, to be quiet. - In the Persian Gulf every thing is absolutely tranquil, and the behaviour of the Arab Chiefs unusually conciliatory. - I have enjoined the Native Agent at Muskat that he is in no way to interfere with Sayed Saulem in any measure he may adopt for protecting his country. -

6. It is probable that Sarkee's attempt is already at an end, but if Sayed Saulem gain the day, he will I think, still remain in risk of future attempts on his life, for, I believe, that the Arab mind while it may sometimes excuse a brother's murder, - has a horror of parricide, and this feeling is, I believe, shared by all classes whether Mollahs, Chiefs, Citizens or Bedouins. -

They

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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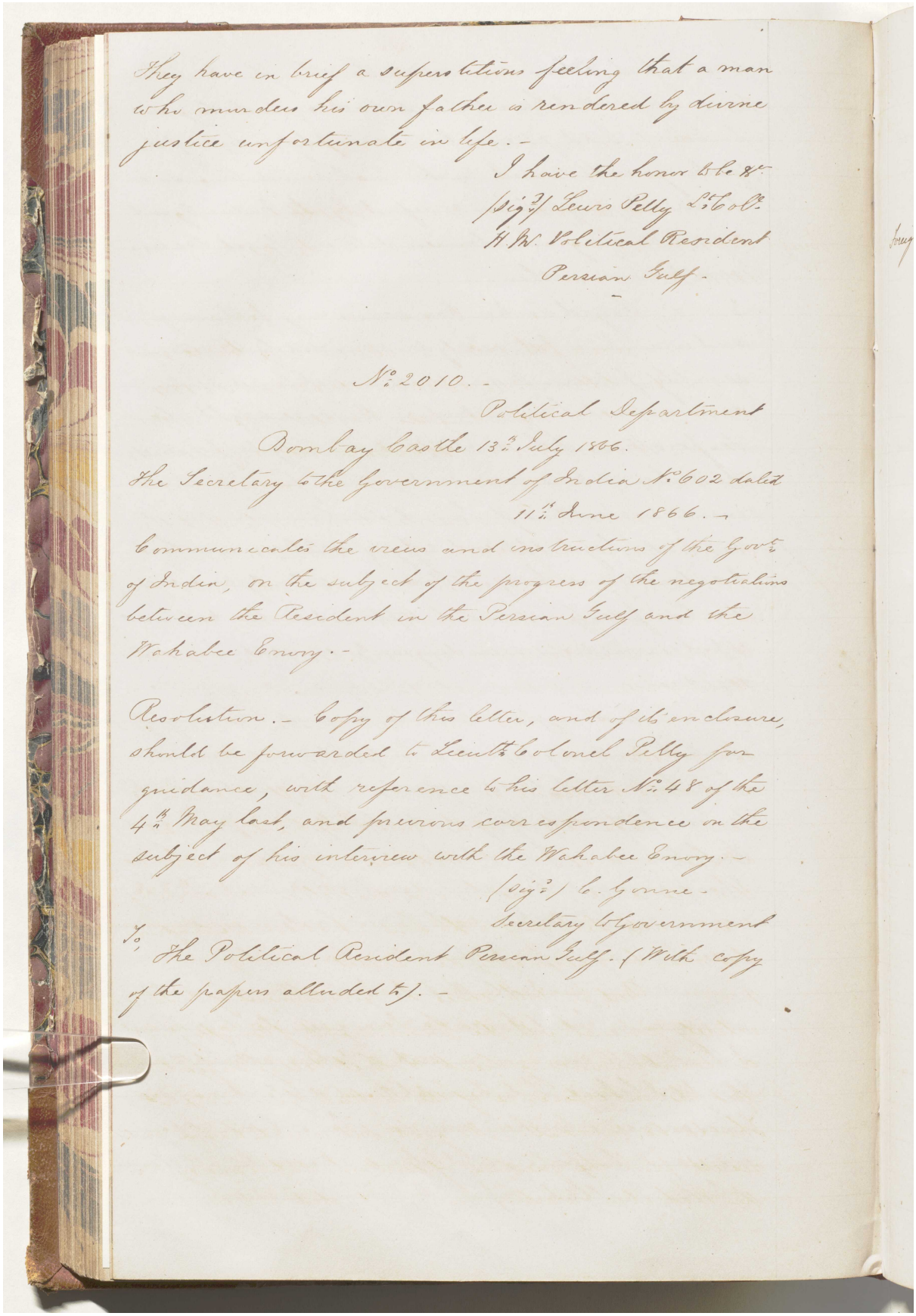
رسالة رقم ٩٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٠٧ظ] (٤/٤)



They have in brief a superstitious feeling that a man who murders his own father is rendered by divine justice unfortunate in life.-

I have the honor to be &c
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt.Col.
H.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

No. 2010.-

Political Department

Bombay Castle 13th July 1866.

The Secretary to the Government of India No. 602 dated 11th June 1866.-

Communicates the views and instructions of the Govt. of India, on the subject of the progress of the negotiations between the Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Wahabee Envoy.-

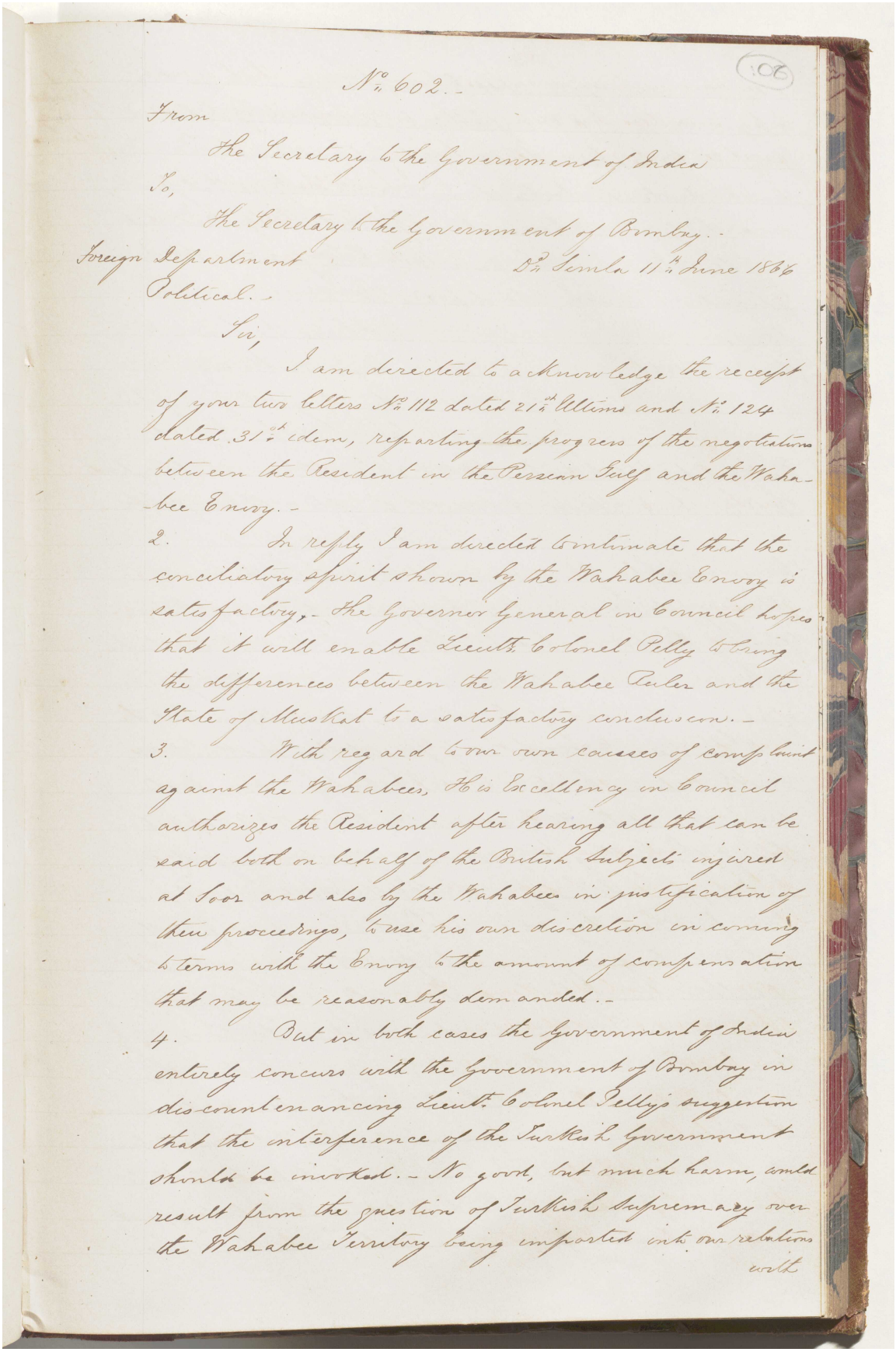
Resolution.- Copy of this letter, and of its enclosure, should be forwarded to Lieut.t Colonel Pelly for guidance, with reference to his letter No. 48 of the 4th May last, and previous correspondence on the subject of his interview with the Wahabee Envoy.-

(Sig.d) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Government

To, The Political Resident Persian Gulf. (With copy of the papers alluded to).-

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00000f

رسالة رقم ٦٠٢ من ويليام موير، سكرتير الحكومة في الهند، شيملا إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير حكومة بومباي. [١٠٨و] (٣/١)



No. 602.-

From

The Secretary to the Government of India

To,

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.-

Foreign Department
Political.-

Dd Simla 11th June 1866

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters No. 112 dated 21st Ultimo and No. 124 dated 31st idem, reporting the progress of the negotiations between the Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Wahabee Envoy.-

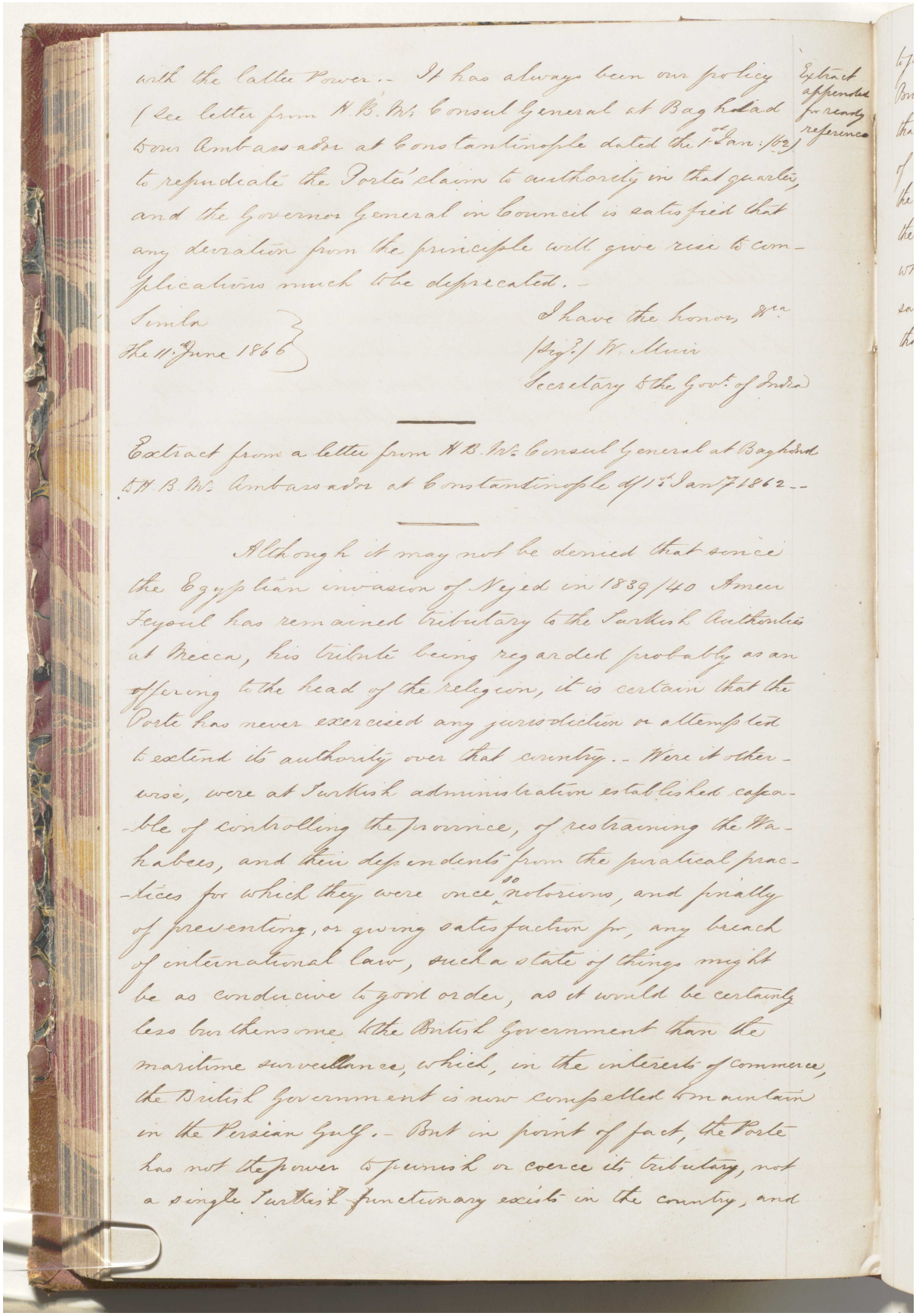
2. In reply I am directed to intimate that the conciliatory spirit shown by the Wahabee Envoy is satisfactory.- The Governor General in Council hopes that it will enable Lieut. Colonel Pelly to bring the differences between the Wahabee Ruler and the State of Muskat to a satisfactory conclusion.-

3. With regard to your own causes of complaint against the Wahabees, His Excellency in Council authorizes the Resident after hearing all that can be said both on behalf of the British Subjects injured at Soor and also by the Wahabees in justification of their proceedings, to use his own discretion in coming to terms with the Envoy to the amount of compensation that may be reasonably demanded.-

4. But in both cases the Government of India entirely concurs with the Government of Bombay in discountenancing Lieut. Colonel Pelly's suggestion that the interference of the Turkish Government should be invoked.- No good, but much harm, would result from the question of Turkish supremacy over the Wahabee Territory being imported into our relations with

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000010

رسالة رقم ٦٠٢ من ويليام موير، سكرتير الحكومة في الهند، شيملا إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير حكومة بومباي. [١٠٨ظ] (٣/٢)



with the latter Power.- It has always been our policy (See letter from H.B.M. Consul General at Baghdad Extract appended for ready reference
to our Ambassador at Constantinople dated the 1st Jan: 1862)
to repudiate the Porte's claim to authority in that quarter,
and the Governor General in Council is satisfied that
any deviation from the principle will give rise to com-
plications much to be deprecated.-

Simla
the 11th June 1866

I have the honor, &c.
Sig.d/ W. Muir
Secretary to the Govt. of India

Extract from a letter from H.B.M. Consul General at Baghdad
to H.B.M. Ambassador at Constantinople dd 1st Jan.y 1862.-

Although it may not be denied that since
the Egyptian invasion of Nejed in 1839/40 Ameer
Feyoul has remained tributary to the Turkish Authorities
at Mecca, his tribute being regarded probably as an
offering to the head of the religion, it is certain that the
Porte has never exercised any jurisdiction or attempted
to extend its authority over that country.- Were it other-
wise, were a Turkish administration established capa-
-ble of controlling the province, of restraining the Wa-
habees, and their dependents from the piratical prac-
-tices for which they were once notorious, and finally
of preventing, or giving satisfaction for, any breach
of international law, such a state of things might
be as conducive to good order, as it would be certainly
less burthensome to the British Government than the
maritime surveillance, which, in the interests of commerce,
the British Government is now compelled to maintain
in the Persian Gulf.- But in point of fact, the Porte
has not the power to punish or coerce its tributary, not
a single Turkish functionary exists in the country, and

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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رسالة رقم ٦٠٢ من ويليام موير، سكرتير الحكومة في الهند، شيملا إلى
تشارلز جون، سكرتير حكومة بومباي. [١٠٩و] (٣/٣)

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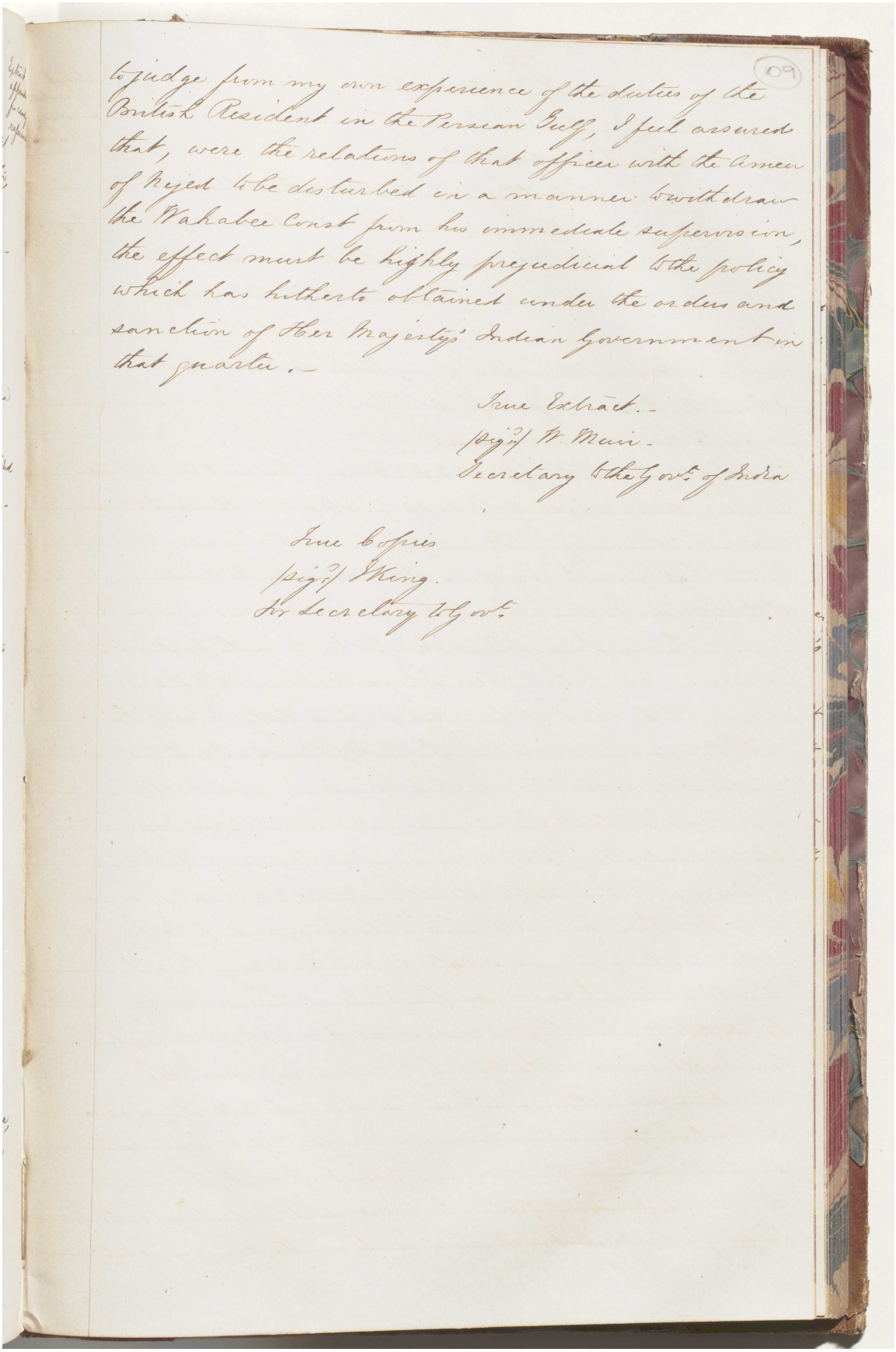


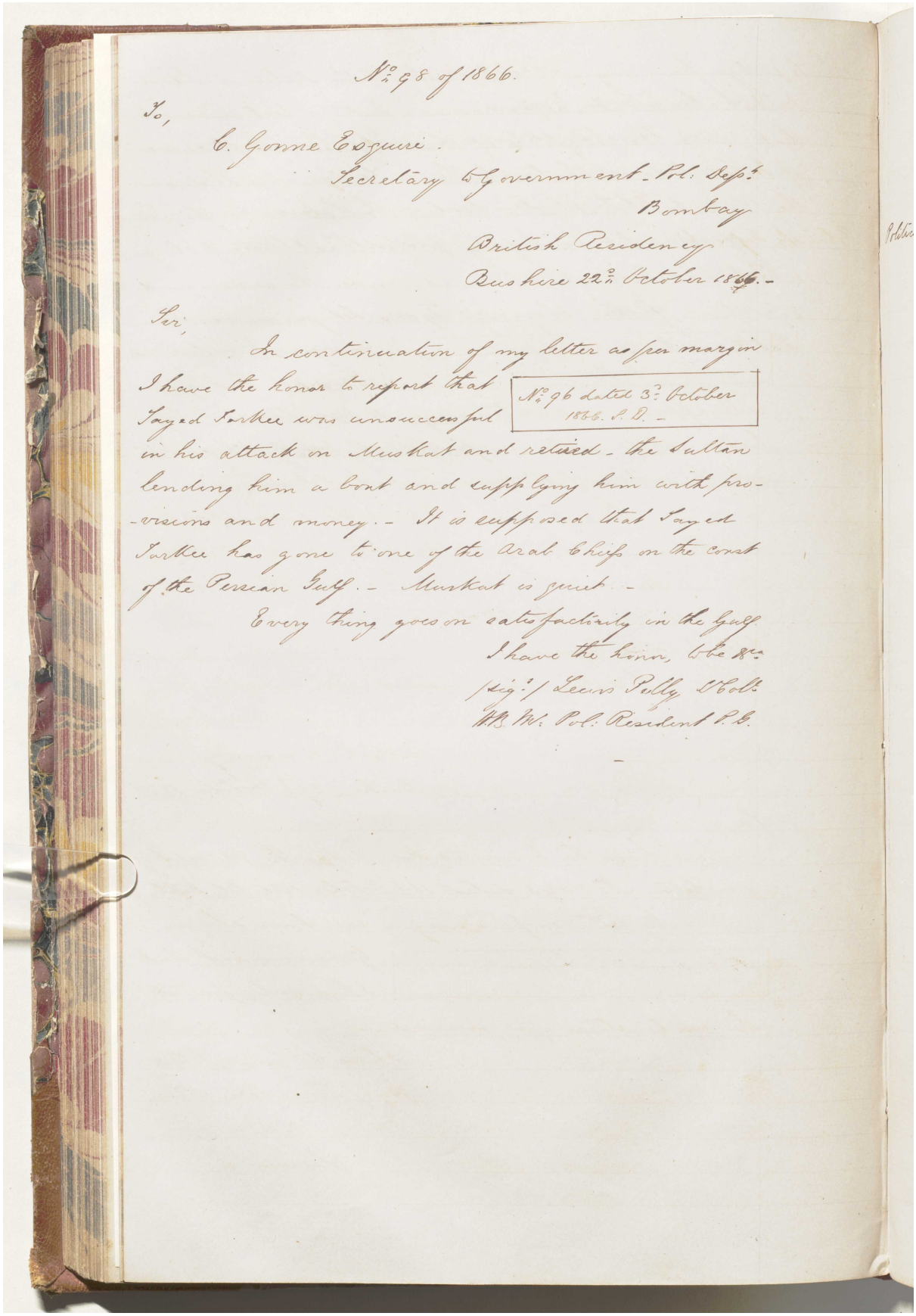
to judge from my own experience of the duties of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, I feel assured that, were the relations of that officer with the Ameer of Nejed to be disturbed in a manner to withdraw the Wahabee Const from his immediate supervision, the effect must be highly prejudicial to the policy which has hitherto obtained under the orders and sanction of Her Majesty's Indian Government in that quarter.—

True Extract.—
(sig.d) W. Muir.
Secretary to the Govt. of India

True Copies
(sig.d) J King.
for Secretary to Govt.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000012

رسالة رقم ٩٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي. [١٠٩ظ] (١/١)



No. 98 of 1866.

To,

C. Gonne Esquire.
Secretary to Government - Pol. Dep.t
Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 22nd October 1866.-

Sir,

In continuation of my letter as per margin I have the honor to report that Sayed Sarbee was unsuccessful in his attack on Muskat and retired - the Sultan lending him a boat and supplying him with provisions and money.- It is supposed that Sayed Sarbee has gone to one of the Arab Chiefs on the coast of the Persian Gulf.- Muskat is quiet.-

No. 96 dated 3d October 1866. P.D.-

Every thing goes on satisfactorily in the Gulf

I have the honr, to be &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt Col.
HBM. Pol. Resident P.G.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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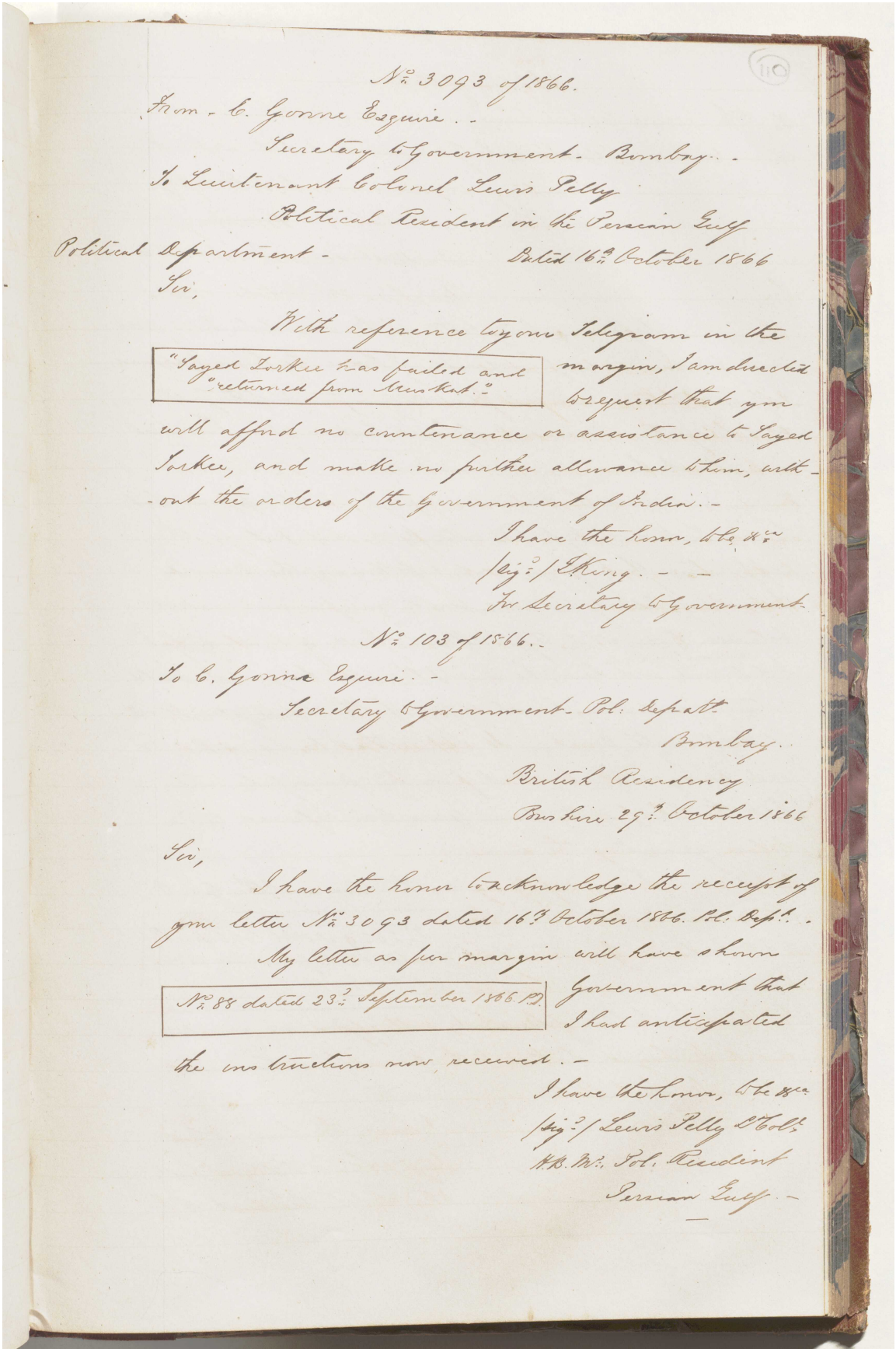
رسالة رقم ٣٠٩٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي. [١١٠و] (١/١)



No. 3093 of 1866.

From - C. Gonne Esquire. -
Secretary to Government - Bombay. -
To Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf
Political Department - Dated 16th October 1866

Sir,

With reference to your Telegram in the margin, I am directed to request that you will afford no countenance or assistance to Sayed Yarkee, and make no further allowance to him, without the orders of the Government of India. -

"Sayed Yarkee has failed and returned from Muskat."

I have the honor, &c &c
(Sig.) J. King. - -
For Secretary to Government

No. 103 of 1866. -

To C. Gonne Esquire. -
Secretary to Government - Pol. Depart.
Bombay.

British Residency
Bushire 29th October 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3093 dated 16th October 1866. Pol. Dept. -

My letter as per margin will have shown Government that I had anticipated the instructions now received. -

No. 88 dated 23rd September 1866. P.

I have the honor, &c &c
(Sig.) Lewis Pelly Col.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident
Persian Gulf. -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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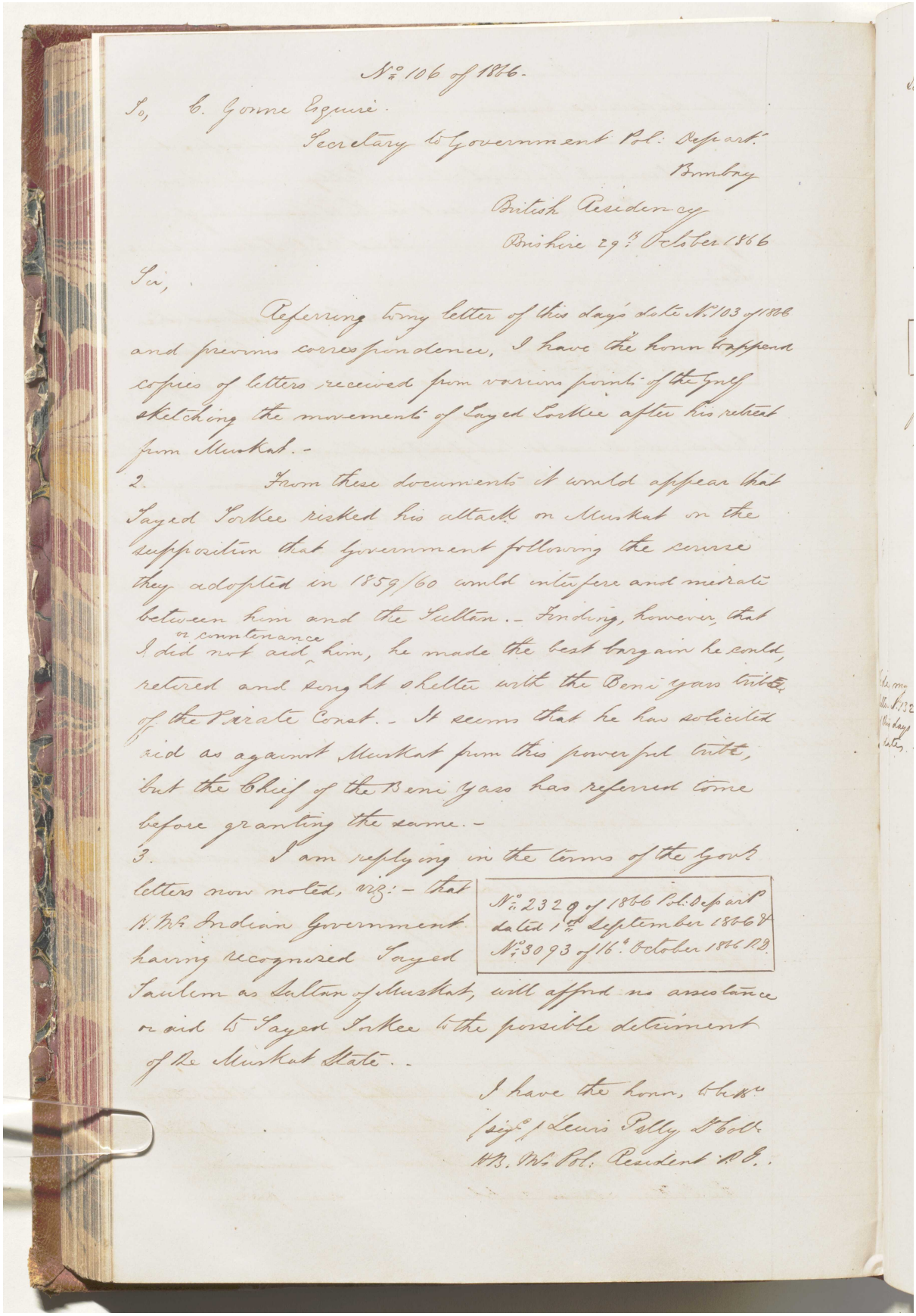
رسالة رقم ١٠٦ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١٠ظ] (١/١)



No. 106 of 1866.

To, C. Gonne Esquire.
Secretary to Government Pol: Depart.
Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 29th October 1866

Sir,

Referring to my letter of this day's date No. 103 of 1866 and previous correspondence, I have the honor to append copies of letters received from various points of the Gulf sketching the movements of Sayed Torkee after his retreat from Muskat.-

2. From these documents it would appear that Sayed Torkee risked his attack on Muskat on the supposition that Government following the course they adopted in 1859/60 would interfere and mediate between him and the Sultan.- Finding, however, that I did not aid or countenance him, he made the best bargain he could, retired and sought shelter with the Beni Yass tribe of the Pirate Coast.- It seems that he has solicited aid as against Muskat from this powerful tribe, but the Chief of the Beni Yass has referred to me before granting the same.-

3. I am replying in the terms of the Govt. letters now noted, viz:- that H.M.s Indian Government having recognized Sayed Saulem as Sultan of Muskat, will afford no assistance or aid to Sayed Torkee to the possible detriment of the Muskat State.-

No. 2329 of 1866 Pol: Depart. dated 1st September 1866 & No. 3093 of 16th October 1866 P.D.

I have the honor, to be &c.
(sign.) Lewis Pelly Lt Col.
H.B.M.s Pol: Resident P.G.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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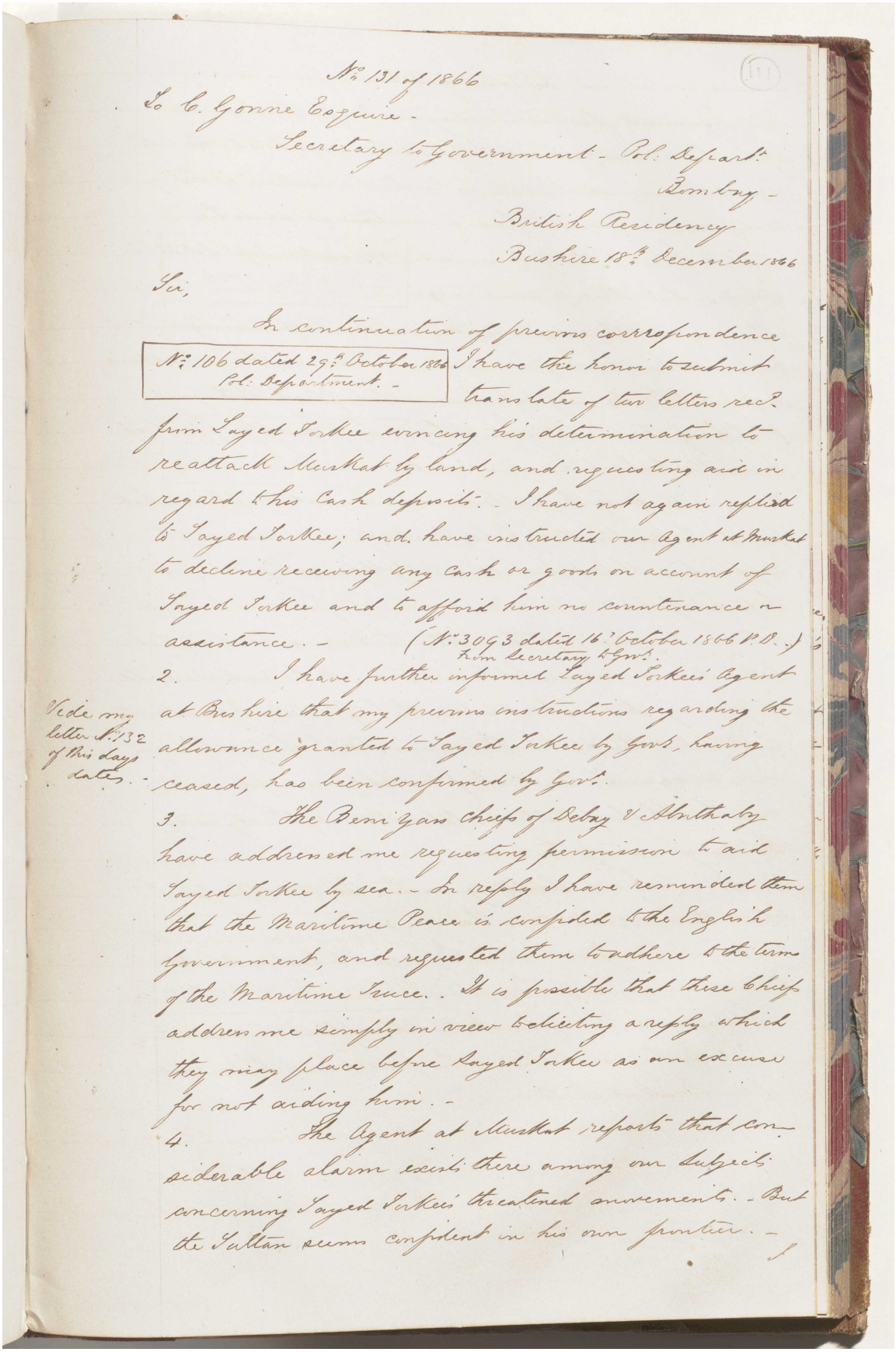
رسالة رقم ١٣١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١١و] (٢/١)



No. 131 of 1866

To C. Gonne Esquire -

Secretary to Government - Pol. Departt.

Bombay -

British Residency

Bushire 18th December 1866

Sir,

In continuation of previous correspondence I have the honor to submit translate of two letters recd. from Sayed Sorkee evincing his determination to reattack Muskat by land, and requesting aid in regard this Cash deposits. - I have not again replied to Sayed Sorkee, and have instructed our Agent at Muskat to decline receiving any Cash or goods on account of Sayed Sorkee and to afford him no countenance or assistance. -

No. 106 dated 29th October 1866 Pol. Department. -

(No. 3093 dated 16th October 1866 P.D. from Secretary to Govt.)

2. I have further informed Sayed Sorkees Agent at Bushire that my previous instructions regarding the allowance granted to Sayed Sorkee by Govt. having ceased, has been confirmed by Govt.

Vide my letter No. 132 of this days date. -

3. The Beni Yass chiefs of Debay & Abuthaby have addressed me requesting permission to aid Sayed Sorkee by sea. - In reply I have reminded them that the Maritime Peace is compiled to the English Government, and requested them to adhere to the term of the Maritime Truce. - It is possible that these chiefs address me simply in view to eliciting a reply which they may place before Sayed Sorkee as an excuse for not aiding him. -

4. The Agent at Muskat reports that considerable alarm exists there among our subjects concerning Sayed Sorkees threatened movements. - But the Sultan seems confident in his own frontier. -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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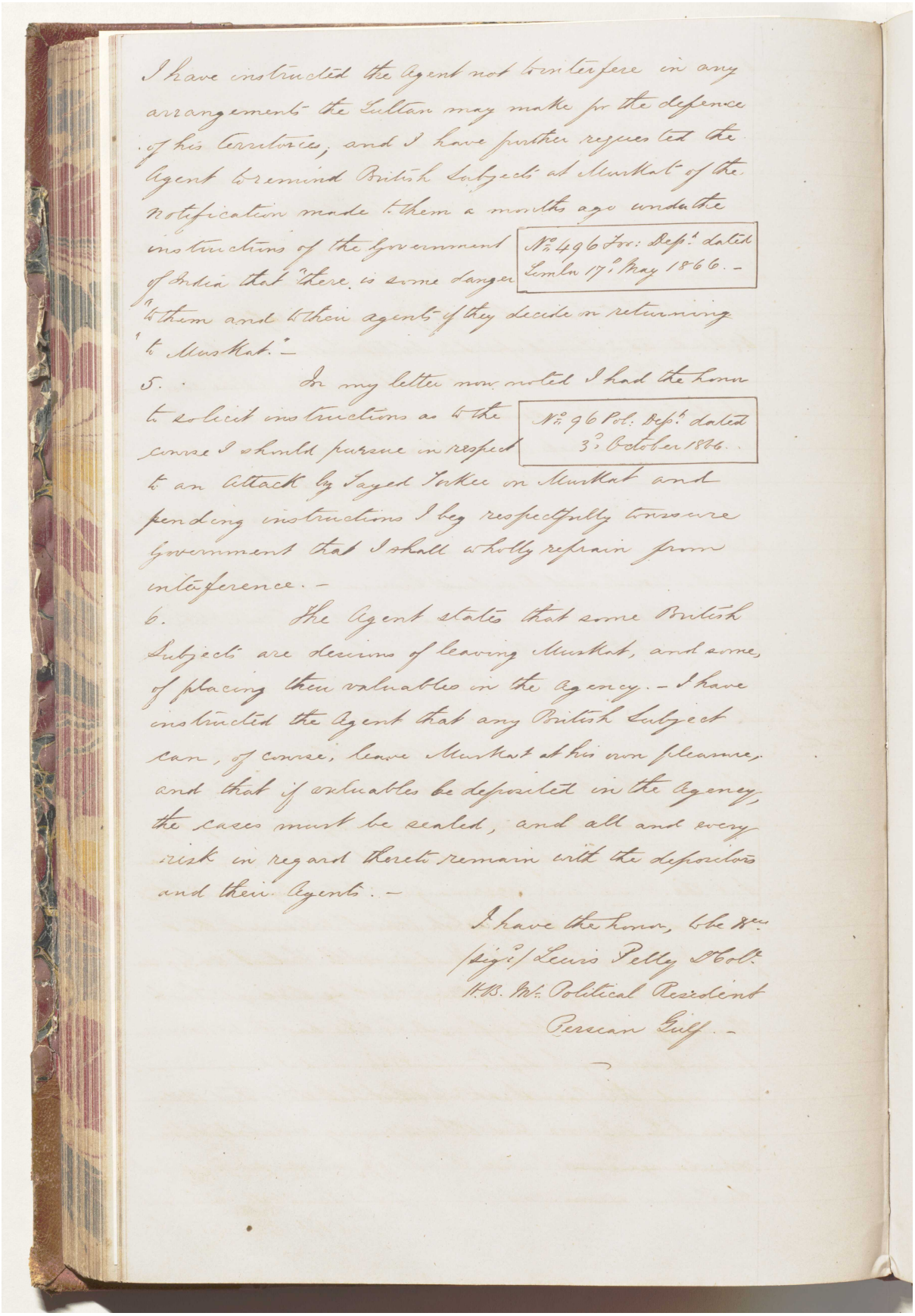
رسالة رقم ١٣١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١١ظ] (٢/٢)



I have instructed the Agent not to interfere in any arrangements the Sultan may make for the defence of his territories, and I have further requested the Agent to remind British Subjects at Muskat of the notification made to them a months ago under the instructions of the Government of India that "there is some danger "to them and to their agents if they decide on returning "to Muskat."—

No. 496 For: Dep.t dated Simla 17th May 1866.—

5. In my letter now noted I had the honor to solicit instructions as to the course I should pursue in respect to an Attack by Sayed Turkee on Muskat and pending instructions I beg respectfully to assure Government that I shall wholly refrain from interference.—

No. 96 Pol: Dep.t dated 3d October 1866.

6. The Agent states that some British Subjects are desirous of leaving Muskat, and some, of placing their valuables in the Agency.— I have instructed the Agent that any British Subject can, of course, leave Muskat at his own pleasure, and that if valuables be deposited in the Agency, the cases must be sealed, and all and every risk in regard thereto remain with the depositors and their Agents.—

I have the honor, to be &c.
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Col.
H.B. M.s Political Resident
Persian Gulf.—

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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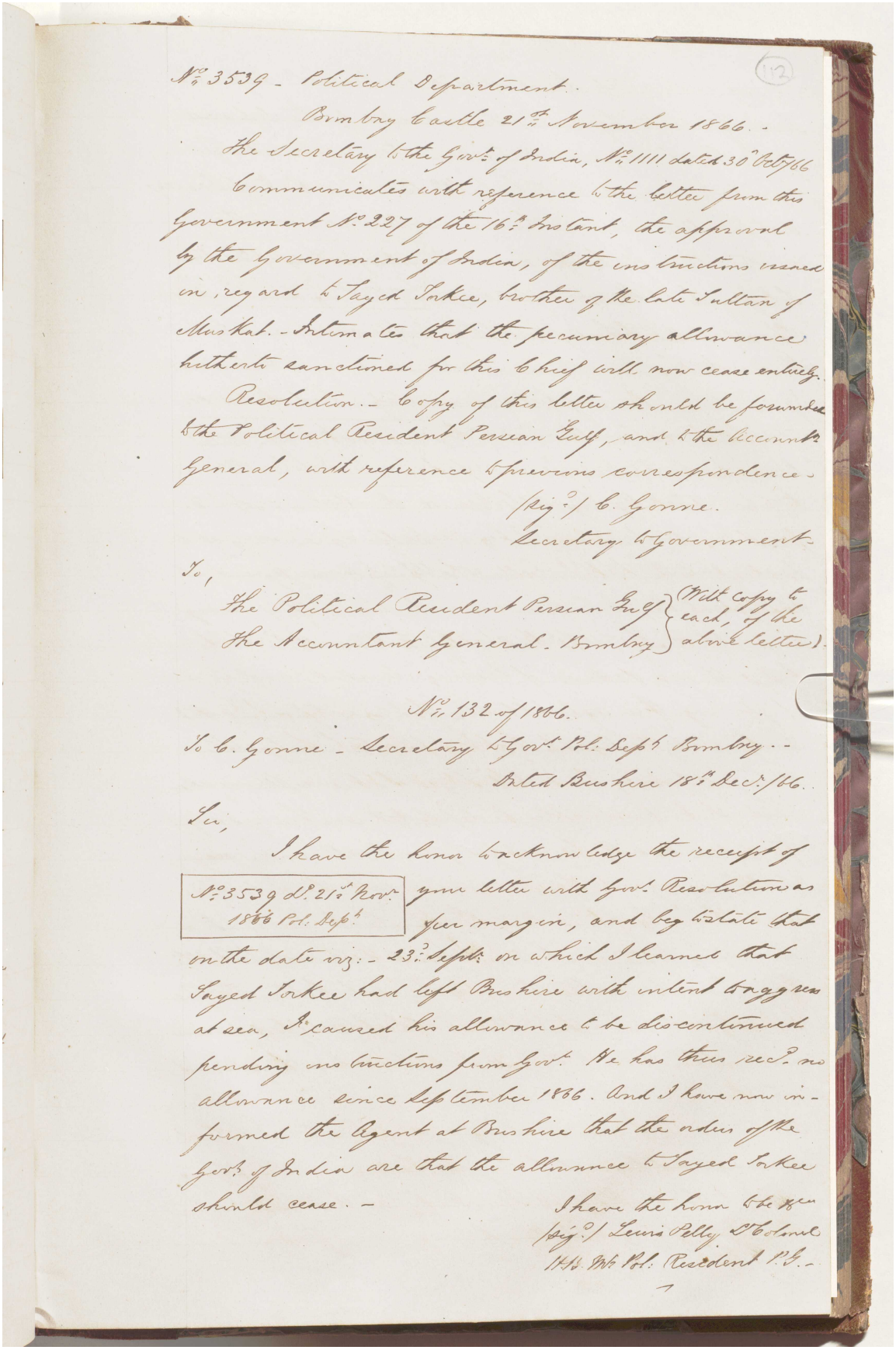
رسالة رقم ٣٥٣٩ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي والمحاسب العام في بومباي [١١٢و] (١/١)



No. 3539 - Political Department.

Bombay Castle 21st November 1866.

The Secretary to the Govt. of India, No. 1111 dated 30th Oct/66 Communicates with reference to the letter from this Government No. 227 of the 16th Inst. the approval by the Government of India, of the instructions issued in regard to Sayed Sokee, brother of the late Sultan of Muskat. - Intimates that the pecuniary allowance hitherto sanctioned for this Chief will now cease entirely.

Resolution. - Copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Political Resident Persian Gulf, and to the Accountt. General, with reference to previous correspondence.

(Sig.d) C. Gonne.
Secretary to Government.

To,

The Political Resident Persian Gulf } (With copy to each, of the above letter).
The Accountant General. Bombay }

No. 132 of 1866.

To C. Gonne - Secretary to Govt. Pol. Dept. Bombay. -

Dated Bushire 18th Dec. 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with Govt. Resolution as per margin, and beg to state that on the date viz:- 23d. Sept. on which I learned that Sayed Sokee had left Bushire with intent to aggress at sea, I caused his allowance to be discontinued pending instructions from Govt. He has thus recd. no allowance since September 1866. And I have now informed the Agent at Bushire that the orders of the Govt. of India are that the allowance to Sayed Sokee should cease. -

No. 3539 dd. 21st Nov. 1866 Pol. Dept.

I have the honor to be &c
(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Colonel
His Br. Pol. Resident P.G. -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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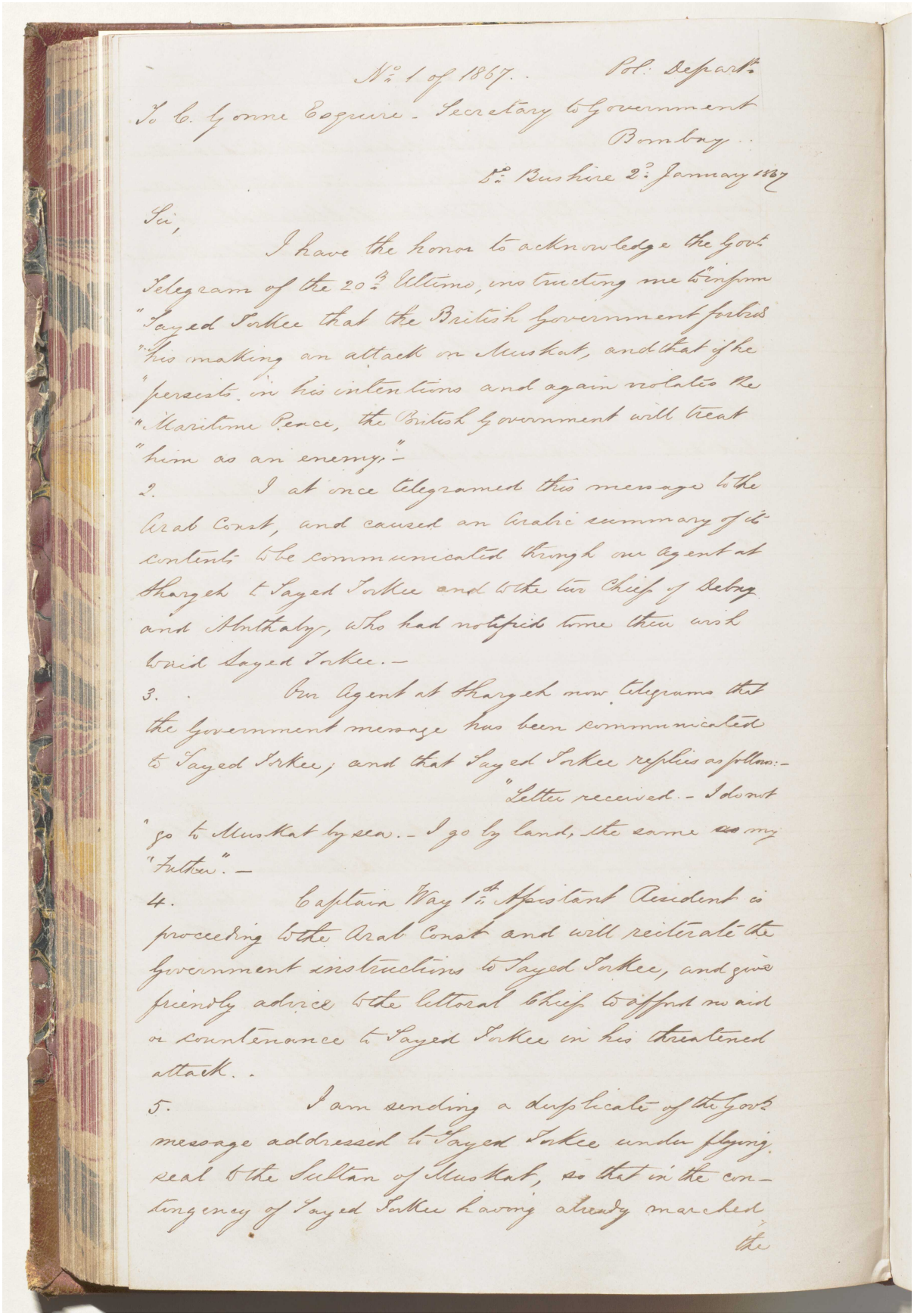
رسالة رقم ١ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١٢ظ] (٢/١)



No. 1 of 1867. Pol. Depart.

To C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay.

Do. Bushire 2d. January 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Govt. Telegram of the 20th Ultimo, instructing me to inform "Sayed Torkee that the British Government forbids "his making an attack on Muskat, and that if he "persists in his intentions and again violates the "Maritime Peace, the British Government will treat "him as an enemy."-

2. I at once telegramed this message to the Arab Coast, and caused an Arabic summary of its contents to be communicated through our Agent at Shargeh to Sayed Torkee and to the two Chiefs of Debay and Abuthaby, who had notified to me their wish to aid Sayed Torkee.-

3. Our Agent at Shargeh now telegrams that the Government message has been communicated to Sayed Torkee; and that Sayed Torkee replies as follows:-

"Letter received.- I do not "go to Muskat by sea.- I go by land, the same as my "Father".-

4. Captain Way 1st Assistant Resident is proceeding to the Arab Coast and will reiterate the Government instructions to Sayed Torkee, and give friendly advice to the littoral Chiefs to afford no aid or countenance to Sayed Torkee in his threatened attack.

5. I am sending a duplicate of the Govt. message addressed to Sayed Torkee under flying seal to the Sultan of Muskat, so that in the contingency of Sayed Torkee having already marched the

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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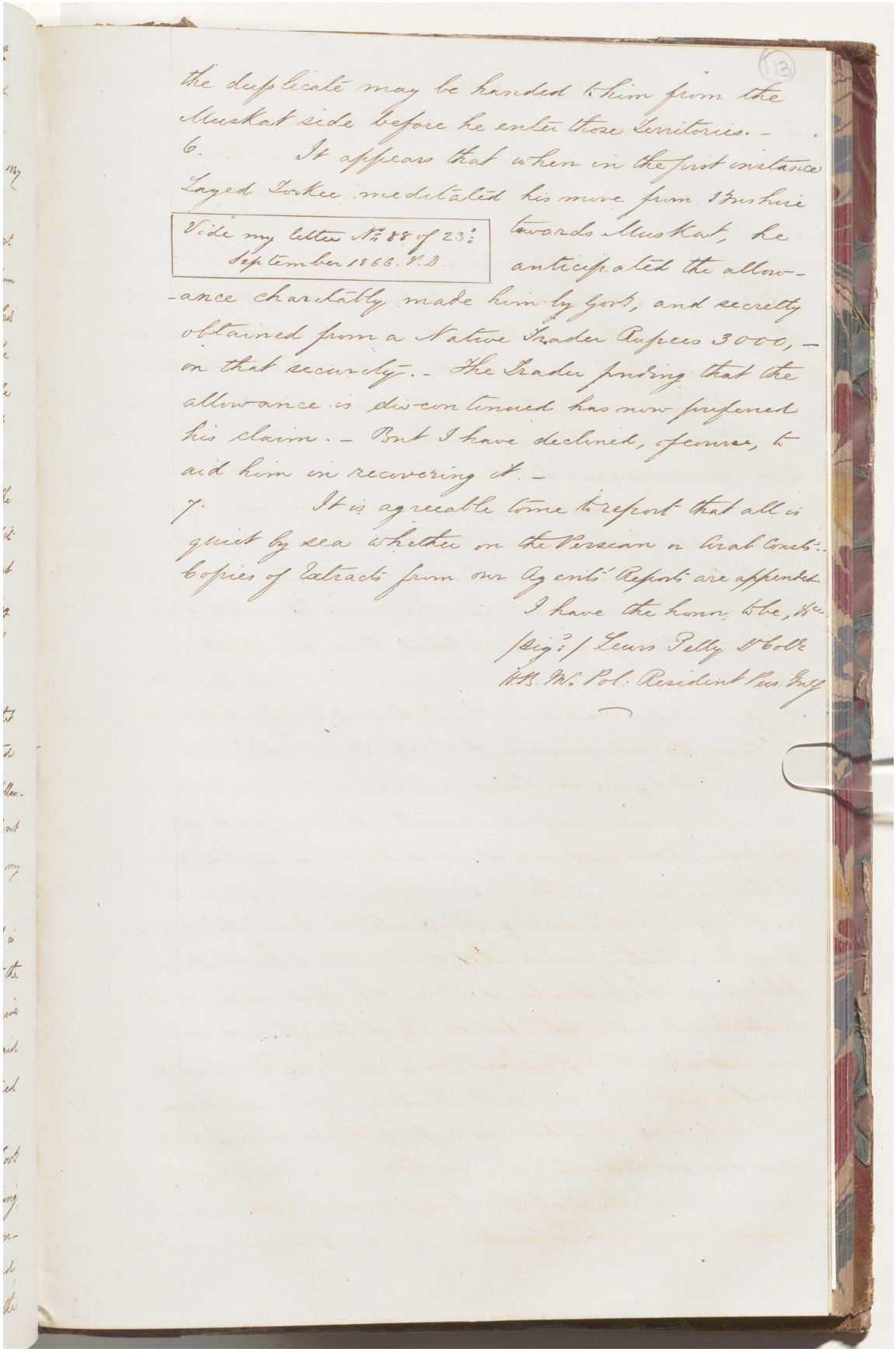

the duplicate may be handed to him from the Muskat side before he enter those Territories. –

6. It appears that when in the first instance Sayed Torkee meditated his move from Bushire towards Muskat, he anticipated the allowance charitably made him by Govt, and secretly obtained from a Native Trader Rupees 3000, – on that security. – The Trader finding that the allowance is discontinued has now preferred his claim. – But I have declined, of course, to aid him in recovering it. –

Vide my letter No. 88 of 23d September 1866. V.D.

7. It is agreeable to me to report that all is quiet by sea whether on the Persian or Arab Consts. – Copies of Extracts from our Agents' Reports are appended.

I have the honor, to be, &c.

(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt Colr
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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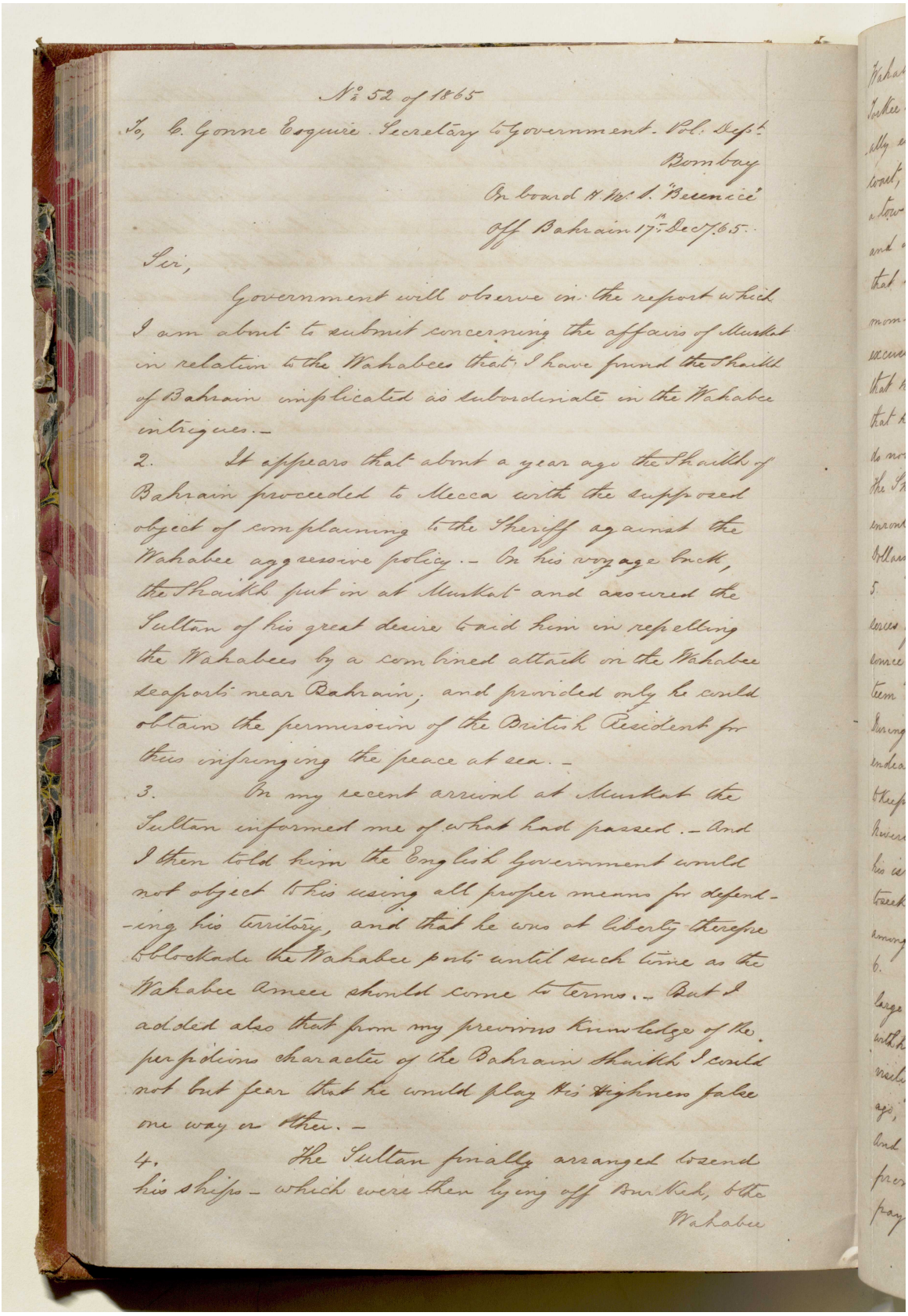

No. 52 of 1865

To, C. Gonne Esquire Secretary to Government. Pol. Dept.
Bombay

On board H.M.S. "Berenice"
Off Bahrain 17th Dec 1865.

Sir,

Government will observe in the report which I am about to submit concerning the affairs of Muskat in relation to the Wahabees that I have found the Shaikh of Bahrain implicated as subordinate in the Wahabee intrigues.—

2. It appears that about a year ago the Shaikh of Bahrain proceeded to Mecca with the supposed object of complaining to the Sheriff against the Wahabee aggressive policy.— On his voyage back, the Shaikh put in at Muskat and assured the Sultan of his great desire to aid him in repelling the Wahabees by a combined attack on the Wahabee seaports near Bahrain; and provided only he could obtain the permission of the British Resident for thus infringing the peace at sea.—

3. On my recent arrival at Muskat the Sultan informed me of what had passed.— And I then told him the English Government would not object to his using all proper means for defending his territory, and that he was at liberty therefore to blockade the Wahabee ports until such time as the Wahabee Ameer should come to terms.— But I added also that from my previous knowledge of the perfidious character of the Bahrain Shaikh I could not but fear that he would play His Highness false one way or other.—

4. The Sultan finally arranged to send his ships — which were then lying off Burkeh, to the Wahabee

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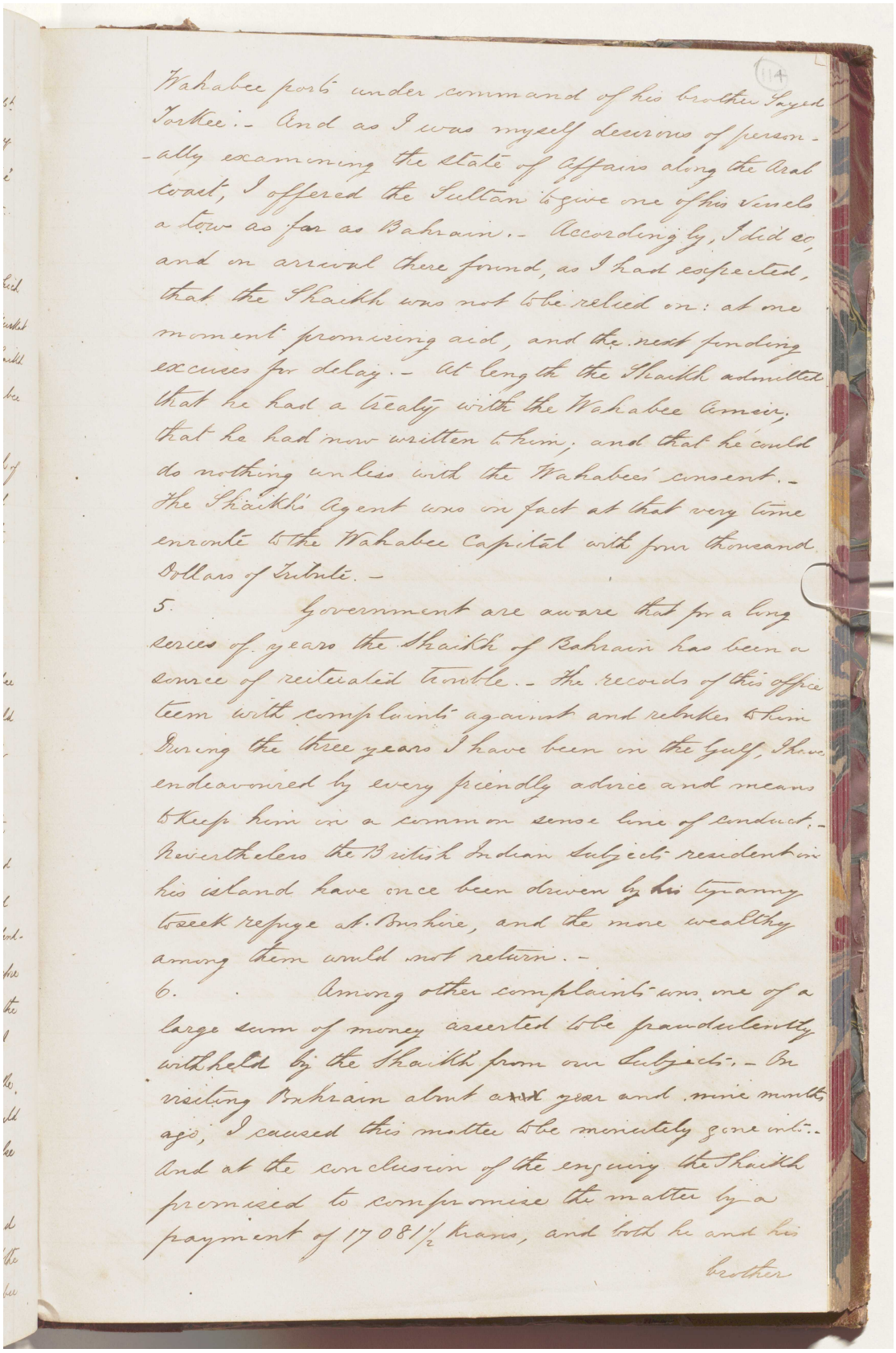

Wahabee port under command of his brother Sayed Yarkee:- And as I was myself desirous of personally examining the state of affairs along the Arab coast, I offered the Sultan to give me of his vessels a tow as far as Bahrain.- Accordingly, I did so, and on arrival there found, as I had expected, that the Shaikh was not to be relied on: at one moment promising aid, and the next finding excuses for delay.- At length the Shaikh admitted that he had a treaty with the Wahabee Ameir, that he had now written to him, and that he could do nothing unless with the Wahabees' consent.- The Shaikh's Agent was in fact at that very time enroute to the Wahabee Capital with four thousand Dollars of Tribute.-

5. Government are aware that for a long series of years the Shaikh of Bahrain has been a source of reiterated trouble.- The records of this office teem with complaints against and rebukes to him. During the three years I have been in the Gulf, I have endeavoured by every friendly advice and means to keep him in a common sense line of conduct.- Nevertheless the British Indian subjects resident in his island have once been driven by his tyranny to seek refuge at Bushire, and the more wealthy among them would not return.-

6. Among other complaints was one of a large sum of money asserted to be fraudulently withheld by the Shaikh from our subjects.- On visiting Bahrain about a year and nine months ago, I caused this matter to be minutely gone into.- And at the conclusion of the enquiry the Shaikh promised to compromise the matter by a payment of 17081/2 krans, and both he and his brother

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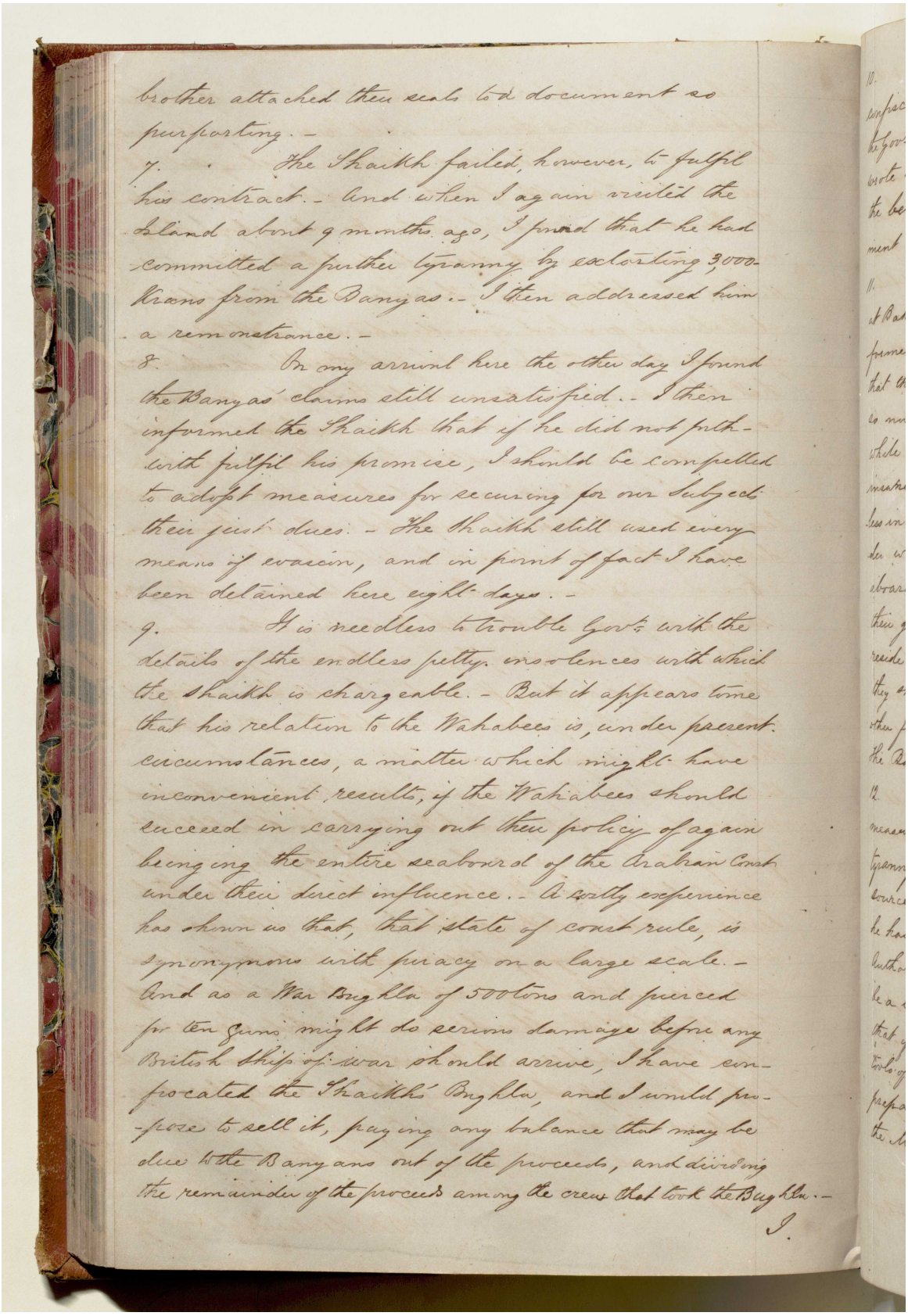
رسالة رقم ٥٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١١٤ظ] (٥/٣)



brother attached their seals to a document so purporting.-

7. The Shaikh failed, however, to fulfil his contract.- And when I again visited the Island about 9 months ago, I found that he had committed a further tyranny by extorting 3,000 Krans from the Banyas.- I then addressed him a remonstrance.-

8. On my arrival here the other day I found the Banyas' claims still unsatisfied.- I then informed the Shaikh that if he did not forthwith fulfil his promise, I should be compelled to adopt measures for securing for our Subjects their just dues.- The Shaikh still used every means of evasion, and in point of fact I have been detained here eight days.-

9. It is needless to trouble Govt with the details of the endless petty insolences with which the Shaikh is chargeable.- But it appears time that his relation to the Wahabees is, under present circumstances, a matter which might have inconvenient results, if the Wahabees should succeed in carrying out their policy of again bringing the entire seaboard of the Arabian Coast under their direct influence.- A costly experience has shown us that, that state of coast rule, is synonymous with piracy on a large scale.- And as a War Baghla of 500 tons and pierced for ten guns might do serious damage before any British ship of war should arrive, I have confiscated the Shaikh's Baghla, and I would propose to sell it, paying any balance that may be due to the Banyans out of the proceeds, and dividing the remainder of the proceeds among the crew that took the Baghla.-

I.

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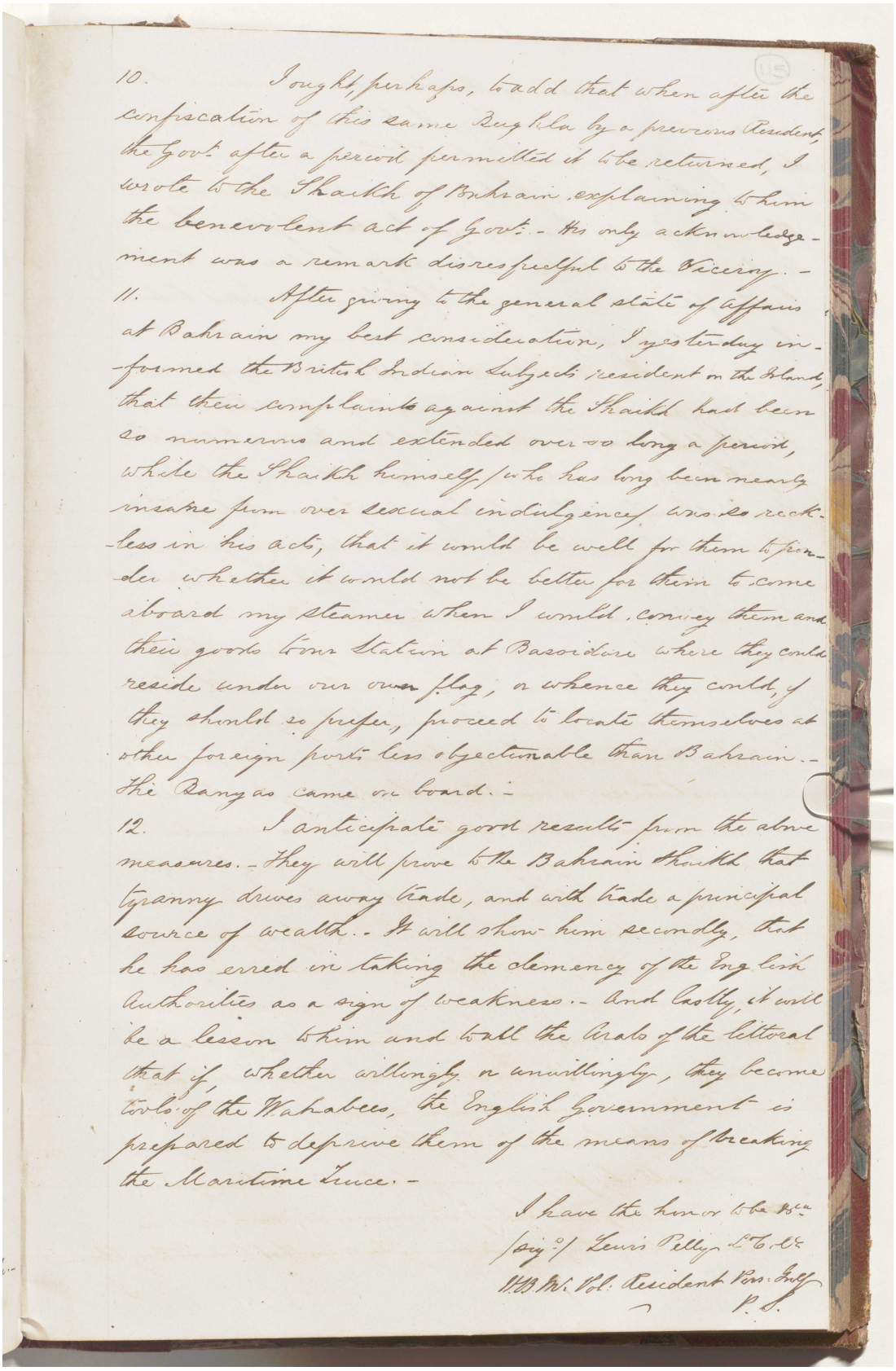

10. I ought, perhaps, to add that when after the confiscation of this same Bughla by a previous Resident, the Govt. after a period permitted it to be returned, I wrote to the Shaikh of Bahrain, explaining to him the benevolent act of Govt. - His only acknowledgement was a remark disrespectful to the Viceroy. -

11. After giving to the general state of Affairs at Bahrain my best consideration, I yesterday informed the British Indian Subjects resident on the Island, that their complaints against the Shaikh had been so numerous and extended over so long a period, while the Shaikh himself (who has long been nearly insane from over sexual indulgence) was so reckless in his acts, that it would be well for them to ponder whether it would not be better for them to come aboard my steamer when I would convey them and their goods to our Station at Bassidore where they could reside under our own flag, or whence they could, if they should so prefer, proceed to locate themselves at other foreign ports less objectionable than Bahrain. - The Banyas came on board. -

12. I anticipate good results from the above measures. - They will prove to the Bahrain Shaikh that tyranny drives away trade, and with trade a principal source of wealth. - It will show him secondly, that he has erred in taking the clemency of the English Authorities as a sign of weakness. - And lastly, it will be a lesson to him and to all the Arabs of the littoral that if, whether willingly or unwillingly, they become tools of the Wahabees, the English Government is prepared to deprive them of the means of breaking the Maritime Truce. -

I have the honor to be &ca.
(sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf
P.S.

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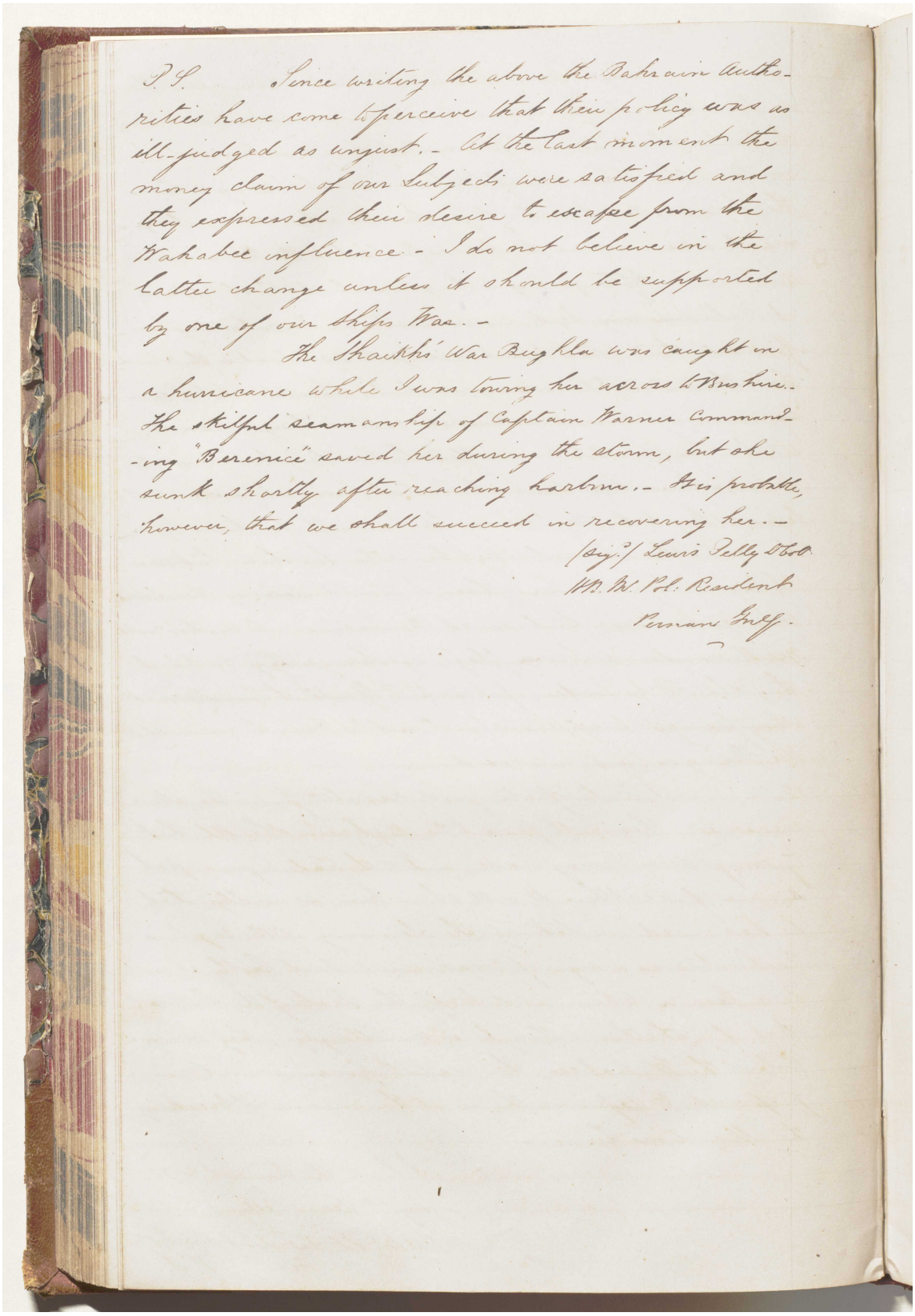
رسالة رقم ٥٢ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١١٥ظ] (٥/٥)



P.S. Since writing the above the Bahrain Authorities have come to perceive that their policy was as ill-judged as unjust.- At the last moment the money claim of our Subjects were satisfied and they expressed their desire to escape from the Wahabee influence.- I do not believe in the latter change unless it should be supported by one of our Ships Was.-

The Shaikh's War Bughla was caught in a hurricane while I was towing her across to Bushire.- The skilful seamanship of Captain Warner Commanding "Berenice" saved her during the storm, but she sunk shortly after reaching harbour.- It is probable, however, that we shall succeed in recovering her.-

(Sig.d) Lewis Pelly Dbo.
H.B.M. Pol: Resident
Persian Gulf.

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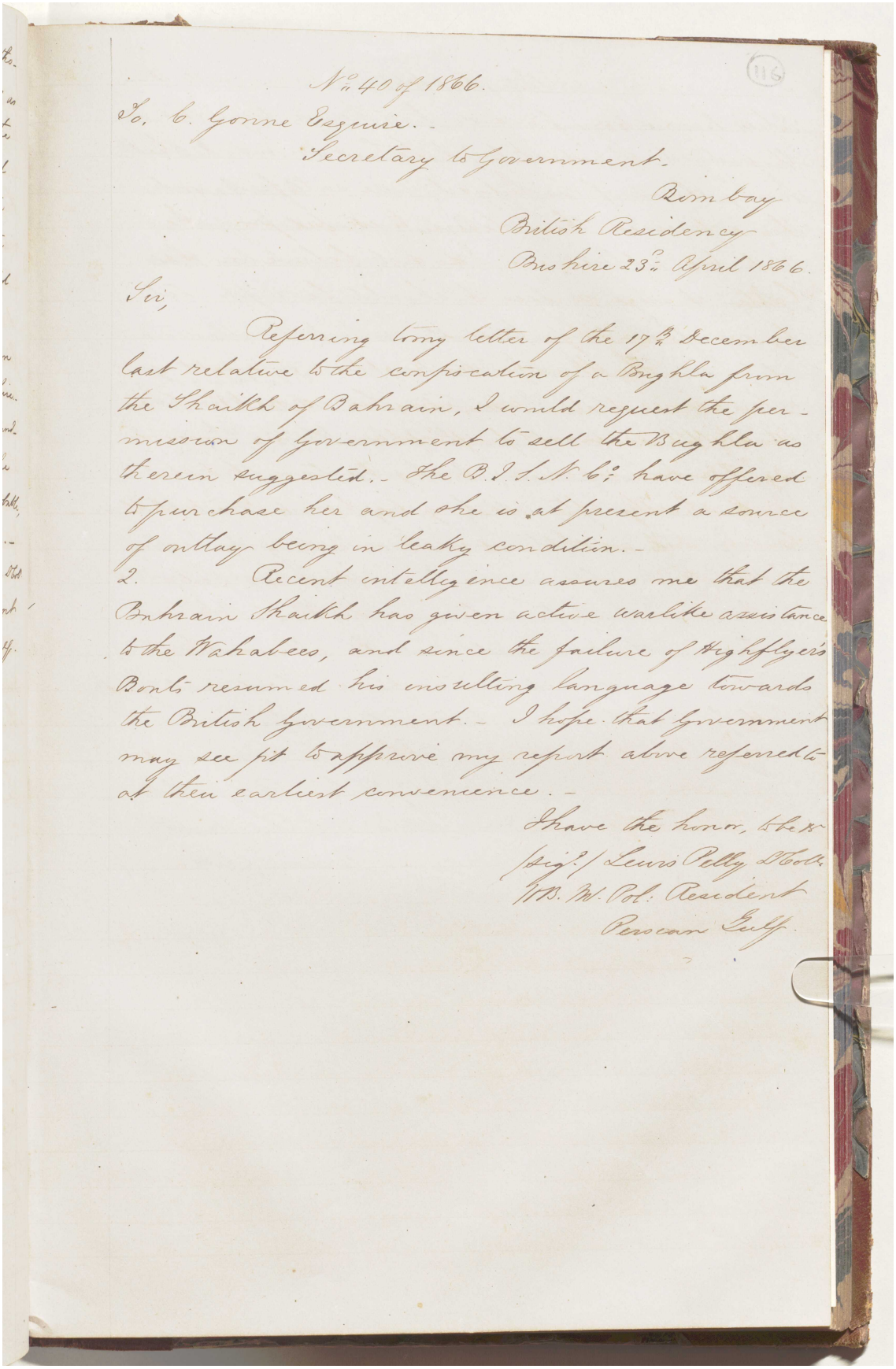

No. 40 of 1866.

To, C. Gonne Esquire.-

Secretary to Government.

Bombay

British Residency

Bushire 23rd April 1866.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 17th December last relative to the confiscation of a Bughla from the Shaikh of Bahrain, I would request the permission of Government to sell the Bughla as therein suggested.- The B.I.S.N. Co. have offered to purchase her and she is at present a source of outlay being in leaky condition.-

2. Recent intelligence assures me that the Bahrain Shaikh has given active warlike assistance to the Wahabees, and since the failure of Highflyer's Boats resumed his insulting language towards the British Government.- I hope that Government may see fit to approve my report above referred to at their earliest convenience.-

I have the honor, to be &c

(Sig.) Lewis Pelly Lt Coll.

W.B. M. Pol. Resident

Persian Gulf.

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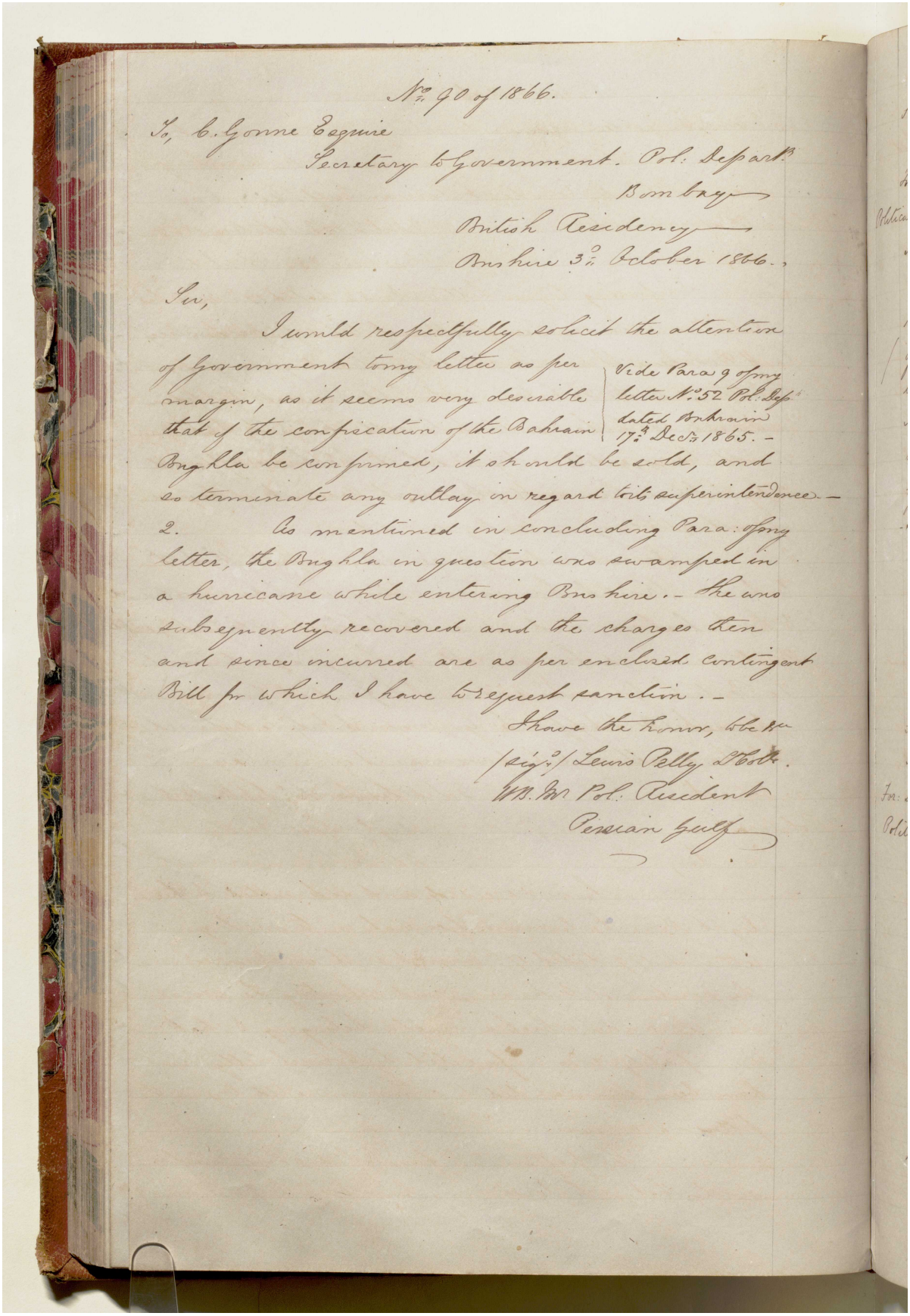

No. 90 of 1866.

To, C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government. Pol: Depart.
Bombay
British Residency
Bushire 3d October 1866.

Sir,

I would respectfully solicit the attention of Government to my letter as per margin, as it seems very desirable that if the confiscation of the Bahrain Bughla be confirmed, it should be sold, and so terminate any outlay in regard to its superintendence.—

Vide Para 9 of my letter No. 52 Pol: Dep. dated Bahrain 17th Decr 1865.—

2. As mentioned in concluding Para: of my letter, the Bughla in question was swamped in a hurricane while entering Bushire.— She was subsequently recovered and the charges then and since incurred are as per enclosed contingent Bill for which I have to request sanction.—

I have the honor, to be &c
(sign.) Lewis Pelly Lt Col.
W.B. Mr Pol: Resident
Persian Gulf

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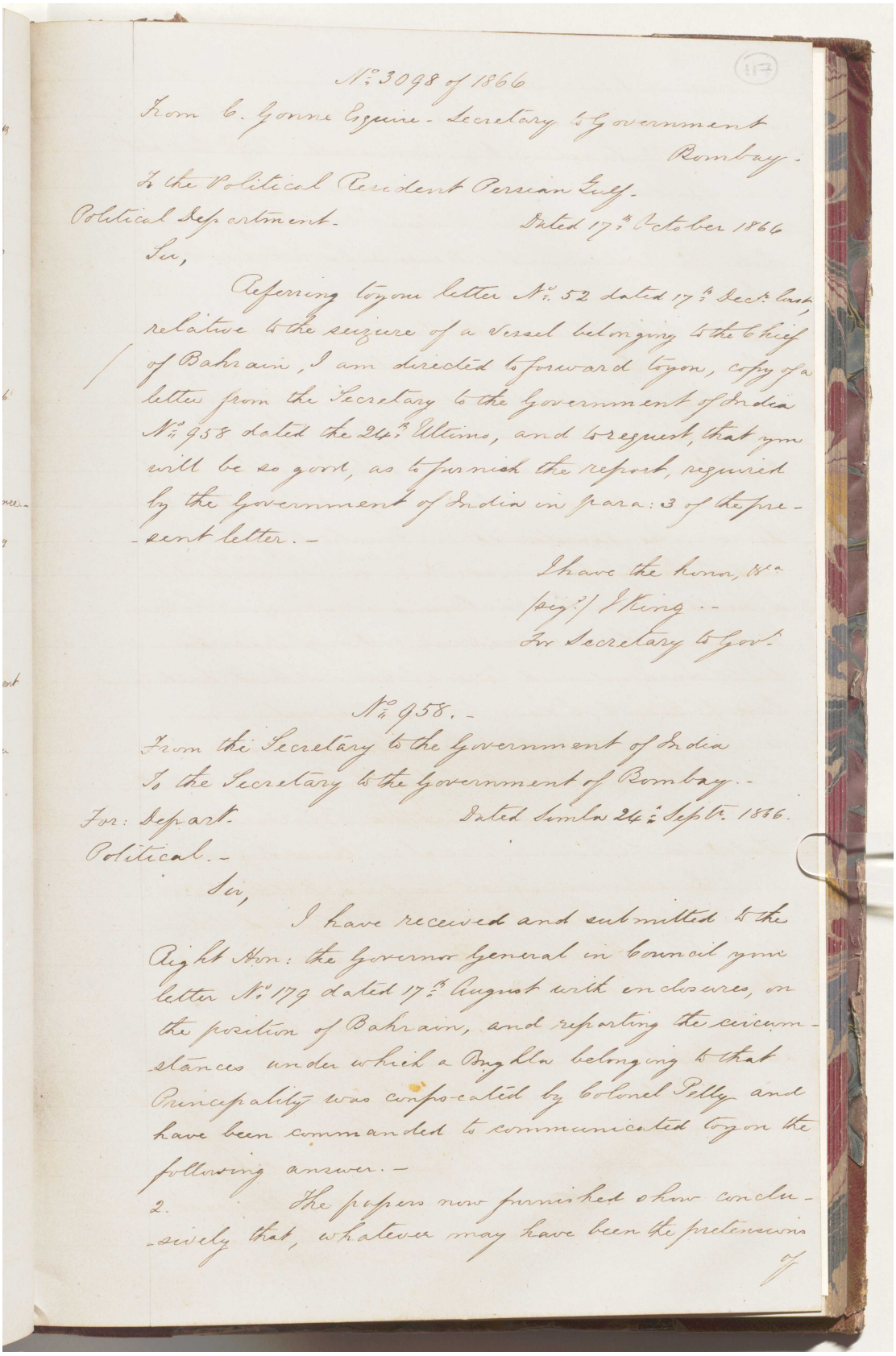
رسالة رقم ٣٠٩٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي
[١١٧و] (٢/١)



No. 3098 of 1866

From C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government
Bombay.

To the Political Resident Persian Gulf.

Political Department. Dated 17th October 1866

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 52 dated 17th Sept. last, relative to the seizure of a vessel belonging to the Chief of Bahrain, I am directed to forward to you, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 958 dated the 24th Ultimo, and to request, that you will be so good, as to furnish the report, required by the Government of India in para: 3 of the present letter. -

I have the honor, &c.
(sig:) J King. -
for Secretary to Govt.

No. 958. -

From the Secretary to the Government of India
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. -

For: Depart. Dated Simla 24th Sept. 1866.
Political. -

Sir,

I have received and submitted to the Right Hon: the Governor General in Council your letter No. 179 dated 17th August with enclosures, on the position of Bahrain, and reporting the circumstances under which a Boghla belonging to that Principality was confiscated by Colonel Pelly and have been commanded to communicate to you the following answer. -

2. The papers now furnished show conclusively that, whatever may have been the pretensions of

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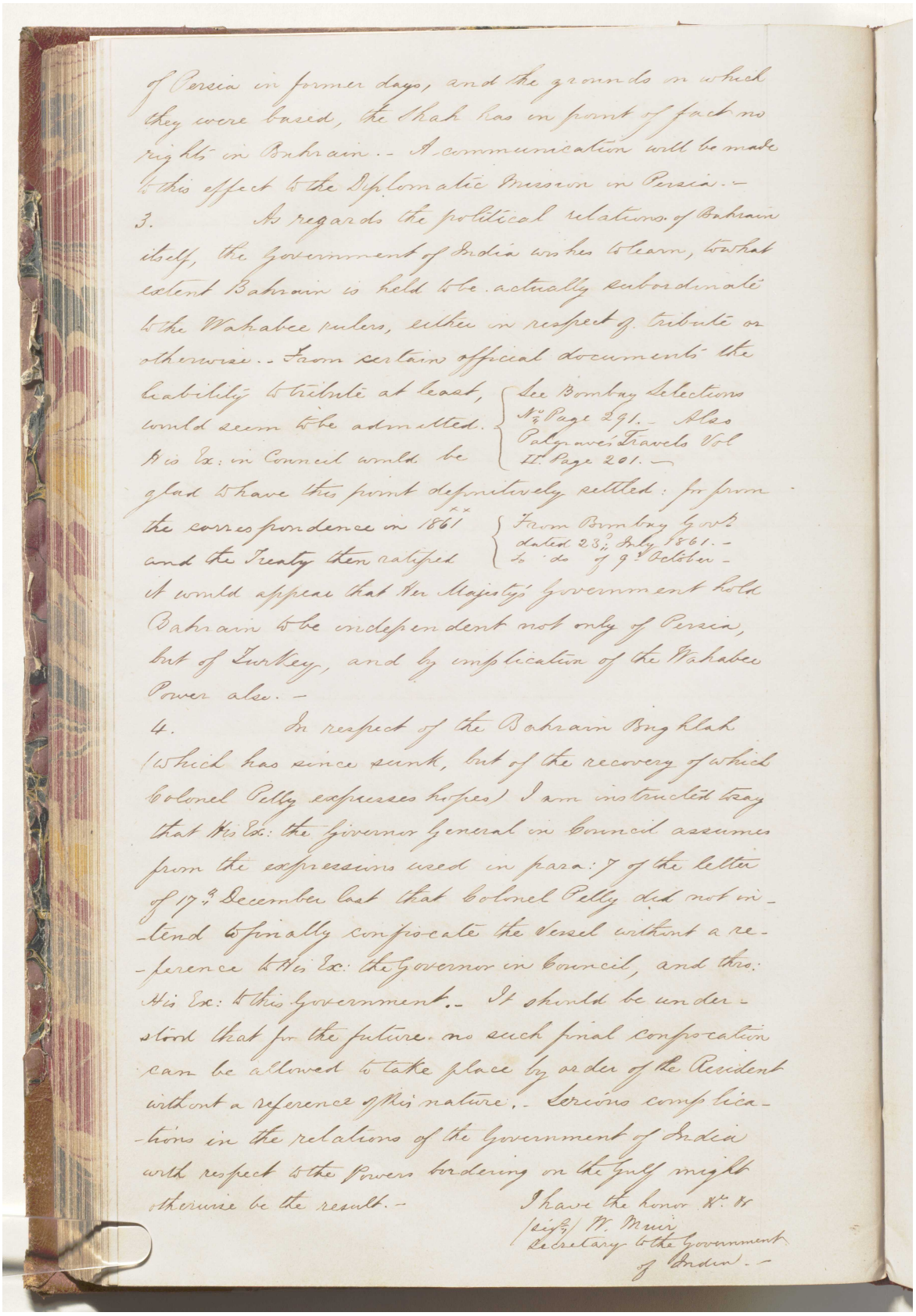
رسالة رقم ٣٠٩٨ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي [١١٧ظ] (٢/٢)



of Persia in former days, and the grounds on which they were based, the Shah has in point of fact no rights in Bahrain.- A communication will be made to this effect to the Diplomatic Mission in Persia.-

3. As regards the political relations of Bahrain itself, the Government of India wishes to learn, to what extent Bahrain is held to be actually subordinate to the Wahabee rulers, either in respect of tribute or otherwise.- From certain official documents the liability to tribute at least, would seem to be admitted. { See Bombay Selections No. Page 291.- Also Palgrave's Travels Vol II. Page 201.- His Ex: in Council would be glad to have this point definitively settled: for from the correspondence in 1861 and the Treaty then ratified { From Bombay Govt. dated 23d July 1861.- to do of 9th October.- it would appear that Her Majesty's Government hold Bahrain to be independent not only of Persia, but of Turkey, and by implication of the Wahabee Power also.-

4. In respect of the Bahrain Bugalah (which has since sunk, but of the recovery of which Colonel Pelly expresses hopes) I am instructed to say that His Ex: the Governor General in Council assumes from the expressions used in para: 7 of the letter of 17th December last that Colonel Pelly did not intend to finally confiscate the Vessel without a reference to His Ex: the Governor in Council, and thro: His Ex: to this Government.- It should be understood that for the future no such final confiscation can be allowed to take place by order of the Resident without a reference of this nature.- Serious complications in the relations of the Government of India with respect to the Powers bordering on the Gulf might otherwise be the result.-

I have the honor &c &c
(sig'd) W. Muir
Secretary to the Government
of India.-

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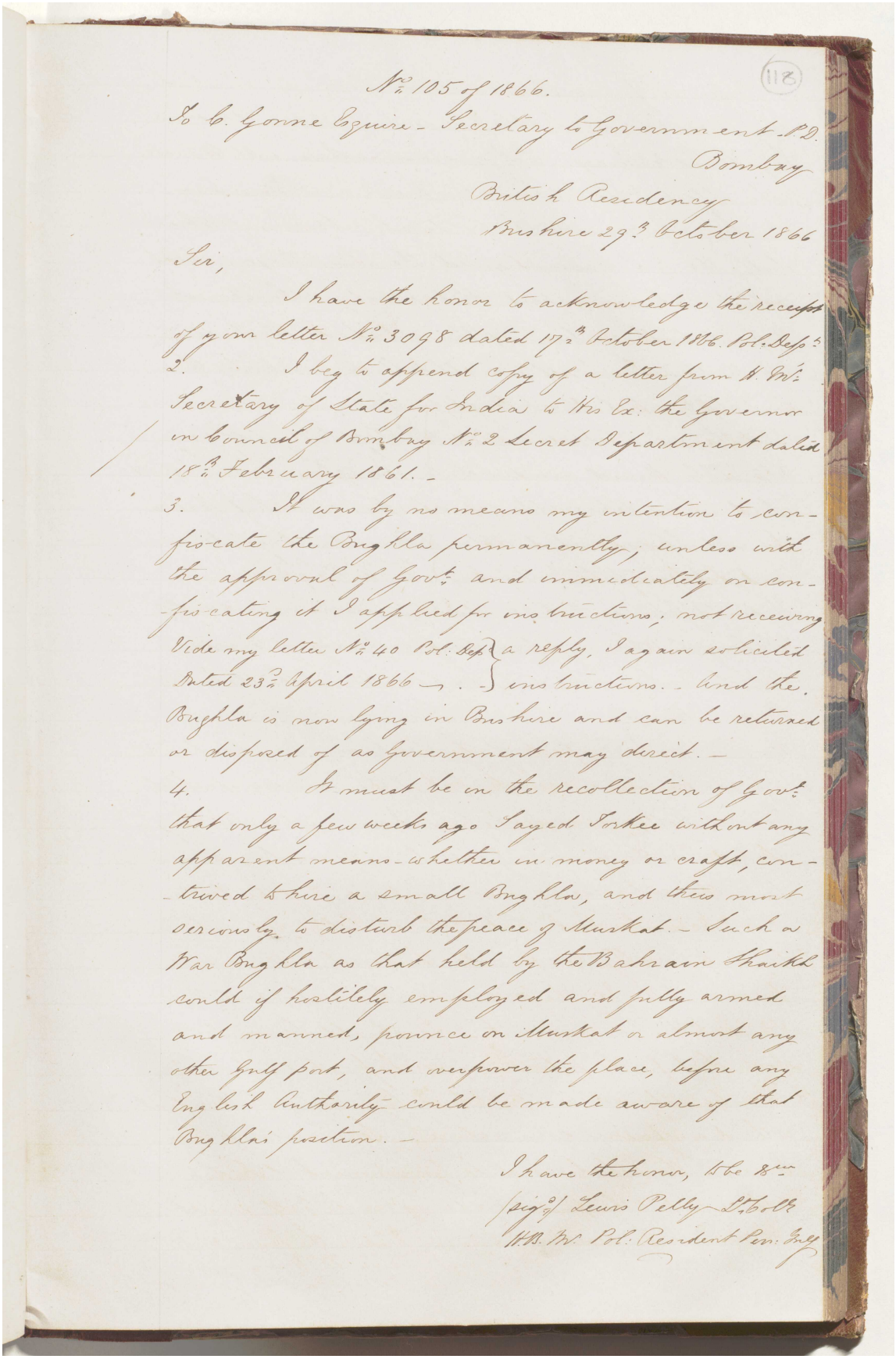

No. 105 of 1866.

To C. Gonne Esquire - Secretary to Government - P.D.
Bombay

British Residency
Bushire 29th October 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3098 dated 17th October 1866. Pol. Dep.

2. I beg to append copy of a letter from H. M's Secretary of State for India to His Ex: the Governor in Council of Bombay No. 2 Secret Department dated 18th February 1861. -

3. It was by no means my intention to confiscate the Boghla permanently; unless with the approval of Govt. and immediately on confiscating it I applied for instructions, not receiving Vide my letter No. 40 Pol. Dep. a reply, I again solicited Dated 23rd April 1866 - . instructions. - And the Boghla is now lying in Bushire and can be returned or disposed of as Government may direct. -

4. It must be in the recollection of Govt. that only a few weeks ago I sayed Sorkee without any apparent means - whether in money or craft, contrived to hire a small Boghla, and thus most seriously to disturb the peace of Muskat. - Such a War Boghla as that held by the Bahrain Shaikh could if hostilely employed and fully armed and manned, pounce on Muskat or almost any other Gulf port, and overpower the place, before any English Authority could be made aware of that Boghla's position. -

I have the honor, to be &c.
(sig'd) Lewis Pelly - Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

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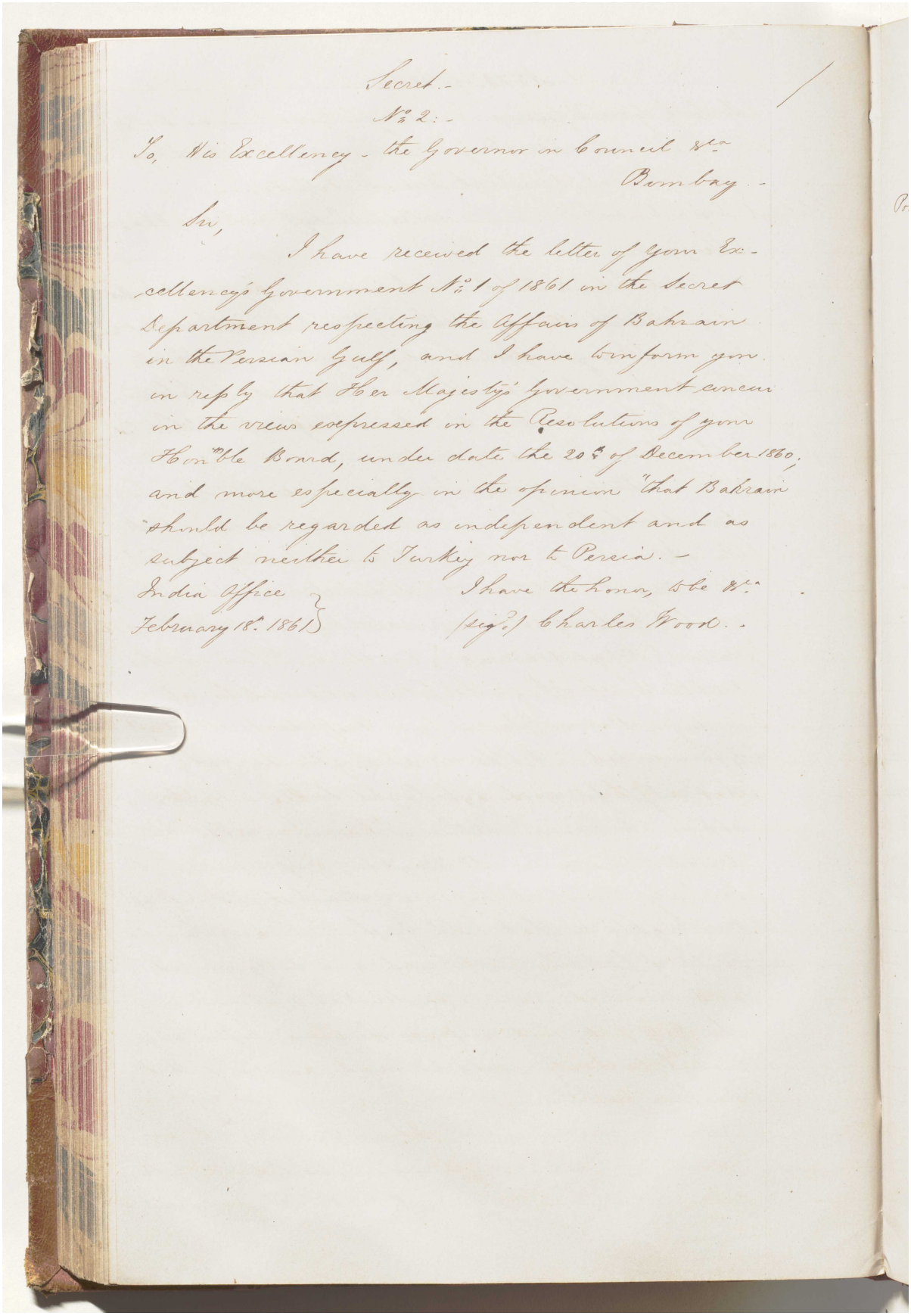
رسالة رقم ١٠٥ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١٨ظ] (٢/٢)



Secret.-
No 2:-
To His Excellency - the Governor in Council &c.
Bombay.-

Sir,

I have received the letter of your Excellency's Government No. 1 of 1861 in the Secret Department respecting the Affairs of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, and I have to inform you in reply that Her Majesty's Government concur in the views expressed in the Resolutions of your Hon'ble Board, under date the 20th of December 1860, and more especially in the opinion "that Bahrain should be regarded as independent and as subject neither to Turkey nor to Persia.-

India Office
February 18th 1861

I have the honor, &c &c.
(sig.d) Charles Wood.-

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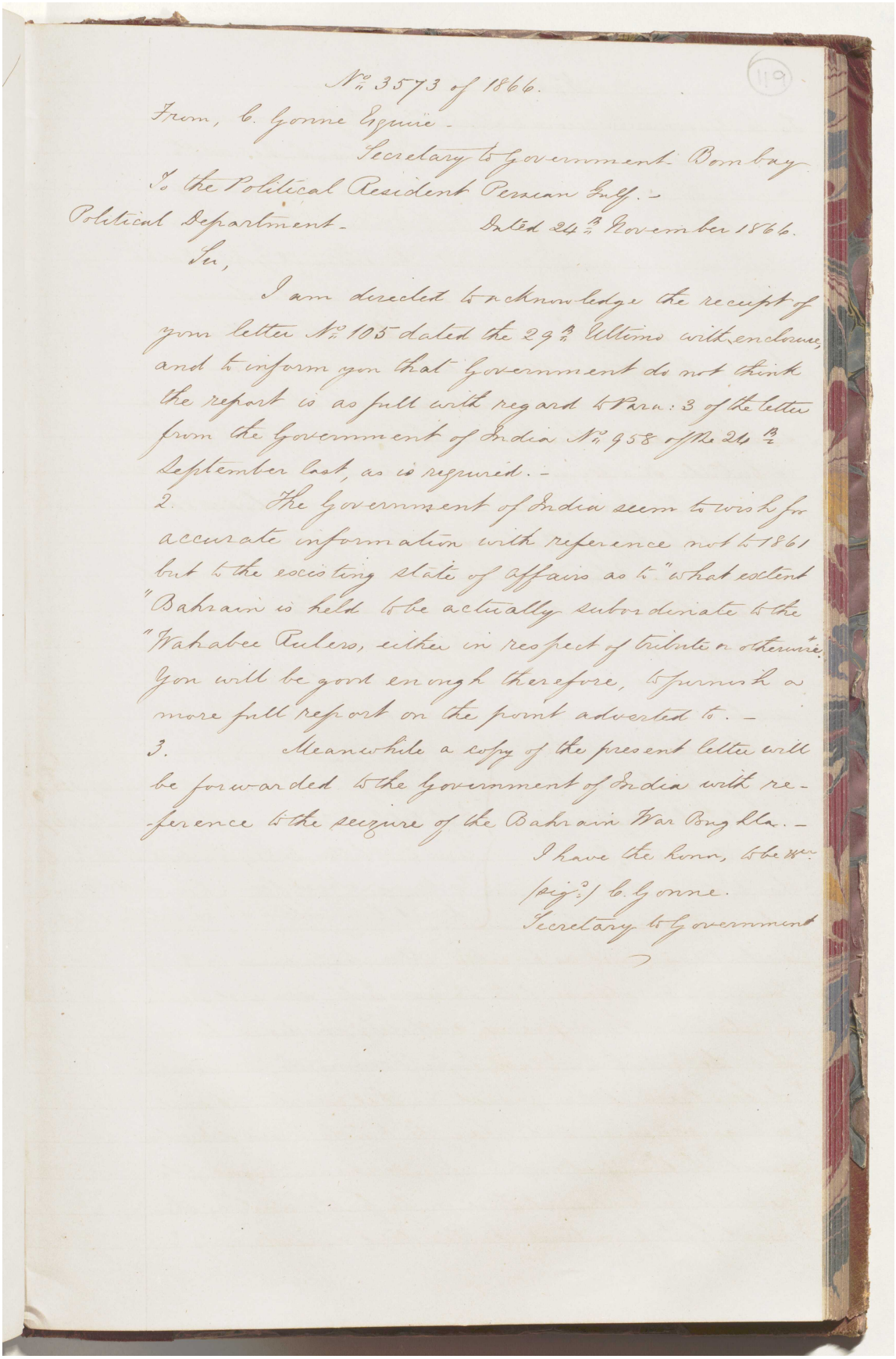
رسالة رقم ٣٥٧٣ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي إلى لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر [١١٩و] (١/١)



No. 3573 of 1866.

From, C. Gonne Esqre.

Secretary to Government Bombay.

To the Political Resident Persian Gulf. –

Political Department. Dated 24th November 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 105 dated the 29th Ultimo with enclosure, and to inform you that Government do not think the report is as full with regard to Para: 3 of the letter from the Government of India No. 958 of the 26th September last, as is required. –

2. The Government of India seem to wish for accurate information with reference not to 1861 but to the existing state of affairs as to "what extent "Bahrain is held to be actually subordinate to the "Wahabee Rulers, either in respect of tribute or otherwise." You will be good enough therefore, to furnish a more full report on the point adverted to. –

3. Meanwhile a copy of the present letter will be forwarded to the Government of India with reference to the seizure of the Bahrain War Boglla. –

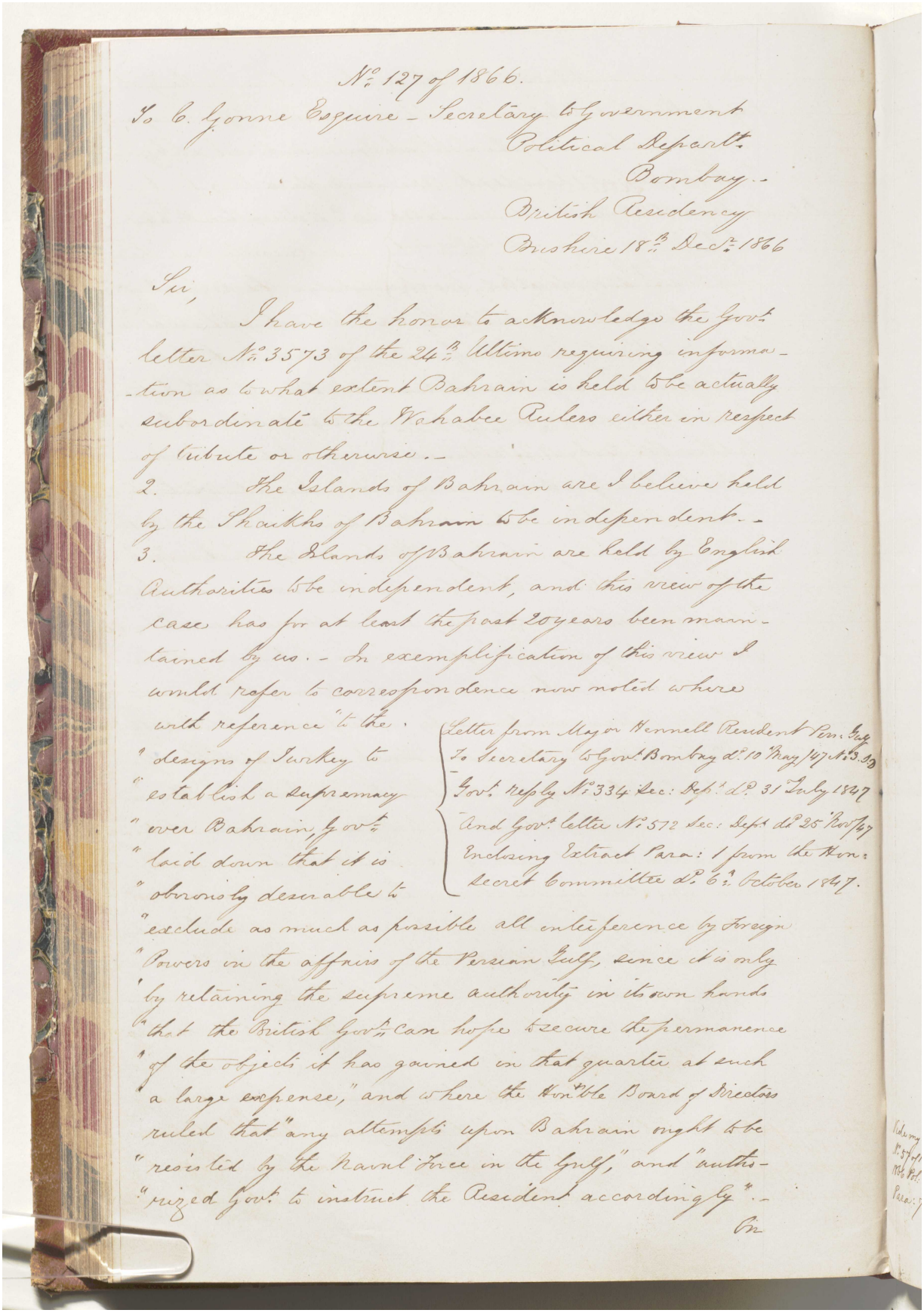
I have the honor, to be &c.

(Sig.d) C. Gonne.

Secretary to Government

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000026

رسالة رقم ١٢٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١١٩ظ] (٣/١)



No. 127 of 1866.

To C. Lyons Esquire – Secretary to Government
Political Depart.t
Bombay –

British Residency
Bushire 18th Dec.r 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Govt. letter No. 3573 of the 24th Ultimo requiring information as to what extent Bahrain is held to be actually subordinate to the Wahabee Rulers either in respect of tribute or otherwise –

2. The Islands of Bahrain are I believe held by the Shaikhs of Bahrain to be independent –

3. The Islands of Bahrain are held by English Authorities to be independent, and this view of the case has for at least the past 20 years been maintained by us – In exemplification of this view I would refer to correspondence now noted where with reference to the "designs of Turkey to "establish a supremacy "over Bahrain, Govt. "laid down that it is "obviously desirable to "exclude as much as possible all interference by foreign "Powers in the affairs of the Persian Gulf, since it is only "by retaining the supreme authority in its own hands "that the British Govt. can hope to secure the permanence "of the objects it has gained in that quarter at such a large expense," and where the Honble Board of Directors ruled that "any attempts upon Bahrain ought to be "resisted by the naval force in the Gulf," and "authorized Govt. to instruct the Resident accordingly".

Letter from Major Hennell Resident Pers. Gulf
To Secretary to Govt. Bombay d.o 10th May 47 No. 3.39
Govt. reply No. 334 Sec: Dep.t d.o 31 July 1847
And Govt. letter No. 572 Sec: Dep.t d.o 25 Nov.r 47
Enclosing Extract Para: 1 from the Hon:
Secret Committee d.o 6th October 1847.

On

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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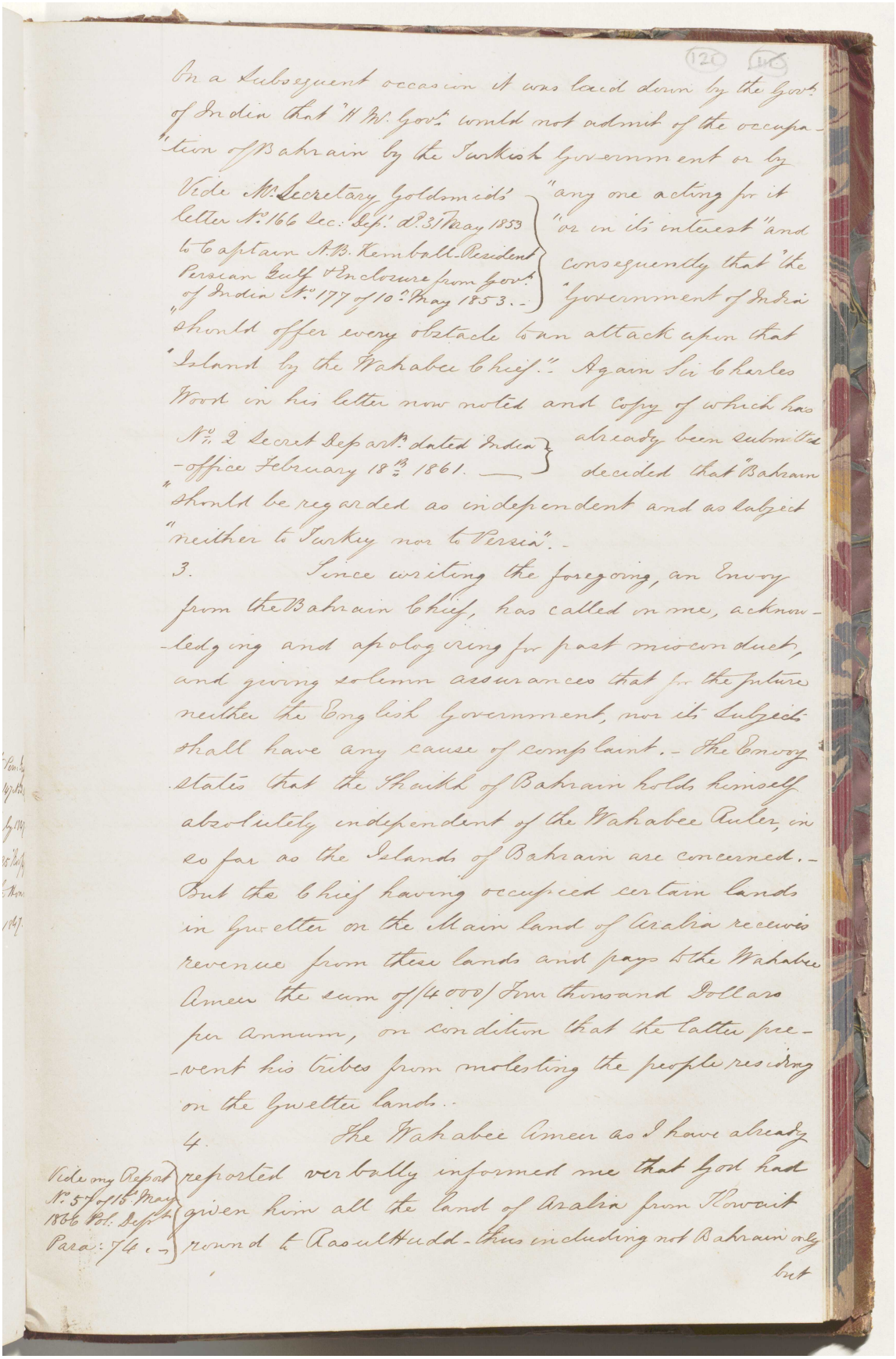
رسالة رقم ١٢٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٢٠و] (٣/٢)



On a subsequent occasion it was laid down by the Govt. of India that "H.M. Govt. would not admit of the occupation of Bahrain by the Turkish Government or by "any one acting for it "or in its interest" and consequently that "the "Government of India should offer every obstacle to an attack upon that "Island by the Wahabee Chief." Again Sir Charles Wood in his letter now noted and copy of which has already been submitted decided that "Bahrain should be regarded as independent and as subject "neither to Turkey nor to Persia".

Vide Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter No. 166 Sec. Dep. dt. 31 May 1853 to Captain S.B. Kemball Resident Persian Gulf & Enclosure from Govt. of India No. 177 of 10th May 1853.

No. 2 Secret Dept. dated India-office February 18th 1861.

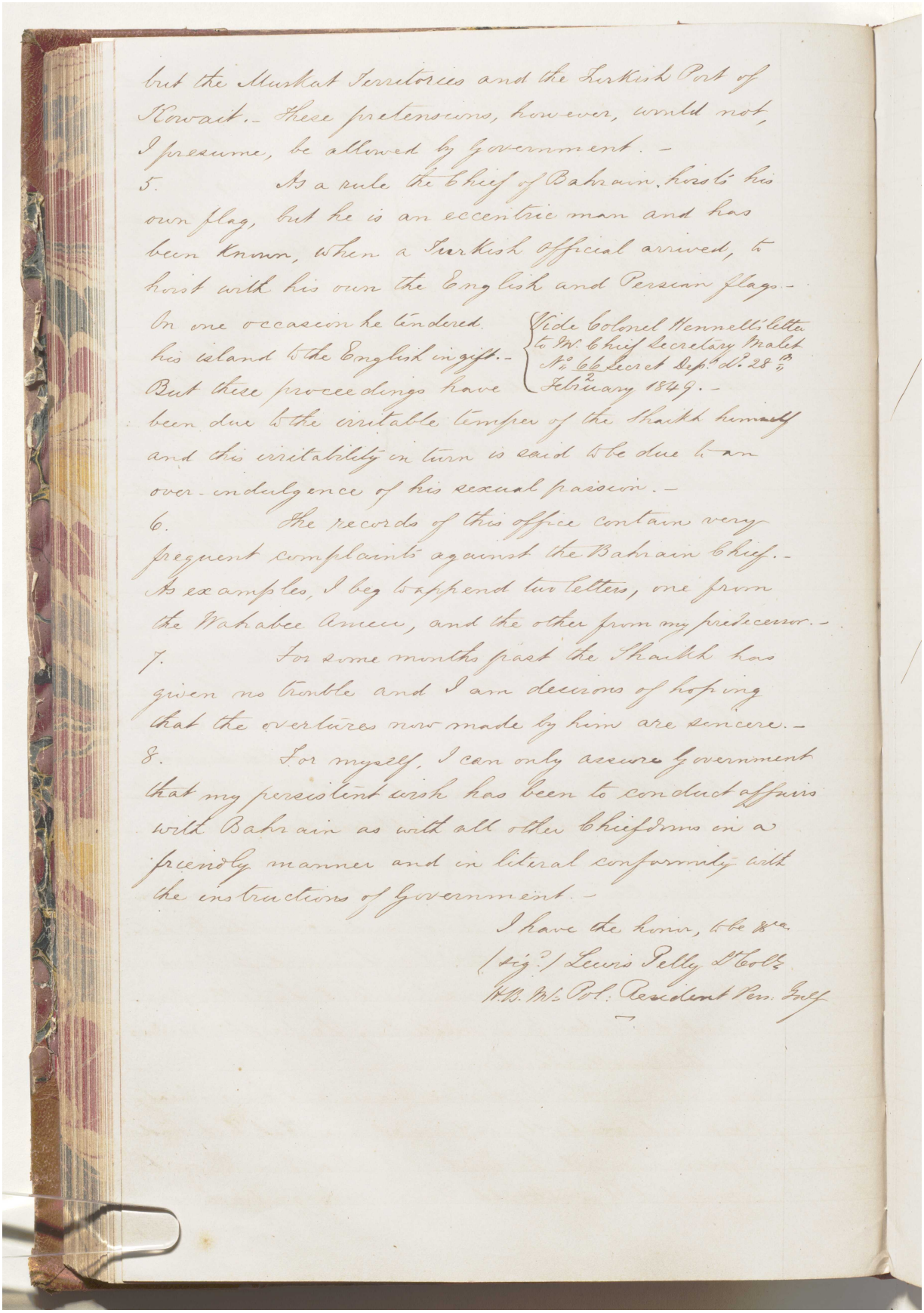
3. Since writing the foregoing, an Envoy from the Bahrain Chief, has called on me, acknowledging and apologizing for past misconduct, and giving solemn assurances that for the future neither the English Government, nor its subjects shall have any cause of complaint. The Envoy states that the Shaikh of Bahrain holds himself absolutely independent of the Wahabee Ruler, in so far as the Islands of Bahrain are concerned. But the Chief having occupied certain lands in Gwetter on the Main land of Arabia receives revenue from these lands and pays to the Wahabee Ameer the sum of £4000/ Four thousand Dollars per annum, on condition that the latter prevent his tribes from molesting the people residing on the Gwetter lands.

4. The Wahabee Ameer as I have already reported verbally informed me that God had given him all the land of Arabia from Kowait round to Ras ul Hudd - thus including not Bahrain only but

Vide my Report No. 57 of 15th May 1866 Pol. Dept. Para: 14.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000028

رسالة رقم ١٢٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى
تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٢٠ظ] (٣/٣)



but the Muskat Territories and the Turkish Port of Kowait.- These pretensions, however, would not, I presume, be allowed by Government.-

5. As a rule the Chief of Bahrain hoists his own flag, but he is an eccentric man and has been known, when a Turkish Official arrived, to hoist with his own the English and Persian flags.- On one occasion he tendered his island to the English in gift.- But these proceedings have been due to the irritable temper of the Shaikh himself and this irritability in turn is said to be due to an over-indulgence of his sexual passion.-

{Vide Colonel Hennell's letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet No. 66/2 Secret Dep.t d.o 28th February 1849.-

6. The records of this office contain very frequent complaints against the Bahrain Chief.- As examples, I beg to append two letters, one from the Wahabee Ameer, and the other from my predecessor.-

7. For some months past the Shaikh has given no trouble and I am desirous of hoping that the overtures now made by him are sincere.-

8. For myself, I can only assure Government that my persistent wish has been to conduct affairs with Bahrain as with all other Chiefdoms in a friendly manner and in literal conformity with the instructions of Government.-

I have the honor, to be &c.
(sig.d) Lewis Pelly Lt Col.
H.B.M.s Pol. Resident Pers. Gulf

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000029

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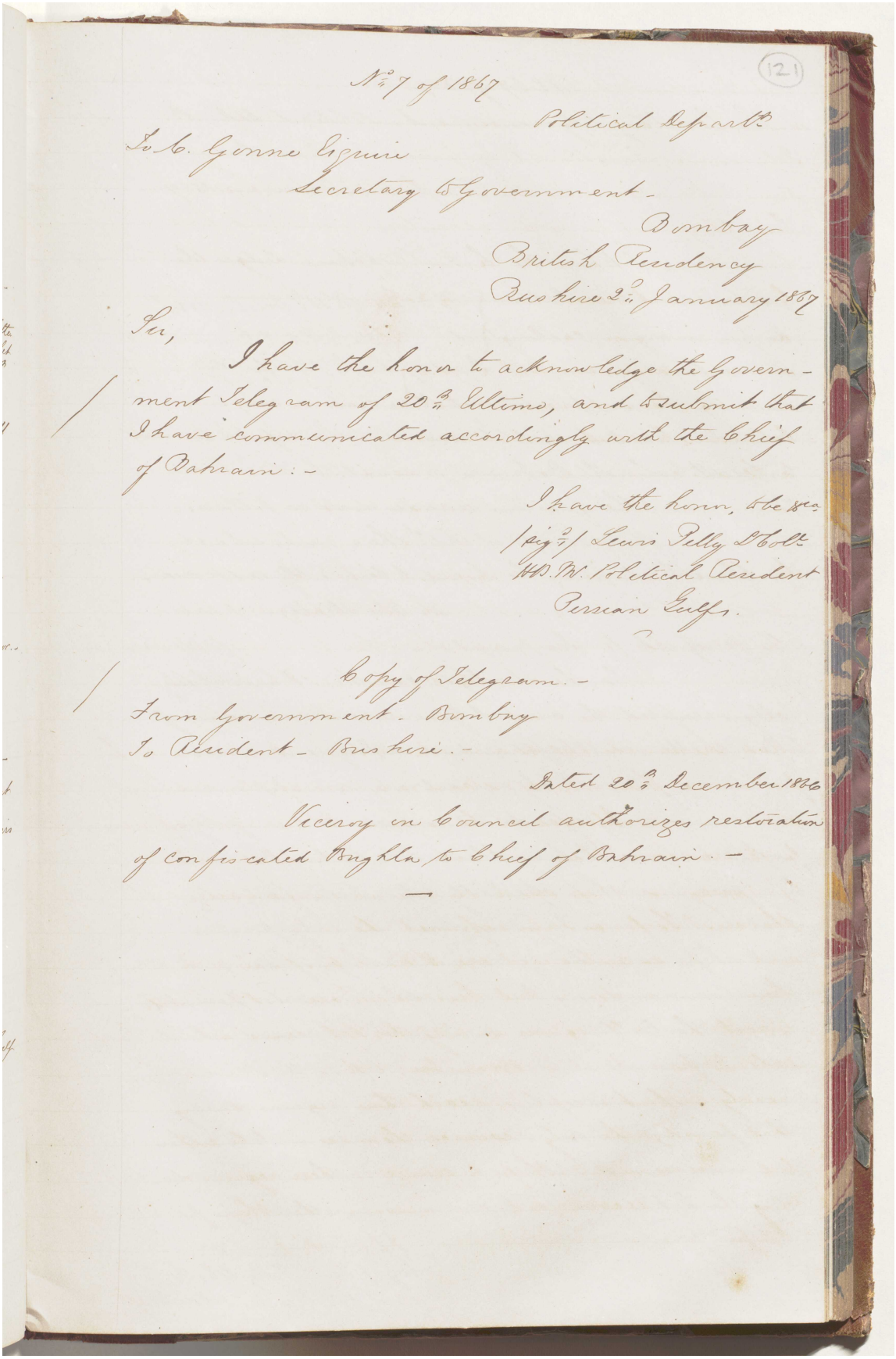
رسالة رقم ٧ لسنة ١٨٦٦ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة في بومباي [١٢١و] (١/١)



(121)

No. 7 of 1867

Political Departt.

To C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government -
Bombay
British Residency
Bushire 2d. January 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Government Telegram of 20th Ultimo, and to submit that I have communicated accordingly with the Chief of Bahrain: -

I have the honor, to be &ca.
(sign.) Lewis Pelly Dcolt.
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf.

Copy of Telegram. -
From Government - Bombay
To Resident - Bushire. -

Dated 20th December 1866

Viceroy in Council authorizes restoration of confiscated Bughla to Chief of Bahrain. -

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00002a

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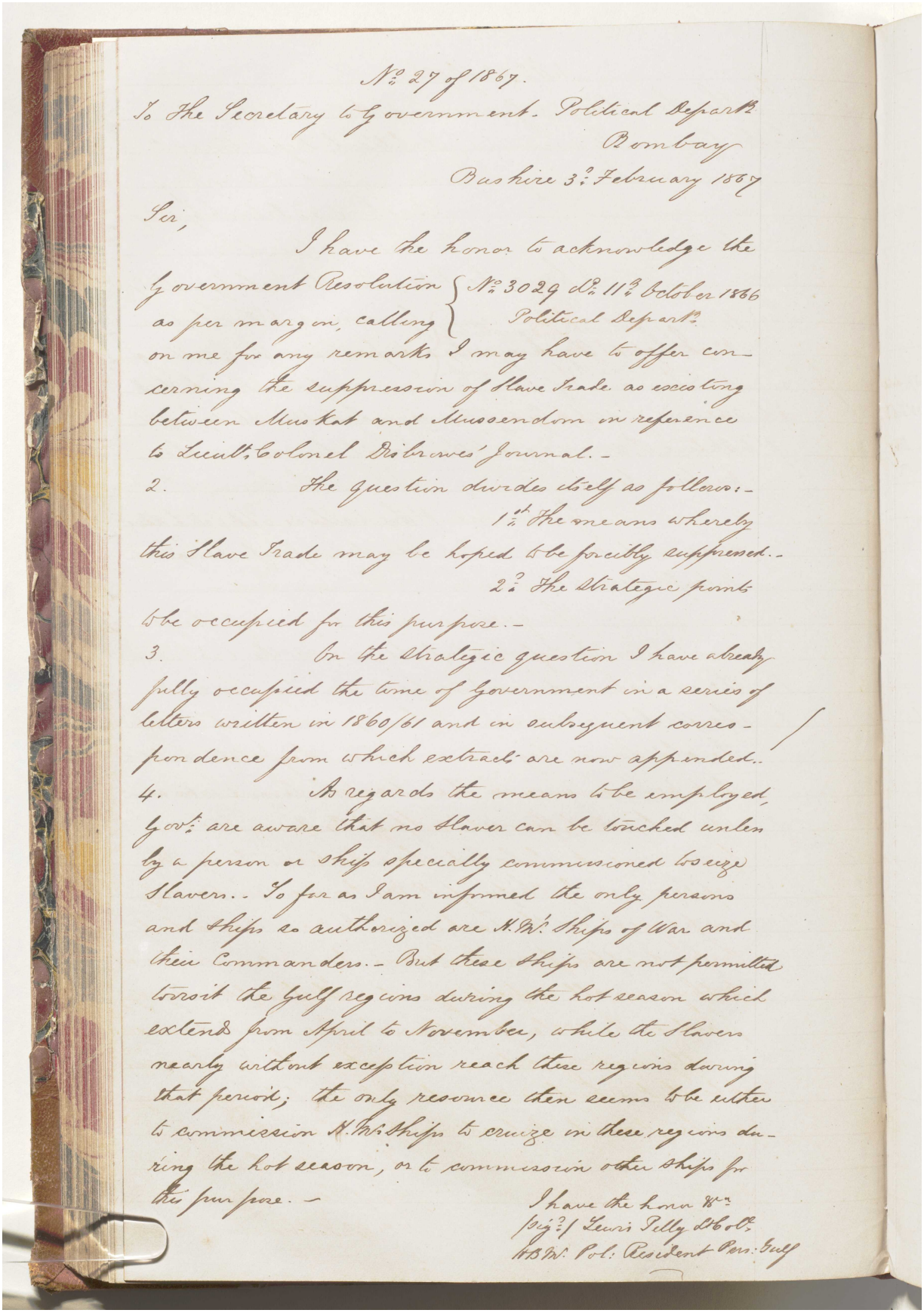
رسالة رقم ٢٧٠ لسنة ١٨٦٧ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر، إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٢١ظ] (١/١)



No. 27 of 1867.

To The Secretary to Government. Political Departt.
Bombay

Bushire 3d. February 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Government Resolution as per margin, calling on me for any remarks I may have to offer concerning the suppression of Slave Trade as existing between Muskat and Mussendom in reference to Lieut. Colonel Disbrowes' Journal.-

{ No. 3029 dd. 11th October 1866 Political Departt.

2. The question divides itself as follows:-

1st. The means whereby this Slave Trade may be hoped to be forcibly suppressed.-

2d. The Strategic points to be occupied for this purpose.-

3. On the Strategic question I have already fully occupied the time of Government in a series of letters written in 1860/61 and in subsequent correspondence from which extracts are now appended.-

4. As regards the means to be employed, Govt. are aware that no Slaver can be touched unless by a person or ship specially commissioned to seize Slavers.- So far as I am informed the only persons and ships so authorized are H.M. Ships of War and their Commanders.- But these ships are not permitted to visit the Gulf regions during the hot season which extends from April to November, while the Slavers nearly without exception reach these regions during that period; the only resource then seems to be either to commission H.M. Ships to cruize in these regions during the hot season, or to commission other ships for this purpose.-

I have the honor &c.
(Sign.) Lewis Pelly Lt. Col.
H.B.M. Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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رسالة رقم ٢٨ لسنة ١٨٦٧ من لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٢٢و] (١/١)

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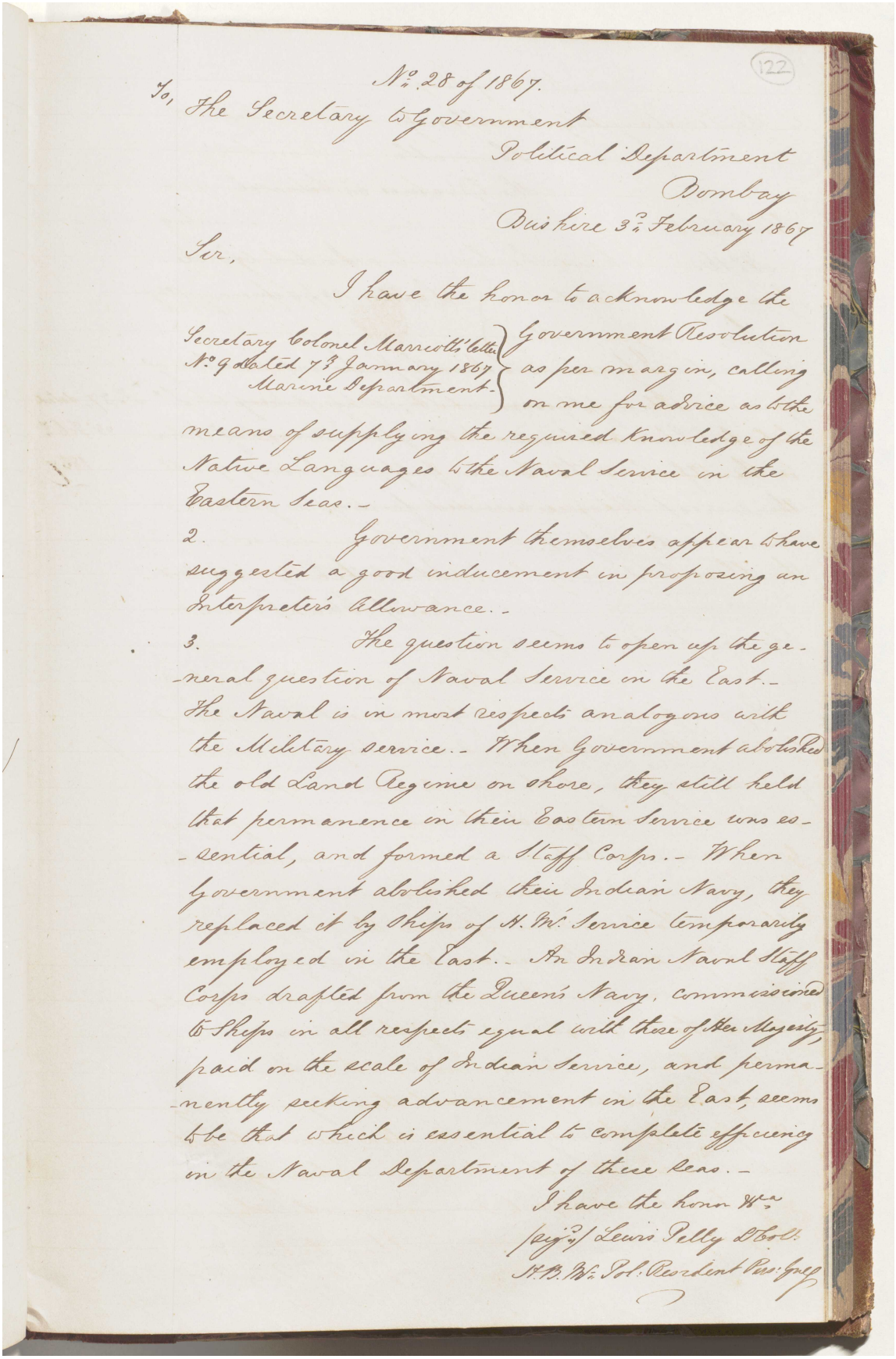


No. 28 of 1867.

To, The Secretary to Government
Political Department
Bombay

Bushire 3rd February 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Government Resolution as per margin, calling on me for advice as to the means of supplying the required knowledge of the Native Languages to the Naval Service in the Eastern Seas.-

Secretary Colonel Marriott's letter No. 9 dated 7th January 1867 Marine Department.

2. Government themselves appear to have suggested a good inducement in proposing an Interpreter's Allowance.-

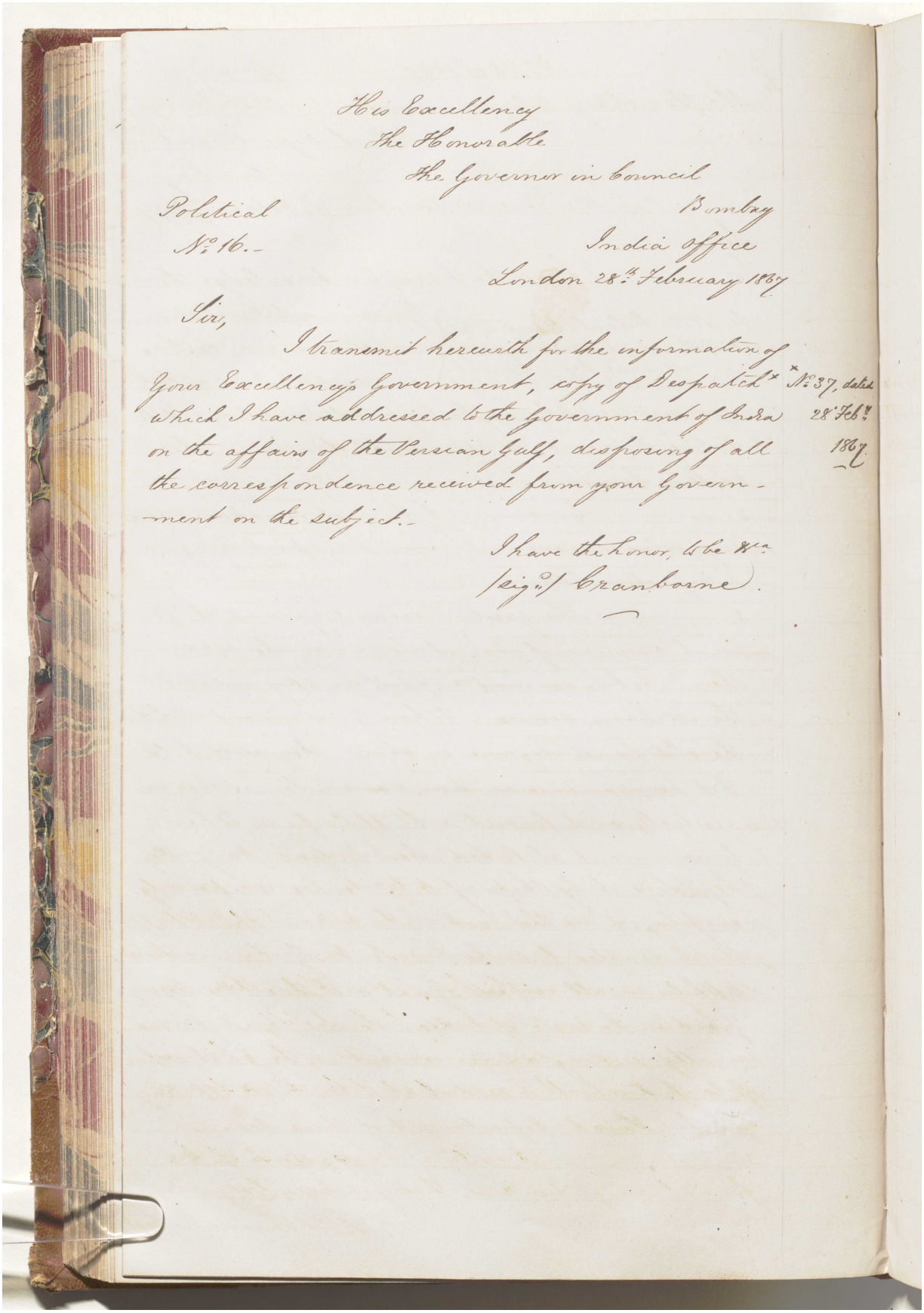
3. The question seems to open up the general question of Naval Service in the East.- The Naval is in most respects analogous with the Military service.- When Government abolished the old Land Regime on shore, they still held that permanence in their Eastern Service was essential, and formed a Staff Corps.- When Government abolished their Indian Navy, they replaced it by Ships of H. M. Service temporarily employed in the East.- An Indian Naval Staff Corps drafted from the Queen's Navy, commissioned to Ships in all respects equal with those of Her Majesty, paid on the scale of Indian Service, and permanently seeking advancement in the East, seems to be that which is essential to complete efficiency in the Naval Department of these Seas.-

I have the honor &c.

(sign.) Lewis Pelly Lt Col.
H.B.M. Pol: Resident Pers: Gulf

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00002c

رسالة رقم ١٦ لسنة ١٨٦٧، من اللورد كرانبورن من مكتب الهند، لندن إلى الحاكم في المجلس في بومباي [١٢٢ظ] (٤/١)



His Excellency
The Honorable
The Governor in Council
Bombay

Political
No. 16.-

India Office
London 28th February 1867

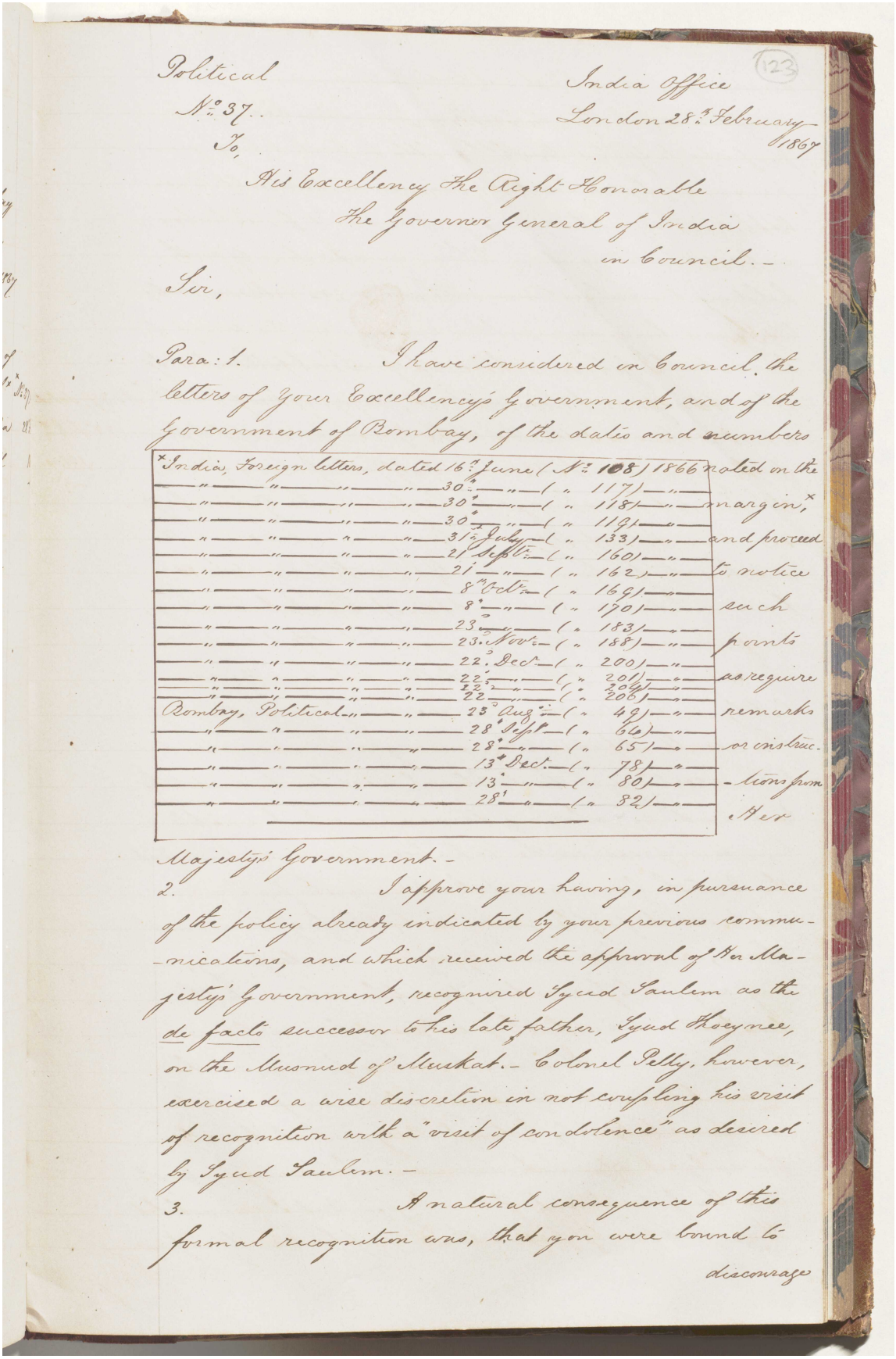
Sir,

I transmit herewith for the information of Your Excellency's Government, copy of Despatch* No. 37, dated 28th Feb.y 1867 which I have addressed to the Government of India on the affairs of the Persian Gulf, disposing of all the correspondence received from your Government on the subject.-

I have the honor, &c &c
(sig.d) Cranborne.

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00002d

رسالة رقم ١٦ لسنة ١٨٦٧، من اللورد كرانبورن من مكتب الهند، لندن إلى الحاكم في المجلس في بومباي [١٢٣و] (٤/٢)



Political
No. 37.
To,

India Office
London 28th February
1867

His Excellency The Right Honorable
The Governor General of India
in Council.-

Sir,

Para: 1. I have considered in Council the letters of Your Excellency's Government, and of the Government of Bombay, of the dates and numbers noted on the margin,* and proceed to notice such points as require remarks or instructions from Her Majesty's Government.-

*India, Foreign	letters, dated	16th June	(No. 108)	1866
"	"	30th "	(" 117)	"
"	"	30th "	(" 118)	"
"	"	30th "	(" 119)	"
"	"	31st July	(" 133)	"
"	"	21st Sept.	(" 160)	"
"	"	21st "	(" 162)	"
"	"	8th Oct.	(" 169)	"
"	"	8th "	(" 170)	"
"	"	23rd "	(" 183)	"
"	"	23rd Nov.	(" 188)	"
"	"	22nd Dec.	(" 200)	"
"	"	22nd "	(" 201)	"
"	"	22nd "	(" 204)	"
"	"	22nd "	(" 206)	"
Bombay, Political	"	23rd Aug.	(" 49)	"
"	"	28th Sept.	(" 64)	"
"	"	28th "	(" 65)	"
"	"	13th Dec.	(" 78)	"
"	"	13th "	(" 80)	"
"	"	28th "	(" 82)	"

2. I approve your having, in pursuance of the policy already indicated by your previous communications, and which received the approval of Her Majesty's Government, recognized Syud Saulem as the de facto successor to his late father, Syud Thoeynee, on the Musnud of Muskat.- Colonel Pelly, however, exercised a wise discretion in not coupling his visit of recognition with a "visit of condolence" as desired by Syud Saulem.-

3. A natural consequence of this formal recognition was, that you were bound to discourage

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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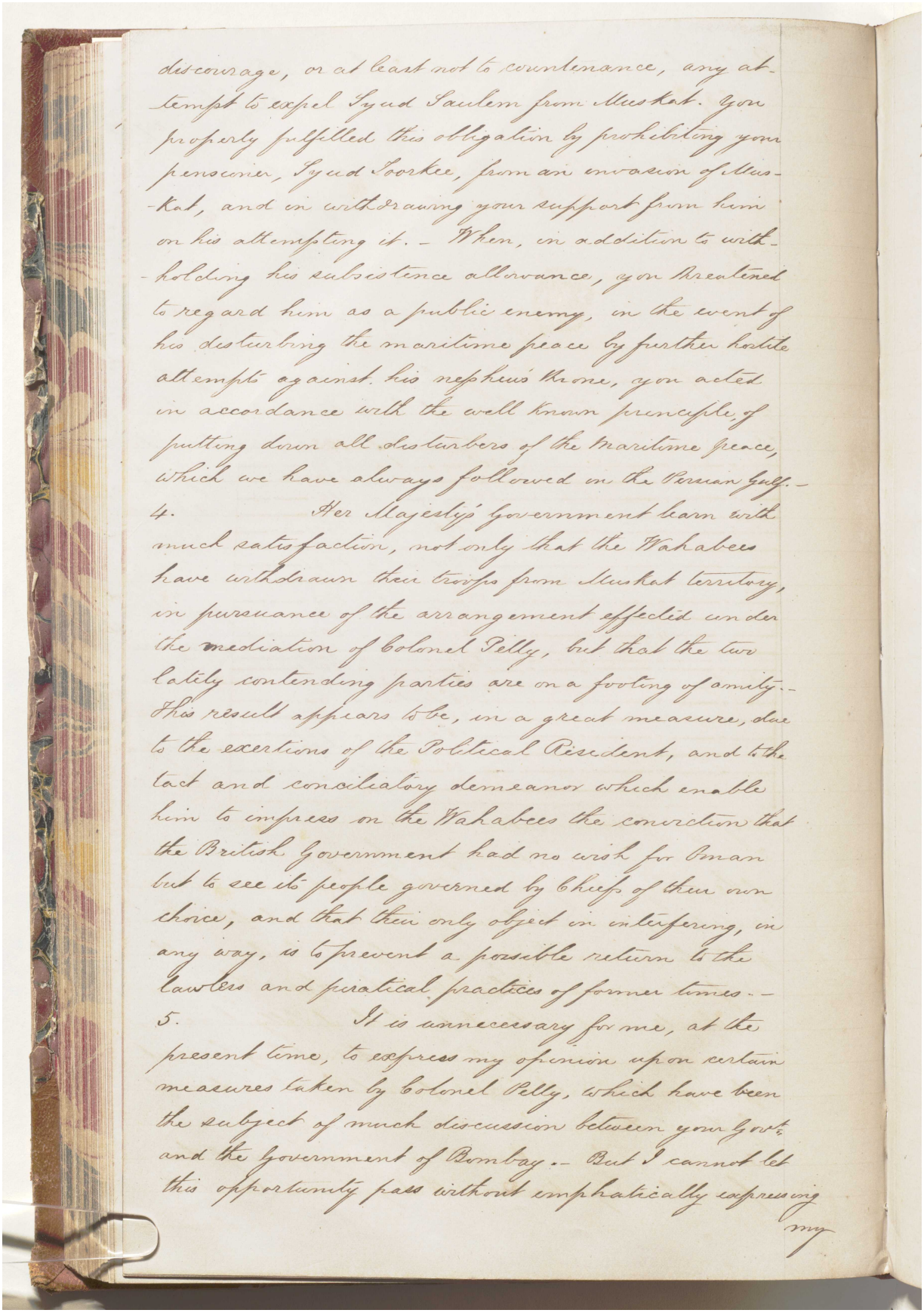
رسالة رقم ١٦ لسنة ١٨٦٧، من اللورد كرانبورن من مكتب الهند، لندن إلى الحاكم في المجلس في بومباي [١٢٣ظ] (٤/٣)



discourage, or at least not to countenance, any attempt to expel Syud Saulem from Muscat. You properly fulfilled this obligation by prohibiting your pensioner, Syud Toorkee, from an invasion of Muscat, and in withdrawing your support from him on his attempting it. – When, in addition to withholding his subsistence allowance, you threatened to regard him as a public enemy, in the event of his disturbing the maritime peace by further hostile attempts against his nephew's throne, you acted in accordance with the well known principle of putting down all disturbers of the maritime peace, which we have always followed in the Persian Gulf. –

4. Her Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction, not only that the Wahabees have withdrawn their troops from Muscat territory, in pursuance of the arrangement effected under the mediation of Colonel Pelly, but that the two lately contending parties are on a footing of amity. – This result appears to be, in a great measure, due to the exertions of the Political Resident, and to the tact and conciliatory demeanor which enable him to impress on the Wahabees the conviction that the British Government had no wish for Oman but to see its people governed by Chiefs of their own choice, and that their only object in interfering, in any way, is to prevent a possible return to the lawless and piratical practices of former times. –

5. It is unnecessary for me, at the present time, to express my opinion upon certain measures taken by Colonel Pelly, which have been the subject of much discussion between your Govt. and the Government of Bombay. – But I cannot let this opportunity pass without emphatically expressing my

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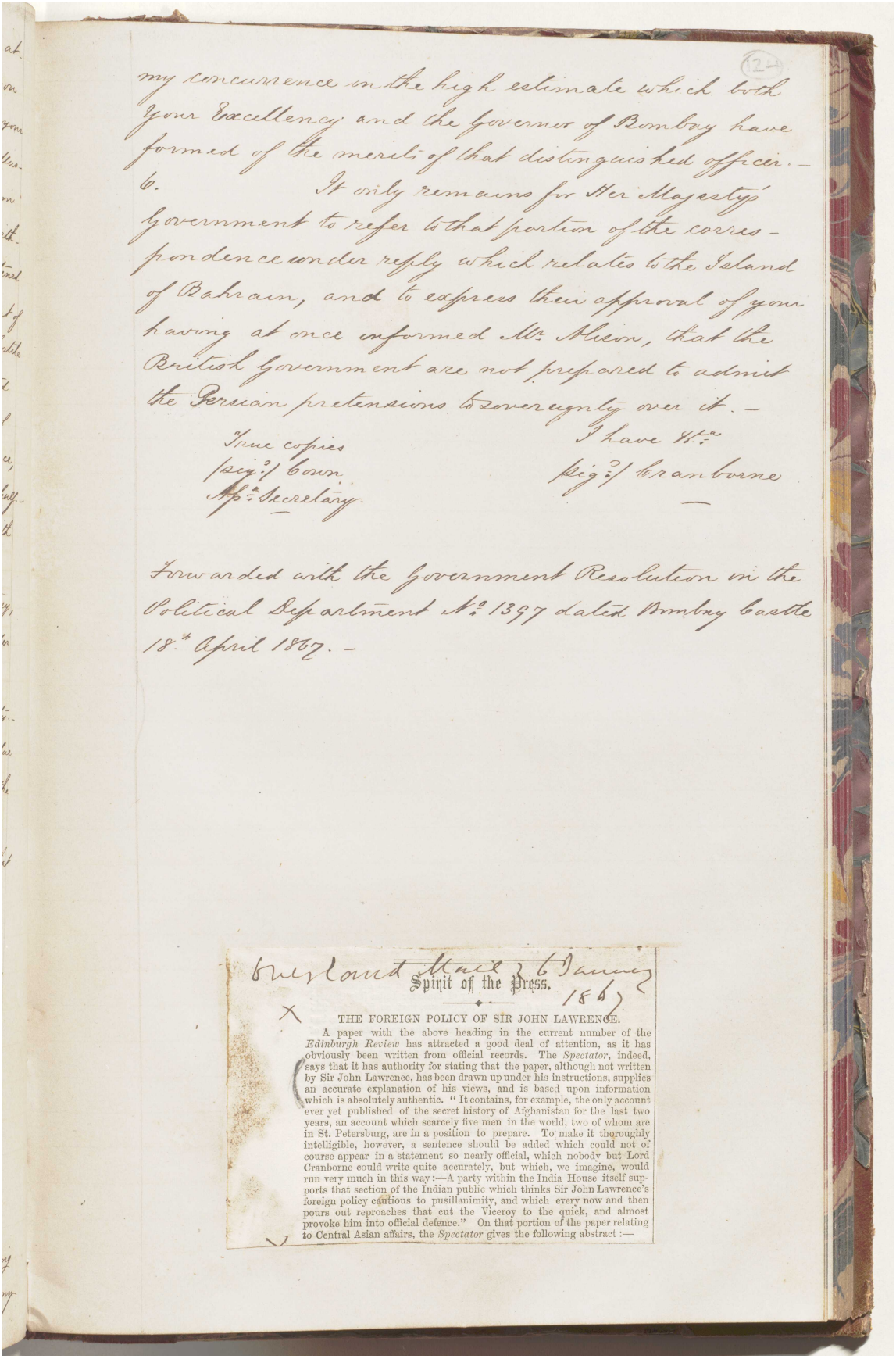
رسالة رقم ١٦ لسنة ١٨٦٧، من اللورد كرانبورن من مكتب الهند، لندن إلى الحاكم في المجلس في بومباي [١٢٤و] (٤/٤)

(124)



my concurrence in the high estimate which both Your Excellency and the Governor of Bombay have formed of the merits of that distinguished officer.—

6. It only remains for Her Majesty's Government to refer to that portion of the correspondence under reply which relates to the Island of Bahrain, and to express their approval of your having at once informed Mr. Alison, that the British Government are not prepared to admit the Persian pretensions to sovereignty over it.—

True copies
(sig.d) Cown
Ap.t Secretary

I have &c.a
(sig.d) Cranborne

Forwarded with the Government Resolution in the Political Department No. 1397 dated Bombay Castle 18th April 1867.—

Overland Mail 6 January 1867

Spirit of the Press.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

A paper with the above heading in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* has attracted a good deal of attention, as it has obviously been written from official records. The *Spectator*, indeed, says that it has authority for stating that the paper, although not written by Sir John Lawrence, has been drawn up under his instructions, supplies an accurate explanation of his views, and is based upon information which is absolutely authentic. "It contains, for example, the only account ever yet published of the secret history of Afghanistan for the last two years, an account which scarcely five men in the world, two of whom are in St. Petersburg, are in a position to prepare. To make it thoroughly intelligible, however, a sentence should be added which could not of course appear in a statement so nearly official, which nobody but Lord Cranborne could write quite accurately, but which, we imagine, would run very much in this way:—A party within the India House itself supports that section of the Indian public which thinks Sir John Lawrence's foreign policy cautious to pusillanimity, and which every now and then pours out reproaches that cut the Viceroy to the quick, and almost provoke him into official defence." On that portion of the paper relating to Central Asian affairs, the *Spectator* gives the following abstract:—

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: غير معروف
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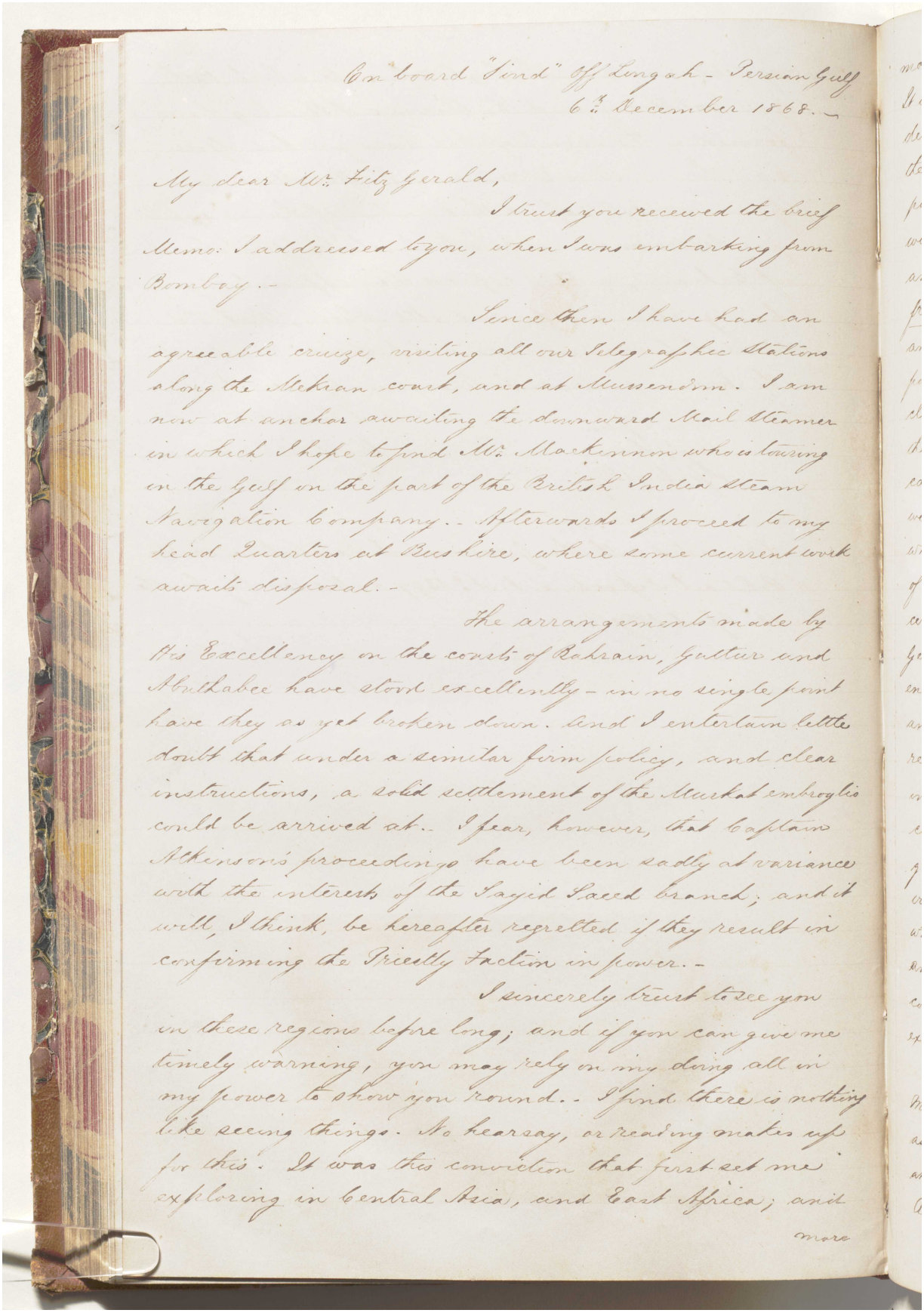
رسالة من لويس بيلي، على متن سفينة السندقبالة بندر لنجة، الخليج العربي، إلى جيرالد فيتزجيرالد [١٢٤ظ] (٥/١)



On board "Sind" off Lingah - Persian Gulf
6th December 1868.-

My dear Mr. Fitz Gerald,

I trust you received the brief Memo: I addressed to you, when I was embarking from Bombay.-

Since then I have had an agreeable cruize, visiting all our Telegraphic Stations along the Mekran coast, and at Muscat. I am now at anchor awaiting the downward Mail Steamer in which I hope to find Mr. Mackinnon who is touring on the Gulf on the part of the British India Steam Navigation Company.- Afterwards I proceed to my head Quarters at Bushire, where some current work awaits disposal.-

The arrangements made by His Excellency on the coasts of Bahrain, Guttur and Abulkabee have stood excellently - in no single point have they as yet broken down. And I entertain little doubt that under a similar firm policy, and clear instructions, a solid settlement of the Muskat embroglio could be arrived at.- I fear, however, that Captain Atkinson's proceedings have been sadly at variance with the interests of the Sayid Saeed branch; and it will, I think, be hereafter regretted if they result in confirming the Priestly faction in power.-

I sincerely trust to see you in these regions before long; and if you can give me timely warning, you may rely on my doing all in my power to show you round.- I find there is nothing like seeing things. No hearsay, or reading makes up for this. It was this conviction that first set me exploring in Central Asia, and East Africa; and

more

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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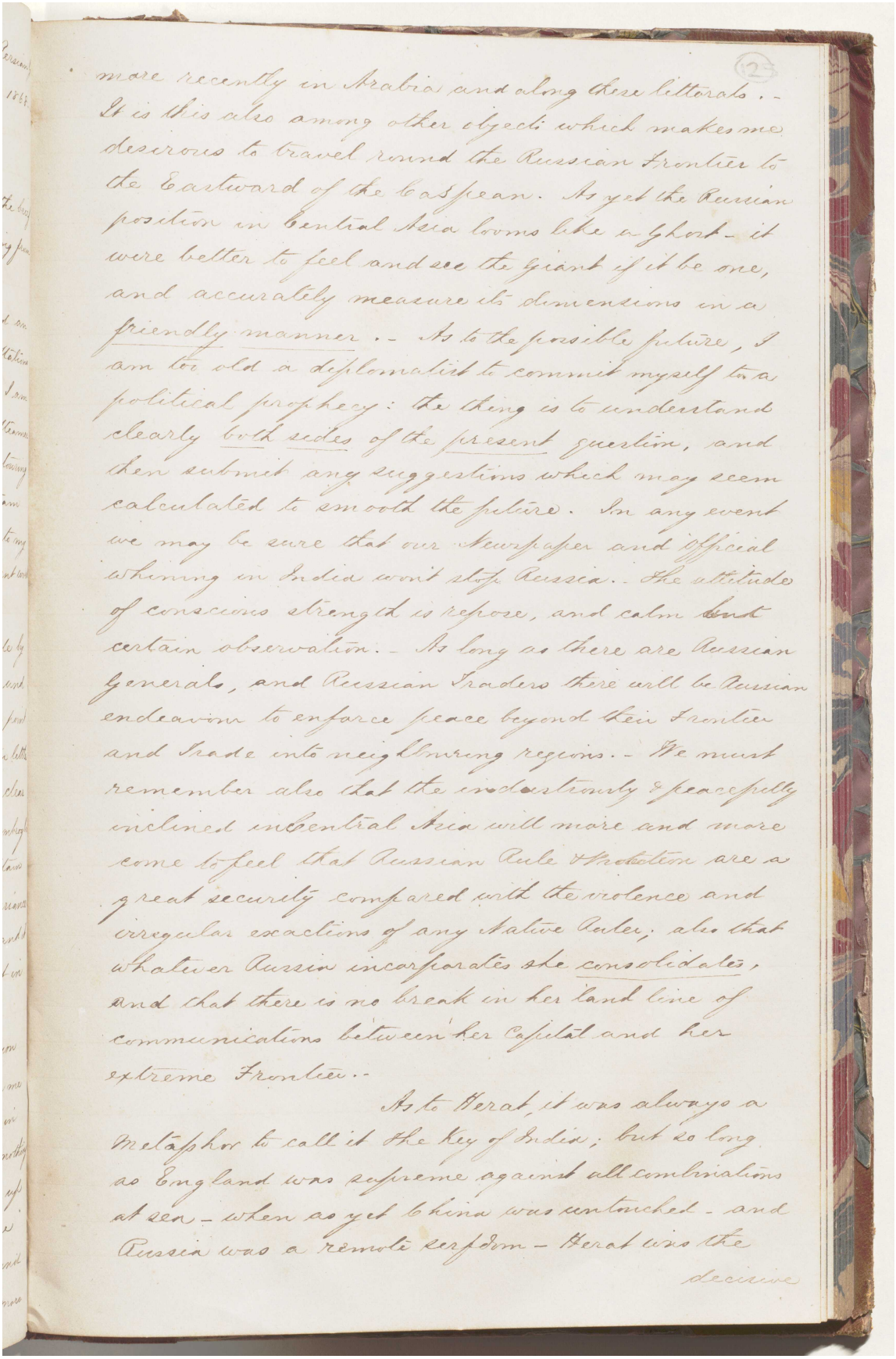
رسالة من لويس بيلي، على متن سفينة السندقبالة بندر لنجة، الخليج العربي، إلى جيرالد فيتزجيرالد [١٢٥و] (٥/٢)



more recently in Arabia and along these littorals.-
It is this also among other objects which makes me
desirous to travel round the Russian frontier to
the Eastward of the Caspean. As yet the Russian
position in Central Asia looms like a Ghost- it
were better to feel and see the giant if it be one,
and accurately measure its dimensions in a
friendly manner.- As to the possible future, I
am too old a diplomatist to commit myself to a
political prophecy: the thing is to understand
clearly both sides of the present question, and
then submit any suggestions which may seem
calculated to smooth the future. In any event
we may be sure that our Newspaper and official
whining in India won't stop Russia.- The attitude
of conscious strength is repose, and calm but
certain observation.- As long as there are Russian
Generals, and Russian Traders there will be Russian
endeavour to enforce peace beyond their frontier
and trade into neighbouring regions.- We must
remember also that the industriously & peacefully
inclined in Central Asia will more and more
come to feel that Russian Rule & Protection are a
great security compared with the violence and
irregular exactions of any Native Ruler; also that
whatever Russia incorporates she consolidates,
and that there is no break in her land line of
communications between her Capital and her
extreme Frontier.-

As to Herat, it was always a
Metaphor to call it the key of India; but so long
as England was supreme against all combinations
at sea - when as yet China was untouched - and
Russia was a remote serfdom - Herat was the
decisive

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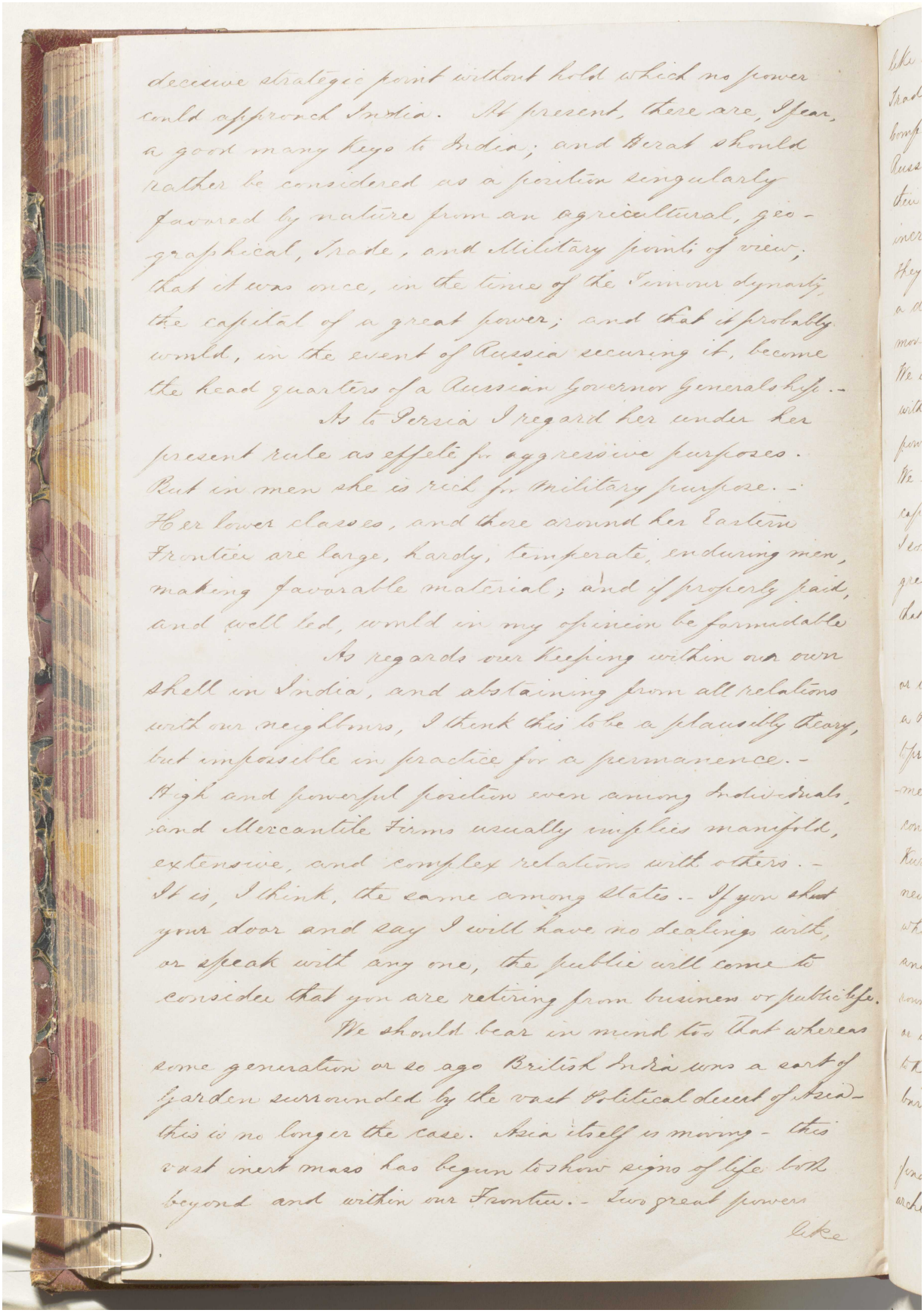
رسالة من لويس بيلي، على متن سفينة السندقبالة بندر لنجة، الخليج العربي، إلى جيرالد فيتزجيرالد [١٢٥ظ] (٥/٣)



decisive strategic point without hold which no power could approach India. At present, there are, I fear, a good many keys to India; and Herat should rather be considered as a position singularly favored by nature from an agricultural, geographical, trade, and Military points of view; that it was once, in the time of the Timour dynasty, the capital of a great power; and that it probably would, in the event of Russia securing it, become the head quarters of a Russian Governor Generals life.-

As to Persia I regard her under her present rule as effete for aggressive purposes. But in men she is rich for Military purpose.- Her lower classes, and those around her Eastern Frontier are large, hardy, temperate, enduring men, making favorable material; and if properly paid, and well led, would in my opinion be formidable

As regards our keeping within our own shell in India, and abstaining from all relations with our neighbours, I think this to be a plausably theory, but impossible in practice for a permanence.- High and powerful position even among individuals, and Mercantile Firms usually implies manifold, extensive, and complex relations with others.- It is, I think, the same among States.- If you shut your door and say I will have no dealings with, or speak with any one, the public will come to consider that you are retiring from business or public life.

We should bear in mind too that whereas some generation or so ago British India was a sort of garden surrounded by the vast Political desert of Asia- this is no longer the case. Asia itself is moving- this vast inert mass has begun to show signs of life both beyond and within our Frontier.- Two great powers

like

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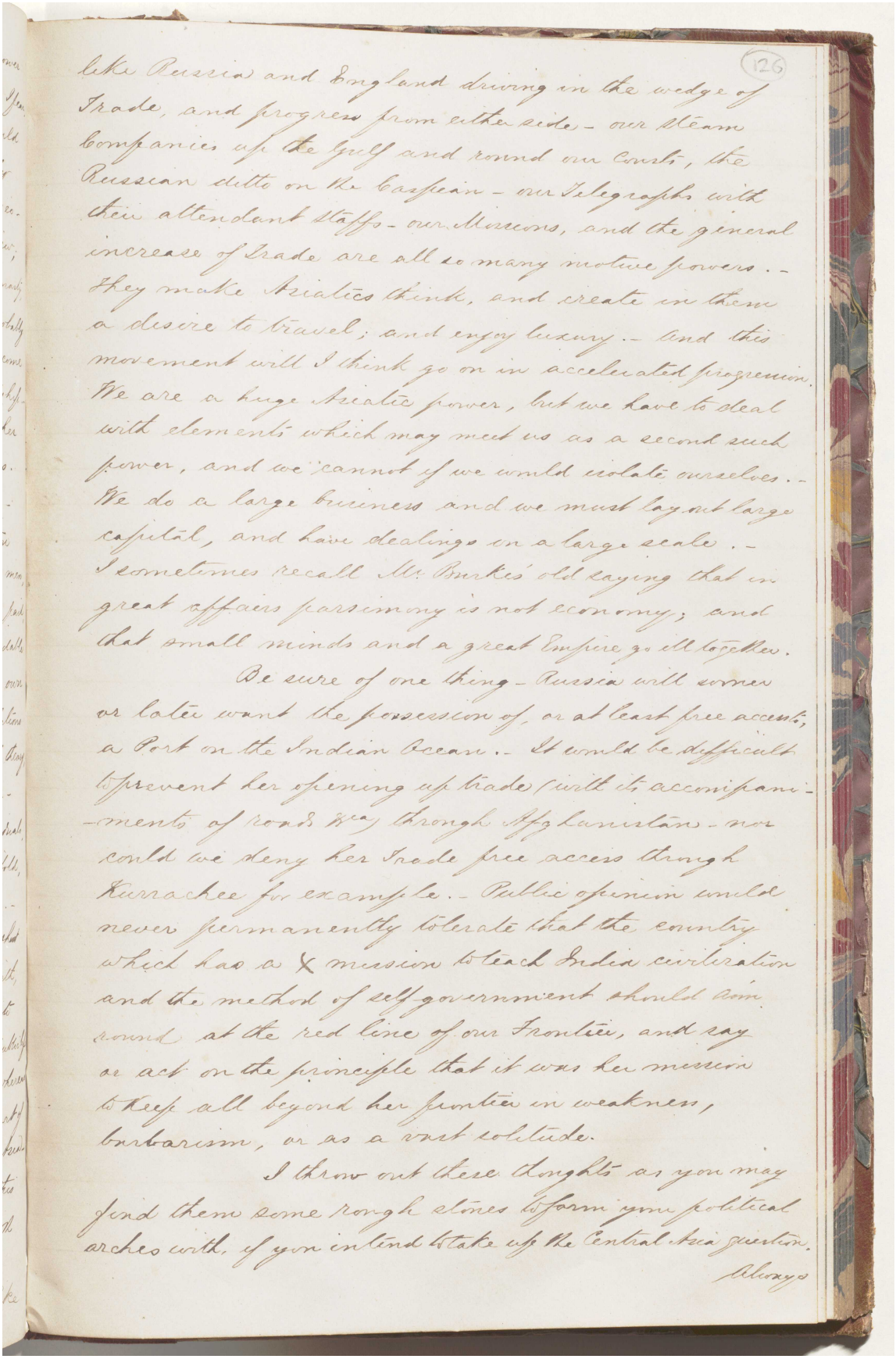
رسالة من لويس بيلي، على متن سفينة السندقبالة بندر لنجة، الخليج العربي، إلى جيرالد فيتزجيرالد [١٢٦و] (٥/٤)



like Russia and England driving in the wedge of Trade, and progress from either side - our Steam Companies up the Gulf and round our Coasts, the Russian ditto on the Caspian - our Telegraphs with their attendant staffs - our Missions, and the general increase of Trade are all so many motive powers. - They make Asiatics think, and create in them a desire to travel; and enjoy luxury - and this movement will I think go on in accelerated progression. We are a huge Asiatic power, but we have to deal with elements which may meet us as a second such power, and we cannot if we would isolate ourselves. - We do a large business and we must lay out large capital, and have dealings on a large scale. - I sometimes recall Mr Burkes' old saying that in great affairs parsimony is not economy; and that small minds and a great Empire go ill together.

Be sure of one thing - Russia will sooner or later want the possession of, or at least free access to, a Port on the Indian Ocean. - It would be difficult to prevent her opening up trade (with its accompaniments of roads &c.) through Affghanistan - nor could we deny her trade free access through Kurrachee for example. - Public opinion would never permanently tolerate that the country which has a X mission to teach India civilization and the method of self government should coom round at the red line of our Frontier, and say or act on the principle that it was her mission to keep all beyond her frontier in weakness, barbarism, or as a vast solitude.

I throw out these thoughts as you may find them some rough stones to form your political arches with, if you intend to take up the Central Asia question.

Always

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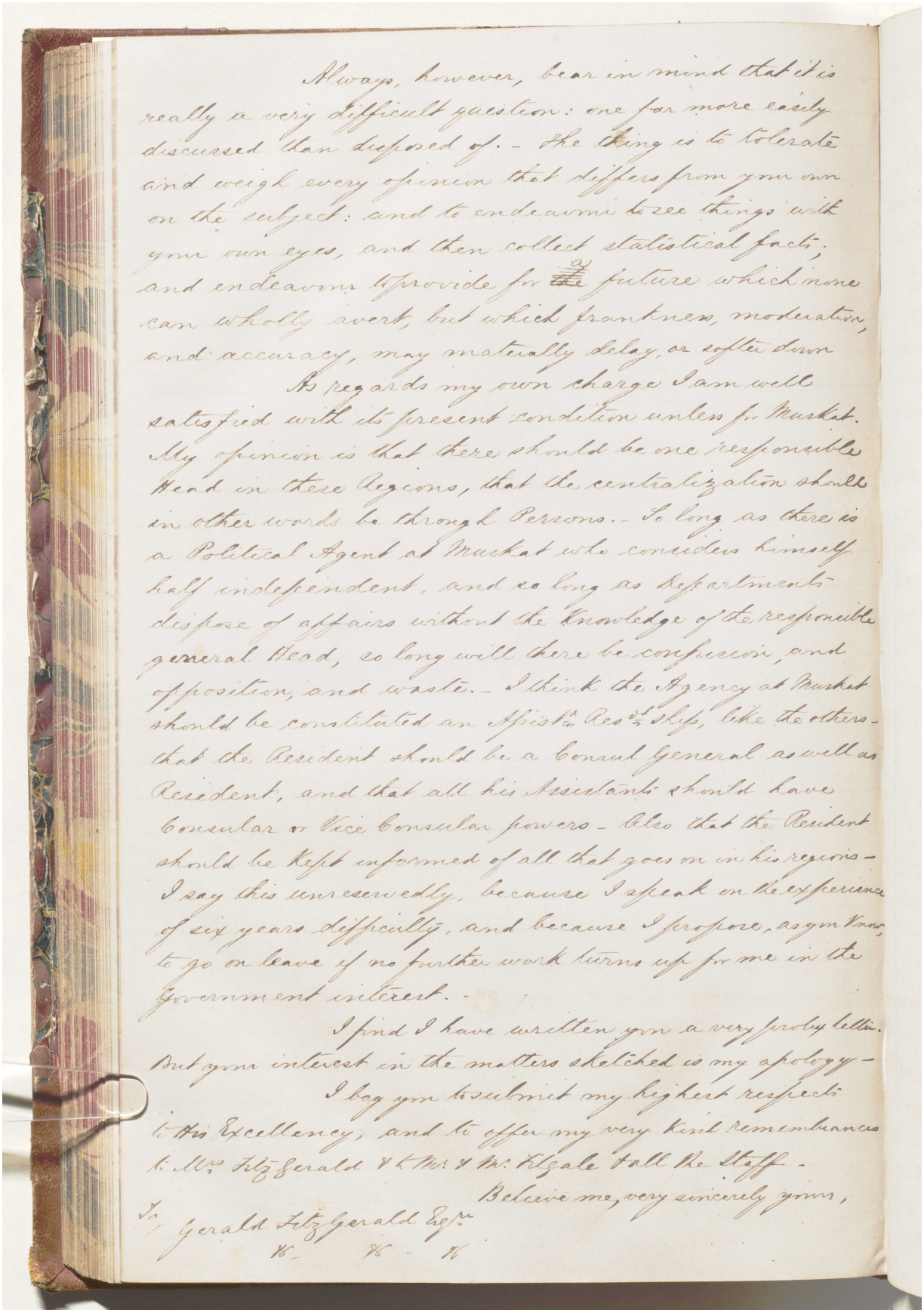
رسالة من لويس بيلي، على متن سفينة السندقبالة بندر لنجة، الخليج العربي،
إلى جيرالد فيتزجيرالد [١٢٦ظ] (٥/٥)



Always, however, bear in mind that it is really a very difficult question: one far more easily discussed than disposed of. - The thing is to tolerate and weigh every opinion that differs from your own on the subject: and to endeavour to see things with your own eyes, and then collect statistical facts; and endeavour to provide for ~~the~~ a future which none can wholly avert, but which frankness, moderation, and accuracy, may materially delay, or soften down

As regards my own charge I am well satisfied with its present condition unless for Muskat. My opinion is that there should be one responsible Head in these Regions, that the centralization should in other words be through Persons. - So long as there is a Political Agent at Muskat who considers himself half independent, and so long as Departments dispose of affairs without the Knowledge of the responsible general Head, so long will there be confusion, and opposition, and waste. - I think the Agency at Muskat should be constituted an Assistn. Resdt. ship, like the others - that the Resident should be a Consul General as well as Resident, and that all his Assistants should have Consular or Vice Consular powers - Also that the Resident should be kept informed of all that goes on in his regions - I say this unreservedly, because I speak on the experience of six years difficulty, and because I propose, as you know, to go on leave if no further work turns up for me in the Government interest. -

I find I have written you a very prolix letter. But your interest in the matters sketched is my apology -

I beg you to submit my highest respects to His Excellency, and to offer my very kind remembrances to Mrs. Fitz Gerald & to Mr. & Mr. Kilgale & all the Staff -

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

To, Gerald Fitz Gerald Esqre.
&c. &c. &c.

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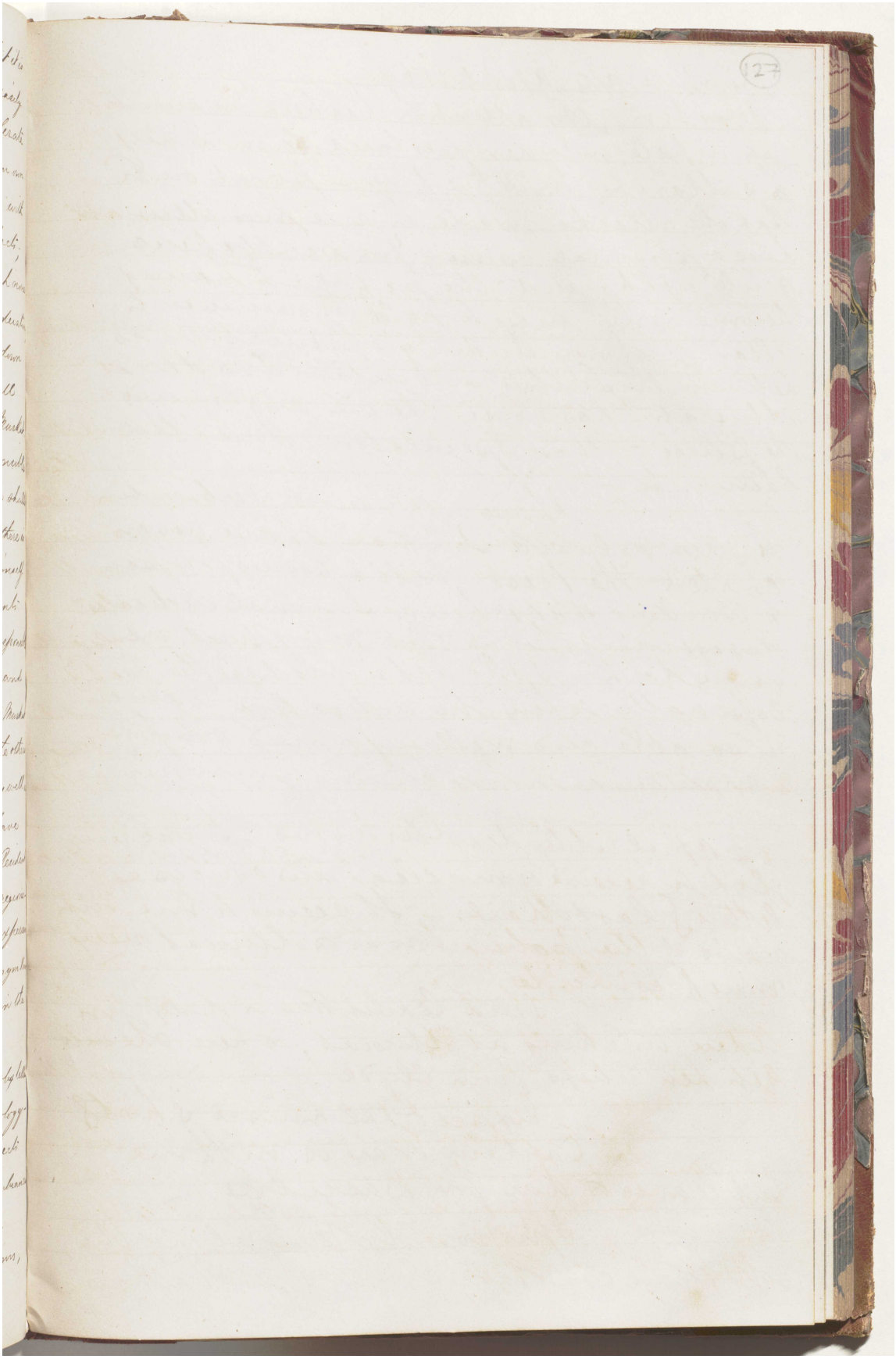

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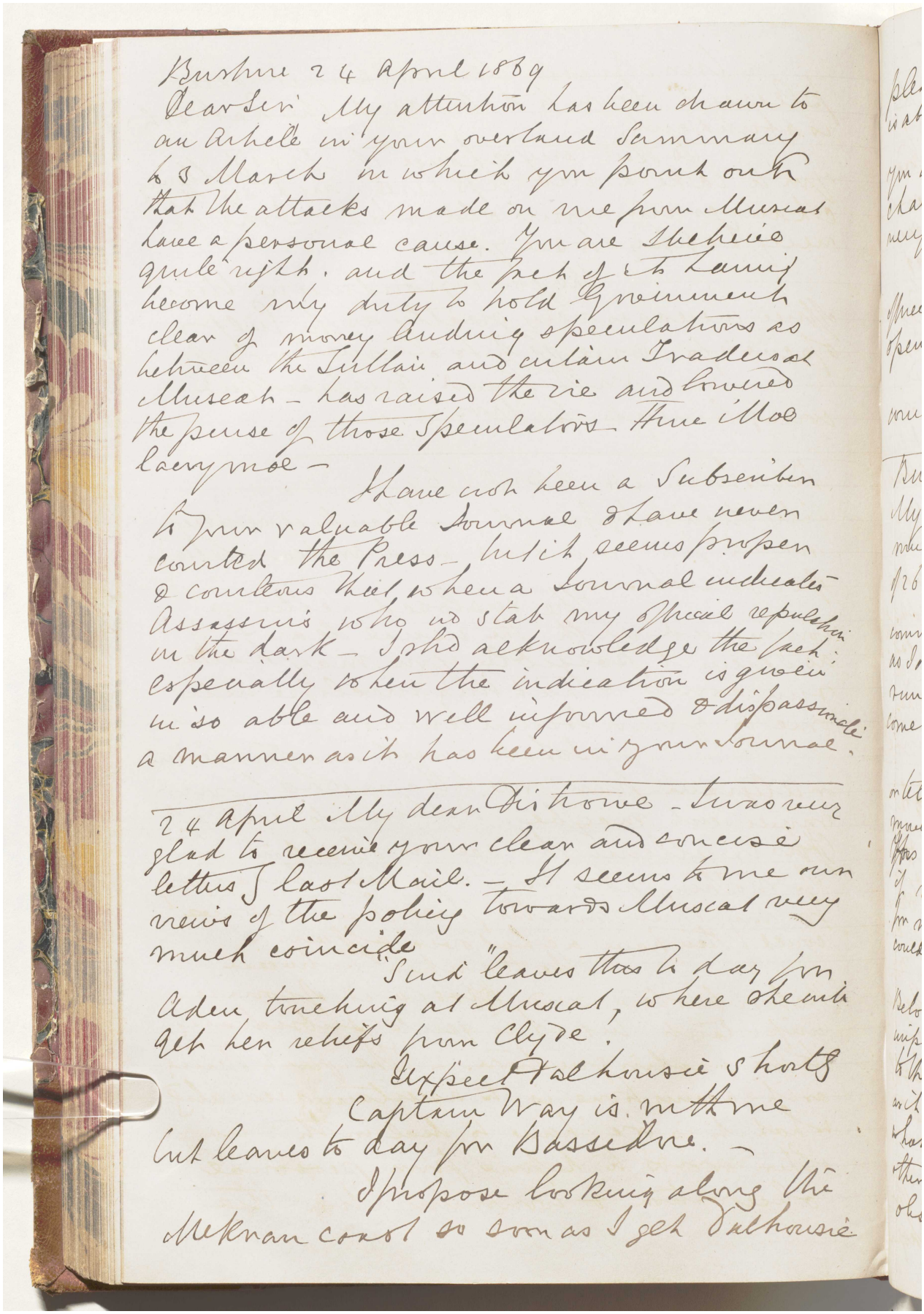
رسالة من لويس بيلي، بوشهر إلى العقيد هربرت ديسمبرو [١٢٧ظ] (١/١)



Bushire 24 April 1869

Dear Sir My attention has been drawn to an Article in your overland Summary of 8 March in which you point out that the attacks made on me from Muscat have a personal cause. You are therein quite right, and the task of to Country become my duty to hold Government clear of money dealing speculations as between the Sultan and certain Traders at Muscat - has raised the ire and lowered the purse of those Speculators - Time will do away more -

I have ever been a Subscriber to your valuable Journal & have never counted the Press - which seems proper & courteous that when a Journal ridicules Assassins who do stab my Official reputation in the dark - I shd acknowledge the fact: especially when the indication is given in so able and well informed & dispassionate a manner as it has been in your Journal.

24 April My dear Sir Howe - I was very glad to receive your clear and concise letter of last Mail. - It seems to me our views of the policy towards Muscat very much coincide

I send "Leaves" this day for Aden touching at Muscat, where she will get her reliefs from Clyde.

I expect Falconia shortly Captain Way is with me but leaves to day for Bassadore. -

I propose looking along the Mekran coast so soon as I get Falconia

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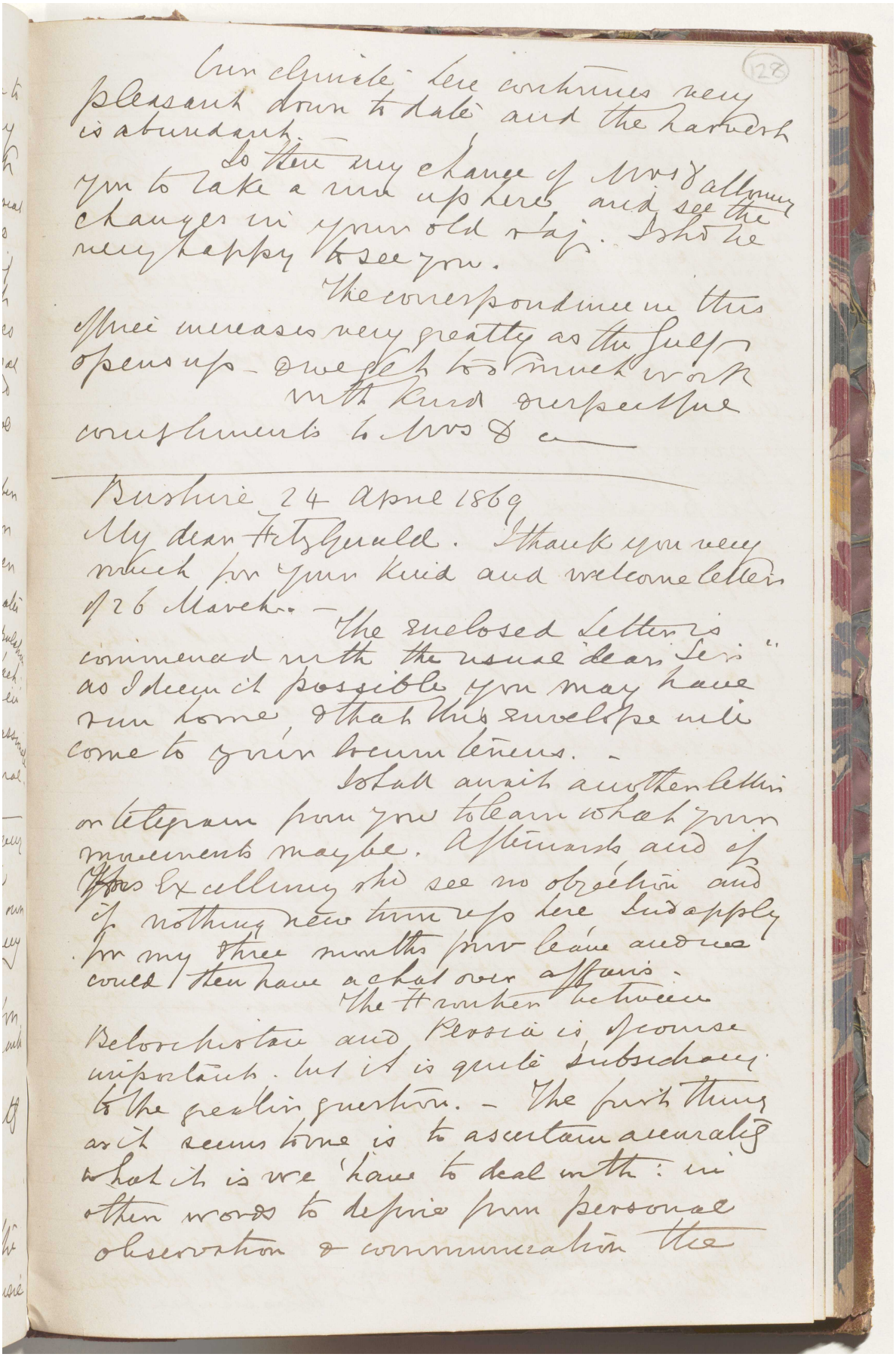

Our climate here continues very pleasant down to date and the harvest is abundant.

Is there any chance of Mrs & allowing you to take a run up here and see the changes in your old raj. I shd be very happy to see you.

The correspondence in this office increases very greatly as the Gulf opens up - & we get too much work

With kind & respectful compliments to Mrs &c

Bushire 24 April 1869

My dear FitzGerald. I thank you very much for your kind and welcome letters of 26 March. -

The enclosed letter is commenced with the usual "dear Sir" as I deem it possible you may have run home, & that this envelope will come to your locum tenens. -

I shall await another letter or telegram from you to learn what your movements may be. Afterwards and if Mrs Excelling shd see no objection and if nothing new turn up here I'd apply for my three months prov leave and we could then have a chat over affairs.

The Frontier between Beloochistan and Persia is of course important. but it is quite subsidiary to the greater question. - The first thing as it seems to me is to ascertain accurately what it is we have to deal with: in other words to define from personal observation & communication the

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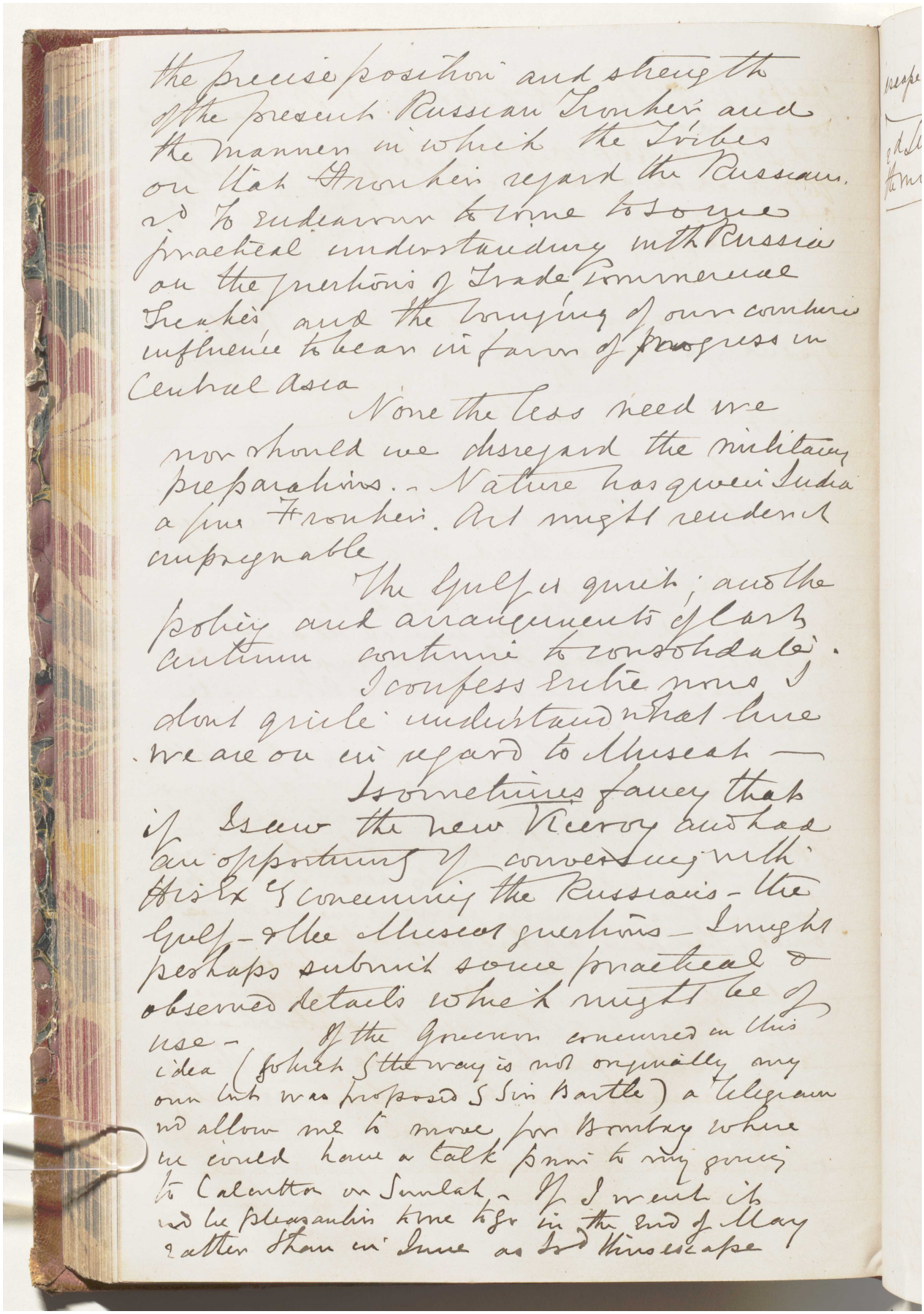

the precise position and strength of the present Russian Frontier and the manner in which the Tribes on that Frontier regard the Russians. 2d To endeavour to come to some practical understanding with Russia on the questions of Trade Commercial Treaties and the bringing of our combined influence to bear in favor of progress in Central Asia

None the less need we nor should we disregard the military preparations. – Nature has given India a fine Frontier. Art might render it impregnable

The Gulf is quiet; and the policy and arrangements of last autumn continue to consolidate.

I confess entre nous I dont quite understand what line we are on in regard to Muscat —

I sometimes fancy that if I saw the new Viceroy and had an opportunity of conversing with His Ex^cy concerning the Russians – the Gulf – & the Muscat questions – I might perhaps submit some practical & observed details which might be of use – If the Governor concurred in this idea (which by the way is not originally my own but was proposed by Sir Bartle) a telegram wd allow me to move for Bombay where we could have a talk prior to my going to Calcutta or Simlah – If I went it wd be pleasanter to me to go in the end of May rather than in June as I'd thus escape

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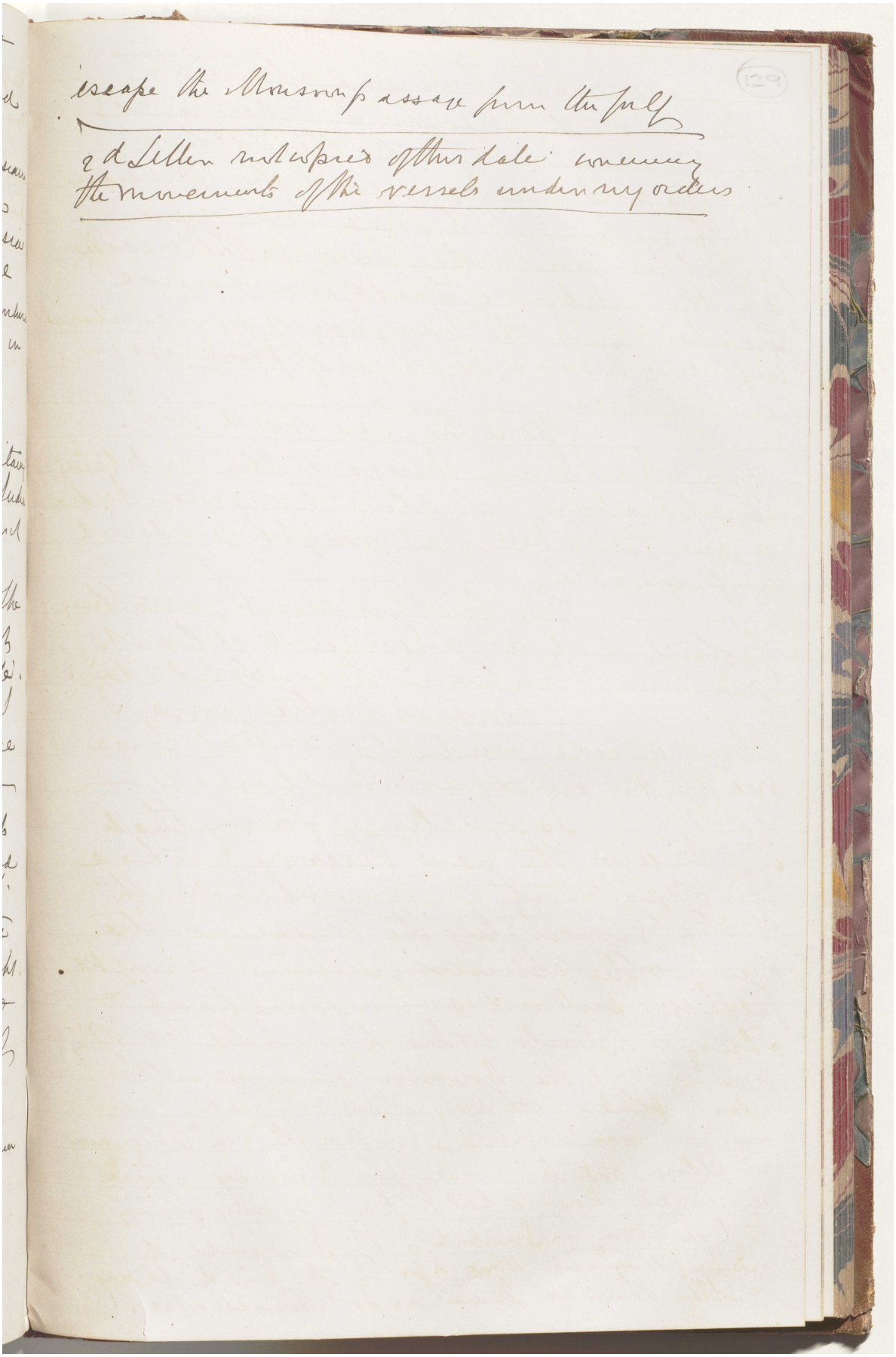

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escape the Monsoon passage from the Gulf

2d Letter not copied of this date concerning the movements of the vessels under my orders

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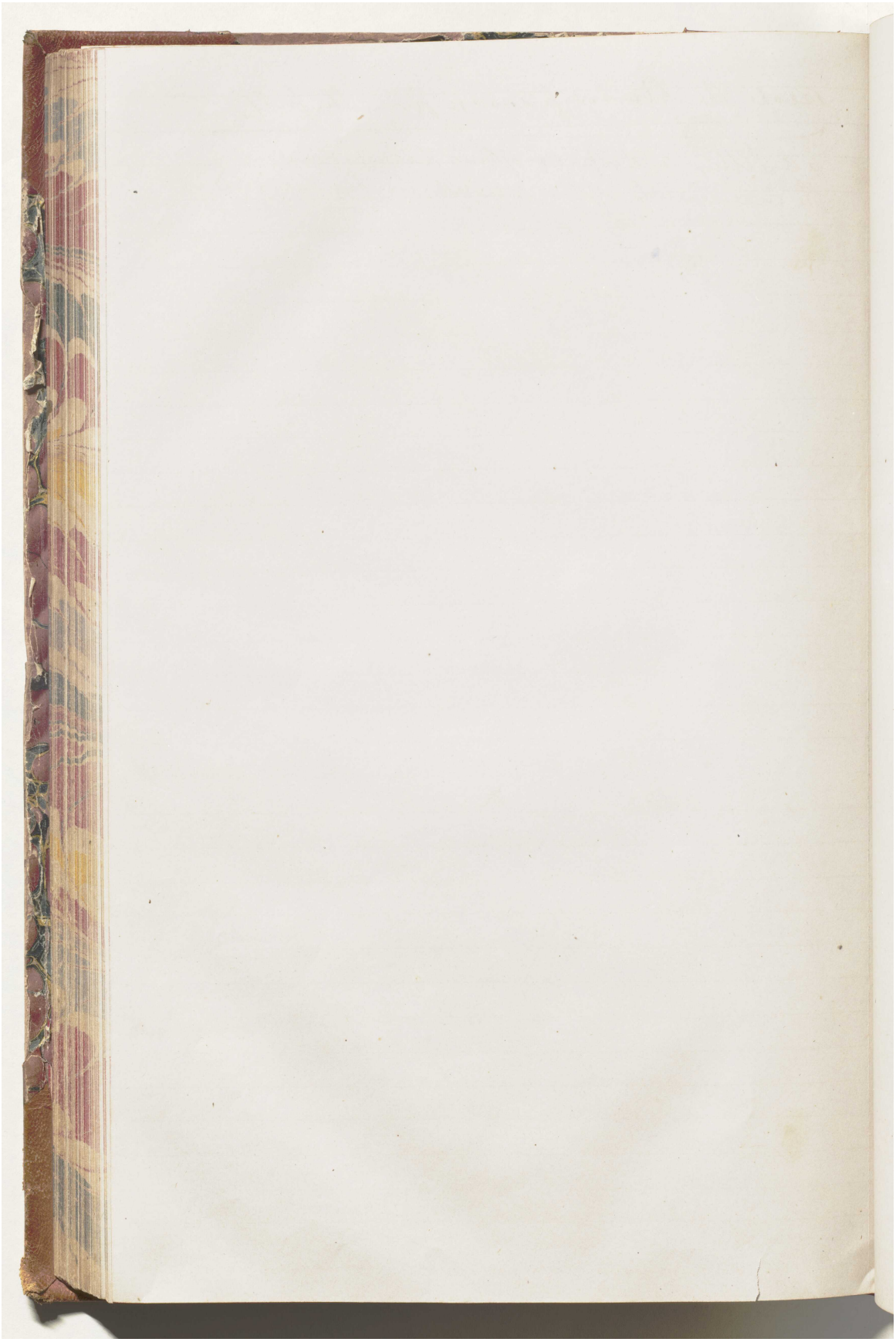

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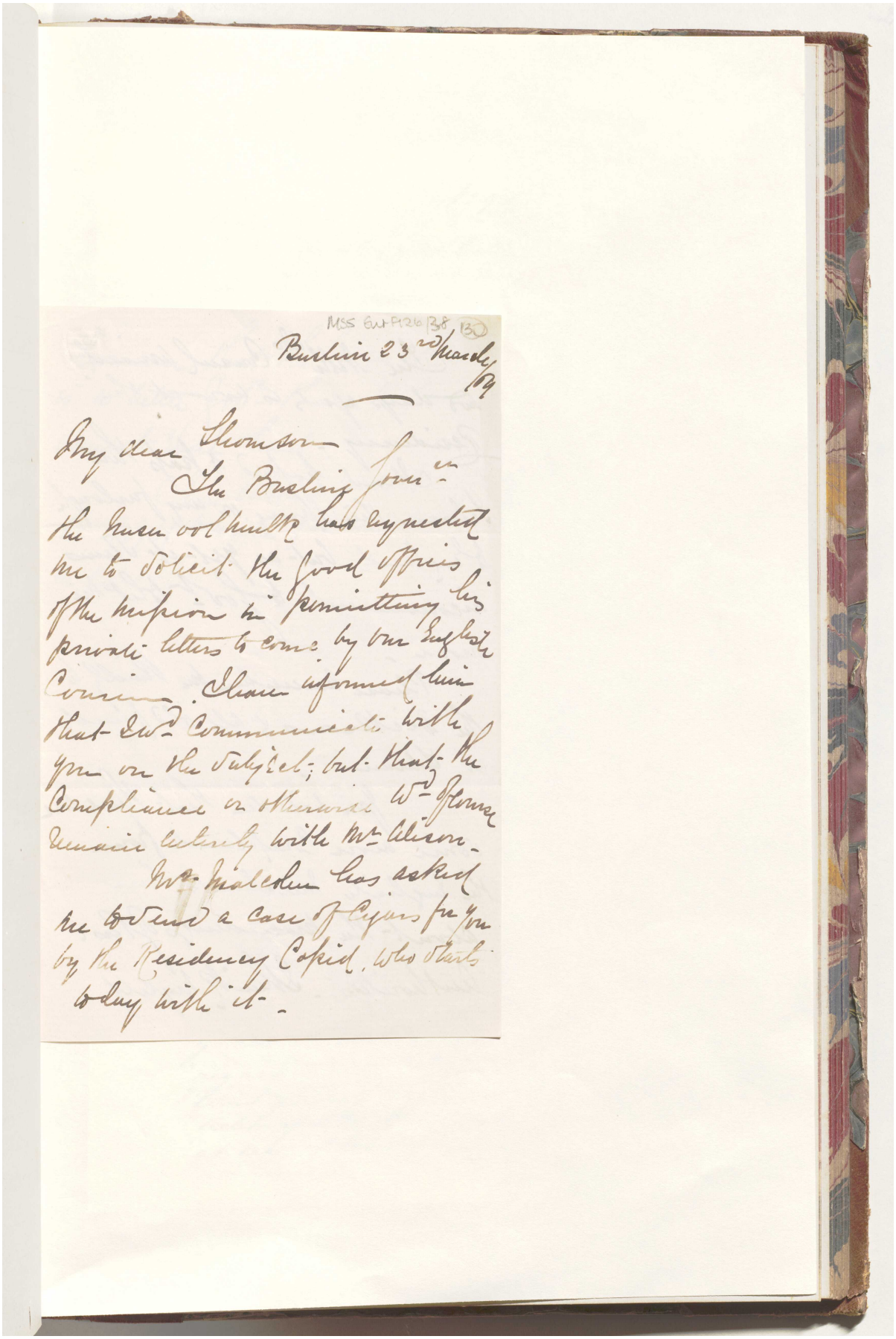
رسالة من لويس بيلي، بوشهر إلى رونالد تومسون [١٣٠و] (٤/١)



MSS Eur F126/38 (130)

Bushire 23rd March/84

My dear Thomson

The Bushire Govr. the Nusen ool Mulk has requested me to solicit the good offices of the mission in permitting his private letters to come by our English Courier. I have informed him that I wd. communicate with you on the subject; but that the compliance or otherwise wd. of course remain entirely with Mr. Alison.

Mr. Malcolm has asked me to send a case of Cigars for you by the Residency Capid, who starts today with it.

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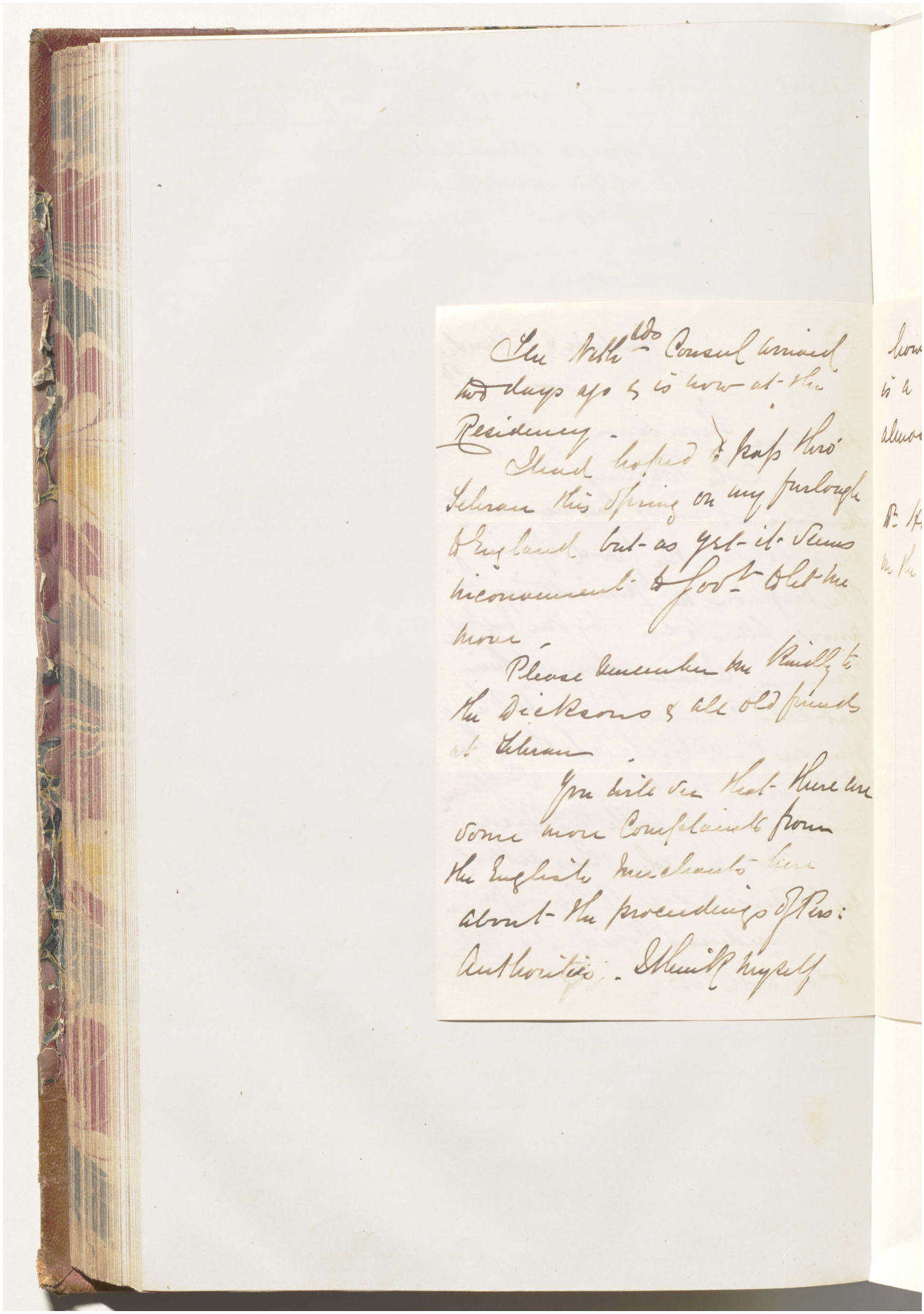
The Neth^{ds} Consul arrived two days ago & is now at the Residency.



I had hoped to pass thro' Tehran this spring on my furlough to England but as yet it seems inconvenient to Govt to let me move.

Please remember me kindly to the Dicksons & all old friends at Tehran.

You will see that there are some more complaints from the English merchants here about the proceedings of Pers: Authorities. I think myself

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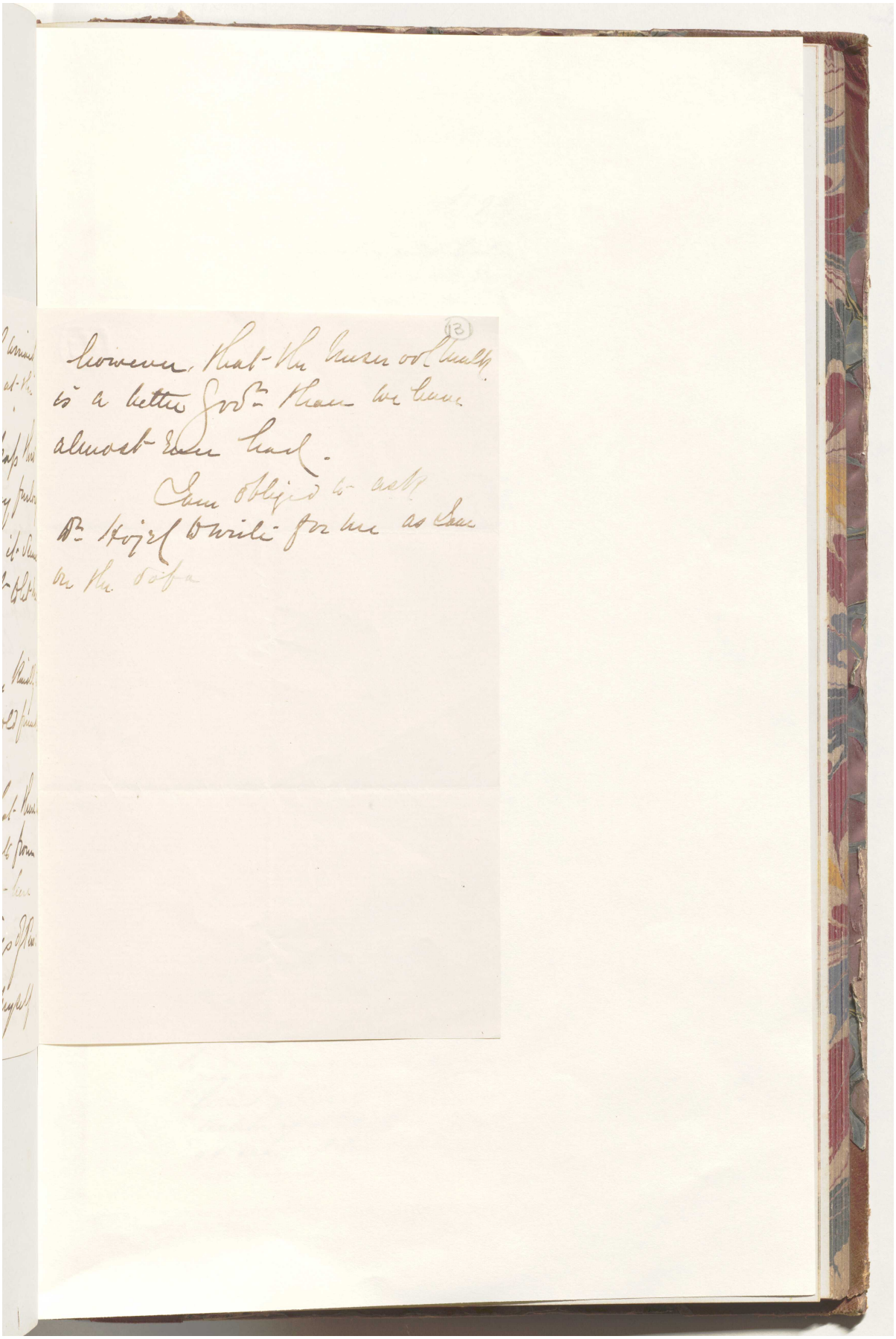

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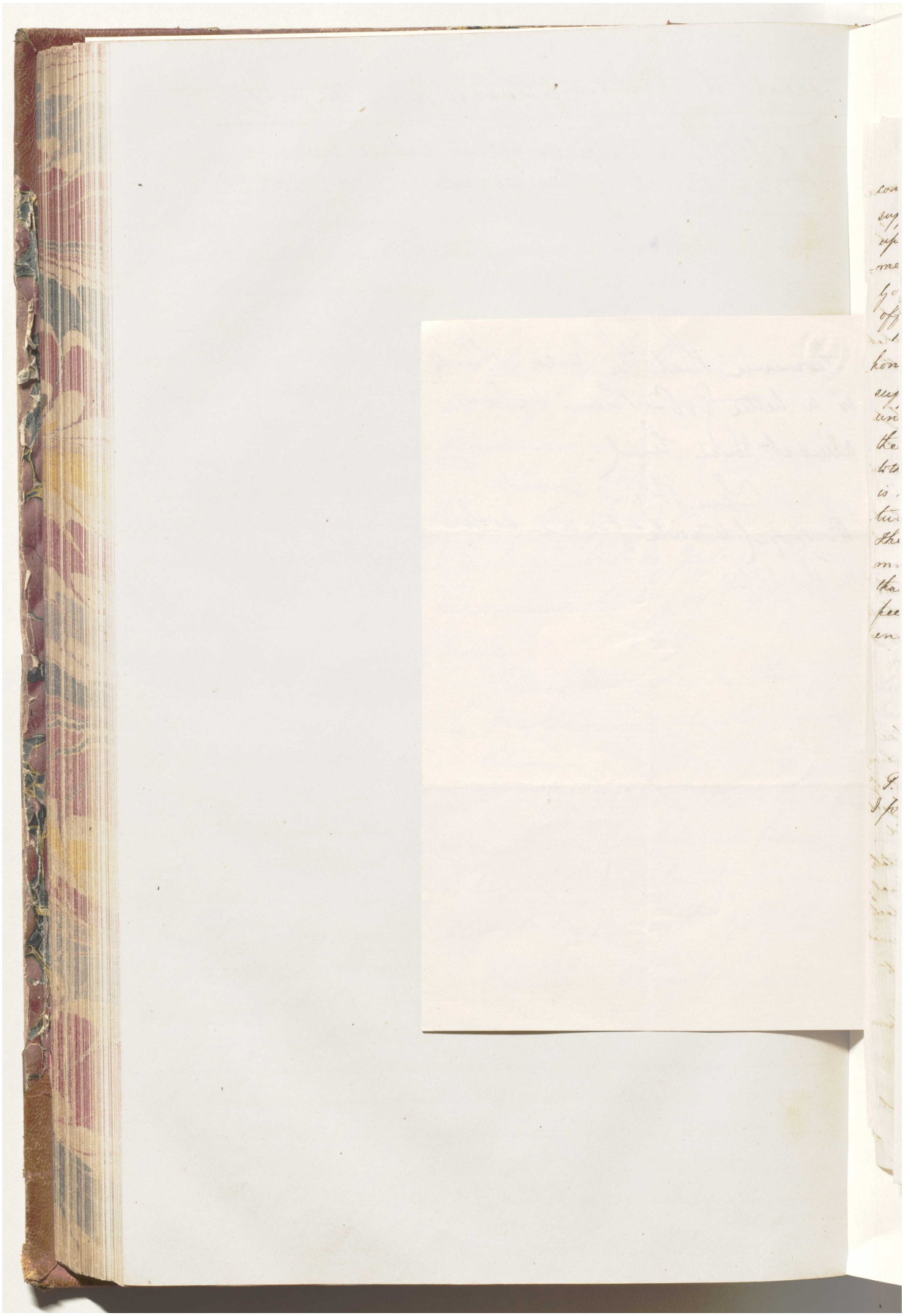
رسالة من لويس بيلي، بوشهر إلى رونالد تومسون [١٣١ظ] (٤/٤)



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MSS Eur F126/38

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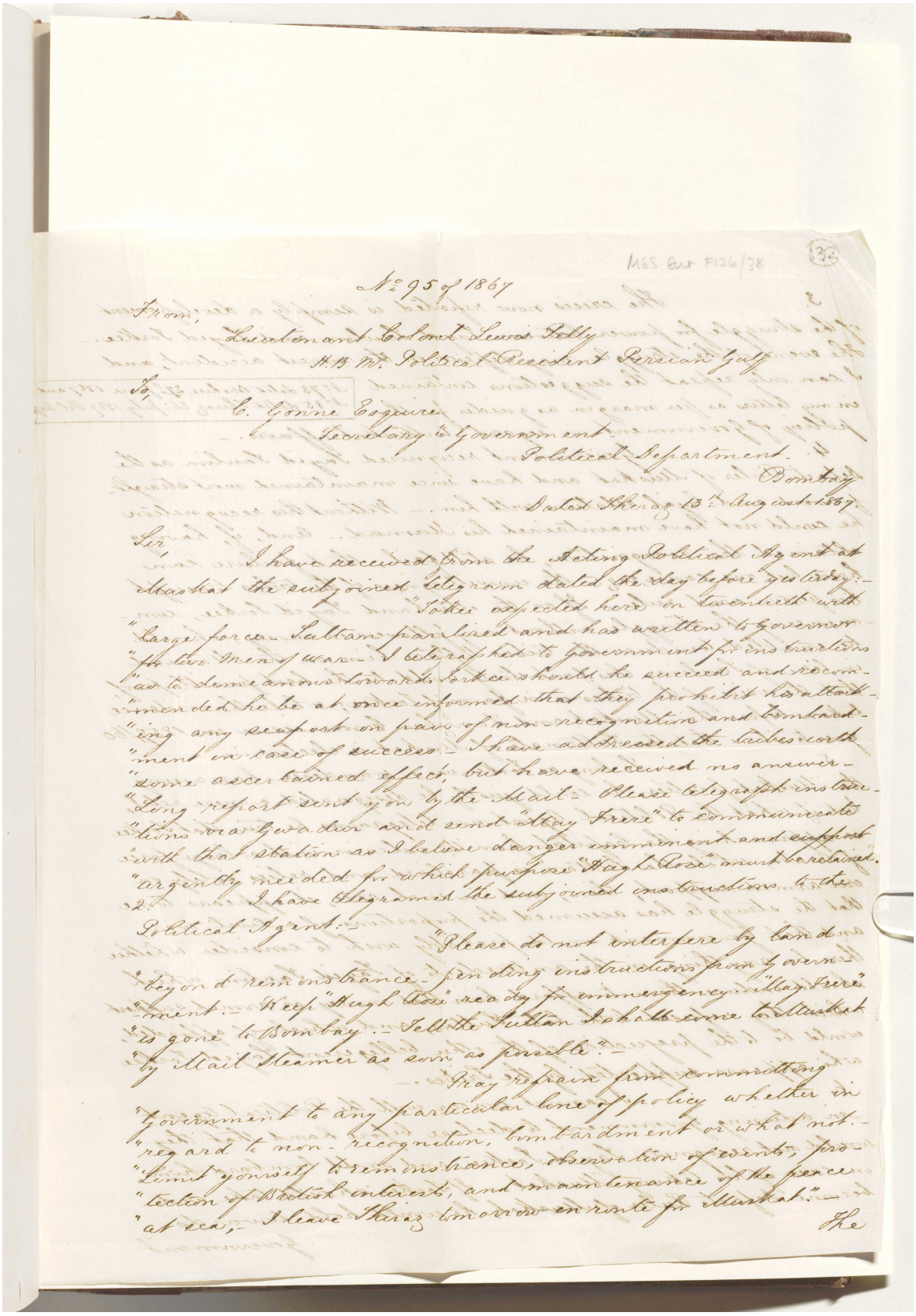

No. 95 of 1867

From,

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly
H.B.M. Political Resident Persian Gulf

To,

C. Gonne Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department.
Bombay

Dated Shiraz 13th August 1867.

Sir,

I have received from the Acting Political Agent at Muskat the subjoined telegram dated the day before yesterday:-

"Tokee expected here on twentieth with "large force - Sultan paralised and has written to Governor "for two Men of war - I telegraphed to Government for instructions "as to demeanour towards Tokee should he succeed and recom-"mended he be at once informed that they prohibit his attack-"ing any seaport on pain of non-recognition and bombard-"ment in case of success - I have addressed the tribes with "some ascertained effect, but have received no answer - "Long report sent you by the Mail - Please telegraph instruc-"tions via Gwadur and send "May Frere" to communicate "with that station as I believe danger imminent and support "urgently needed for which purpose "Hugh Rose" must be retained.

2. I have telegramed the subjoined instructions to the Political Agent:-

"Please do not interfere by land "beyond remonstrance - pending instructions from Govern-"ment. - Keep "Hugh Rose" ready for immergency. "May Frere" "is gone to Bombay. - Tell the Sultan I shall come to Muskat "by Mail Steamer as soon as possible". -

"Pray refrain from committing "Government to any particular line of policy whether in "regard to non-recognition, bombardment or what not. - "Limit yourself to remonstrance, observation of events, pro-"tection of British interests, and maintenance of the peace "at sea, - I leave Shiraz tomorrow en route for Muskat". -

The

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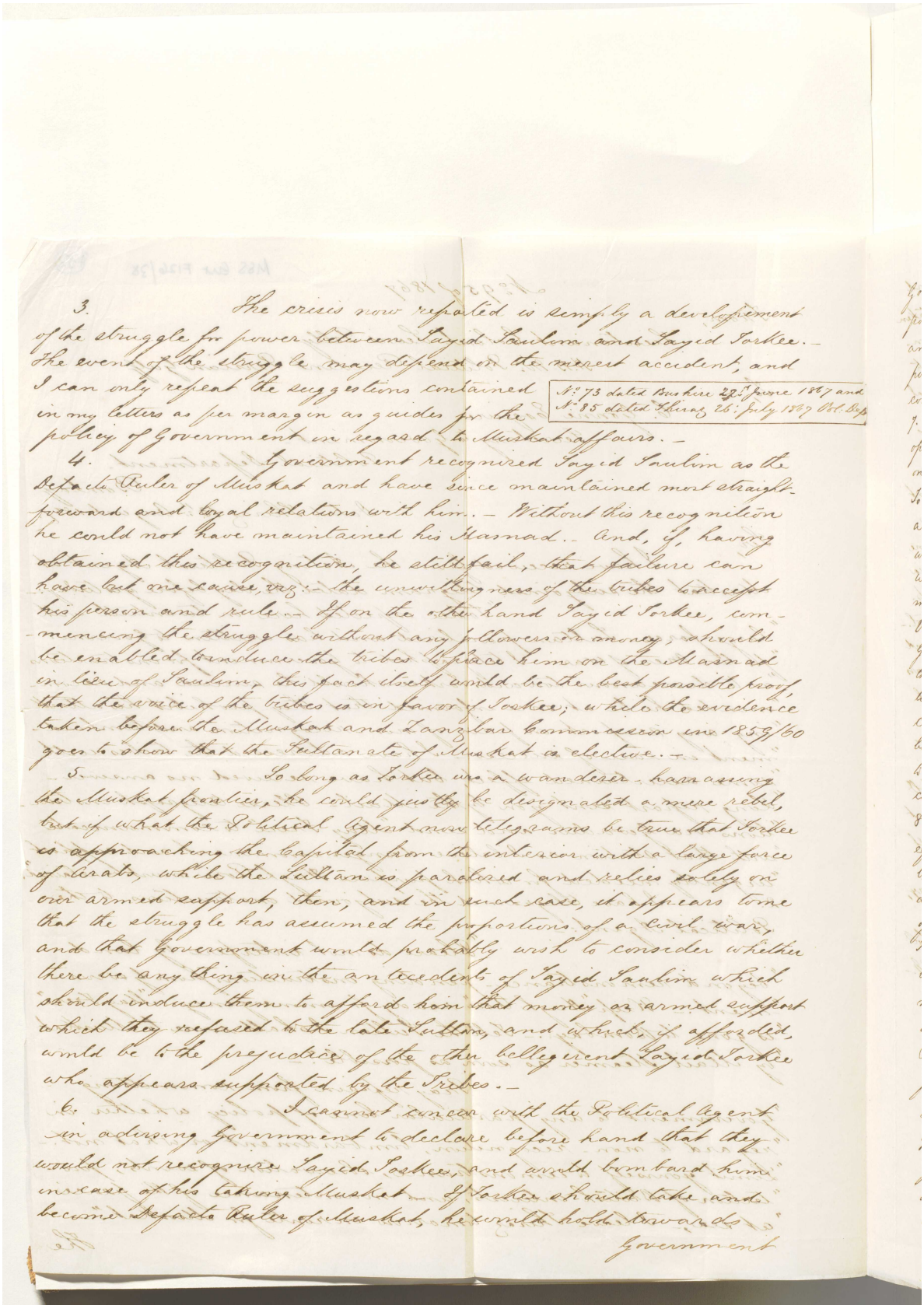
رسالة رقم ٩٥ لسنة ١٨٦٧ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في شيراز إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٢ظ] (٤/٢)



3. The crisis now reported is simply a development of the struggle for power between Sayid Saulim and Sayid Sarkee. The event of the struggle may depend on the merest accident, and I can only repeat the suggestions contained in my letters as per margin as guides for the policy of Government in regard to Muskat affairs. — N° 73 dated Bushire 22nd June 1867 and N° 85 dated Shiraz 26th July 1867 Pol. Dep.

4. Government recognized Sayid Saulim as the de facto Ruler of Muskat and have since maintained most straightforward and loyal relations with him. — Without this recognition he could not have maintained his Ascendancy. And, if having obtained this recognition, he still fail, that failure can have but one cause, viz:— the unwillingness of the tribes to accept his person and rule. — If on the other hand Sayid Sarkee, commencing the struggle without any followers or money, should be enabled to induce the tribes to place him on the Masnad in lieu of Saulim, this fact surely would be the best possible proof that the voice of the tribes is in favor of Sarkee; while the evidence taken before the Muskat and Zanzibar Commission in 1859/60 goes to show that the Sultanate of Muskat is elective. —

5. So long as Sarkee was a wanderer harassing the Muskat frontier, he could justly be designated a mere rebel, but if what the Political Agent now telegraphs be true that Sarkee is approaching the Capital from the interior with a large force of Arabs, while the Sultan is paralized and relies solely on our armed support, then, and in such case, it appears to me that the struggle has assumed the proportions of a Civil War, and that Government would probably wish to consider whether there be any thing in the antecedents of Sayid Saulim which should induce them to afford him that money or armed support which they refused to the late Sultan, and which, if afforded, would be to the prejudice of the other belligerent Sayid Sarkee who appears supported by the Tribes. —

6. I cannot concur with the Political Agent in advising Government to declare before hand that they would not recognize Sayid Sarkee, and would bombard him in case of his taking Muskat. If Sarkee should take and become de facto Ruler of Muskat, he would hold towards Government

رسالة رقم ٩٥ لسنة ١٨٦٧ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في شيراز إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٣و] (٤/٣)

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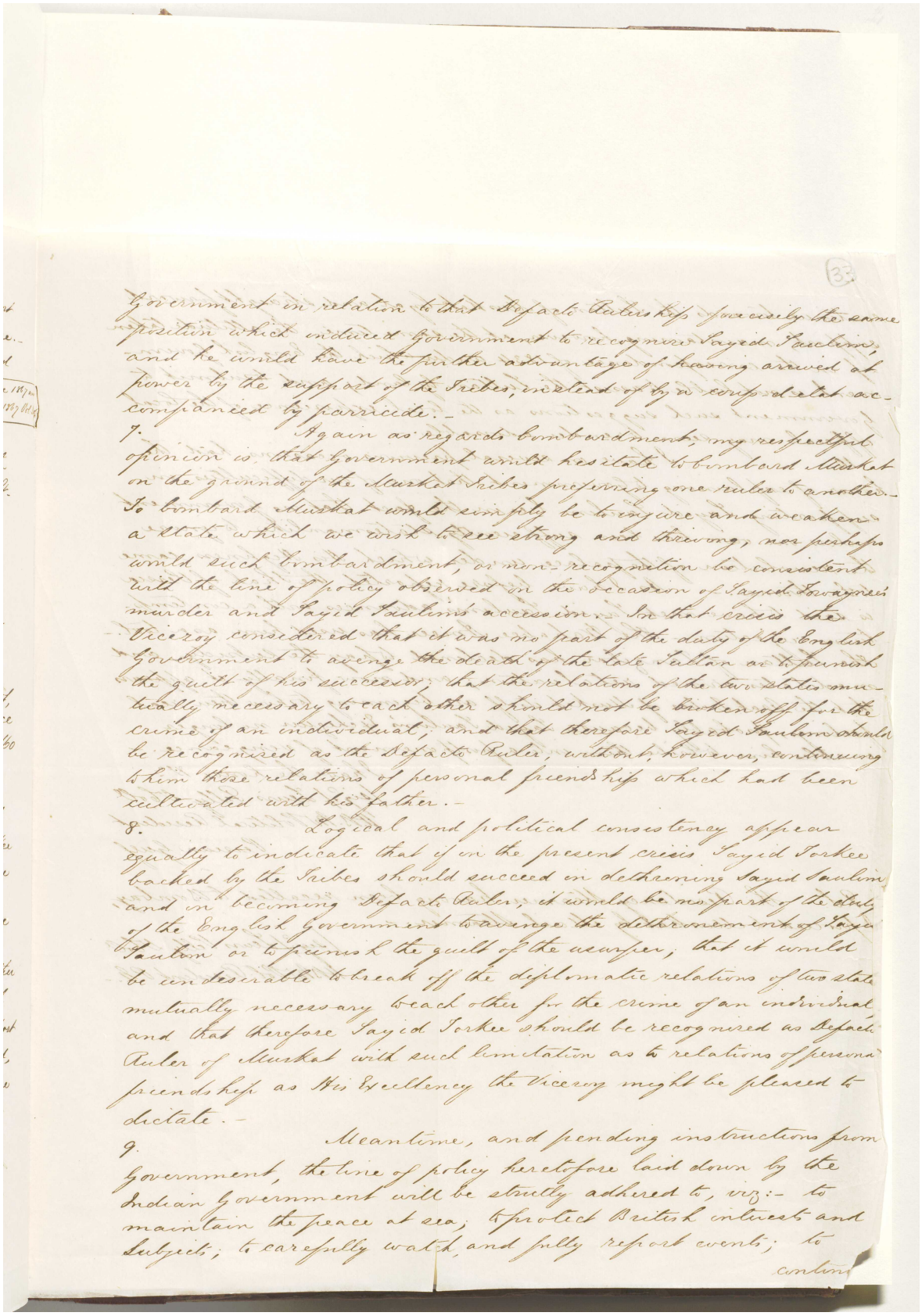

Government in relation to that Defacto Rulership precisely the same position which induced Government to recognize Sayid Saulim, and he would have the further advantage of having arrived at power by the support of the Tribes, instead of by a coup d'etat accompanied by parricide.-

7. Again as regards bombardment, my respectful opinion is, that Government would hesitate to bombard Muskat on the ground of the Muskat Tribes preferring one ruler to another.- To bombard Muskat would simply be to injure and weaken a State which we wish to see strong and thriving, nor perhaps would such bombardment, or non-recognition be consistent with the line of policy observed on the occasion of Sayid Towaynee's murder and Sayid Saulim's accession.- In that crisis the Viceroy considered that it was no part of the duty of the English Government to avenge the death of the late Sultan or to punish the guilt of his successor; that the relations of the two states mutually necessary to each other should not be broken off for the crime of an individual; and that therefore Sayid Saulim should be recognized as the Defacto Ruler, without, however, continuing to him those relations of personal friendship which had been cultivated with his father.-

8. Logical and political consistency appear equally to indicate that if in the present crisis Sayid Torkee backed by the Tribes should succeed in dethroning Sayid Saulim and in becoming Defacto Ruler, it would be no part of the duty of the English Government to avenge the dethronement of Sayid Saulim or to punish the guilt of the usurper; that it would be undesirable to break off the diplomatic relations of two states mutually necessary to each other for the crime of an individual and that therefore Sayid Torkee should be recognized as Defacto Ruler of Muskat with such limitation as to relations of personal friendship as His Excellency the Viceroy might be pleased to dictate.-

9. Meantime, and pending instructions from Government, the line of policy heretofore laid down by the Indian Government will be strictly adhered to, viz:- to maintain the peace at sea; to protect British interests and Subjects; to carefully watch, and fully report events; to

contin

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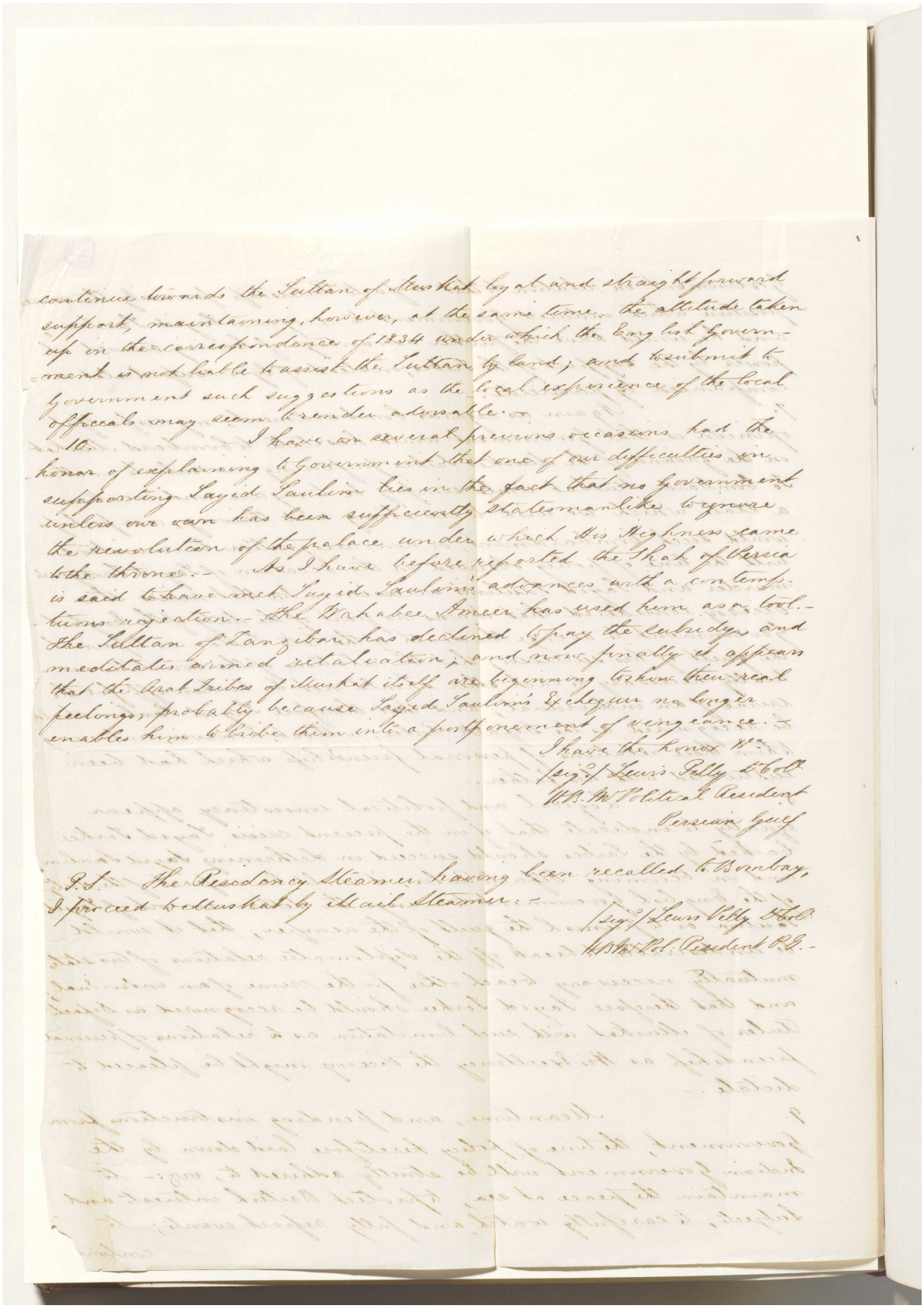
رسالة رقم ٩٥ لسنة ١٨٦٧ من المقدم لويس بيلي، المقيم السياسي في شيراز إلى تشارلز جون، سكرتير الحكومة بالإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٣ظ] (٤/٤)



continue towards the Sultan of Muskat loyal and straightforward support, maintaining, however, at the same time, the attitude taken up in the correspondence of 1834 under which the Bay last Government is not liable to assist the Sultan by land; and submit to Government such suggestions as the local experience of the local officials may seem to render advisable.-

10. I have on several previous occasions had the honor of explaining to Government that one of our difficulties in supporting Sayid Saulim lies in the fact that no Government under our own has been sufficiently statesmanlike to ignore the revolution of the palace under which His Highness came to the throne.- As I have before reported the Shah of Persia is said to have met Sayid Saulim's advances with a contemptuous rejection.- The Wahabee Ameer has used him as a tool.- The Sultan of Zanzibar has declined to pay the subsidy, and meditates armed retaliation; and now finally it appears that the rival Tribes of Muskat itself are beginning to show their real feelings, probably because Sayed Saulim's Exchequer no longer enables him to bribe them into a postponement of vengeance.-

I have the honor &c.
(sig.) Lewis Pelly Lt Col
H.B.M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf

P.S. The Residency Steamer having been recalled to Bombay, I proceed to Muskat by Mail Steamer.-

(sig.) Lewis Pelly Lt Col
H.B.M. Pol. Resident P.G.-

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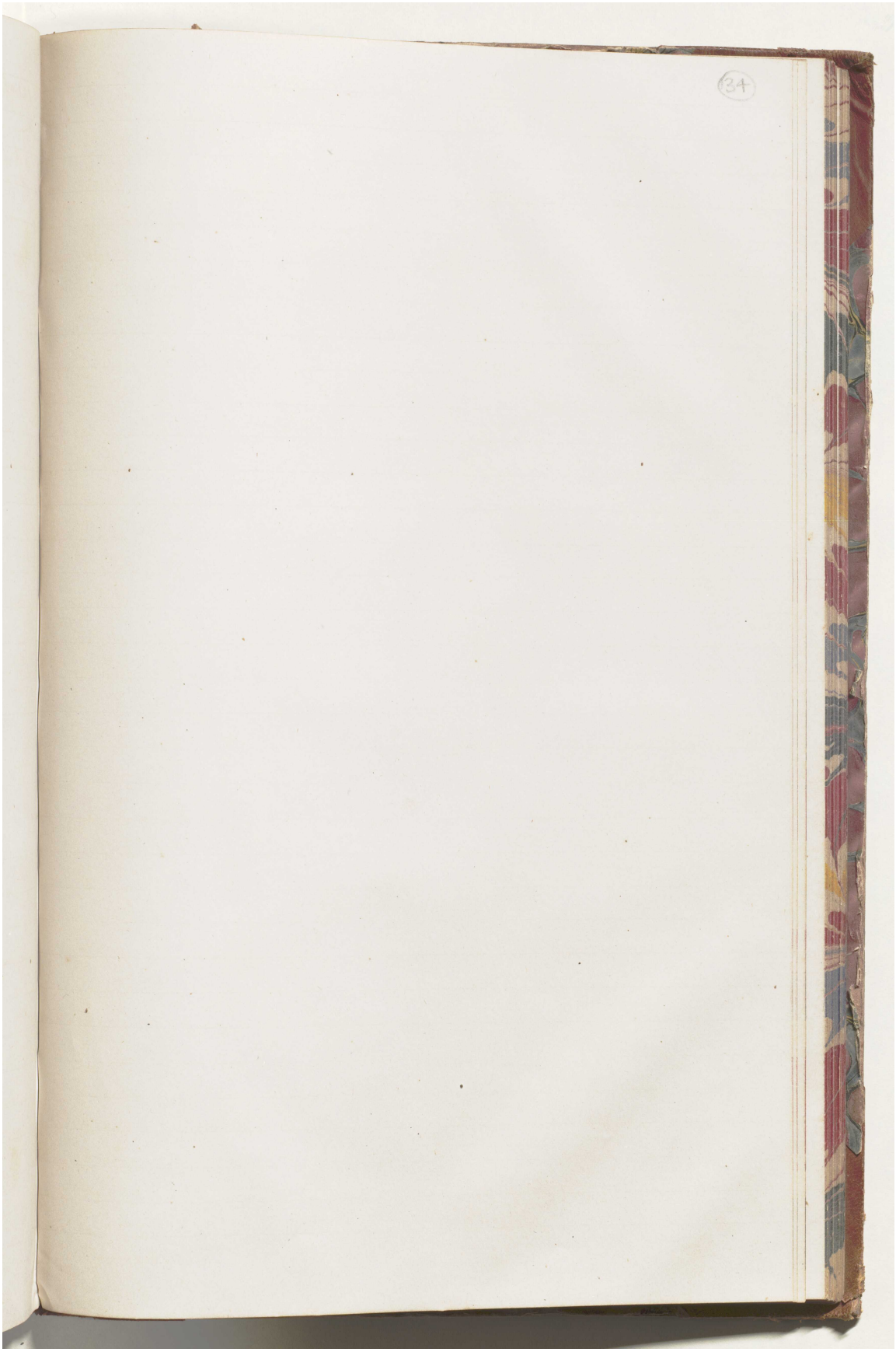
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٤و] (٣٧٢/٢٦٧)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000044

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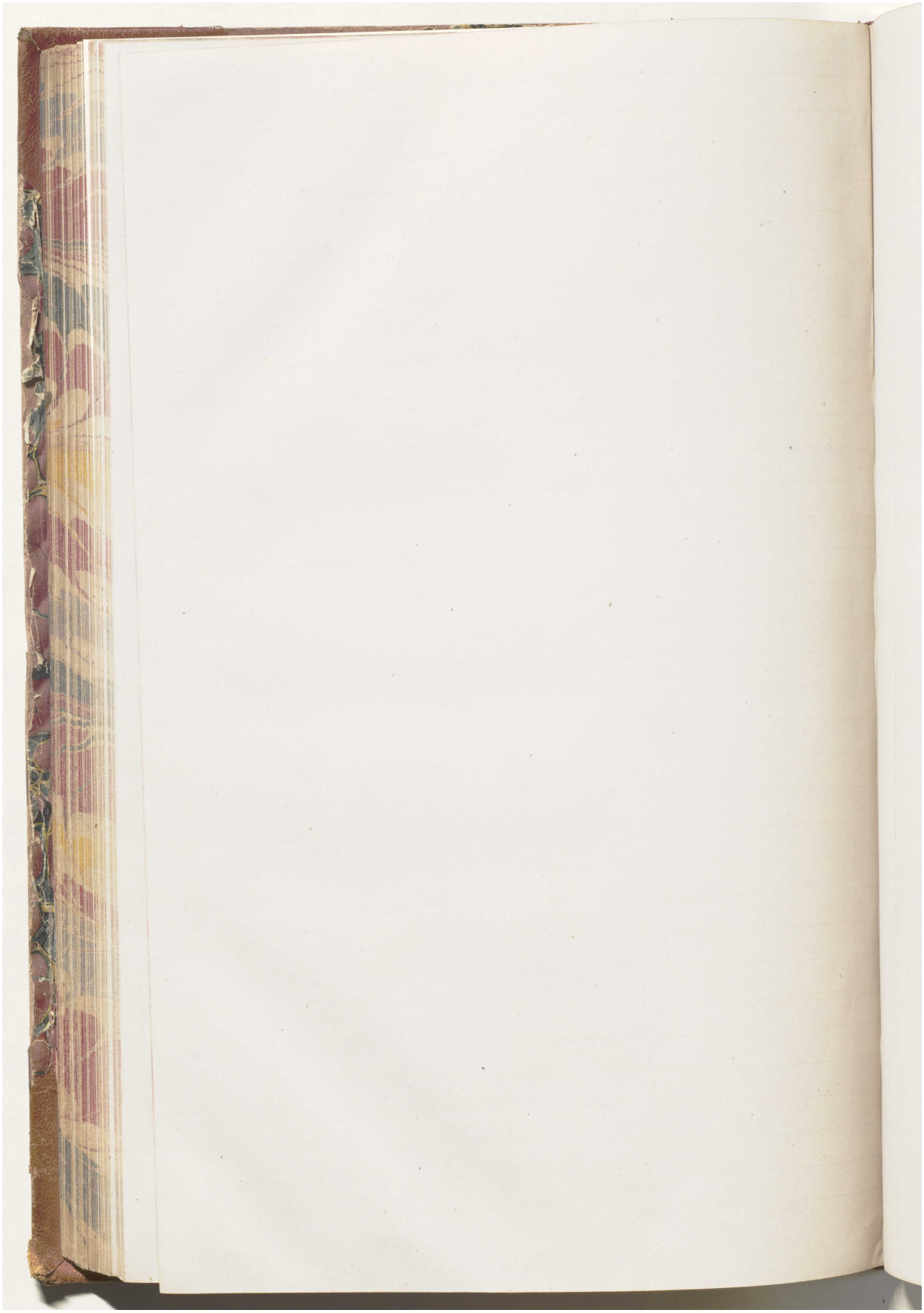
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٤ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٦٨)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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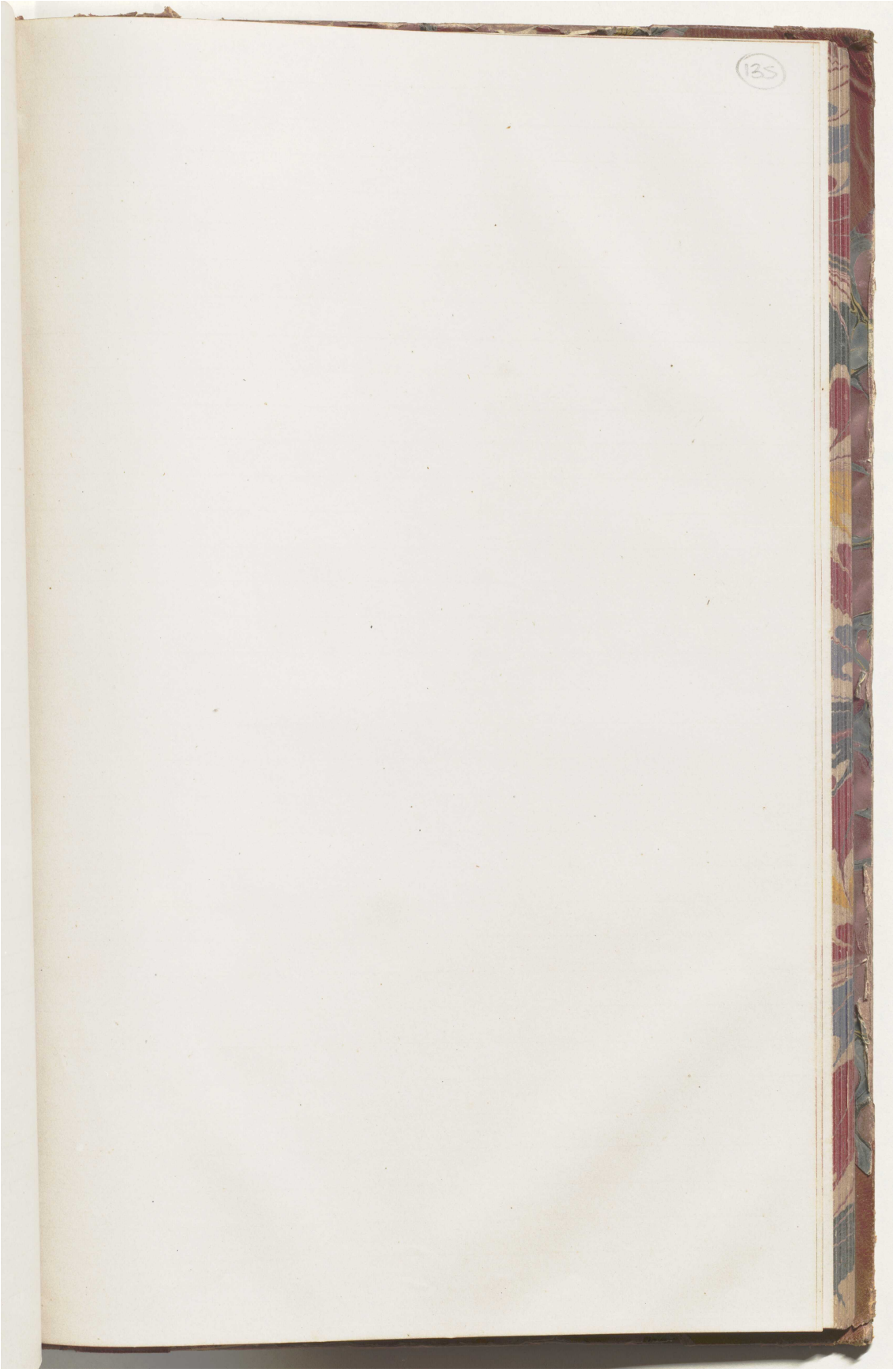
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٥و] (٣٧٢/٢٦٩)



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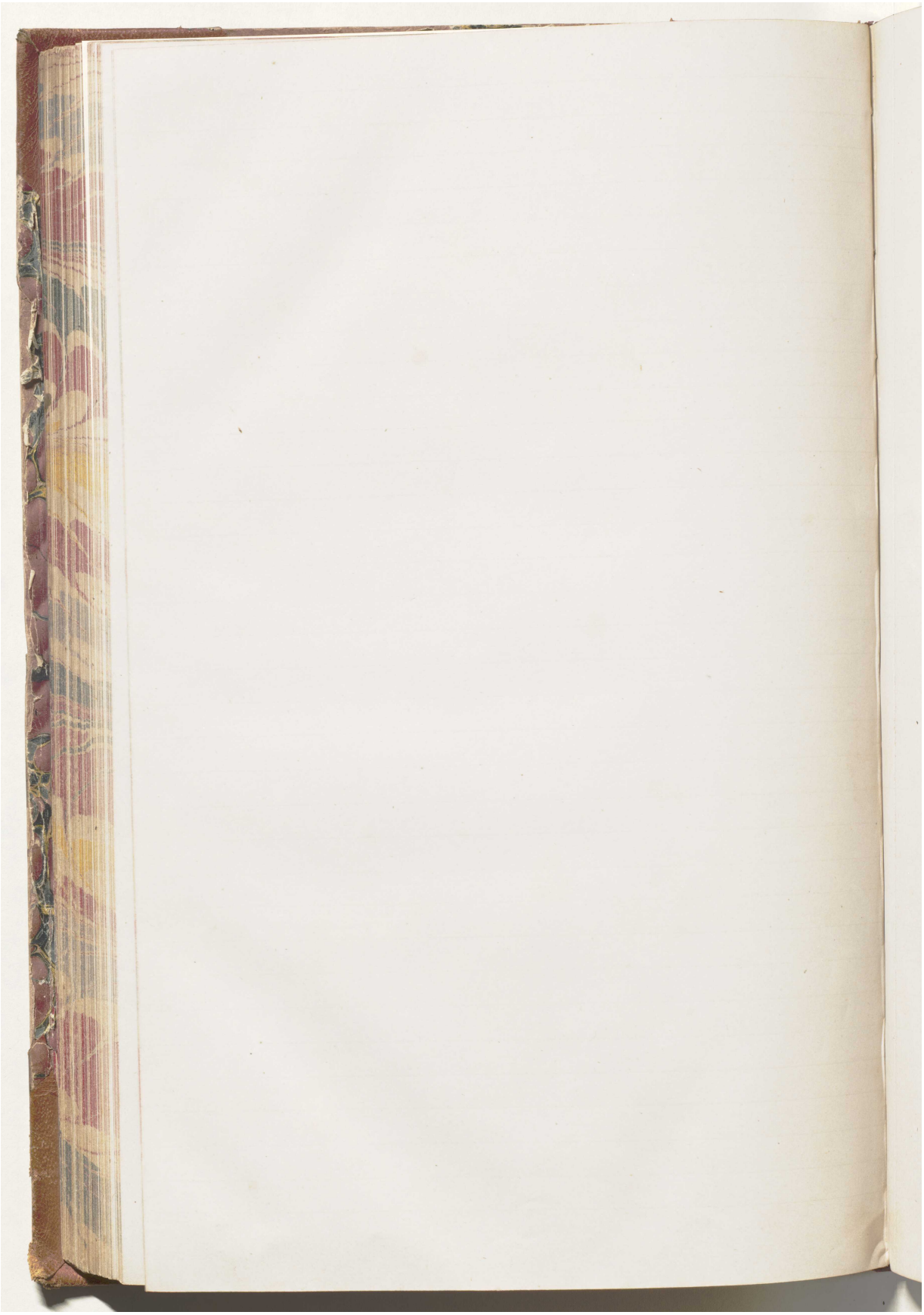
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000046

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٥ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٧٠)



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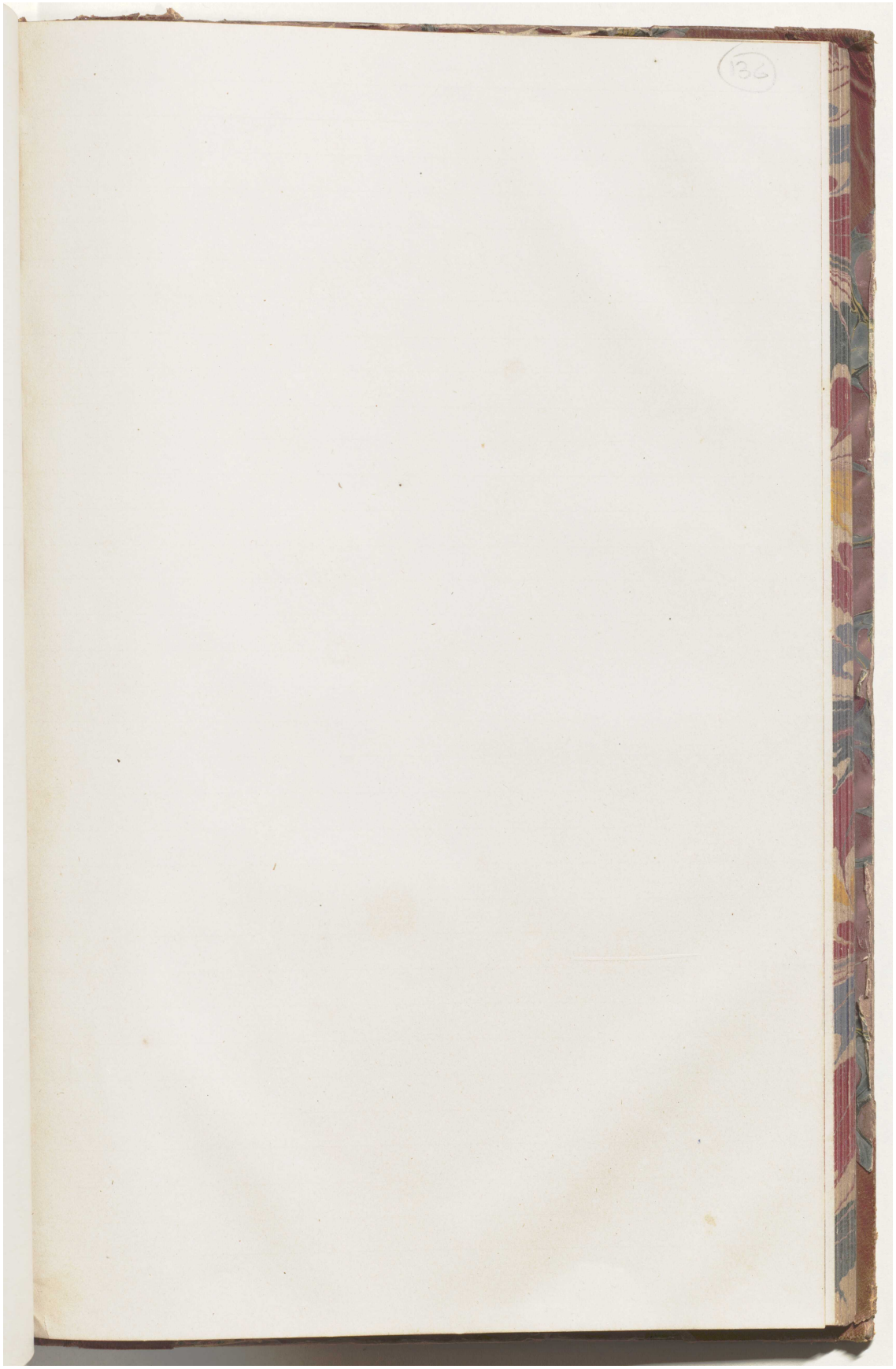

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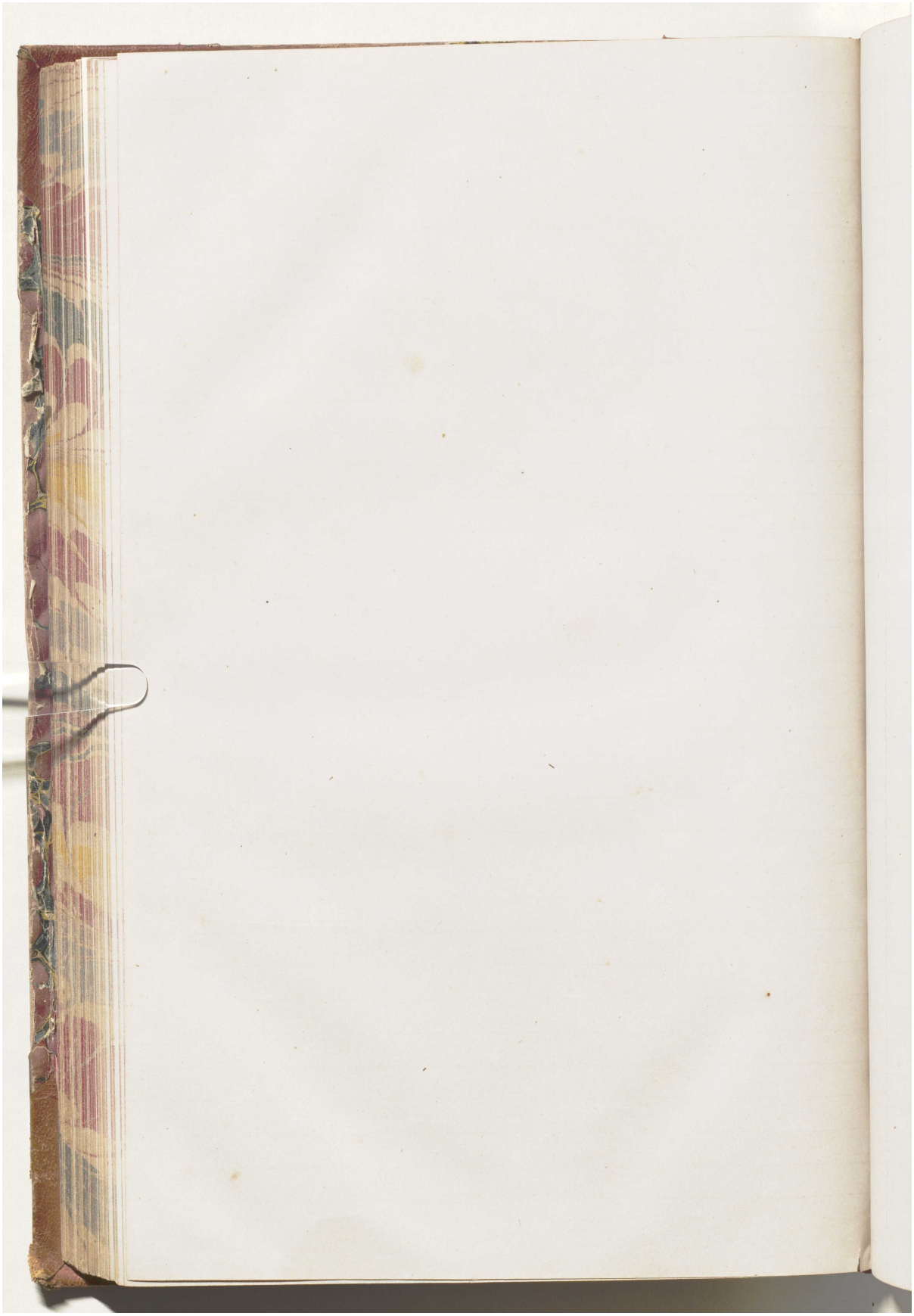

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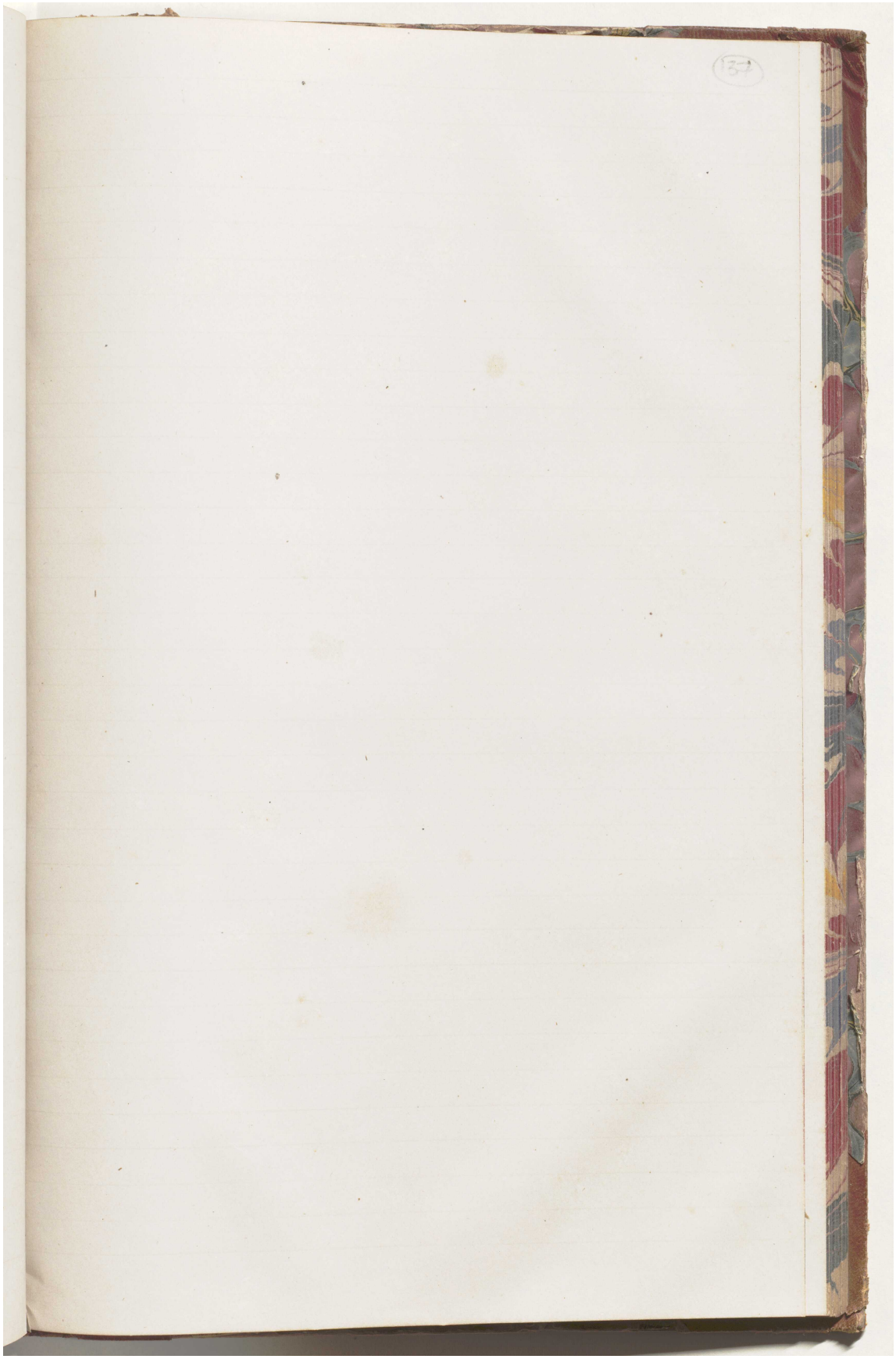
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٧و] (٣٧٢/٢٧٣)



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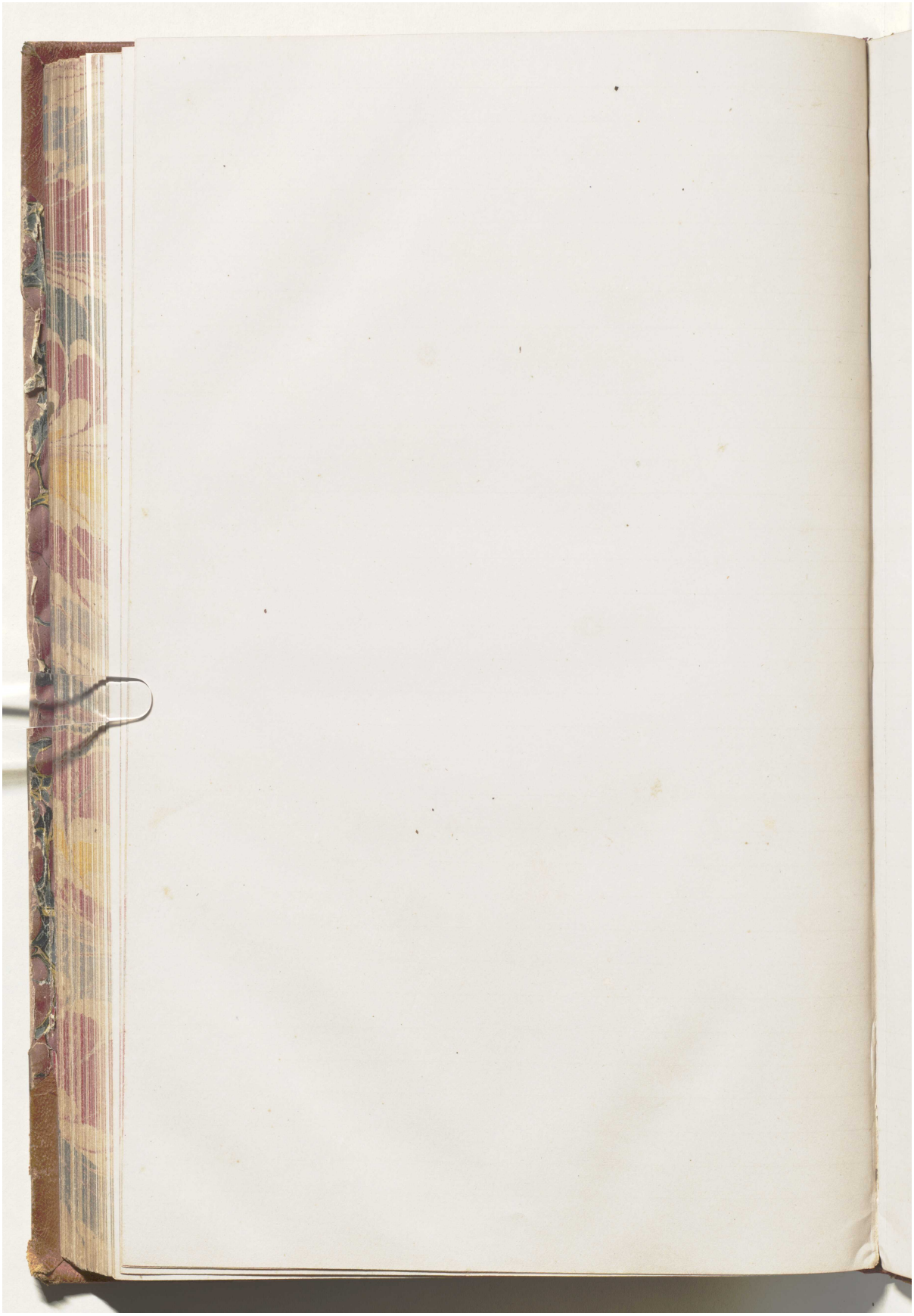
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٧ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٧٤)



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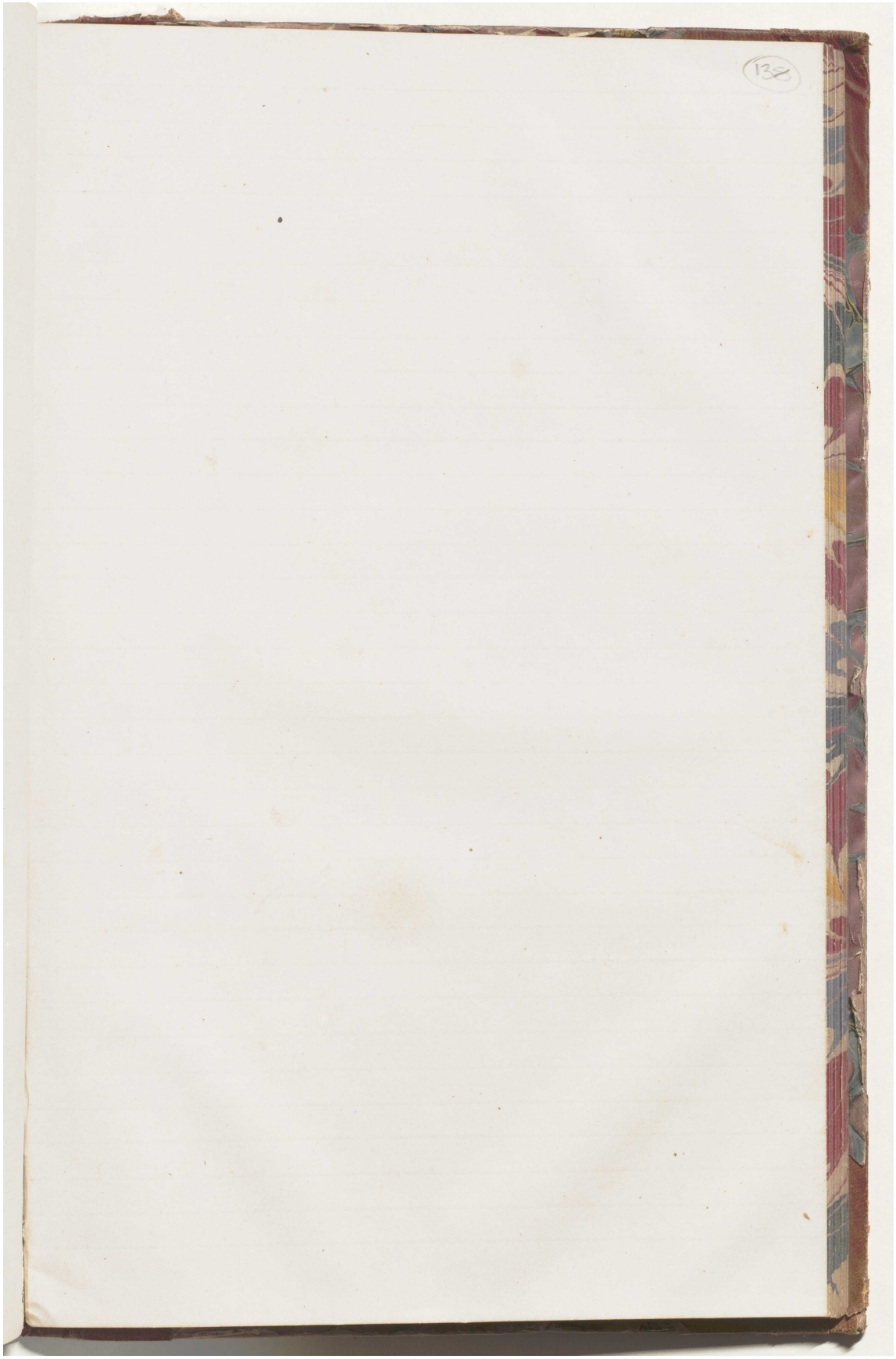
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٨و] (٣٧٢/٢٧٥)



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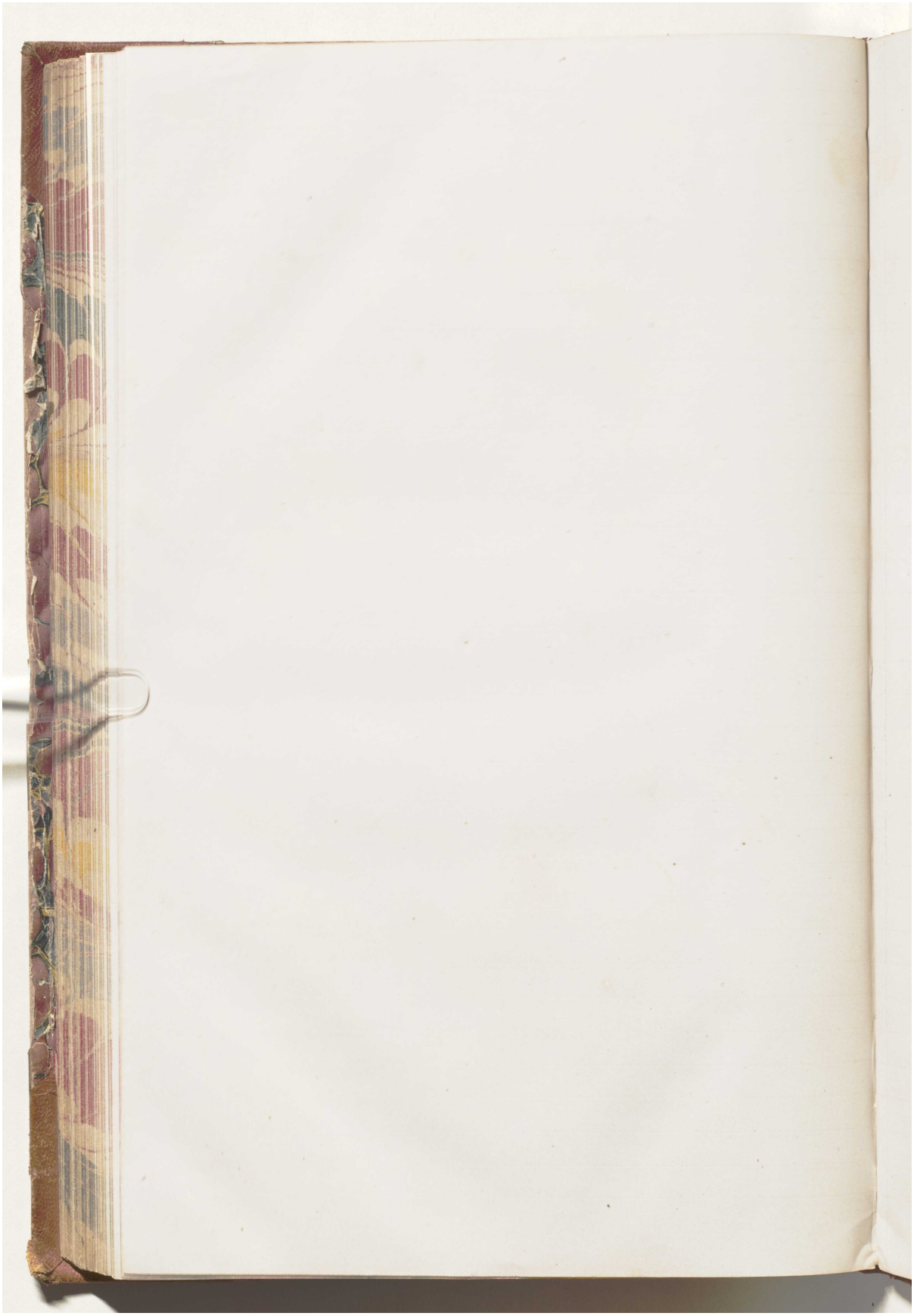
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٨ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٧٦)



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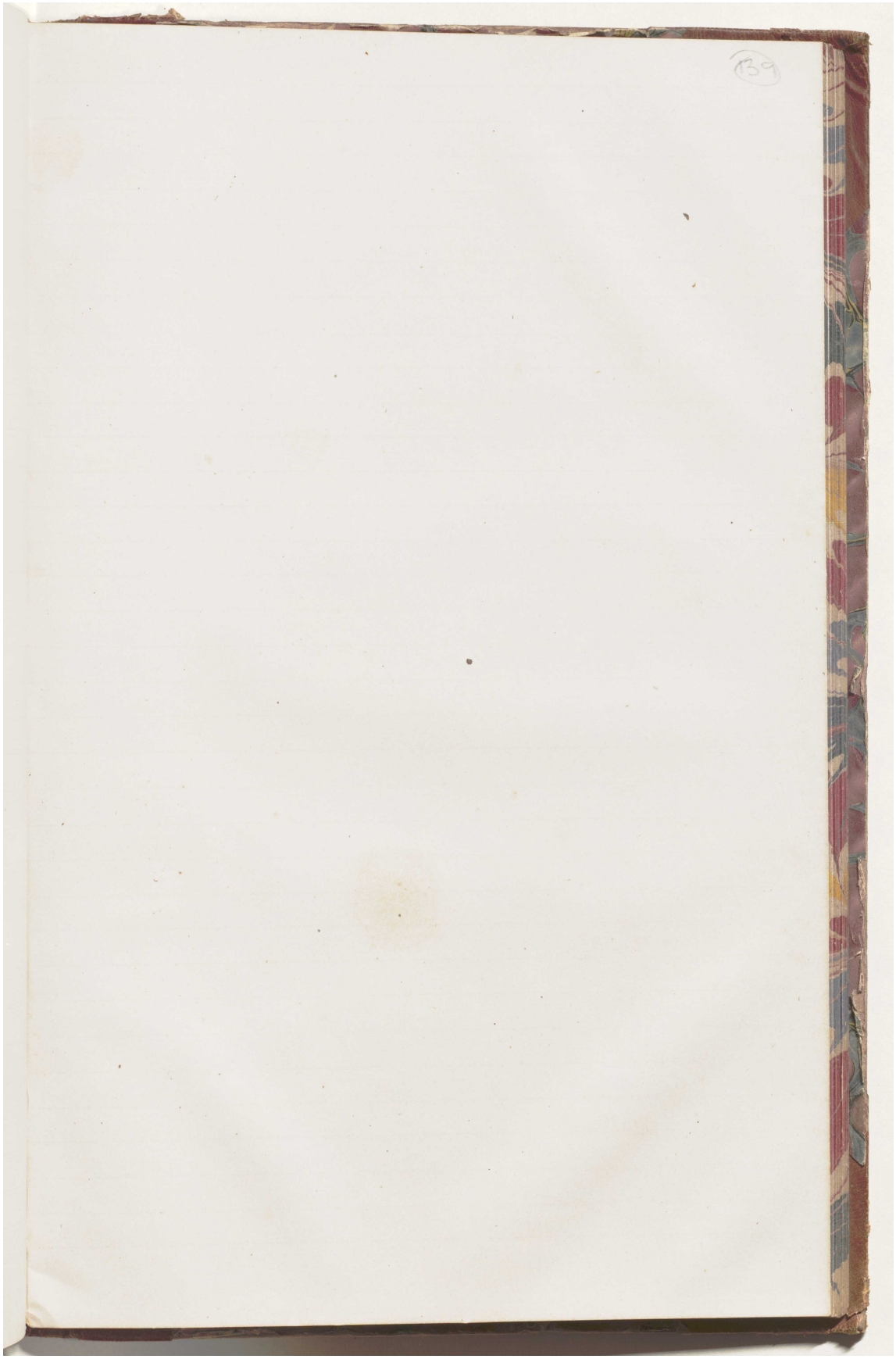

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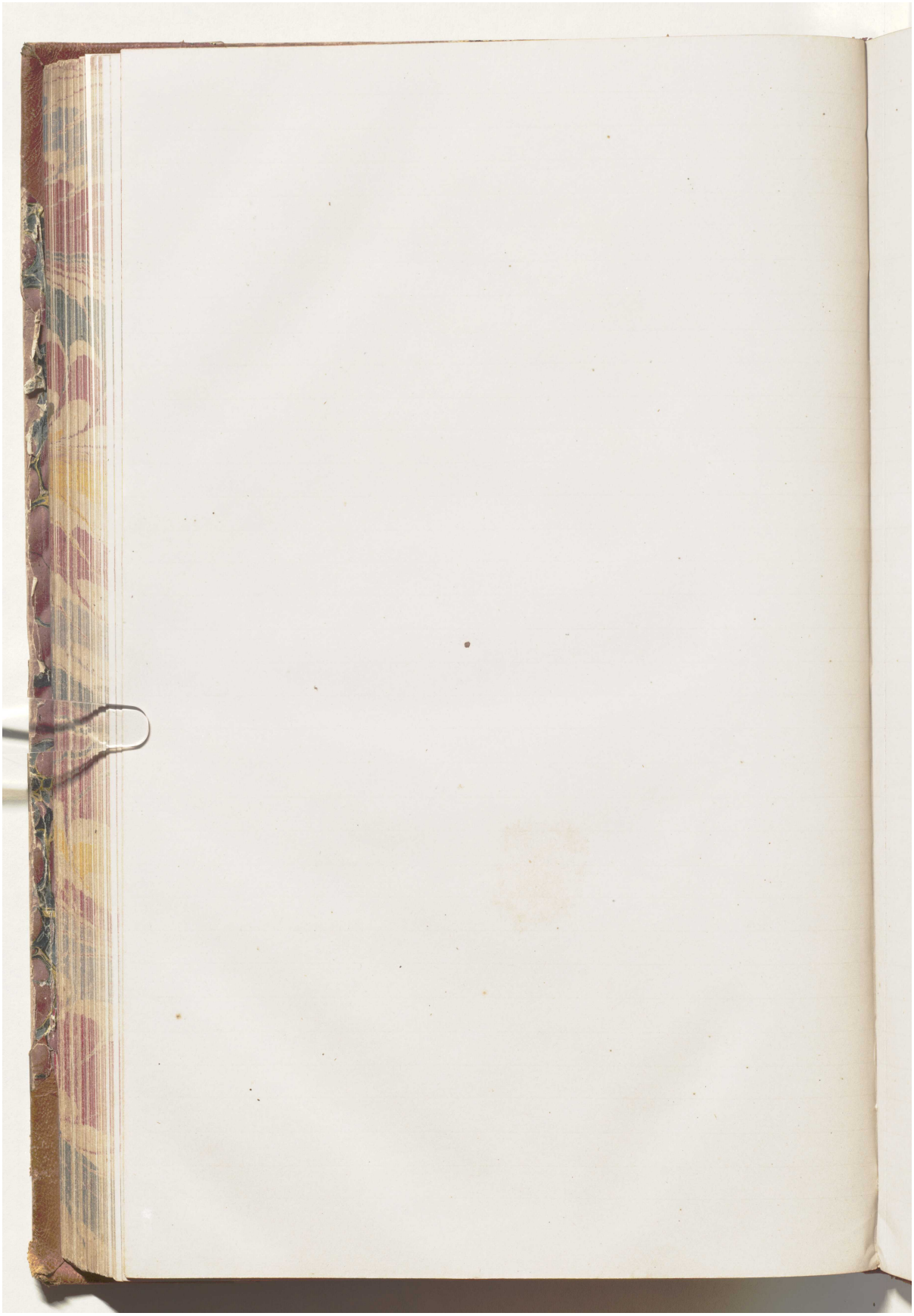
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٣٩ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٧٨)



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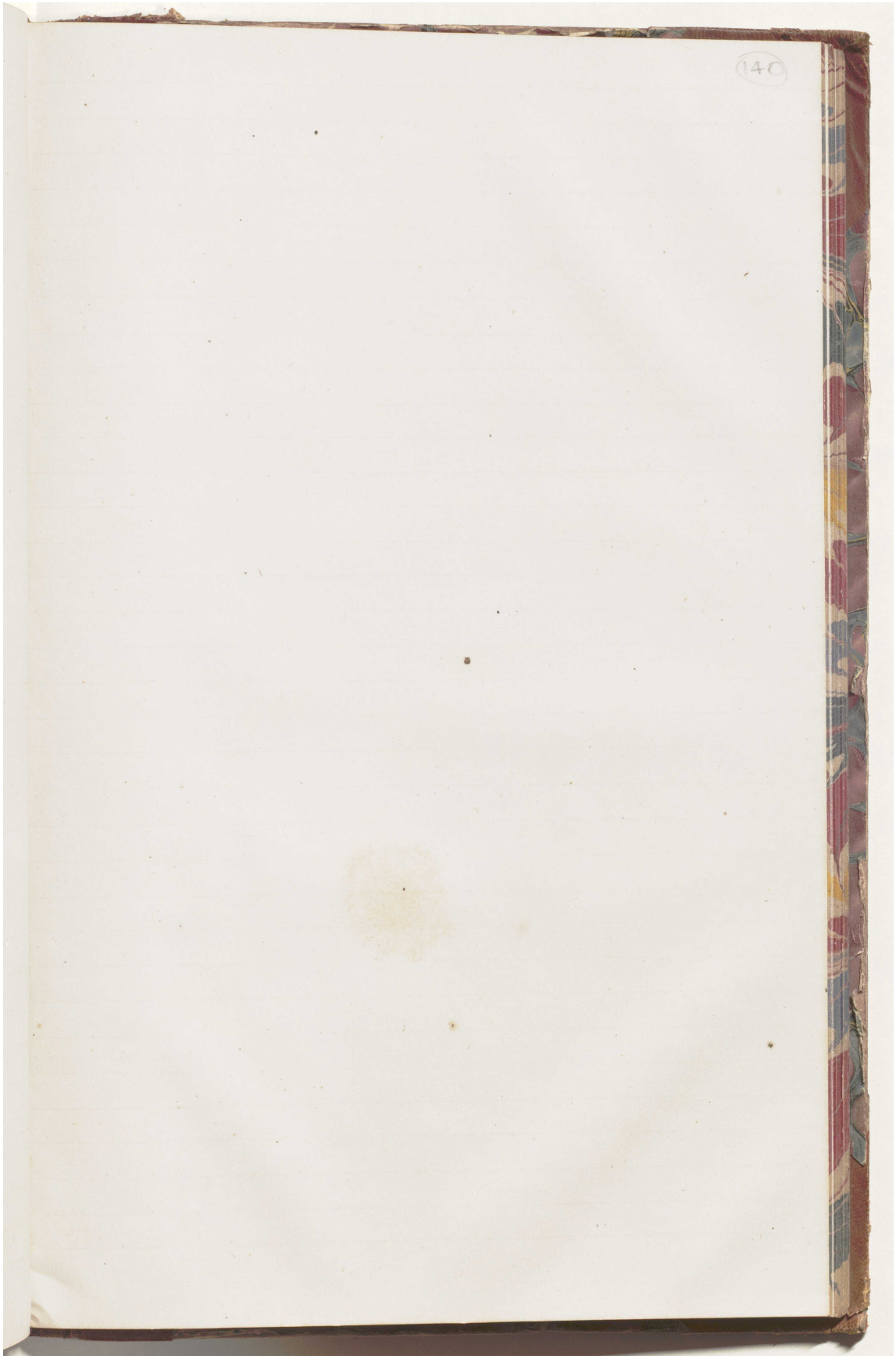

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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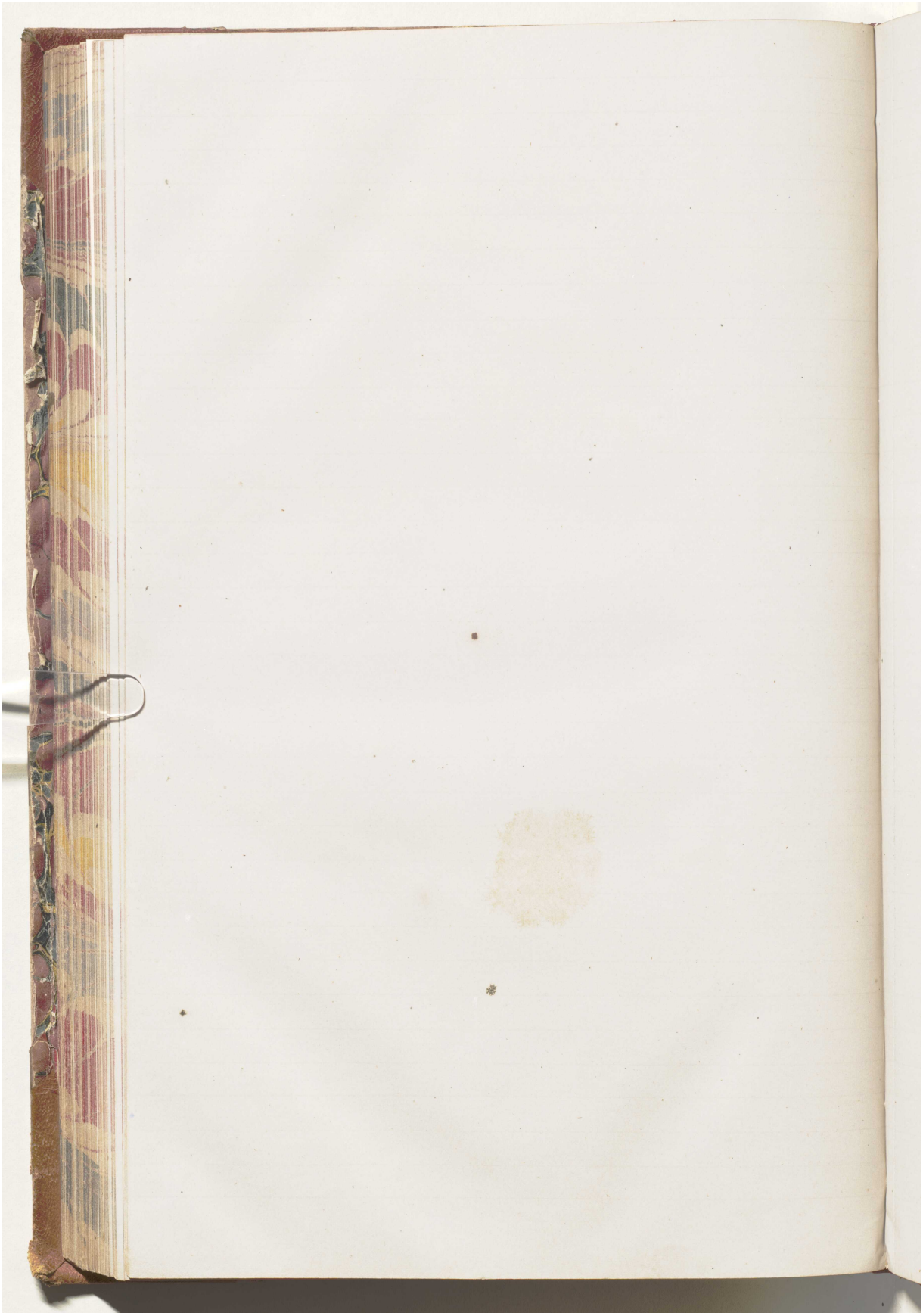
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٠ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٨٠)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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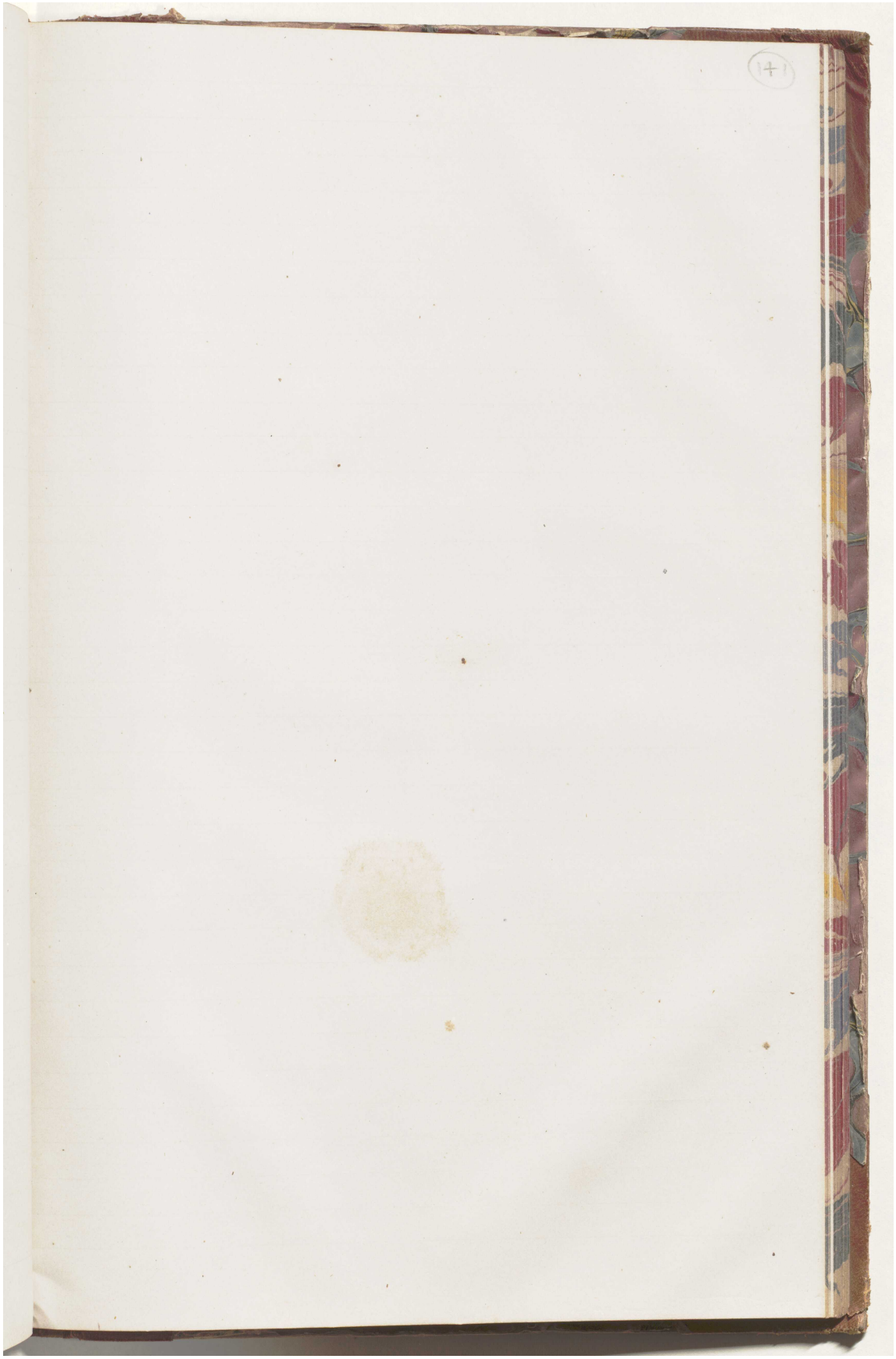
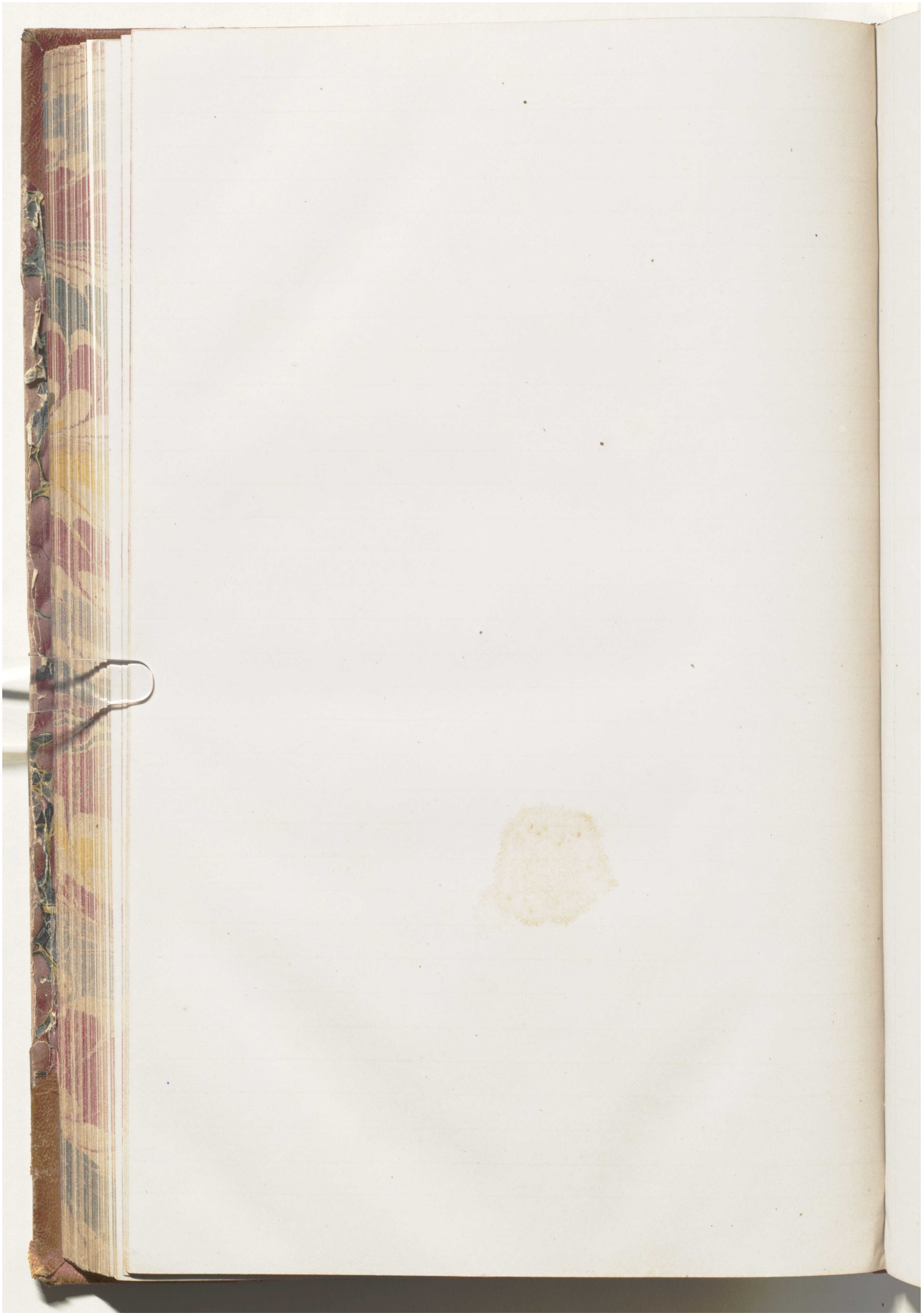


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤١ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٨٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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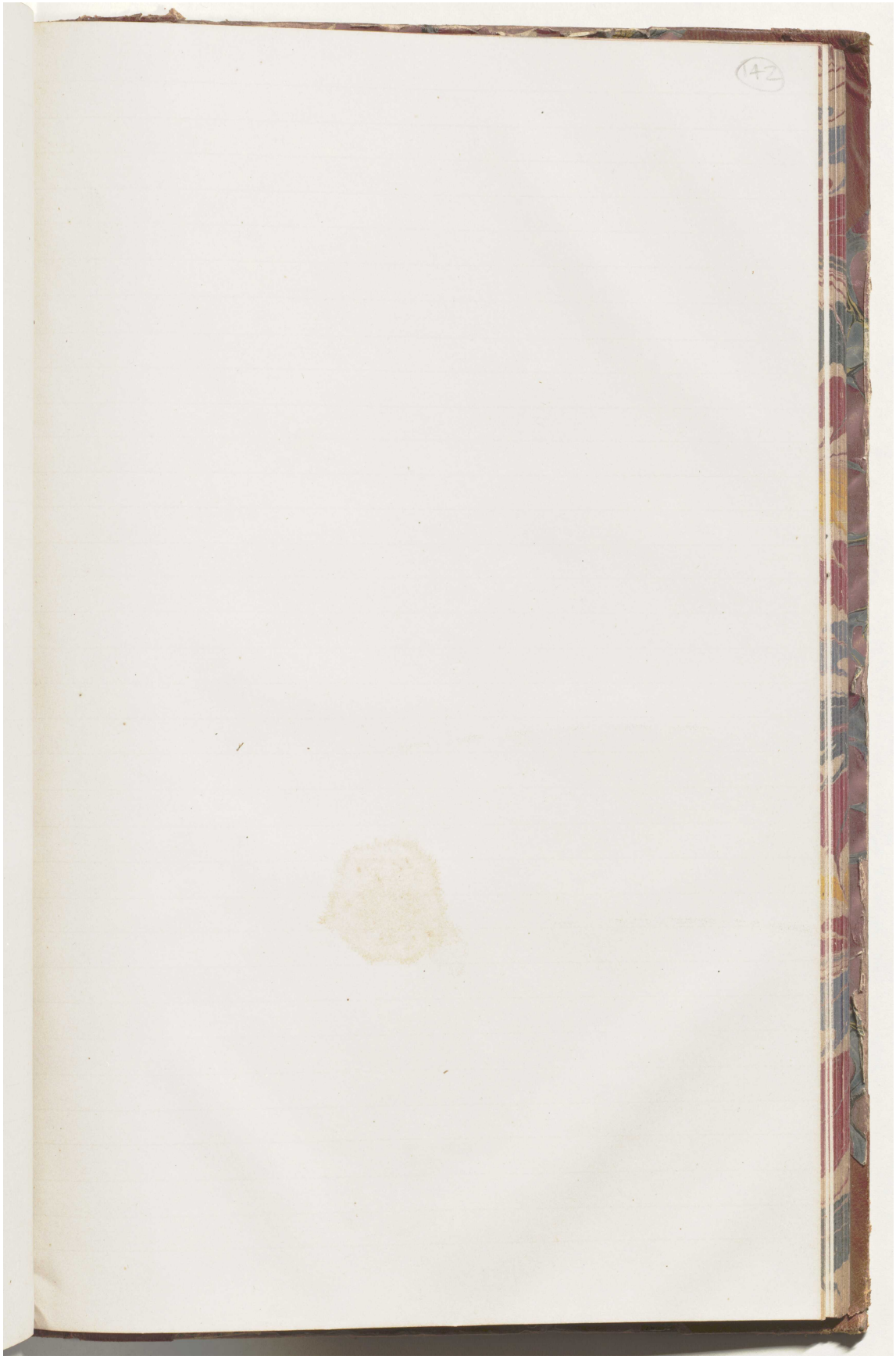
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٢و] (٣٧٢/٢٨٣)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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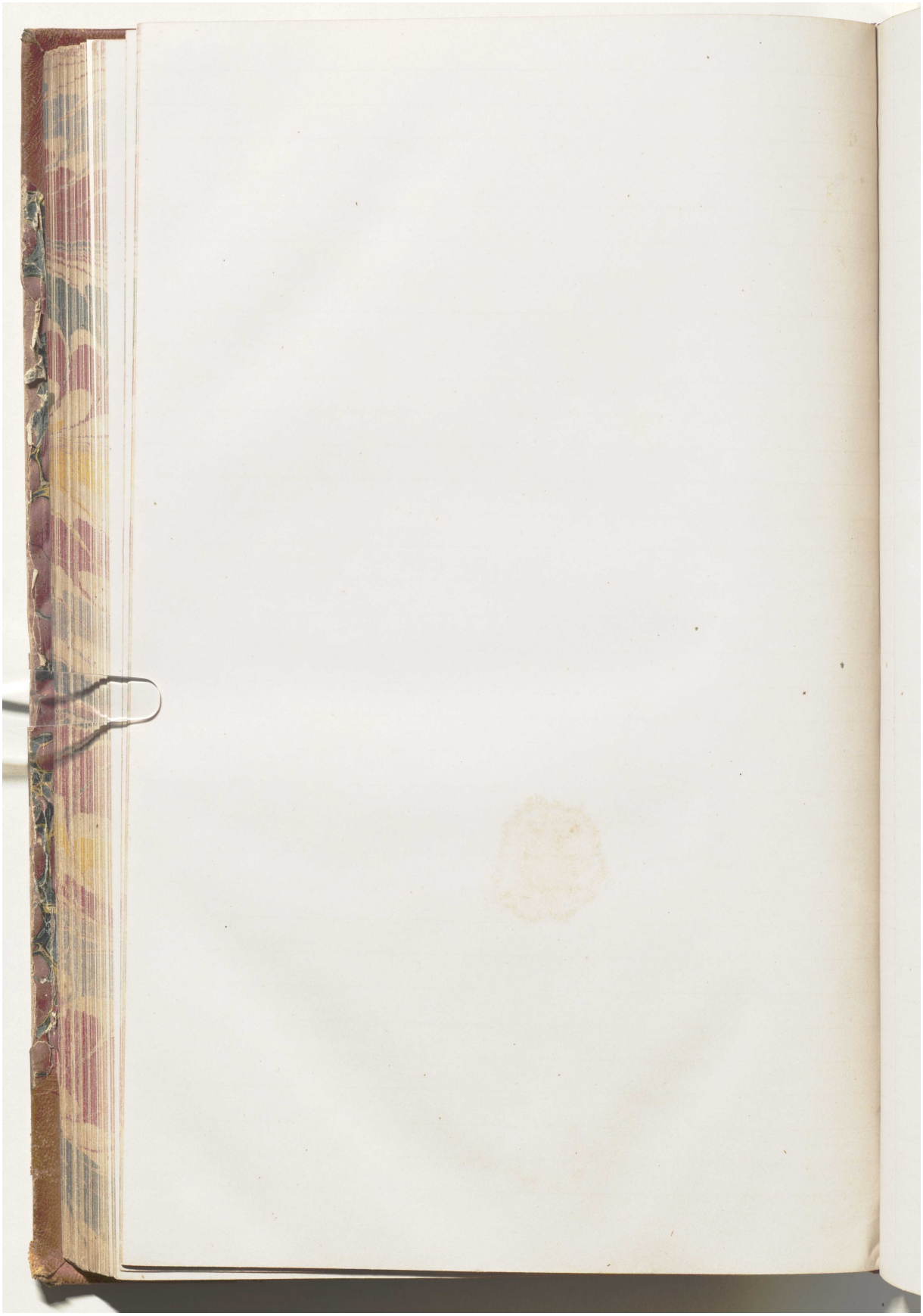
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٢ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٨٤)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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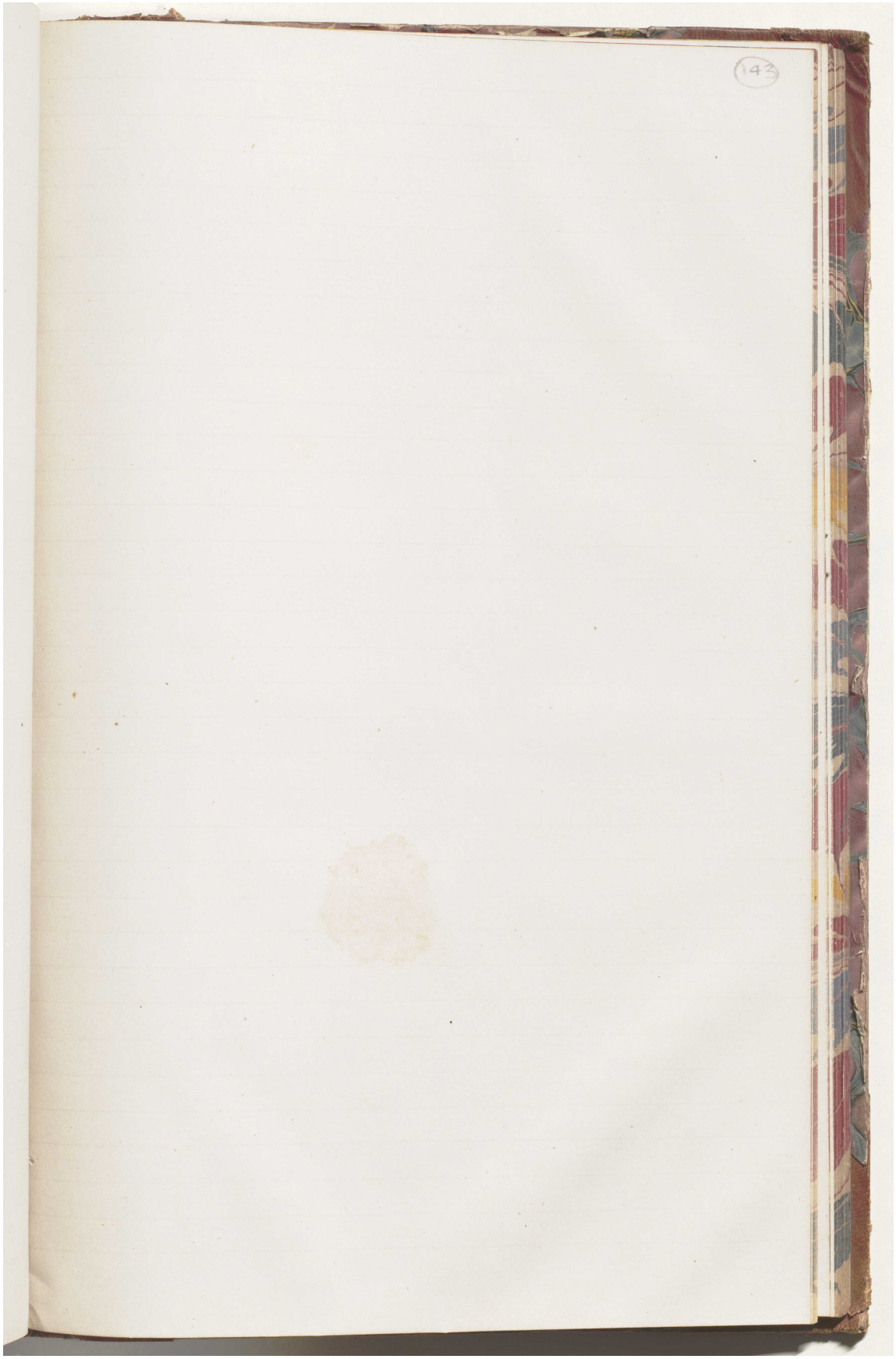
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٣و] (٣٧٢/٢٨٥)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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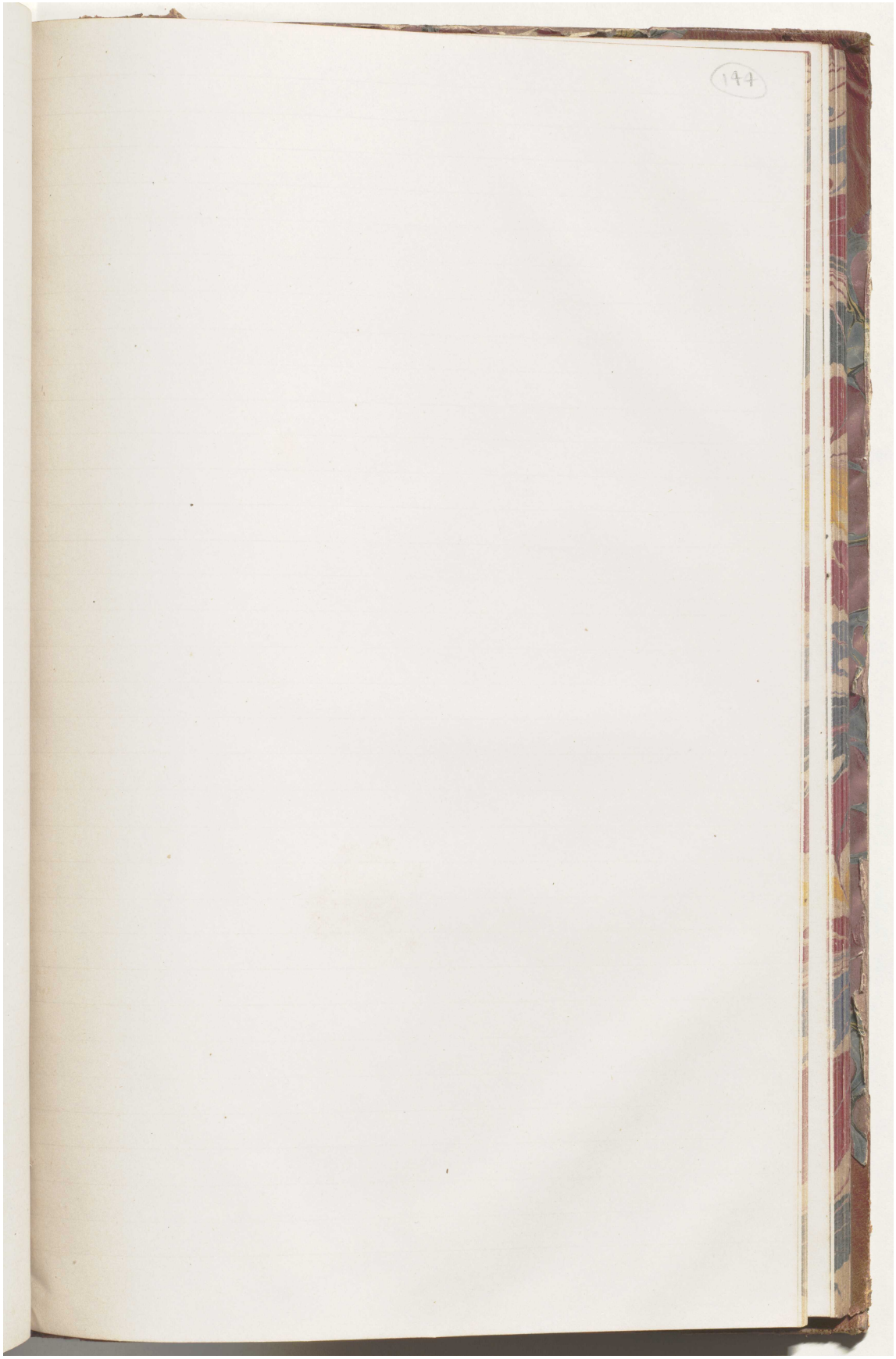
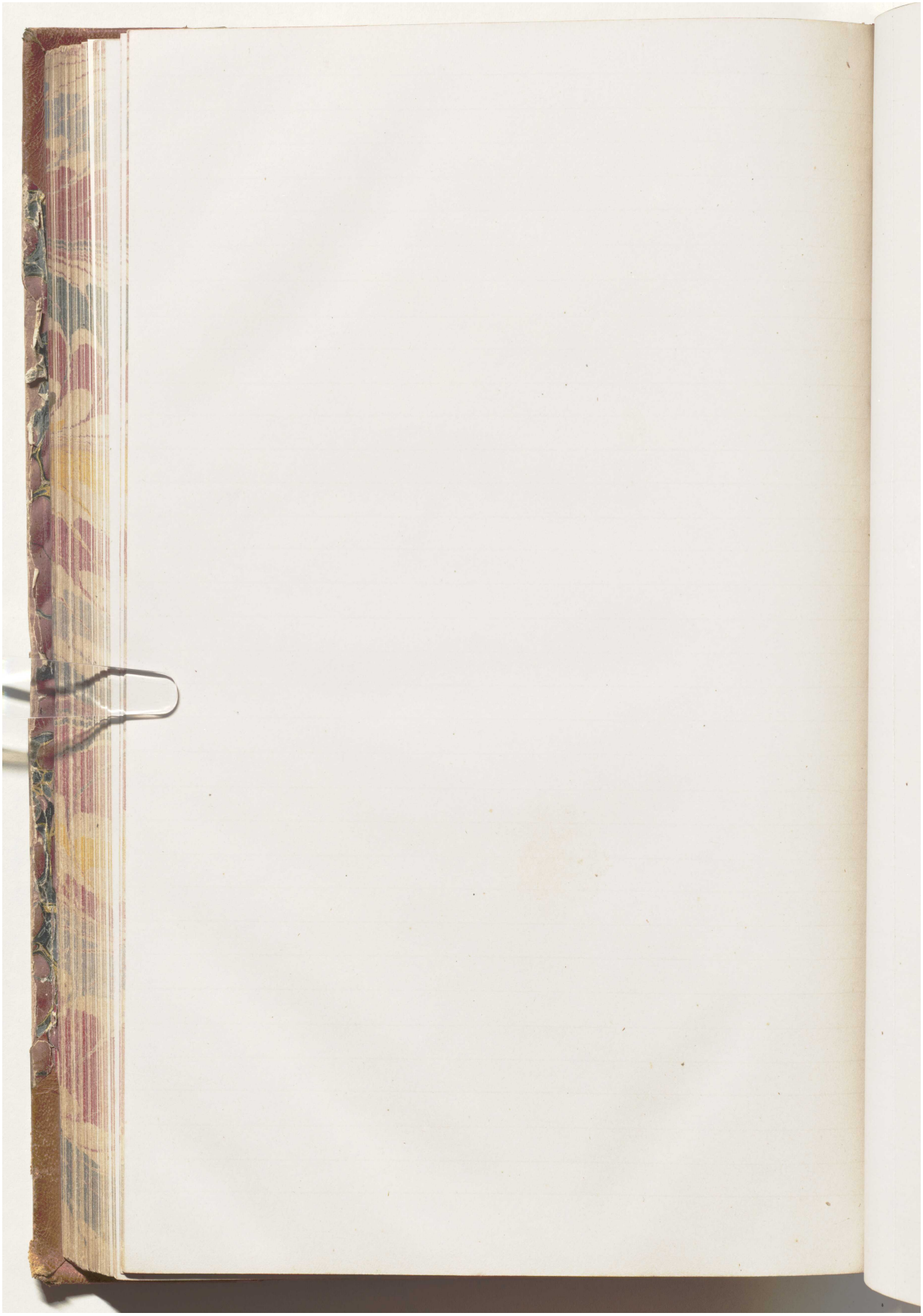
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٤و] (٣٧٢/٢٨٧)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000058

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٤ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٨٨)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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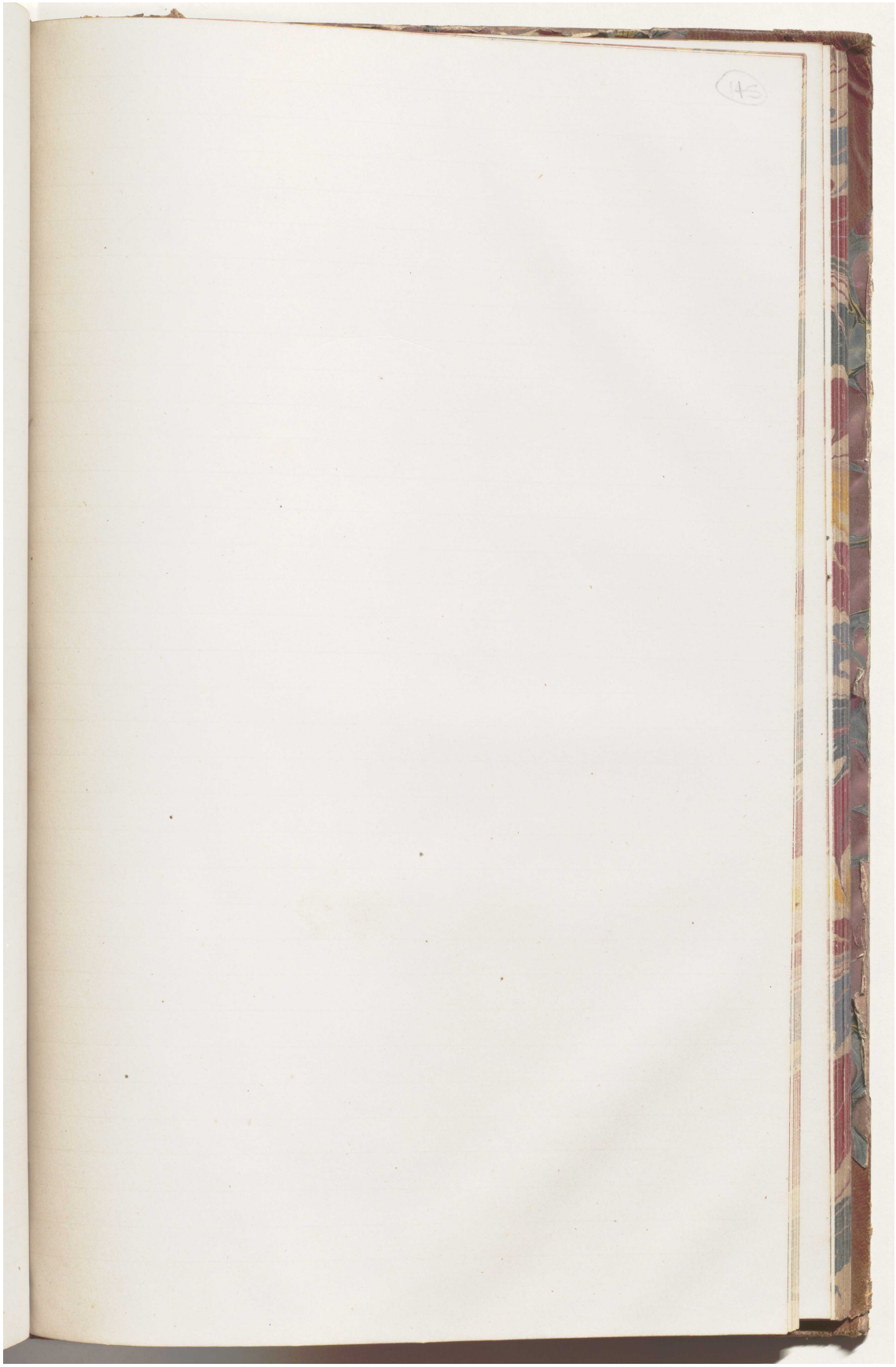
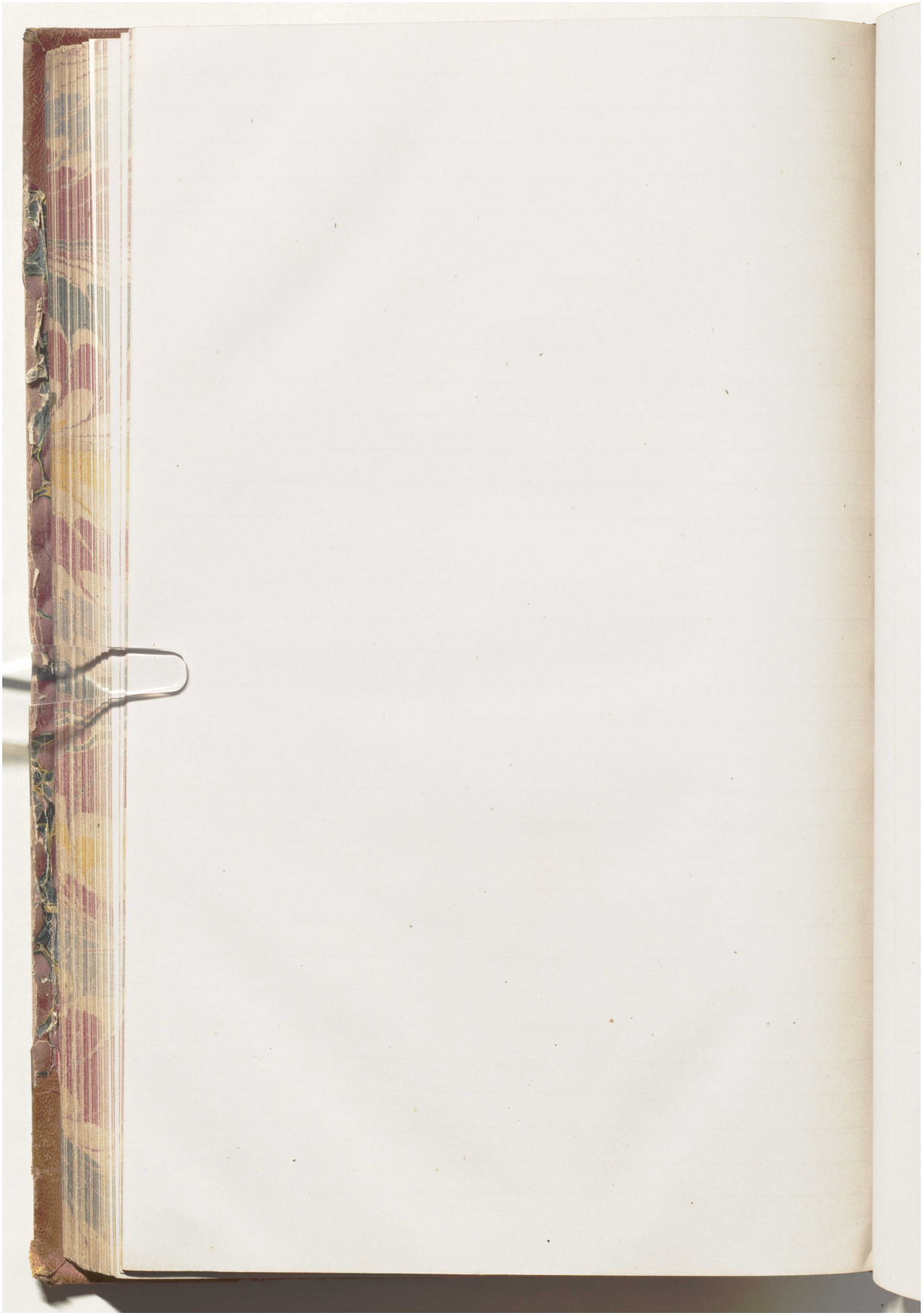
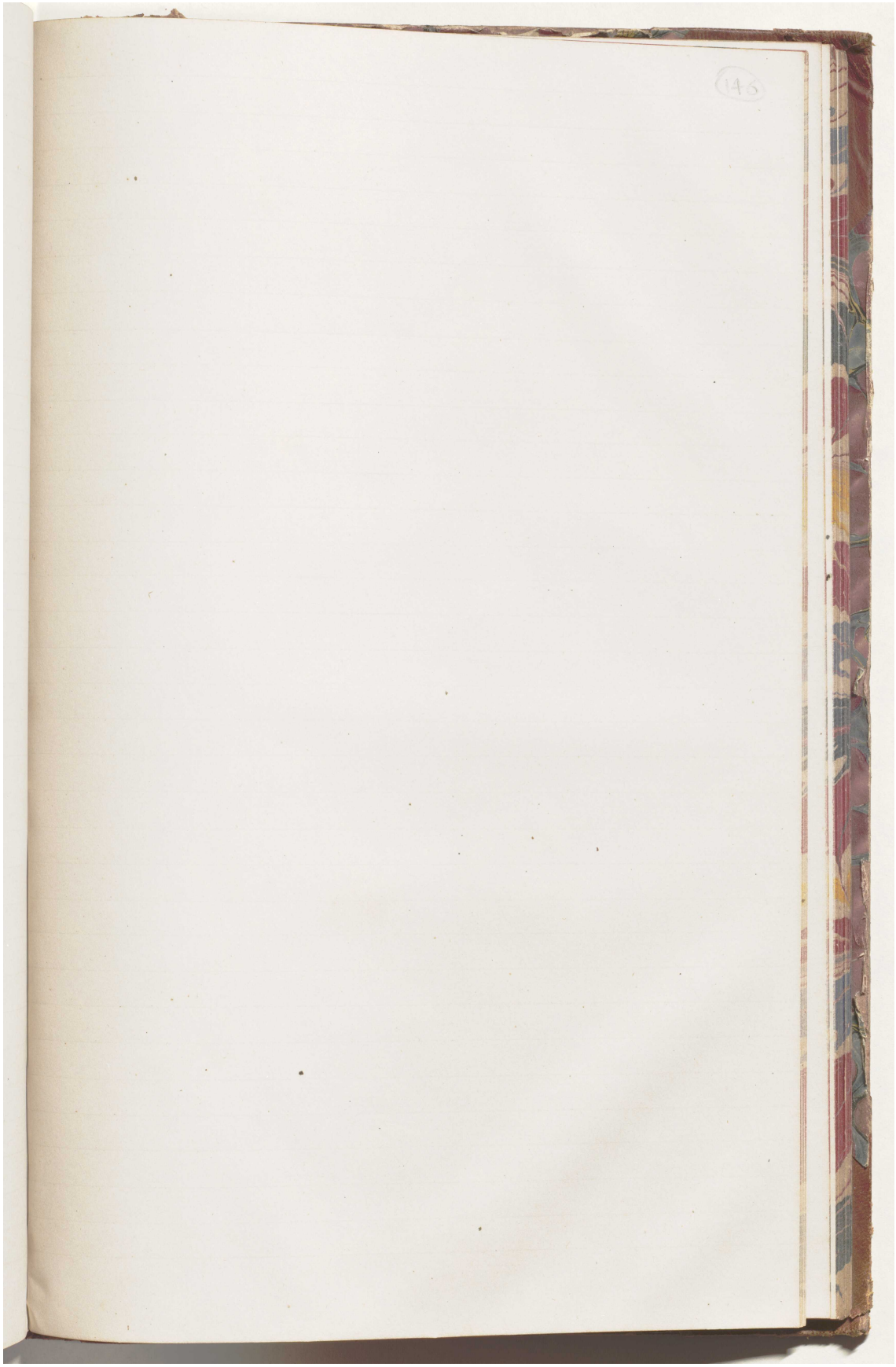


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٥ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٩٠)

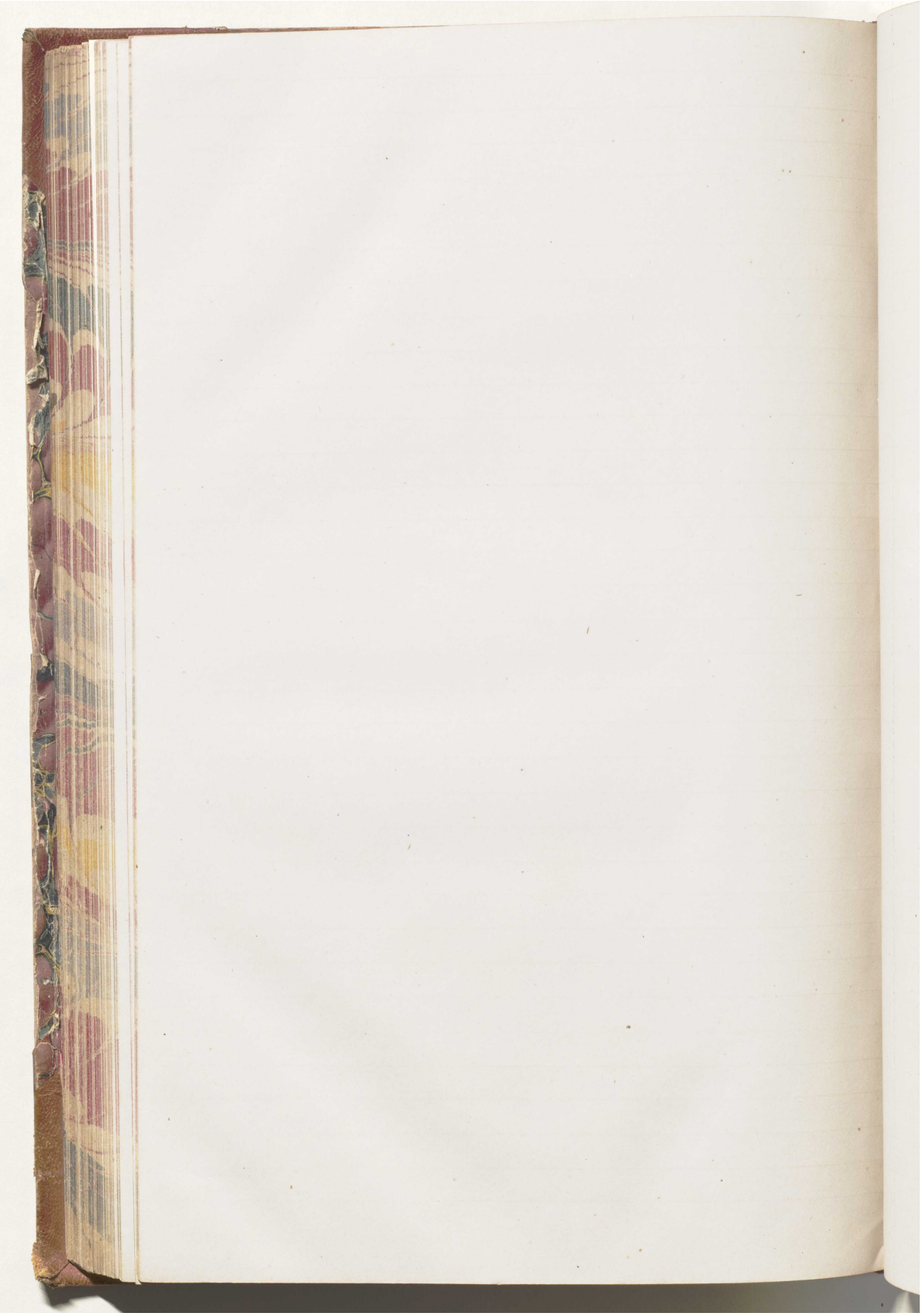


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00005b



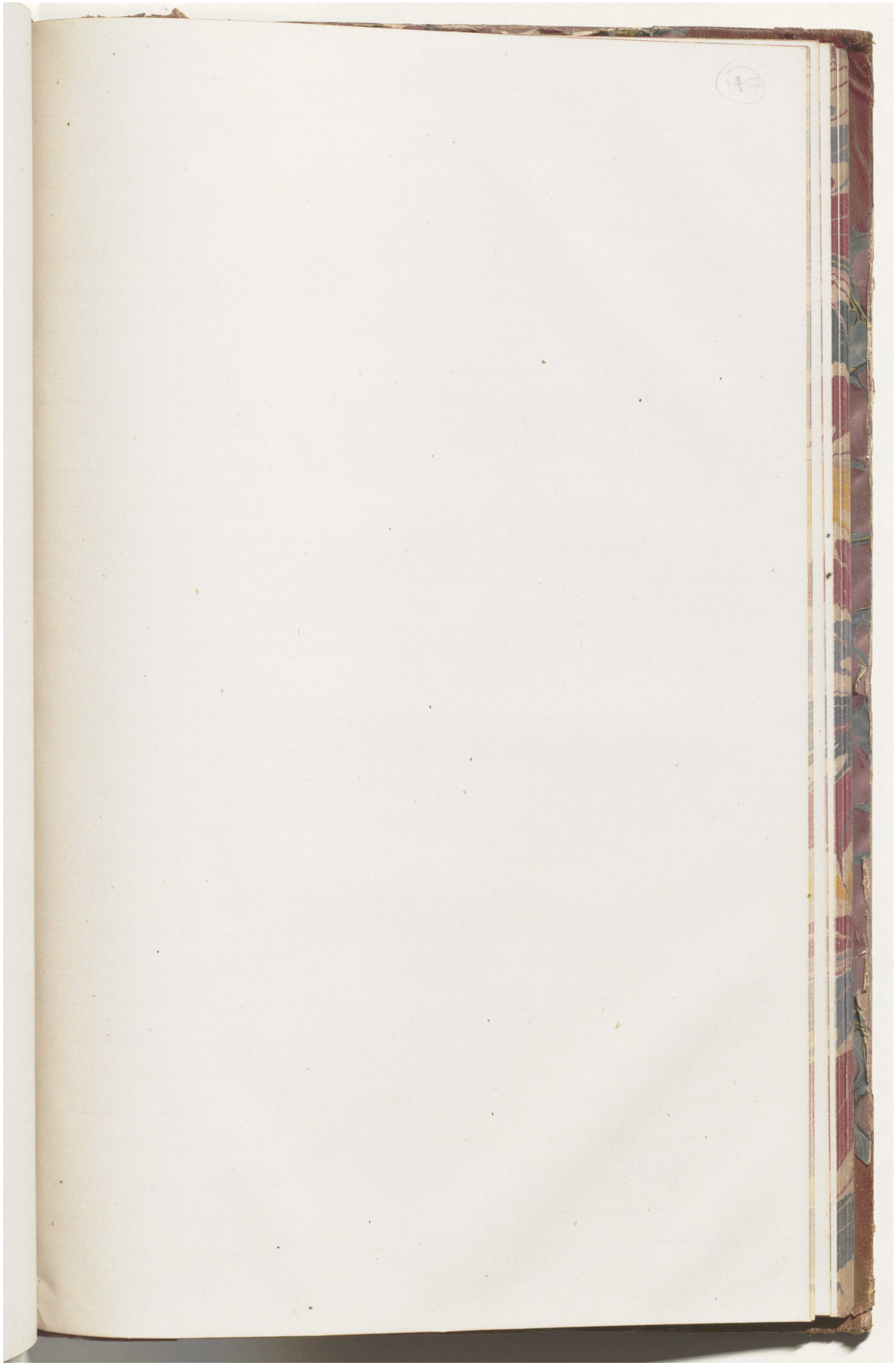
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00005c

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٦ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٩٢)

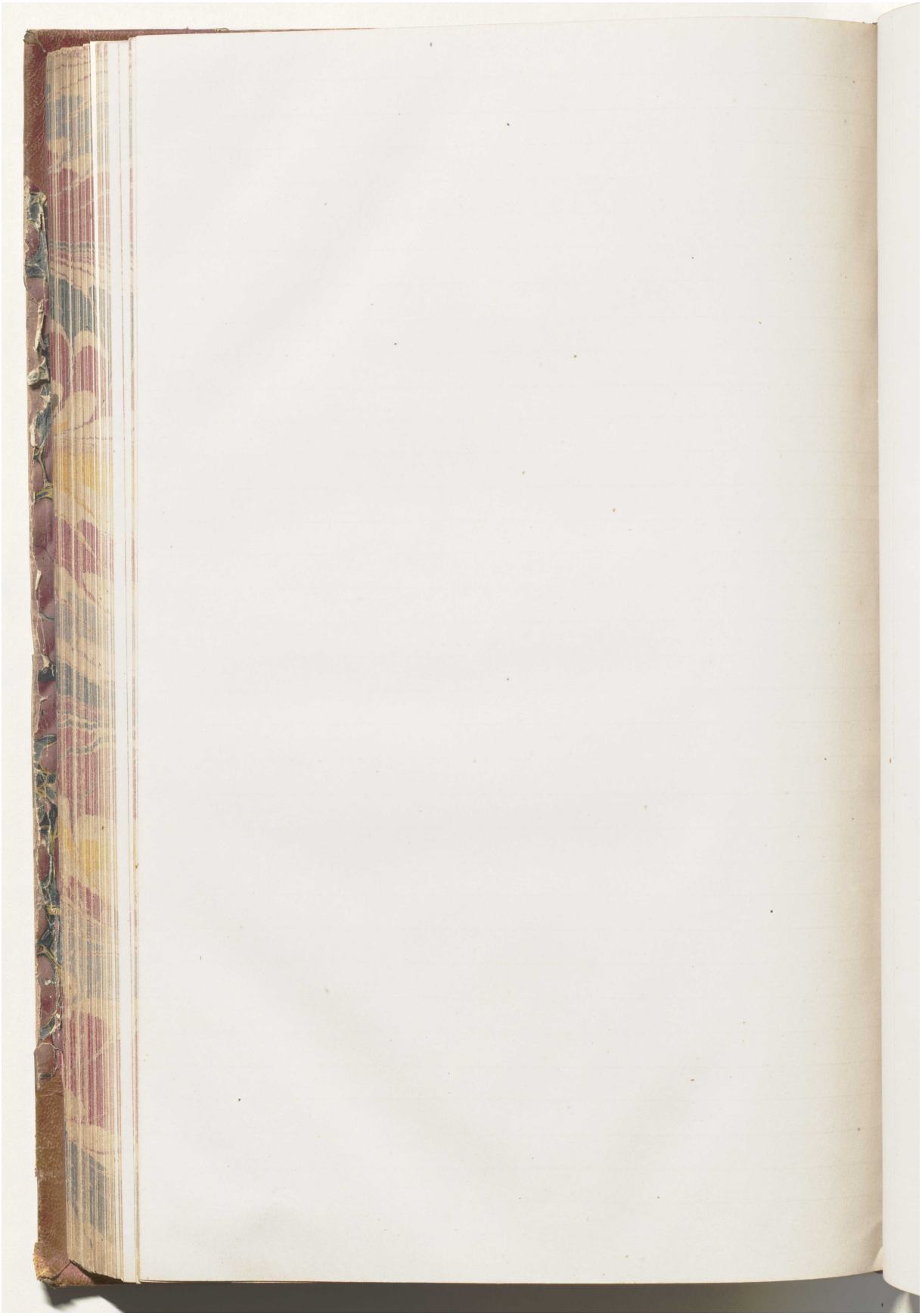


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00005d

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٧و] (٣٧٢/٢٩٣)

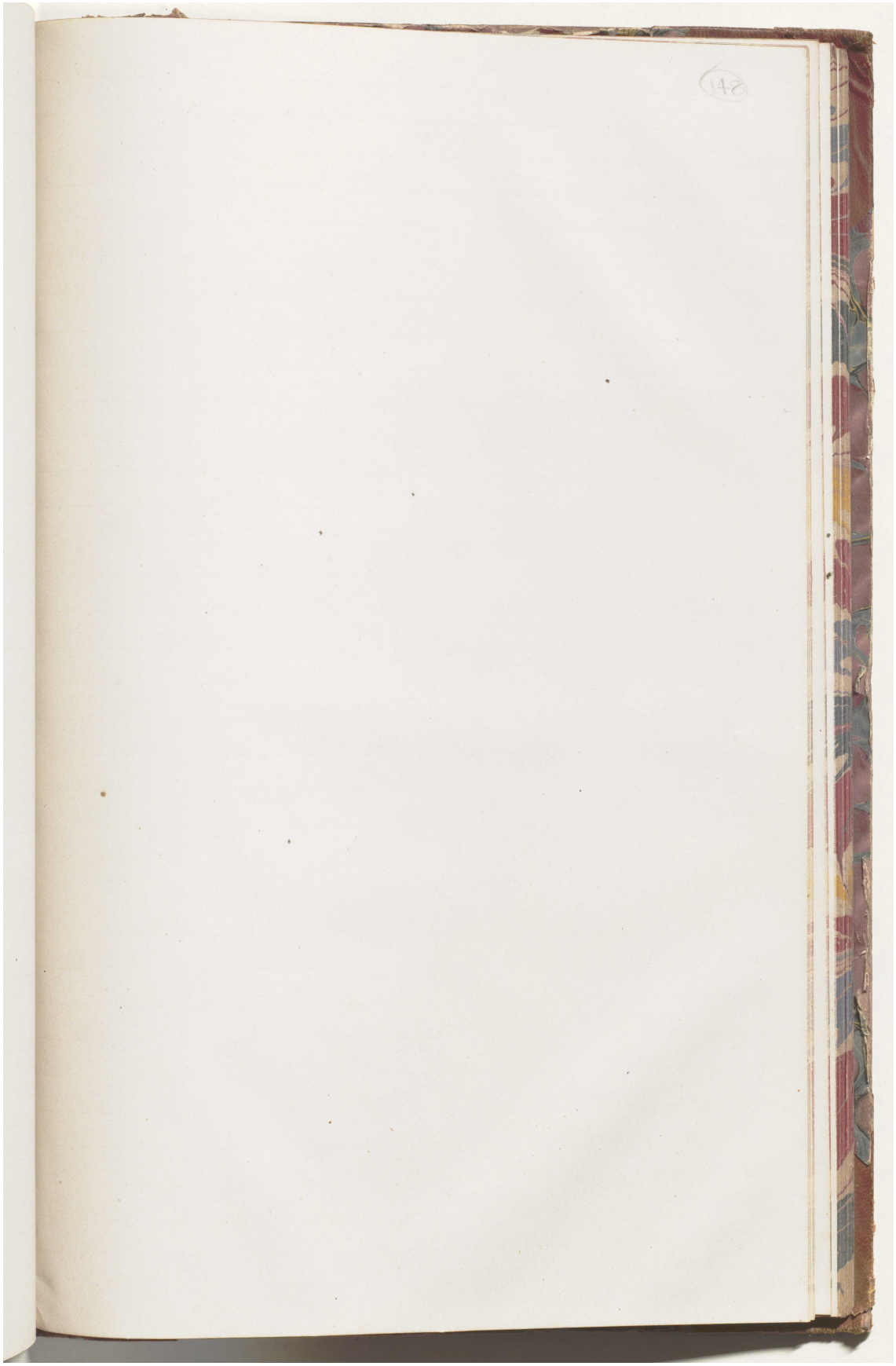


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00005e

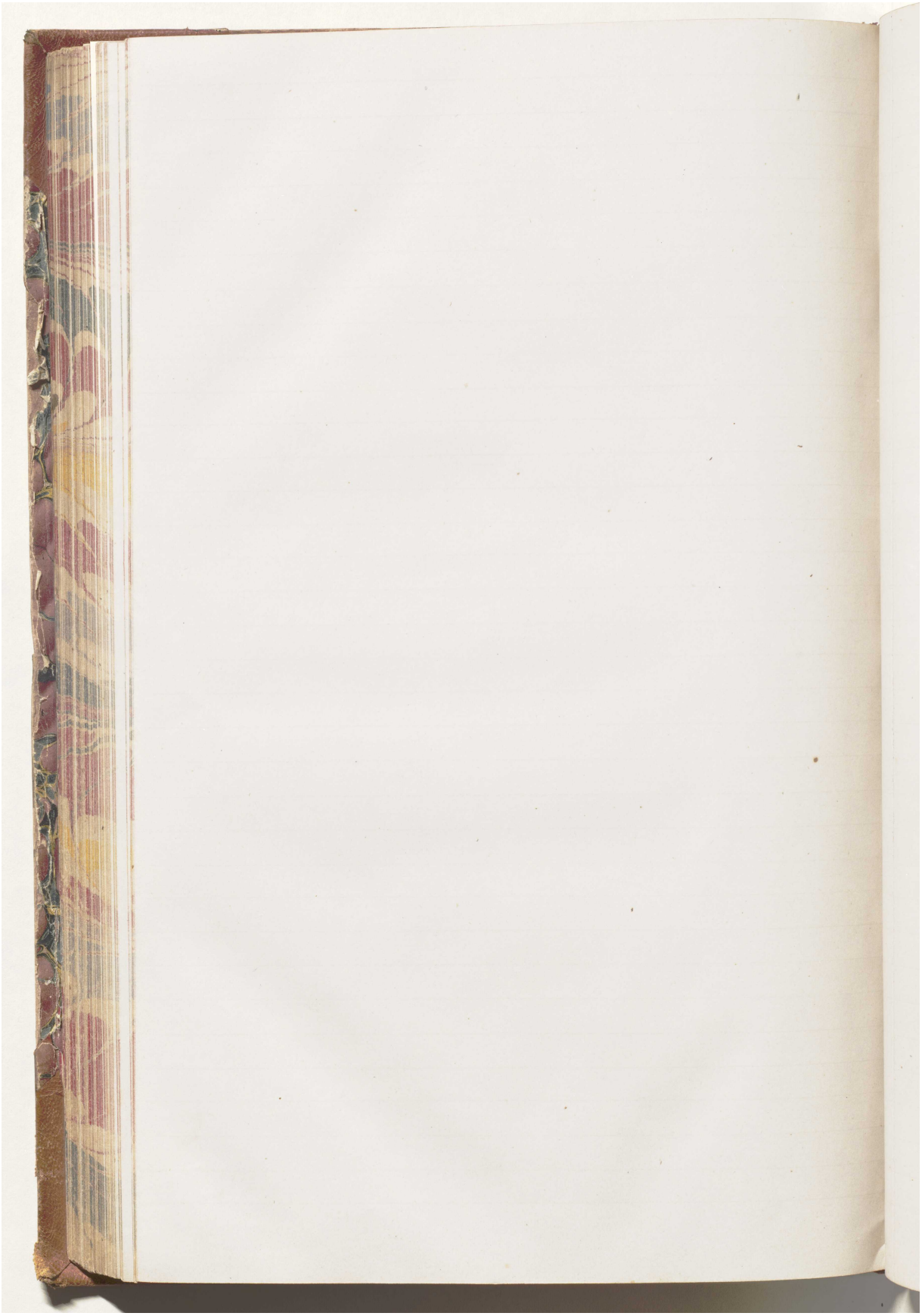


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00005f

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٨و] (٣٧٢/٢٩٥)



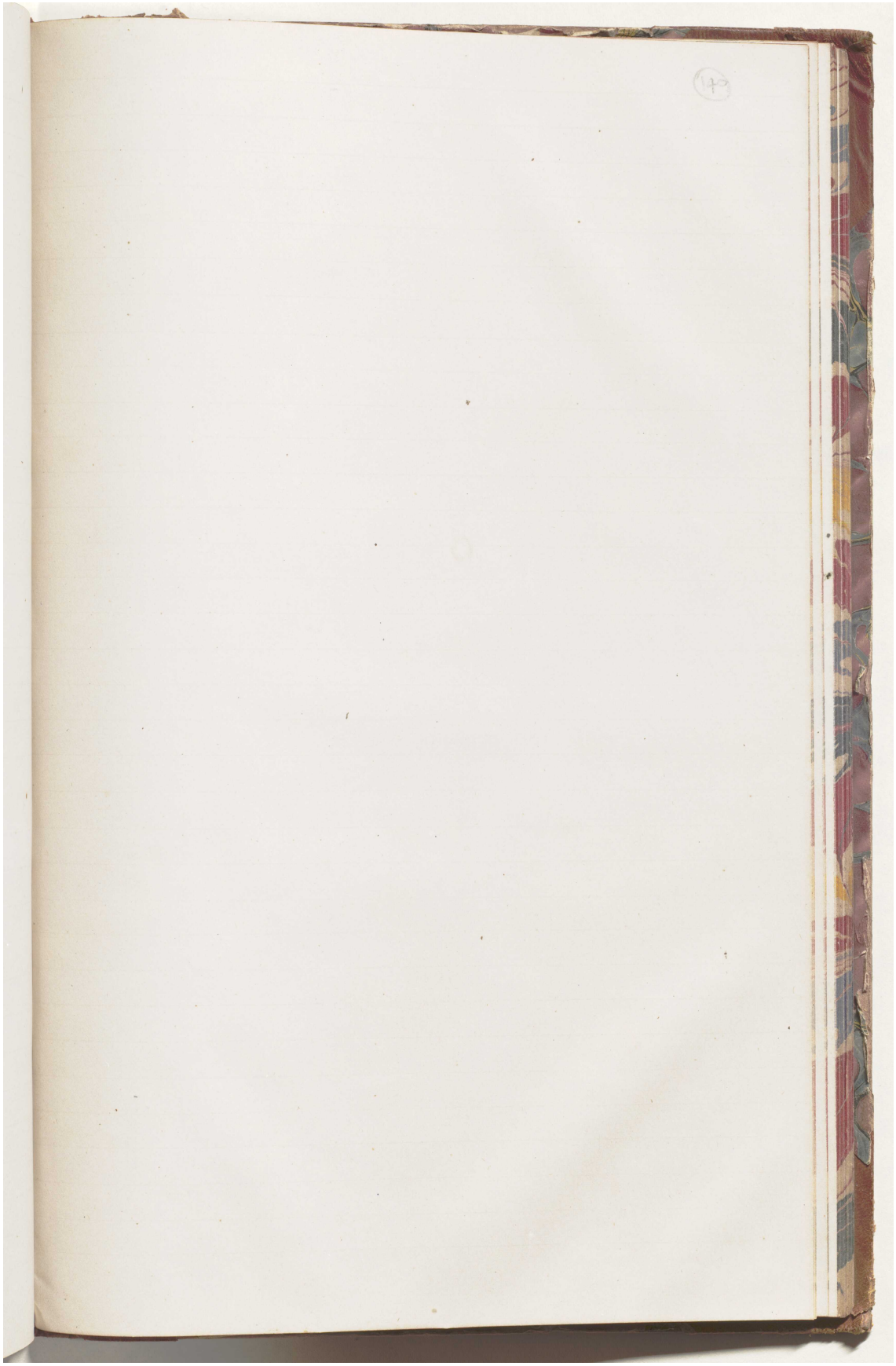
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000060



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

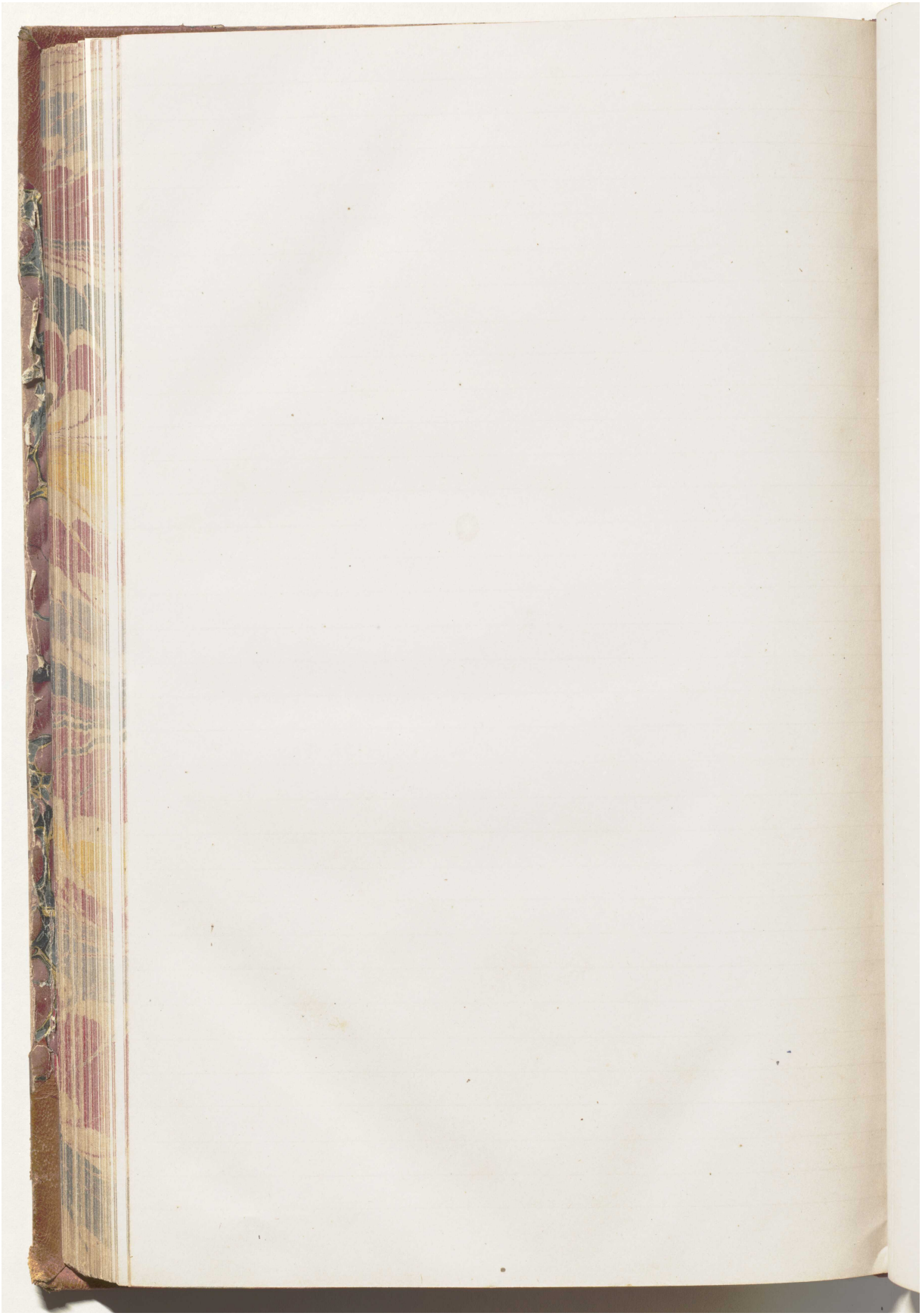
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000061

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٩و] (٣٧٢/٢٩٧)



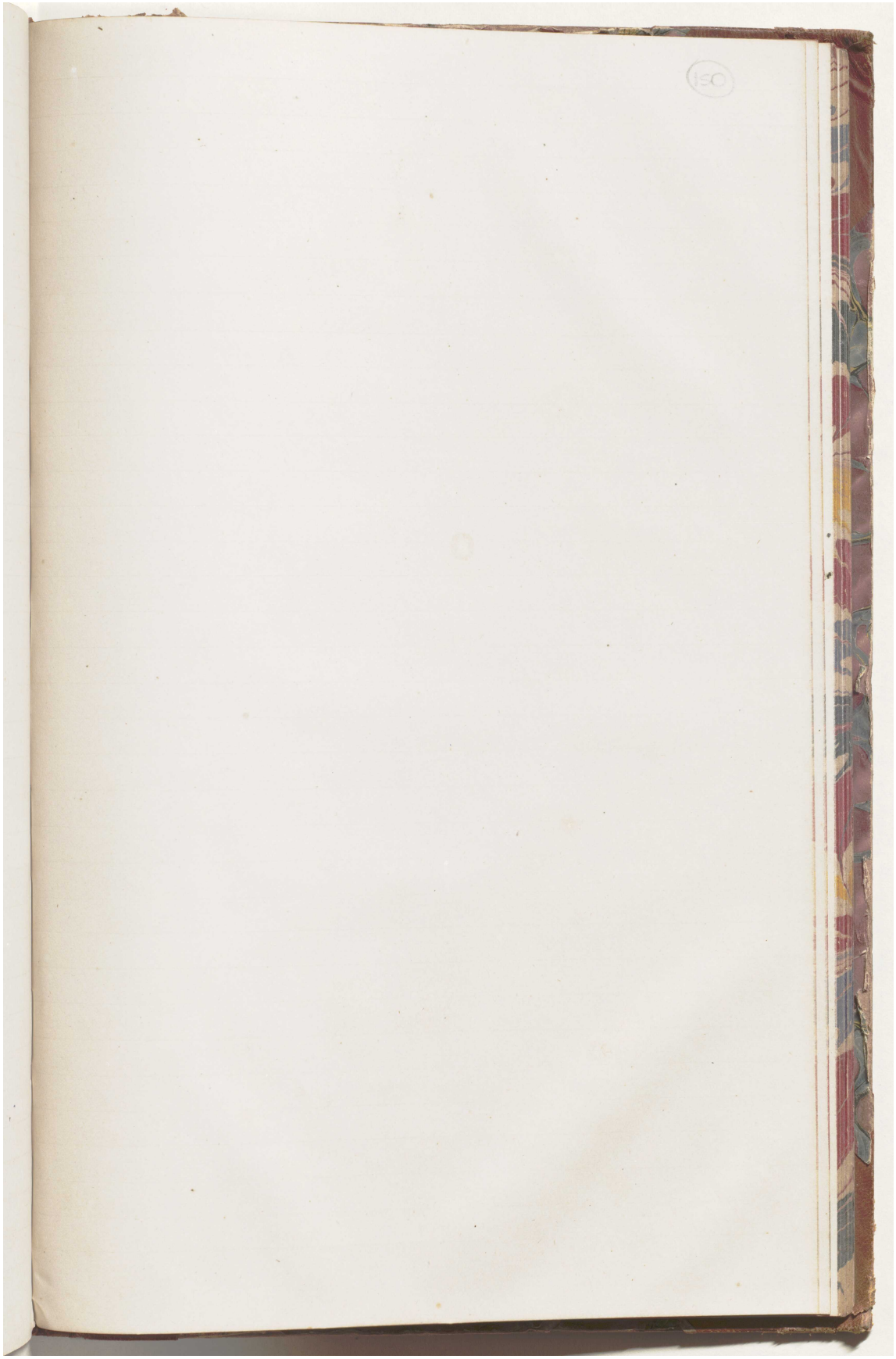
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000062

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٤٩ظ] (٣٧٢/٢٩٨)



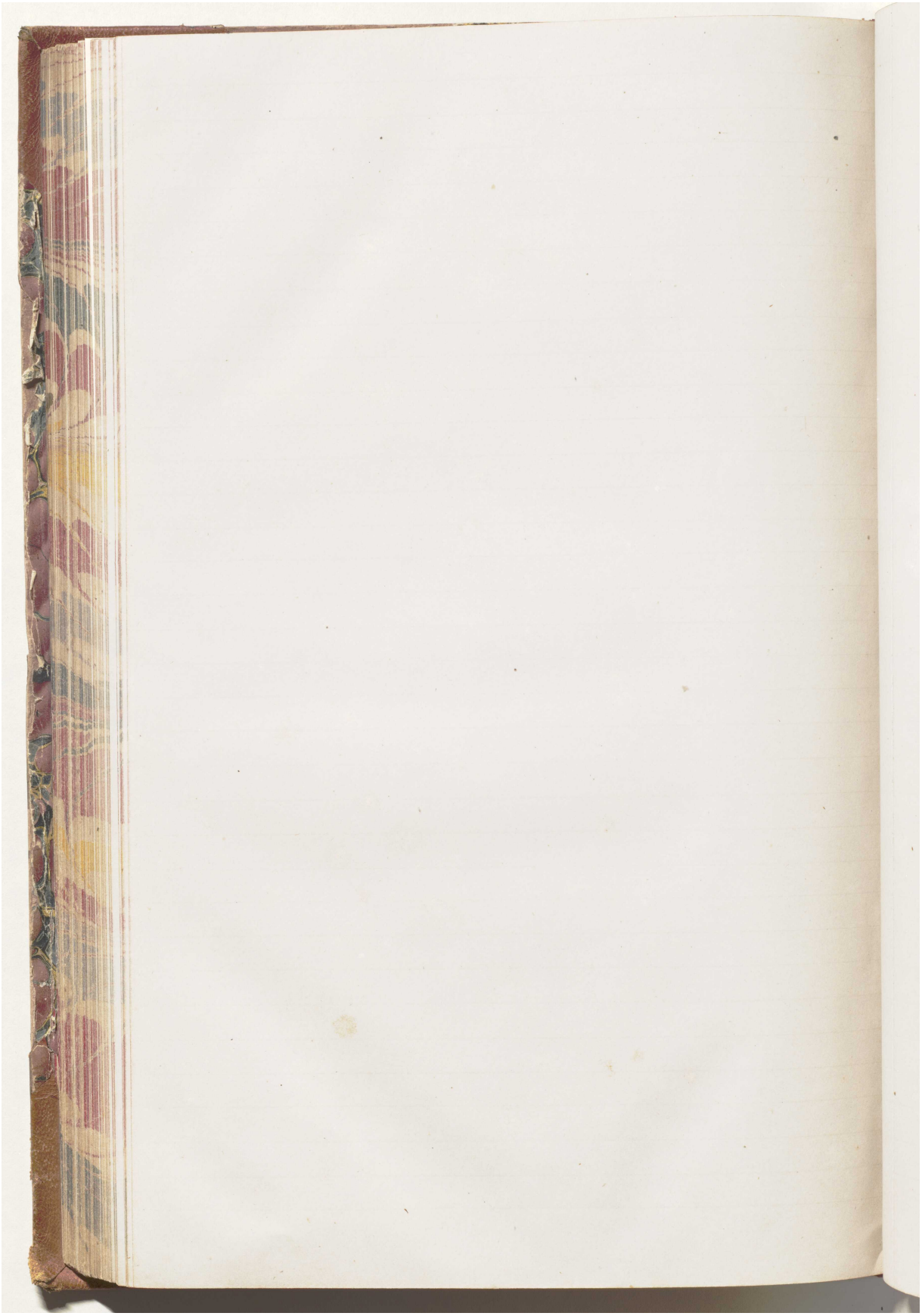
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000063

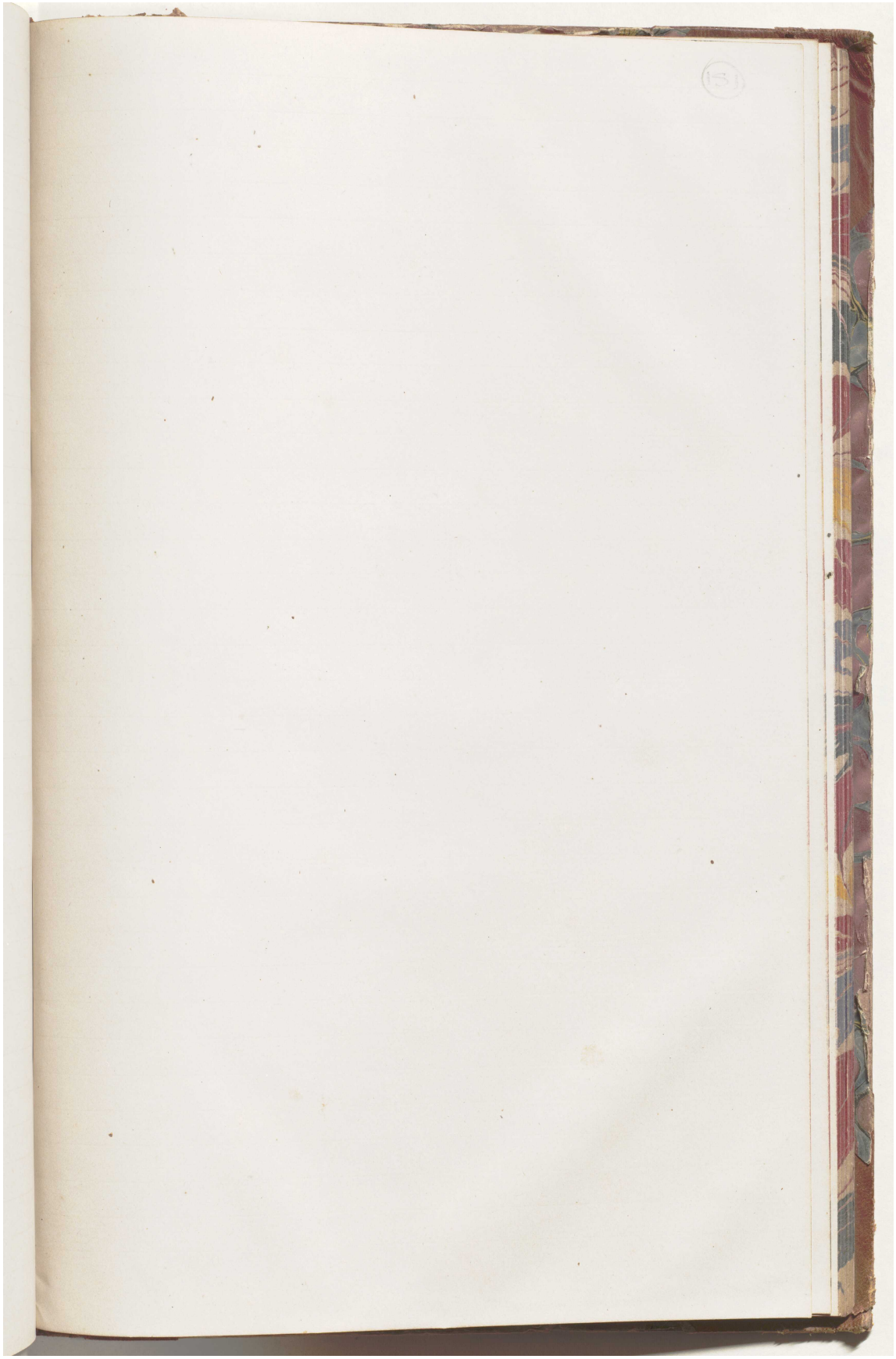
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٠و] (٣٧٢/٢٩٩)



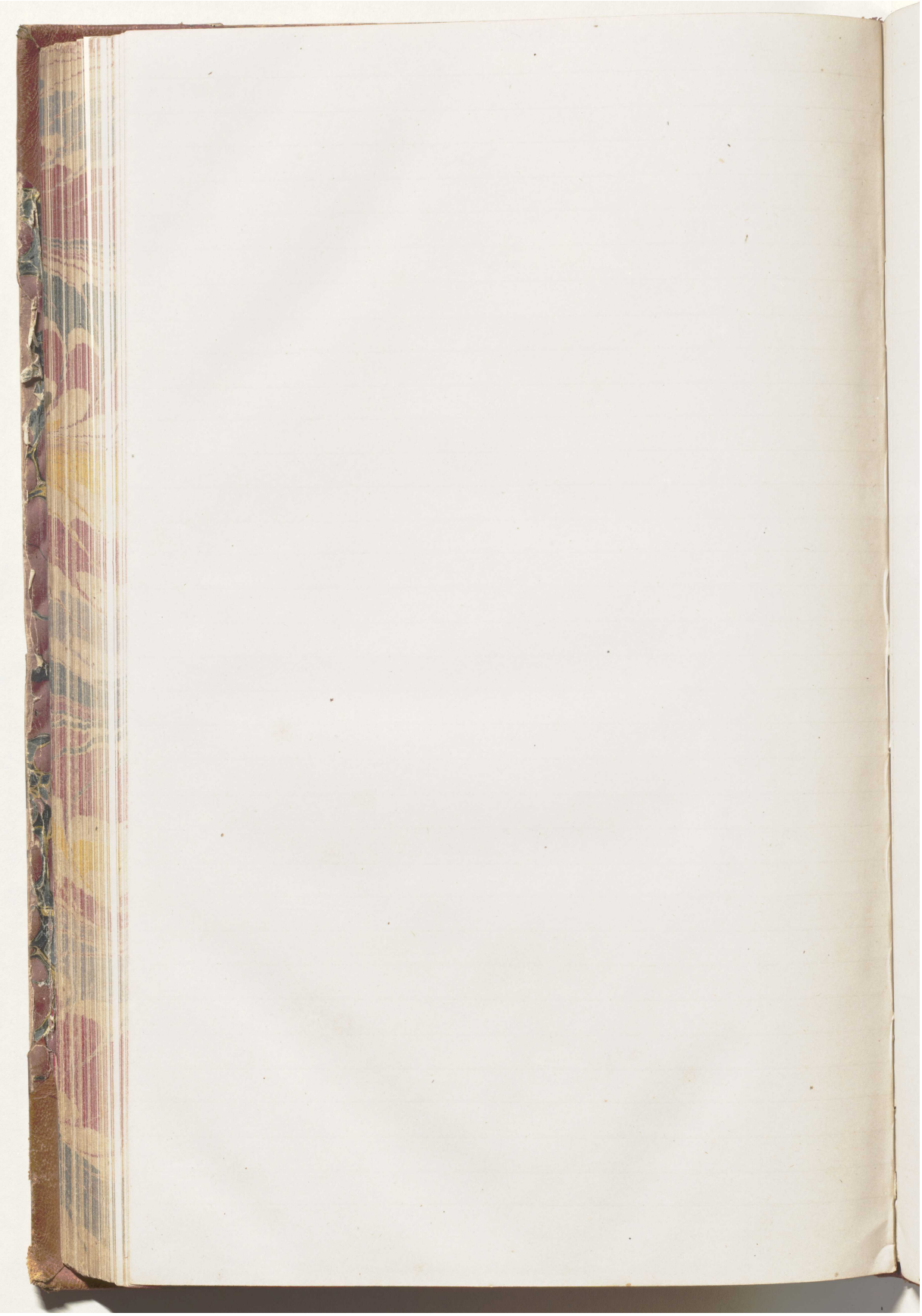
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000064

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٠ظ] (٣٧٢/٣٠٠)

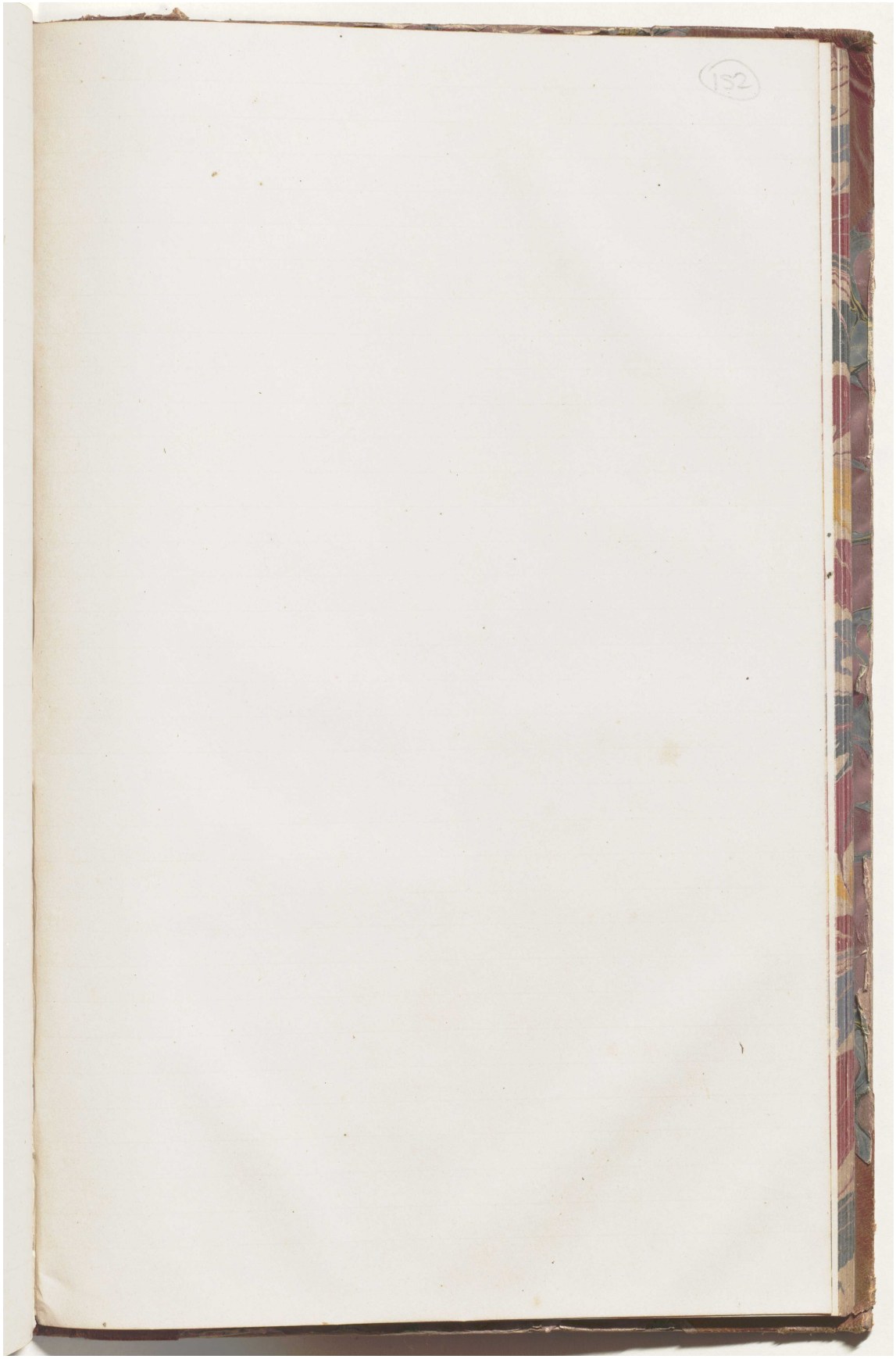




كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥١ظ] (٣٧٢/٣٠٢)



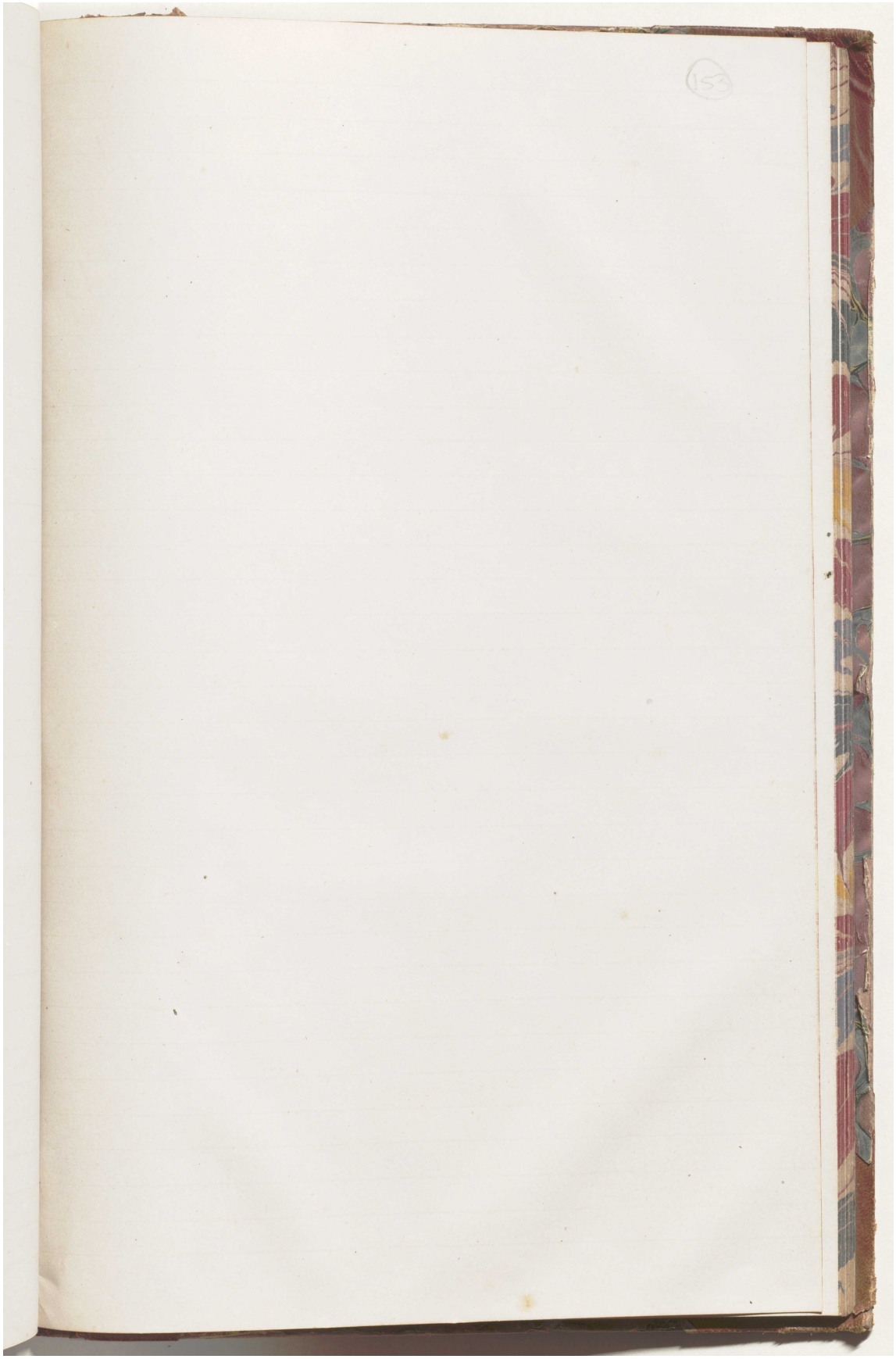
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000067



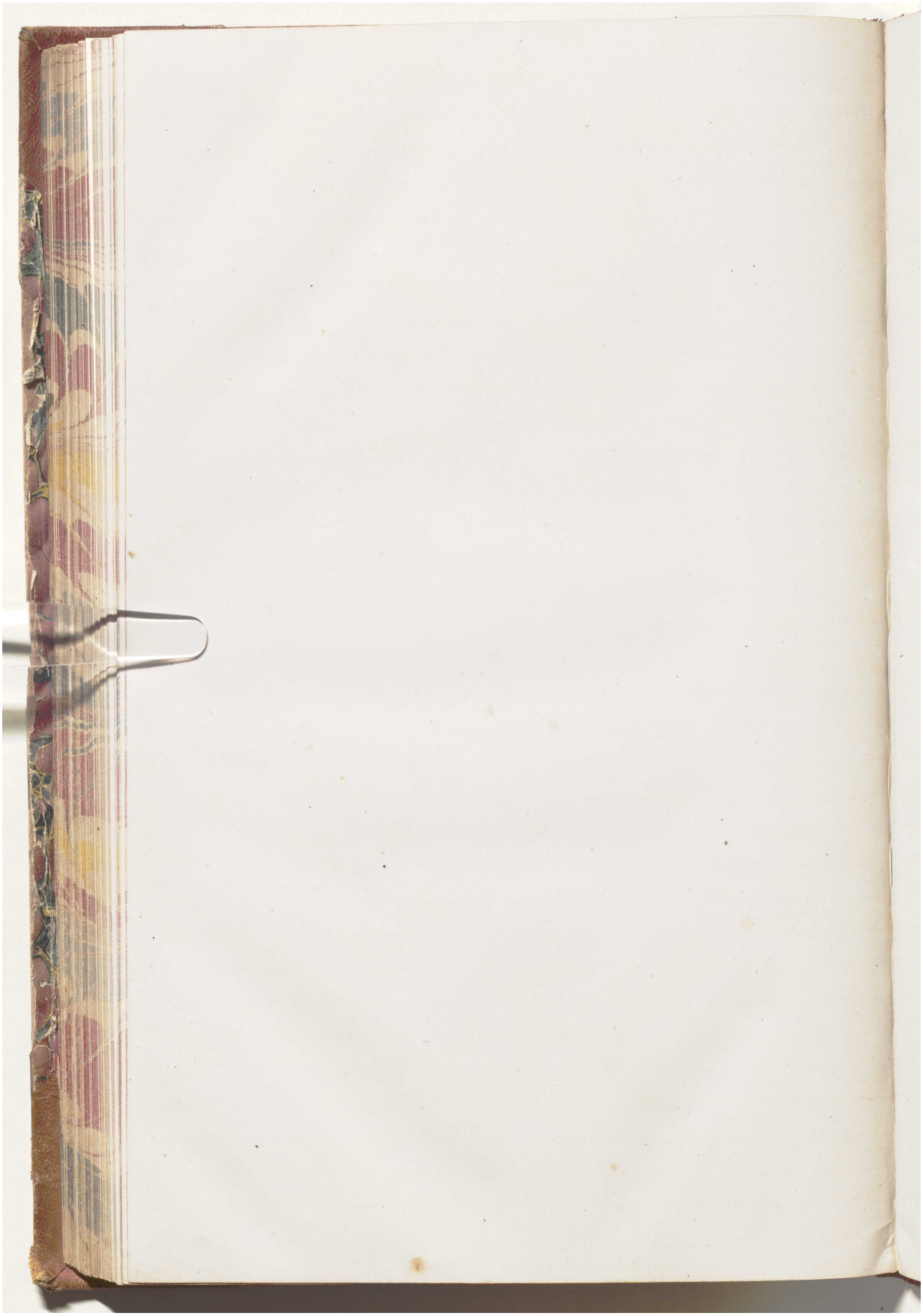
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000068

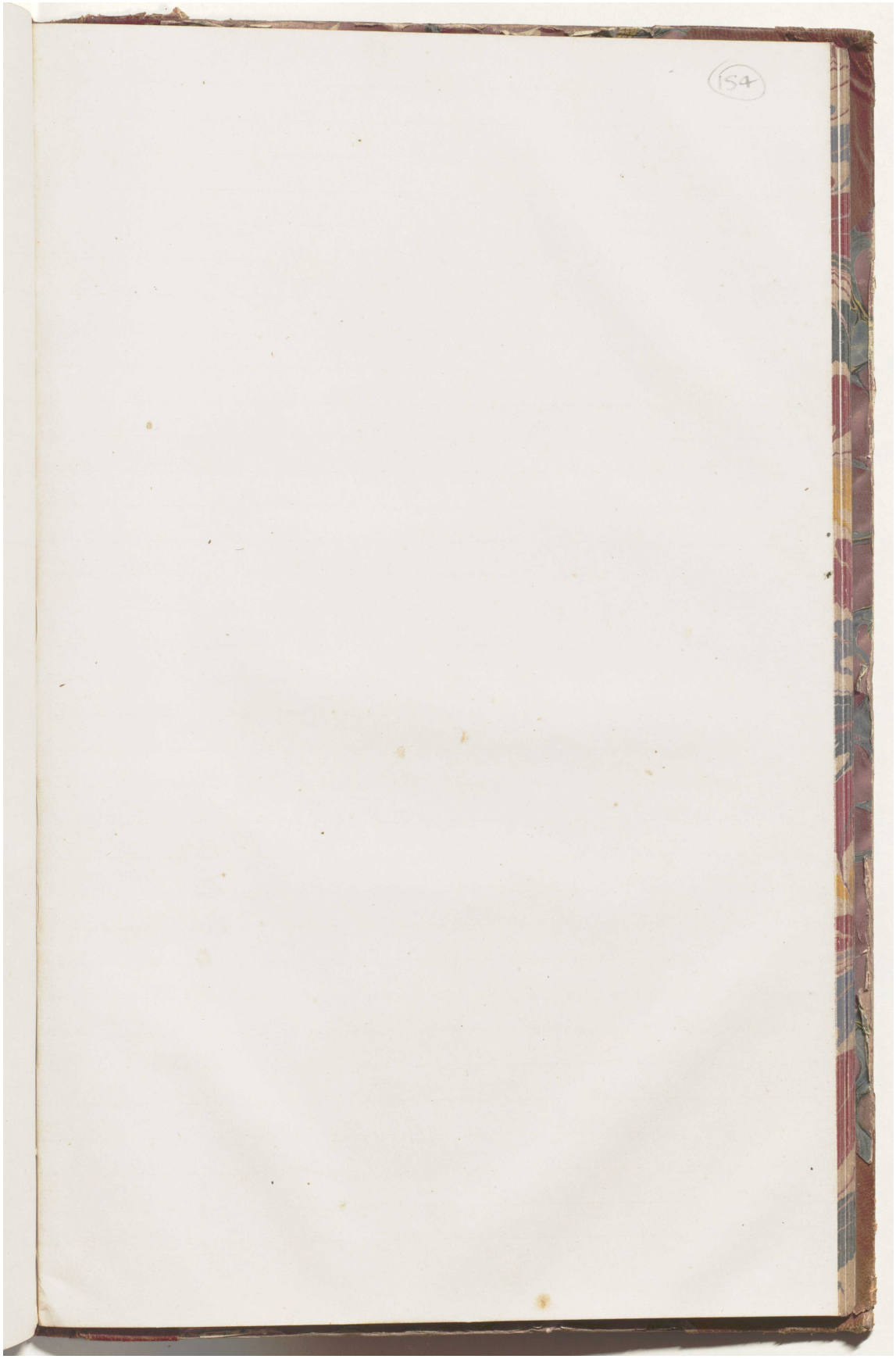


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٣و] (٣٧٢/٣٠٥)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00006a

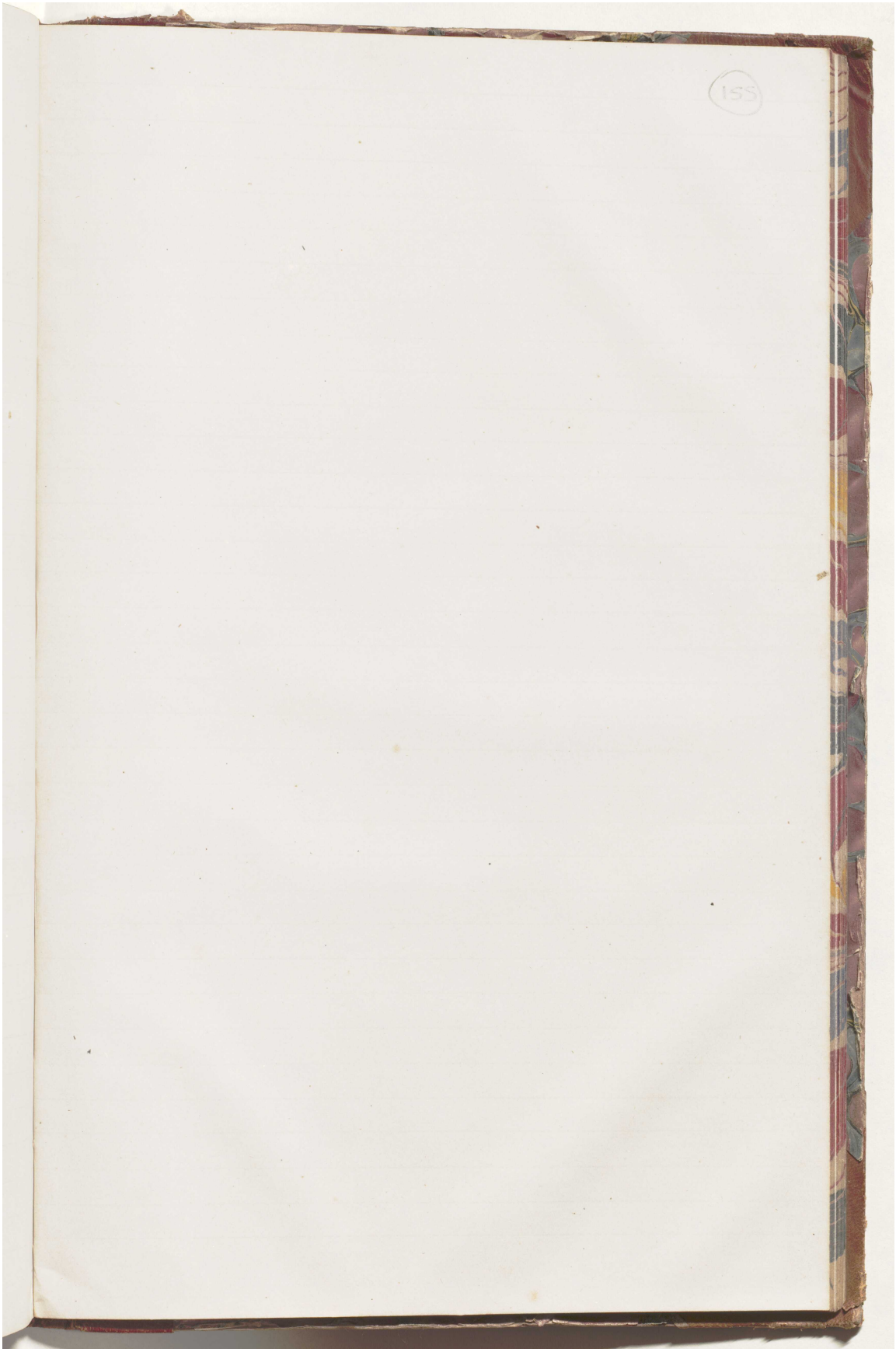




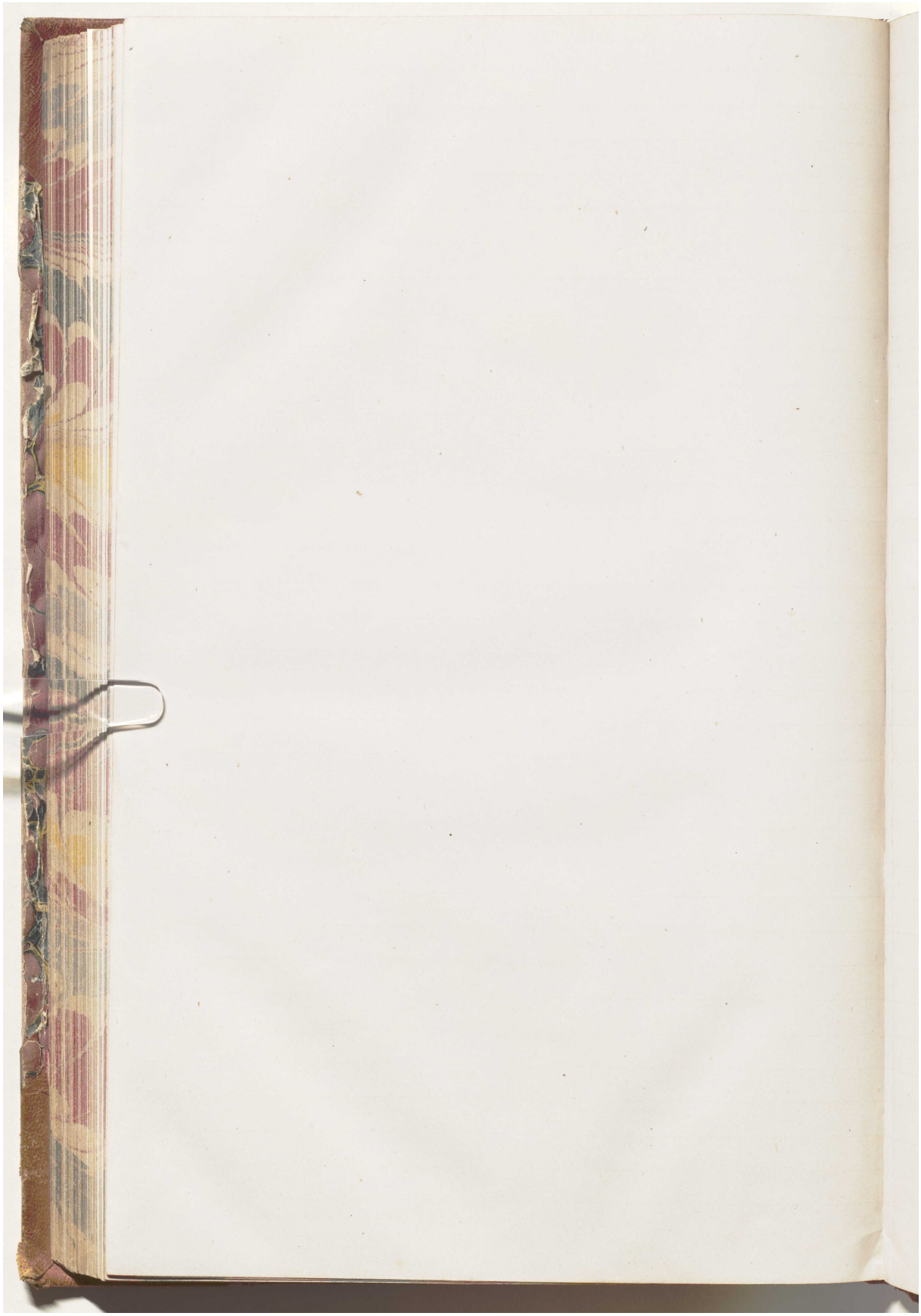
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00006c



كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٥و] (٣٧٢/٣٠٩)

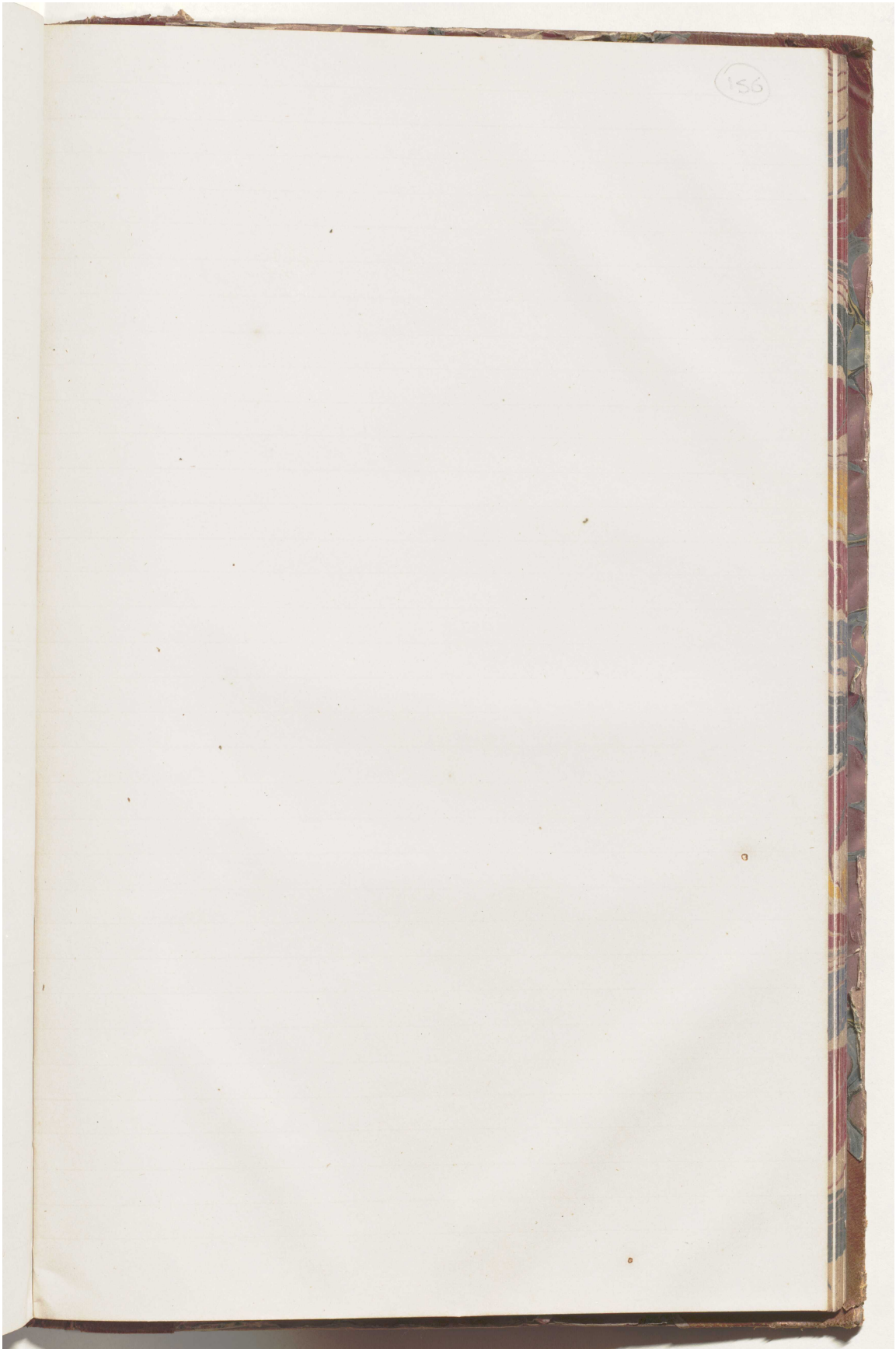


مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



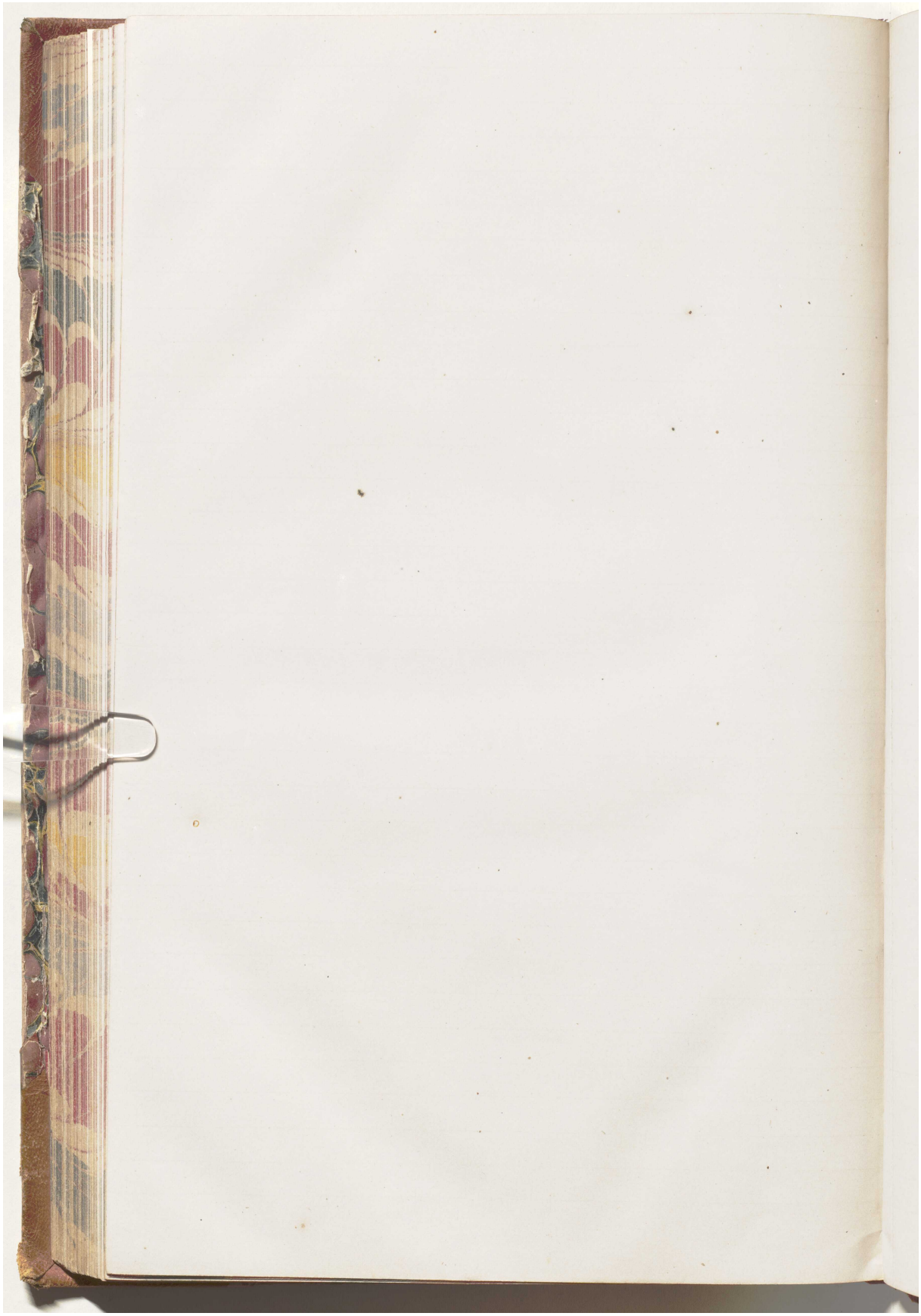
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00006f

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٦و] (٣٧٢/٣١١)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000070

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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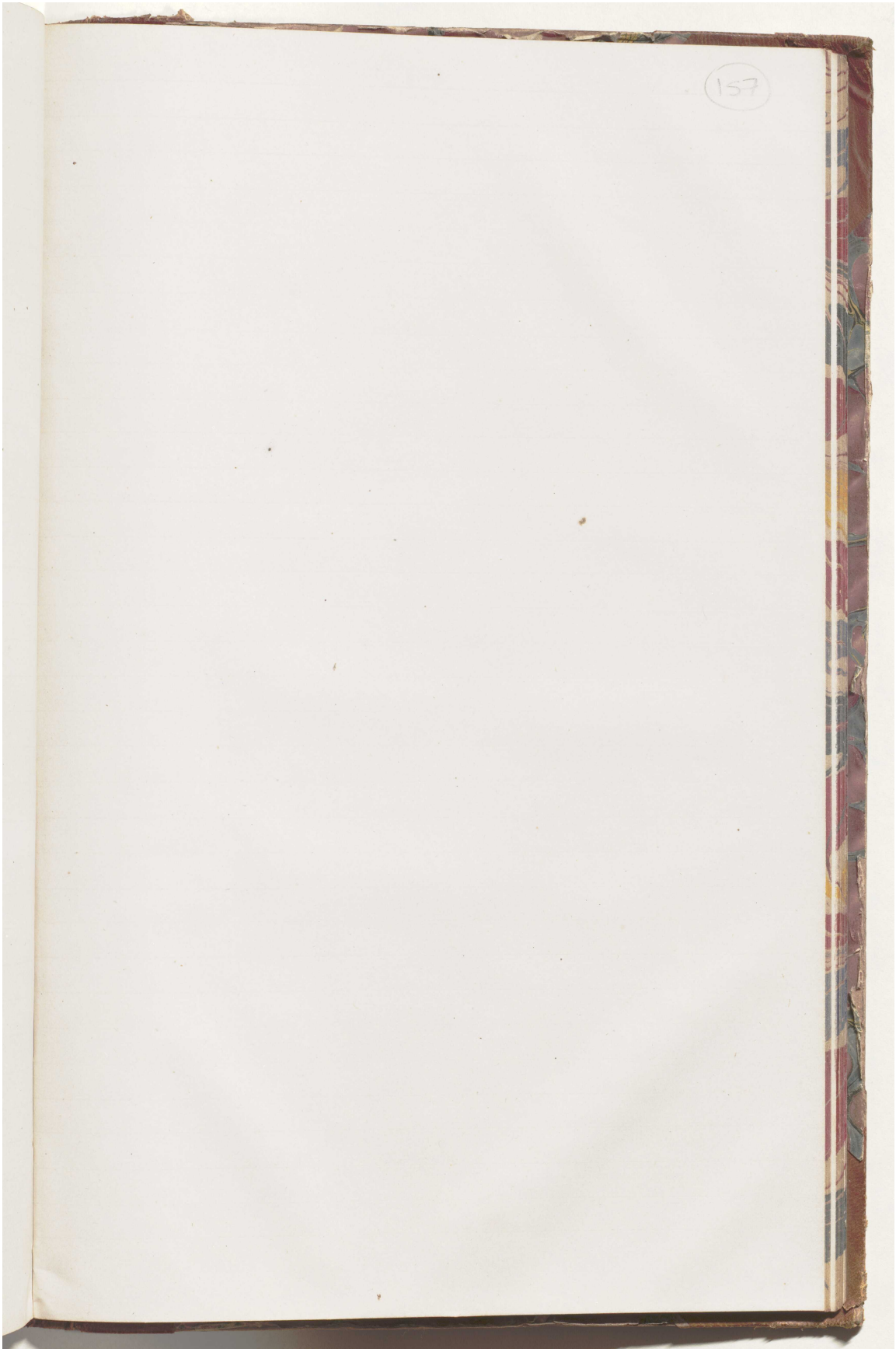
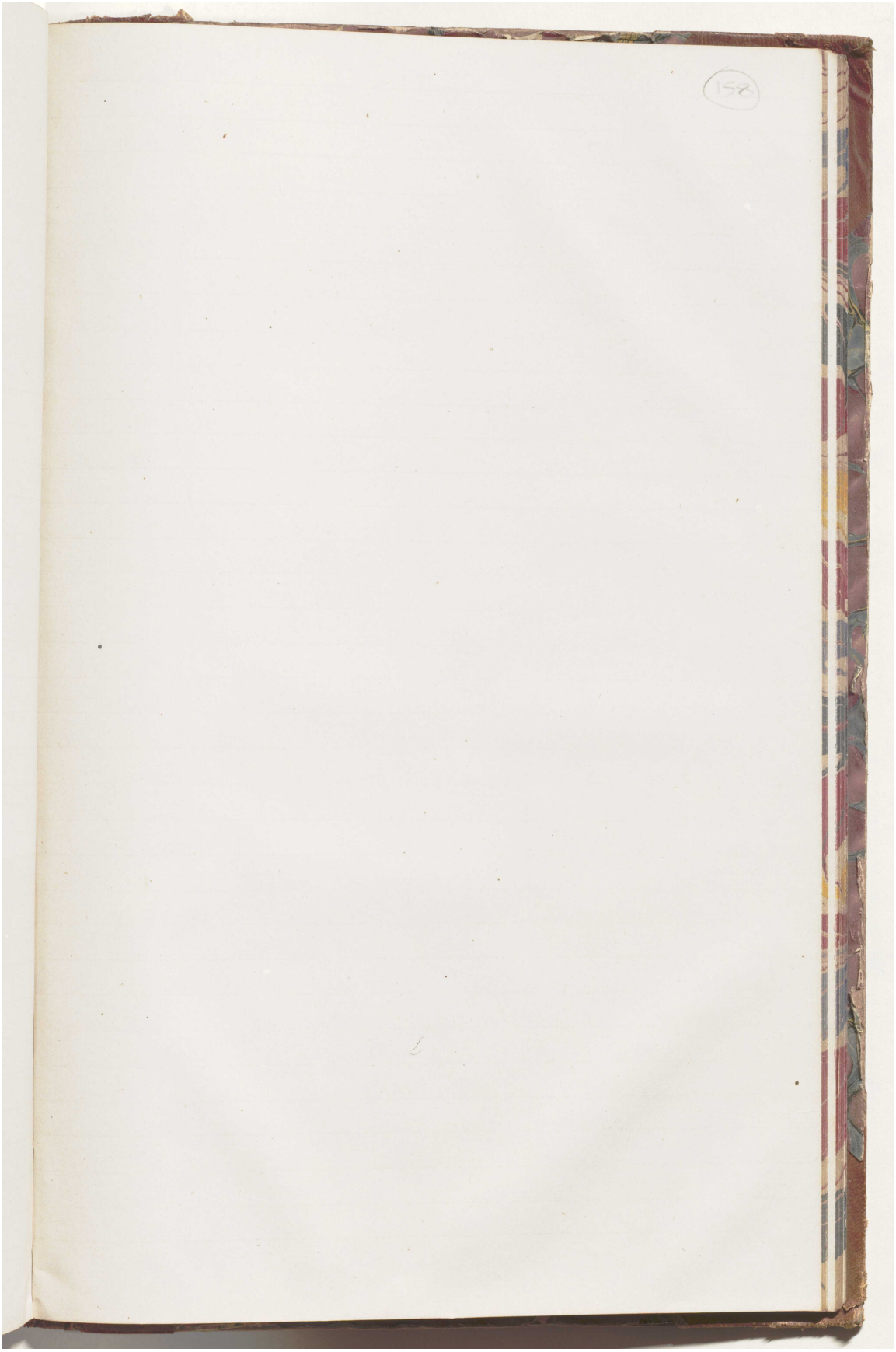


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000072



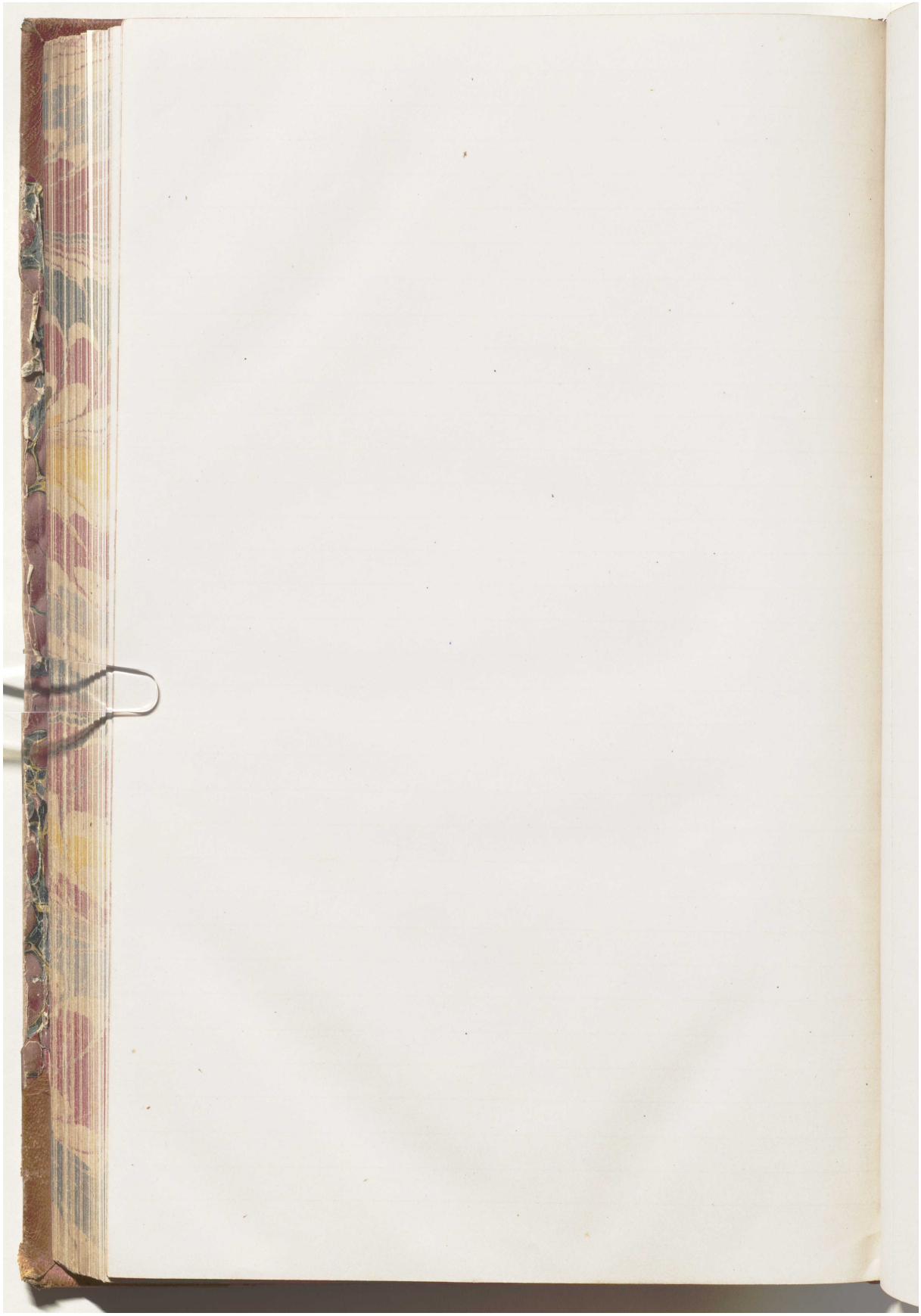
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٨و] (٣١٥/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000074

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library

BRITISH LIBRARY



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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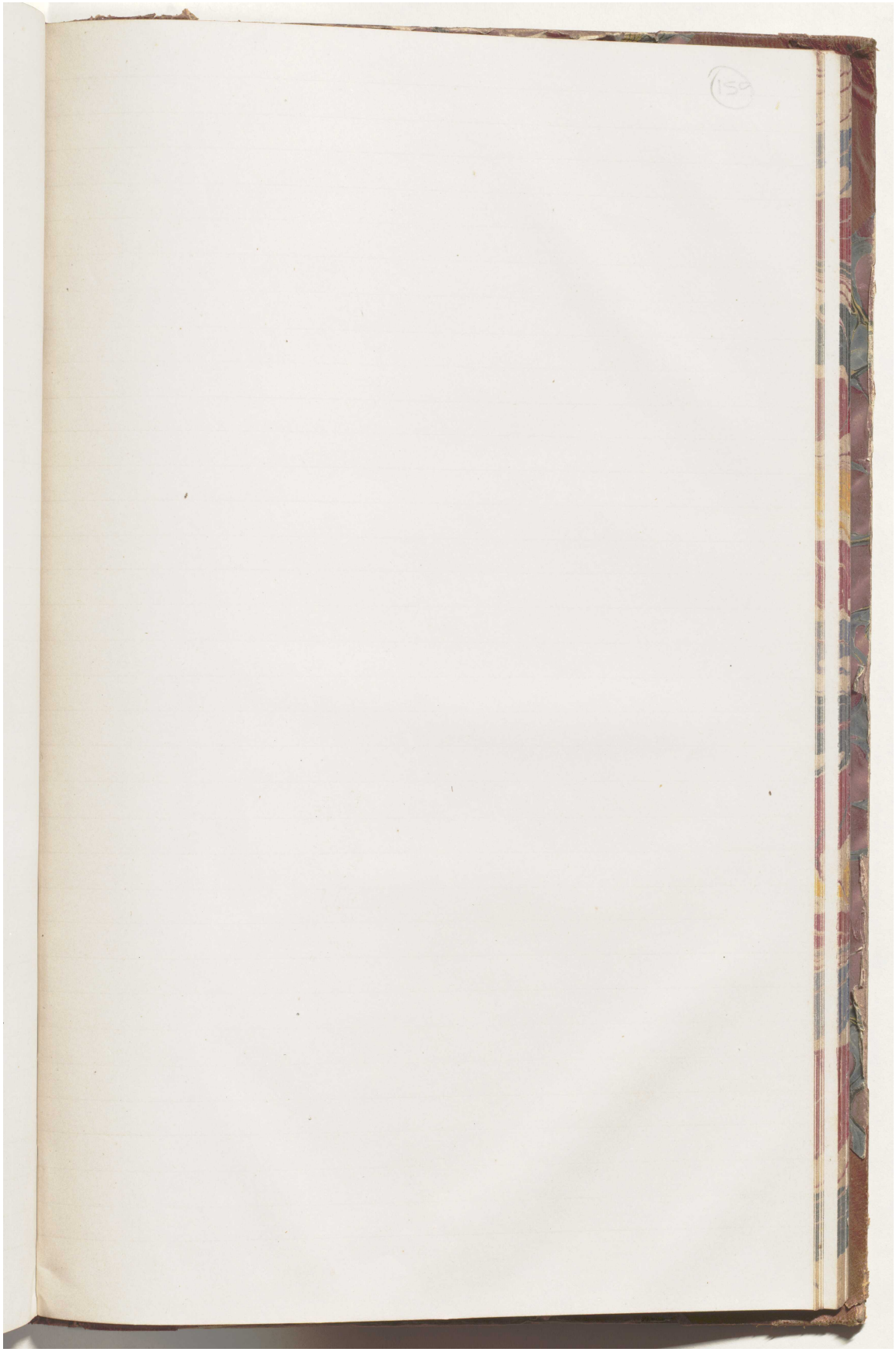
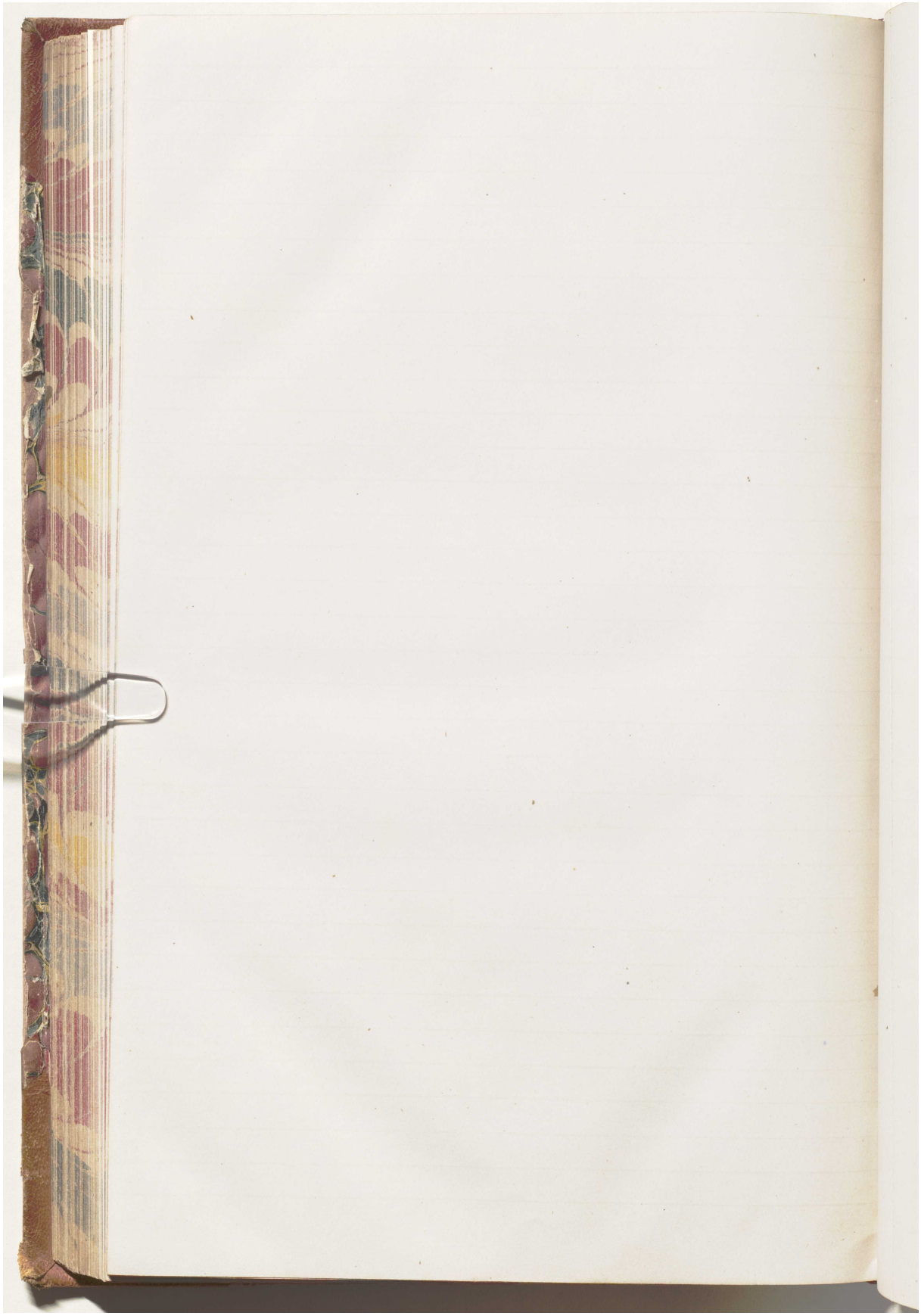
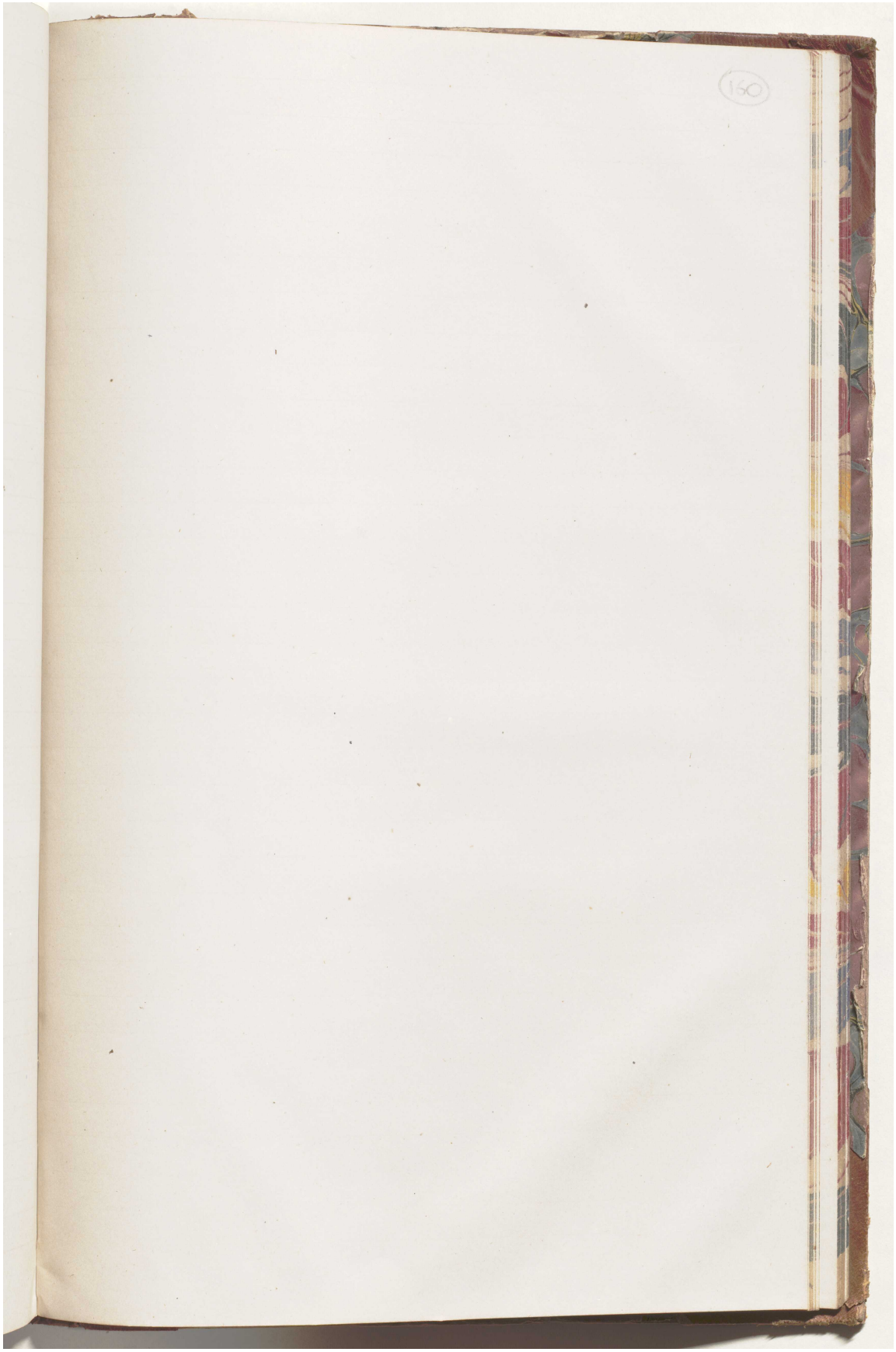


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٥٩ظ] (٣٧٢/٣١٨)

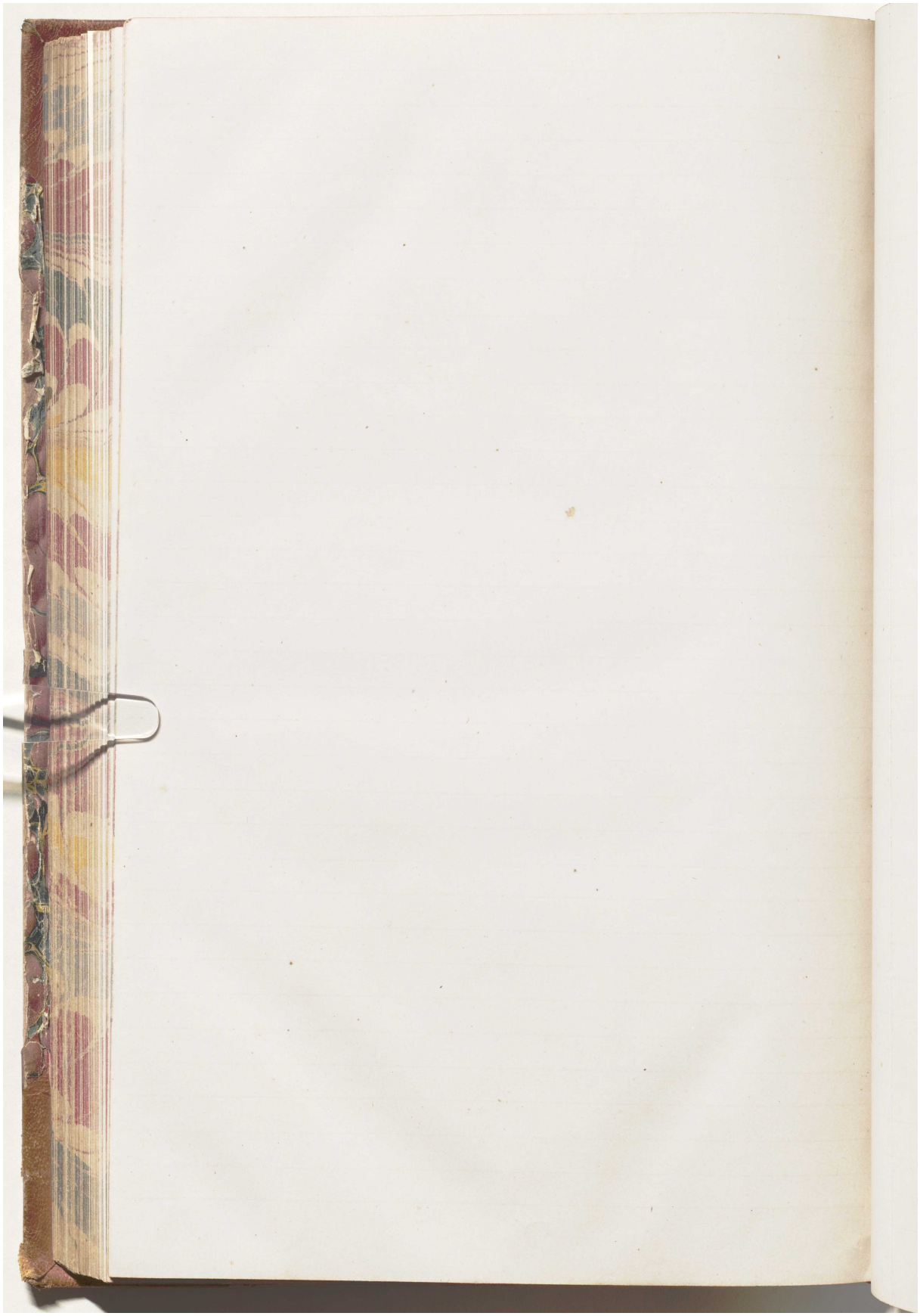


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000077

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٠و] (٣٧٢/٣١٩)

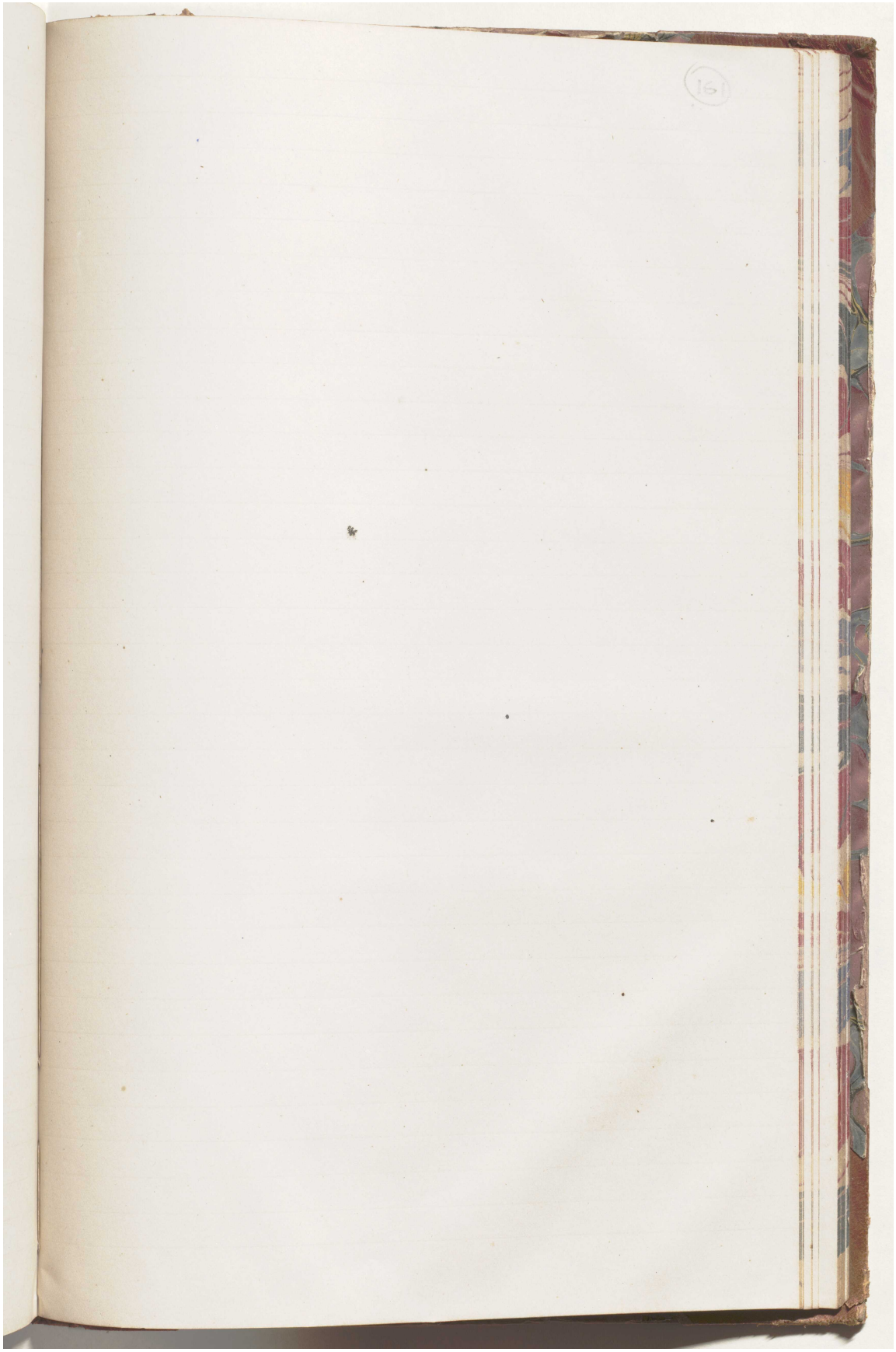


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000078

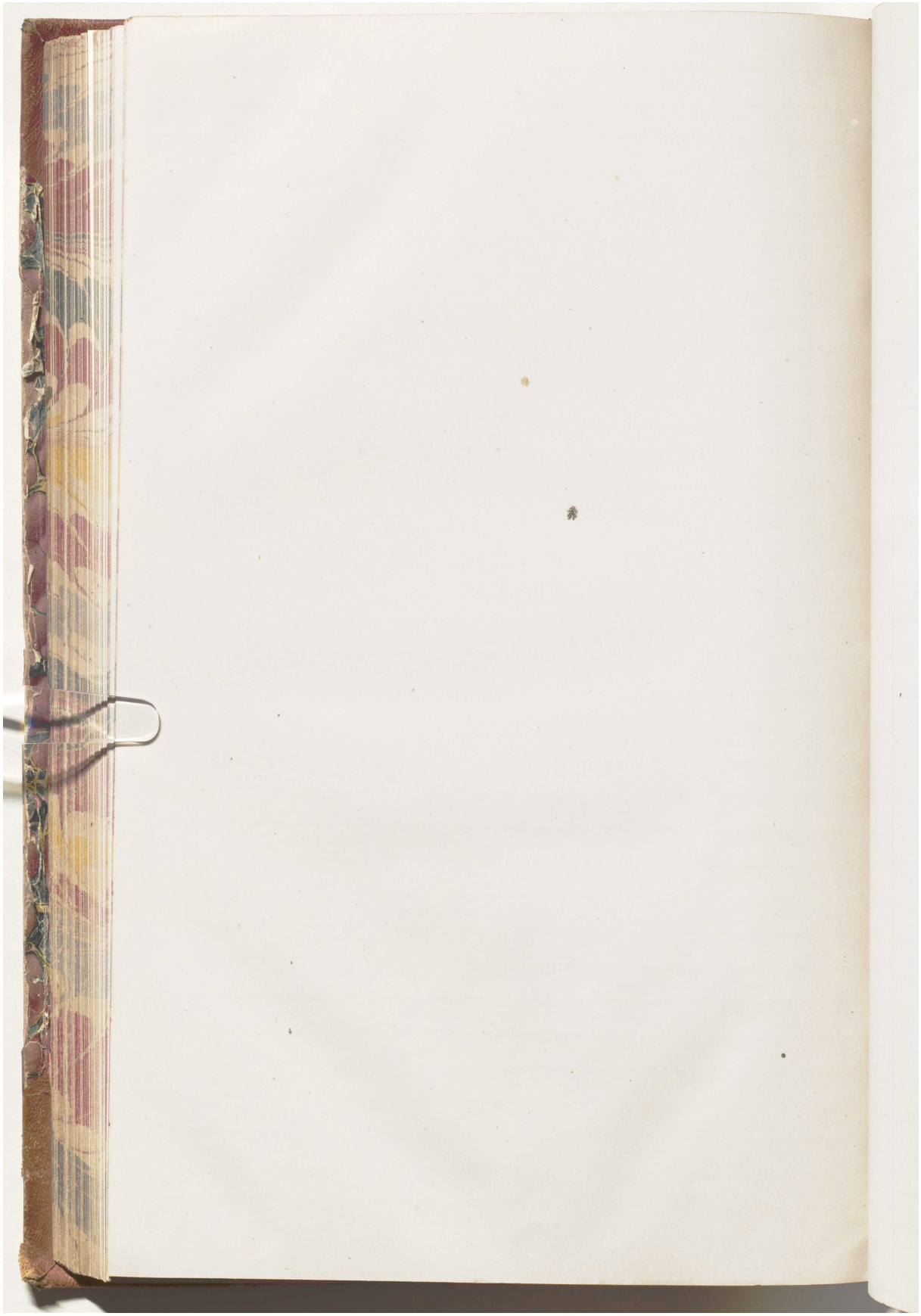


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000079

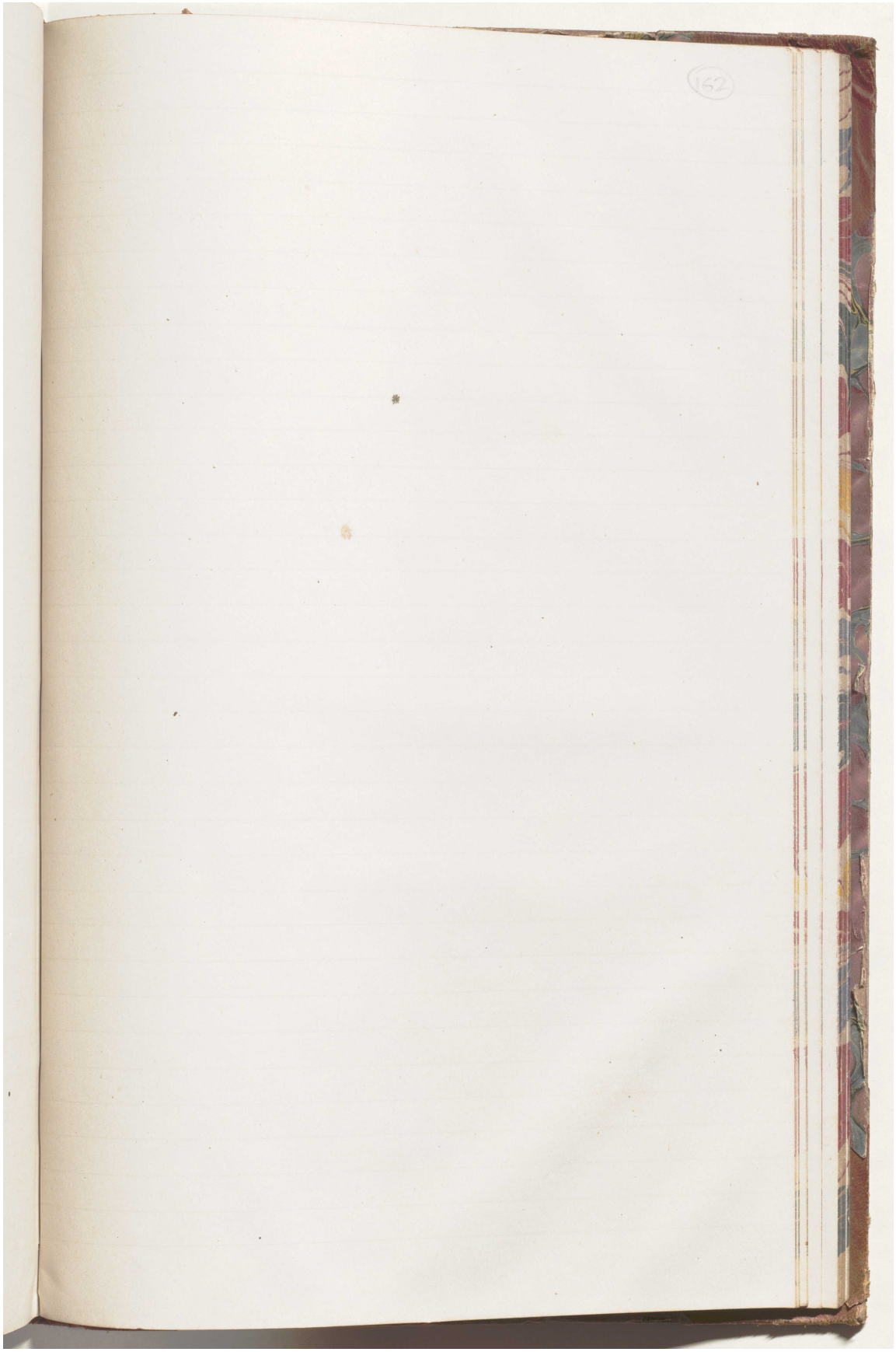


مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



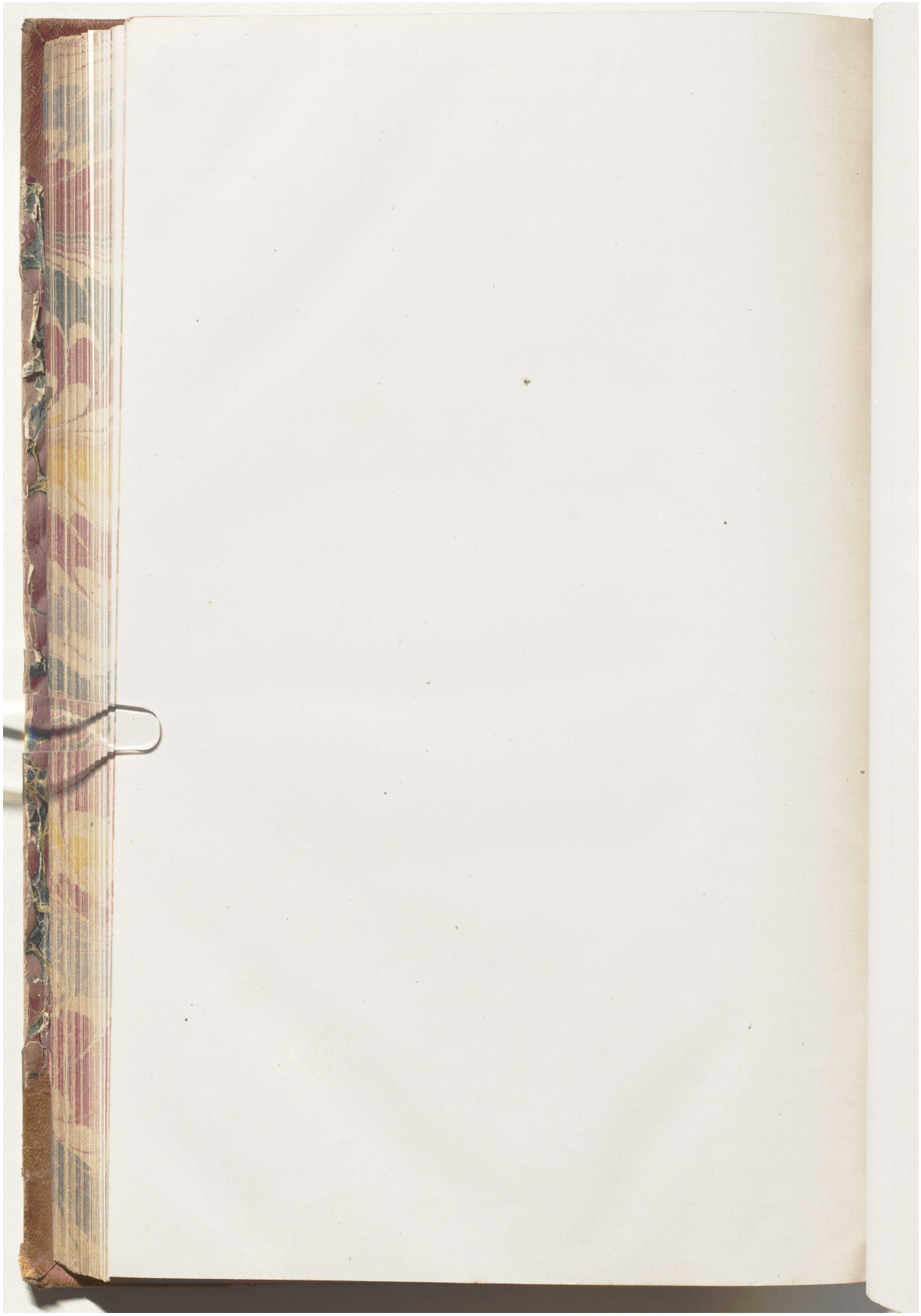
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00007b

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٢و] (٣٢٣/٣٧٢)



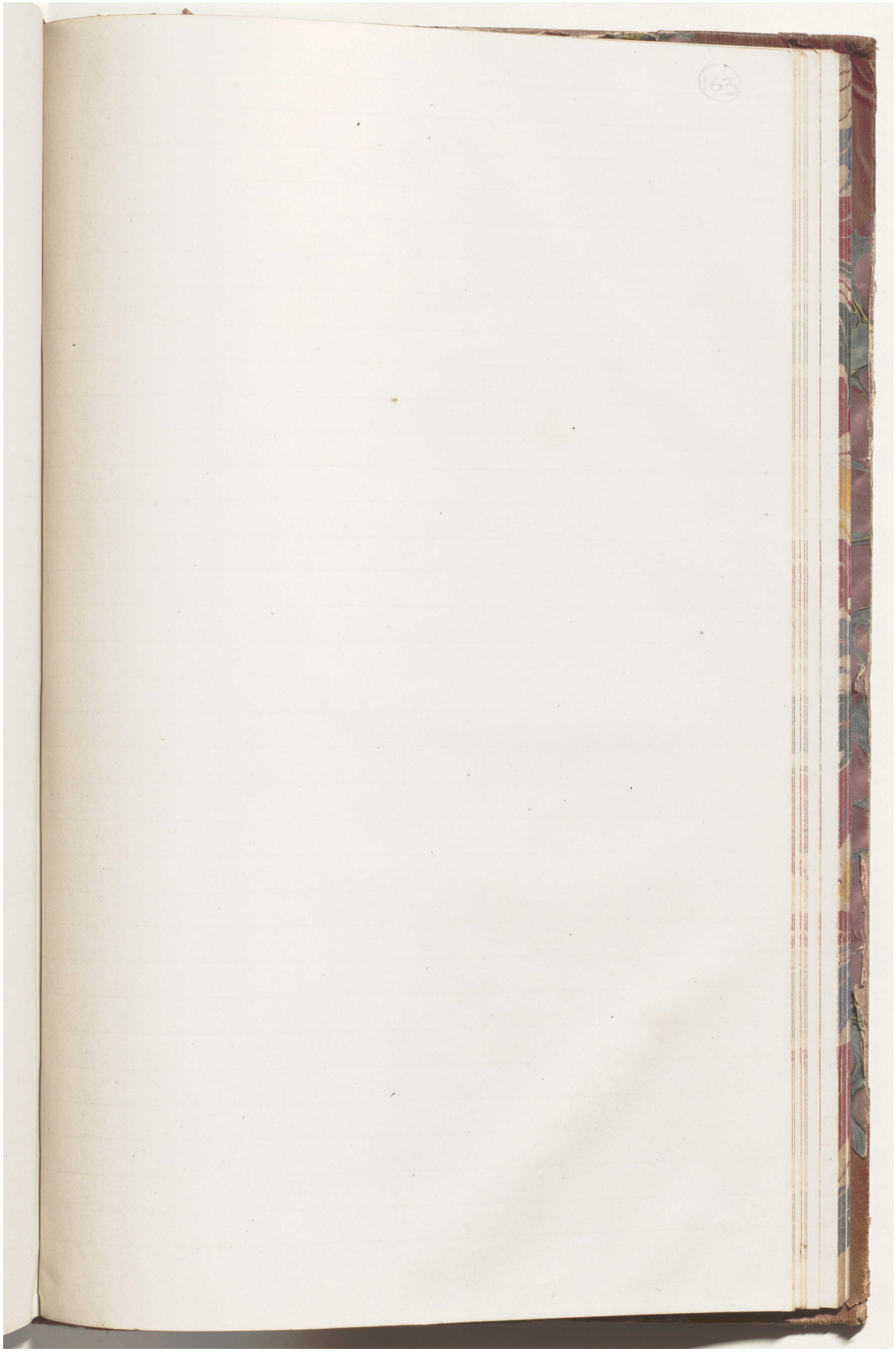
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00007c

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٢ظ] (٣٢٤/٣٧٢)

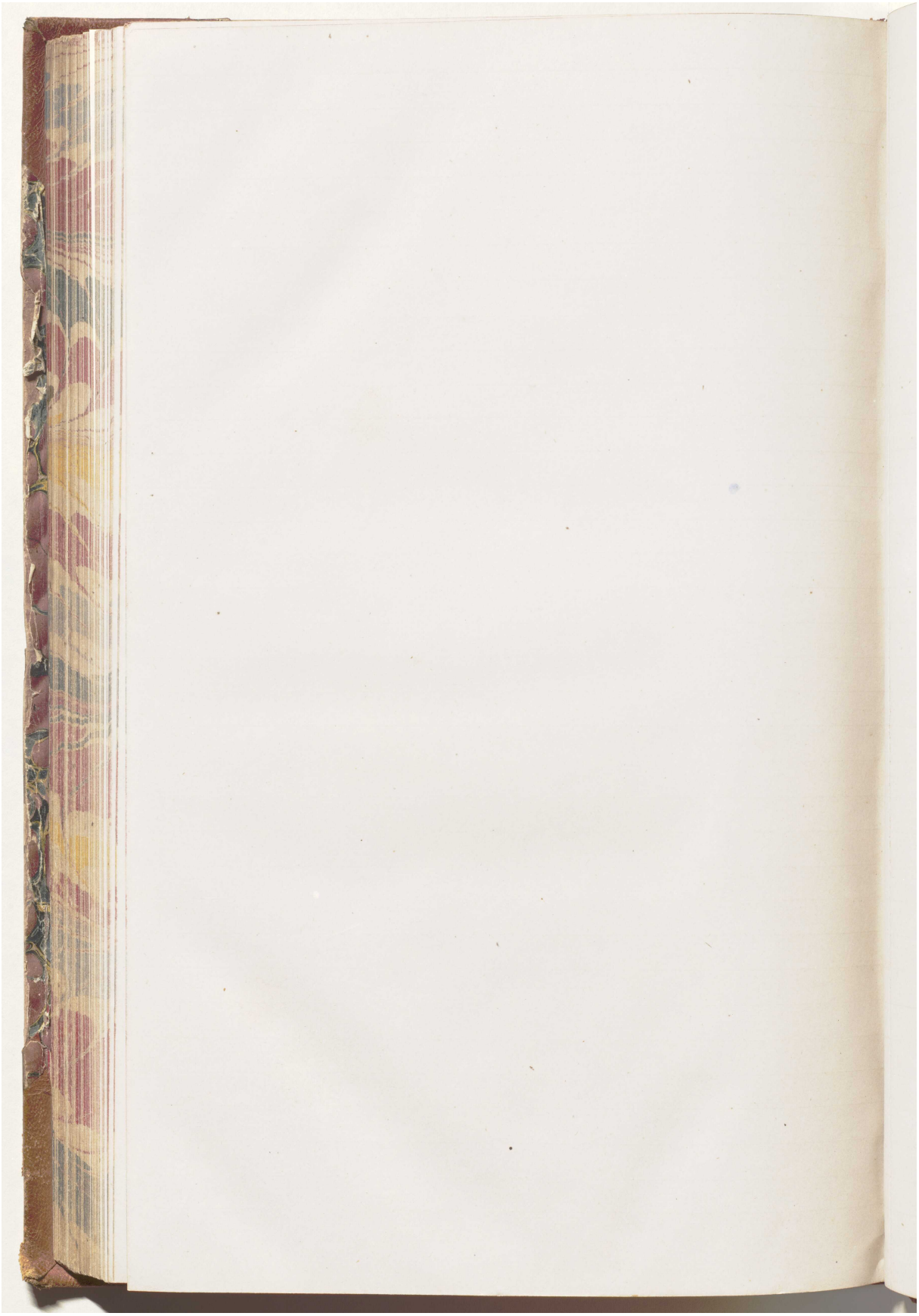


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00007d

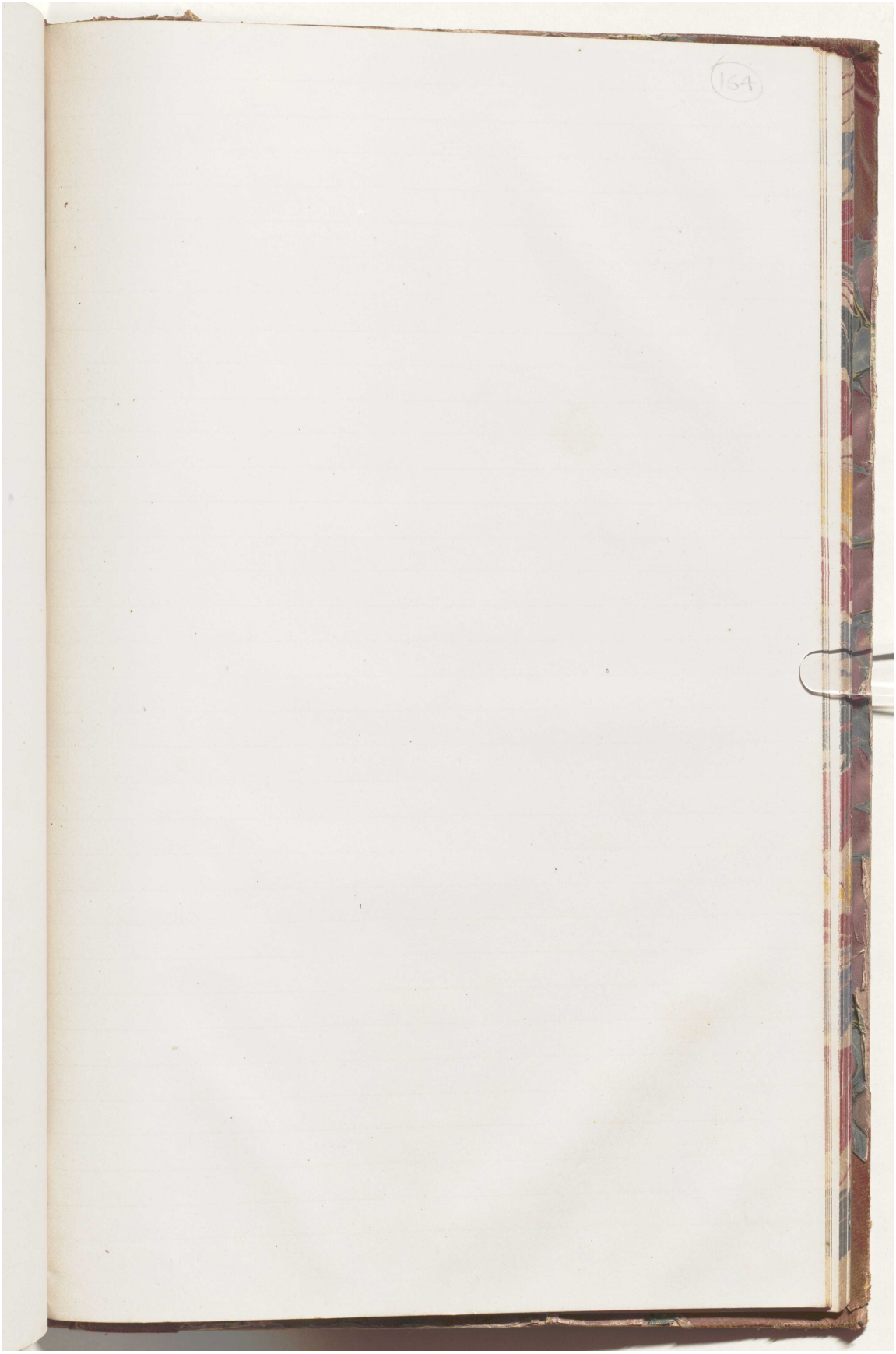
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٣و] (٣٢٥/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00007e



كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٤و] (٣٢٧/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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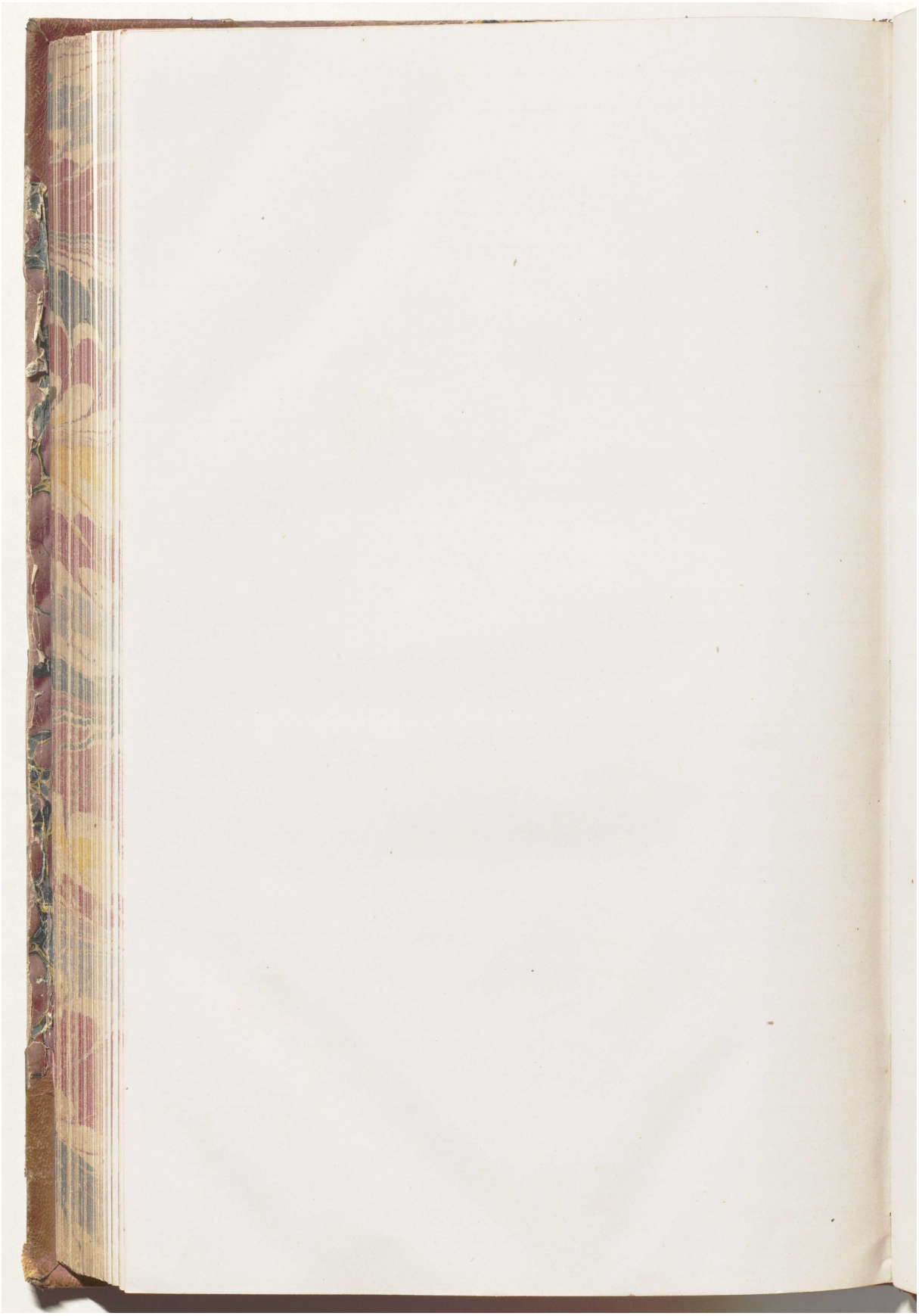
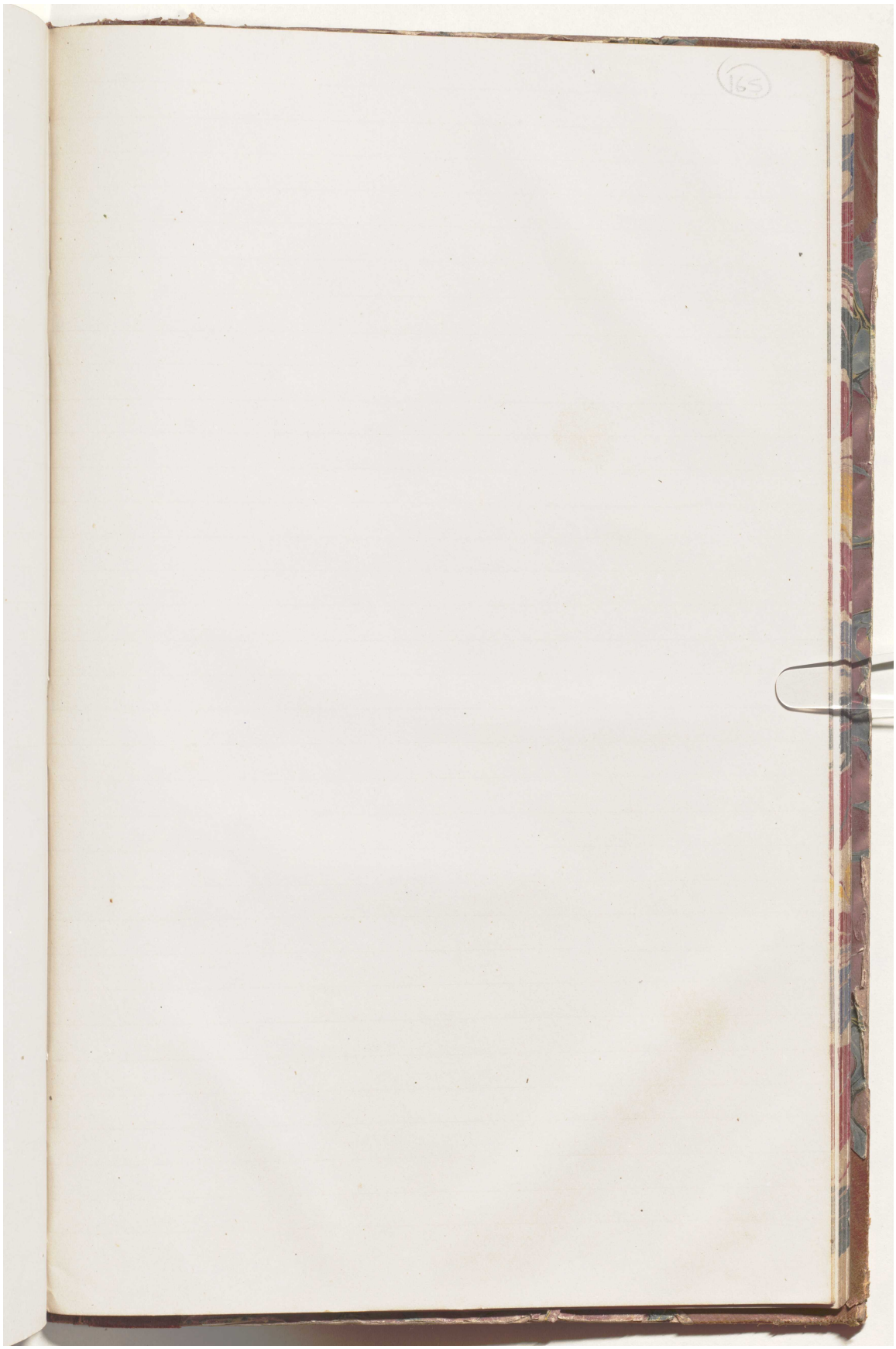


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000081

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٥و] (٣٢٩/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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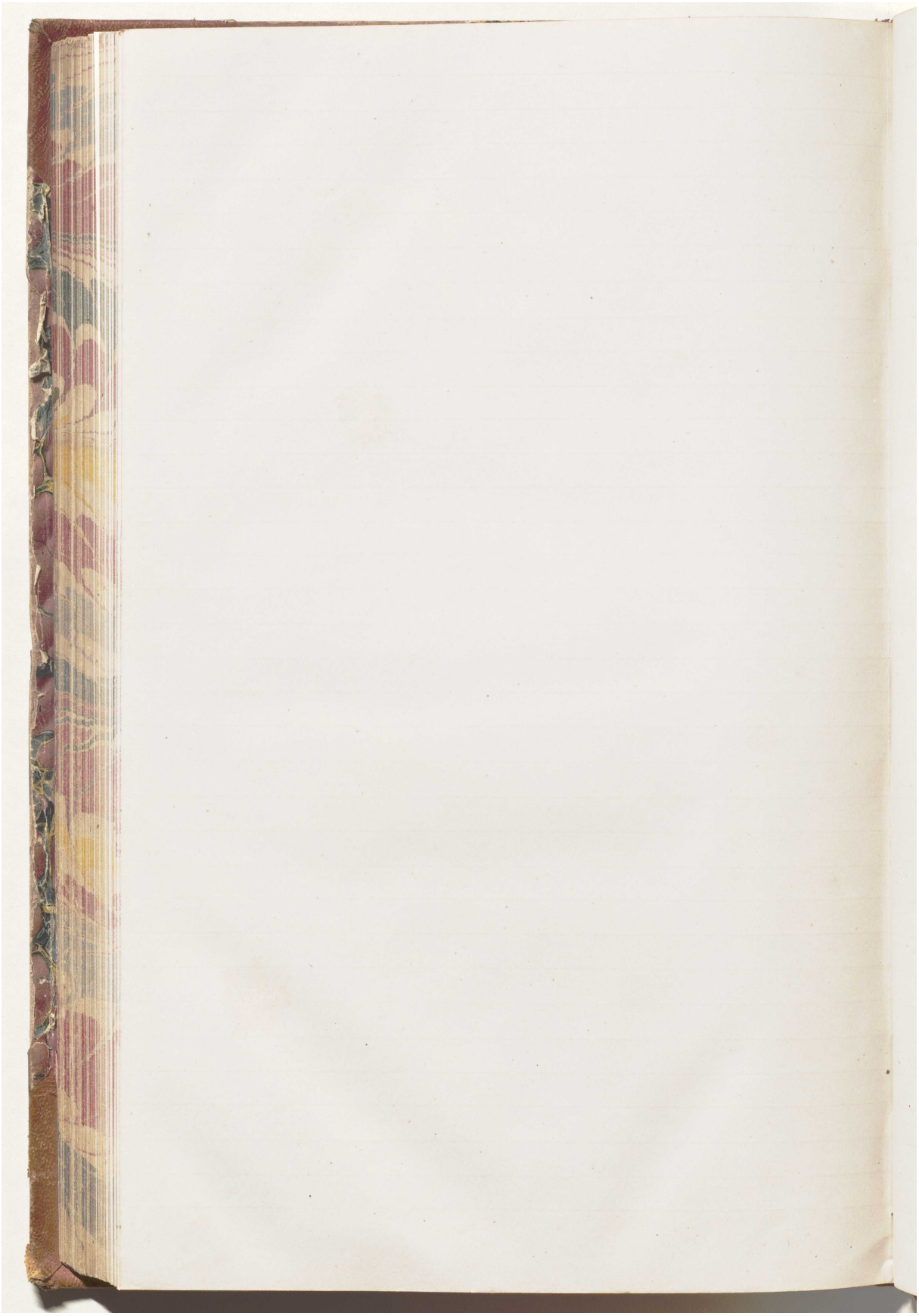
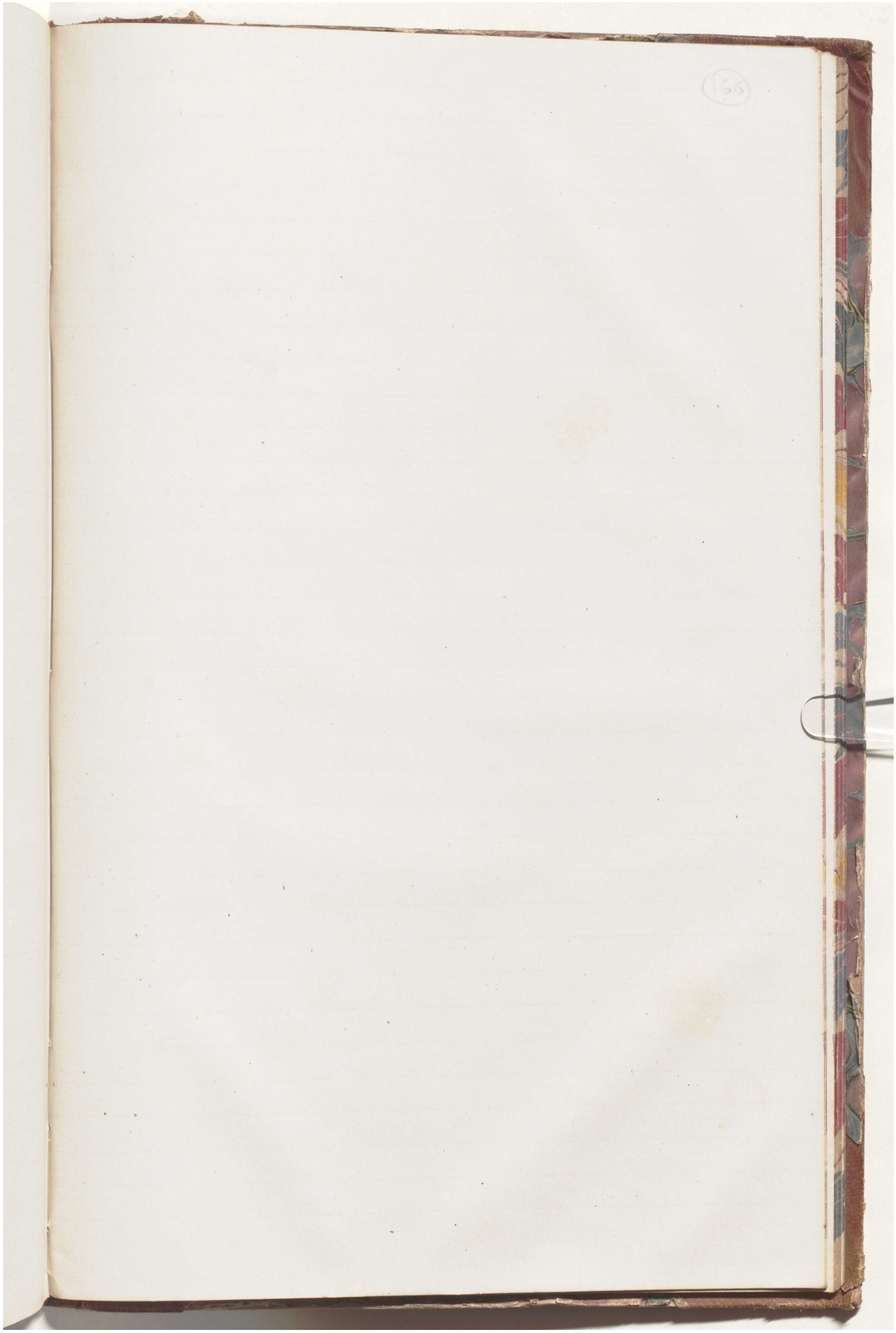
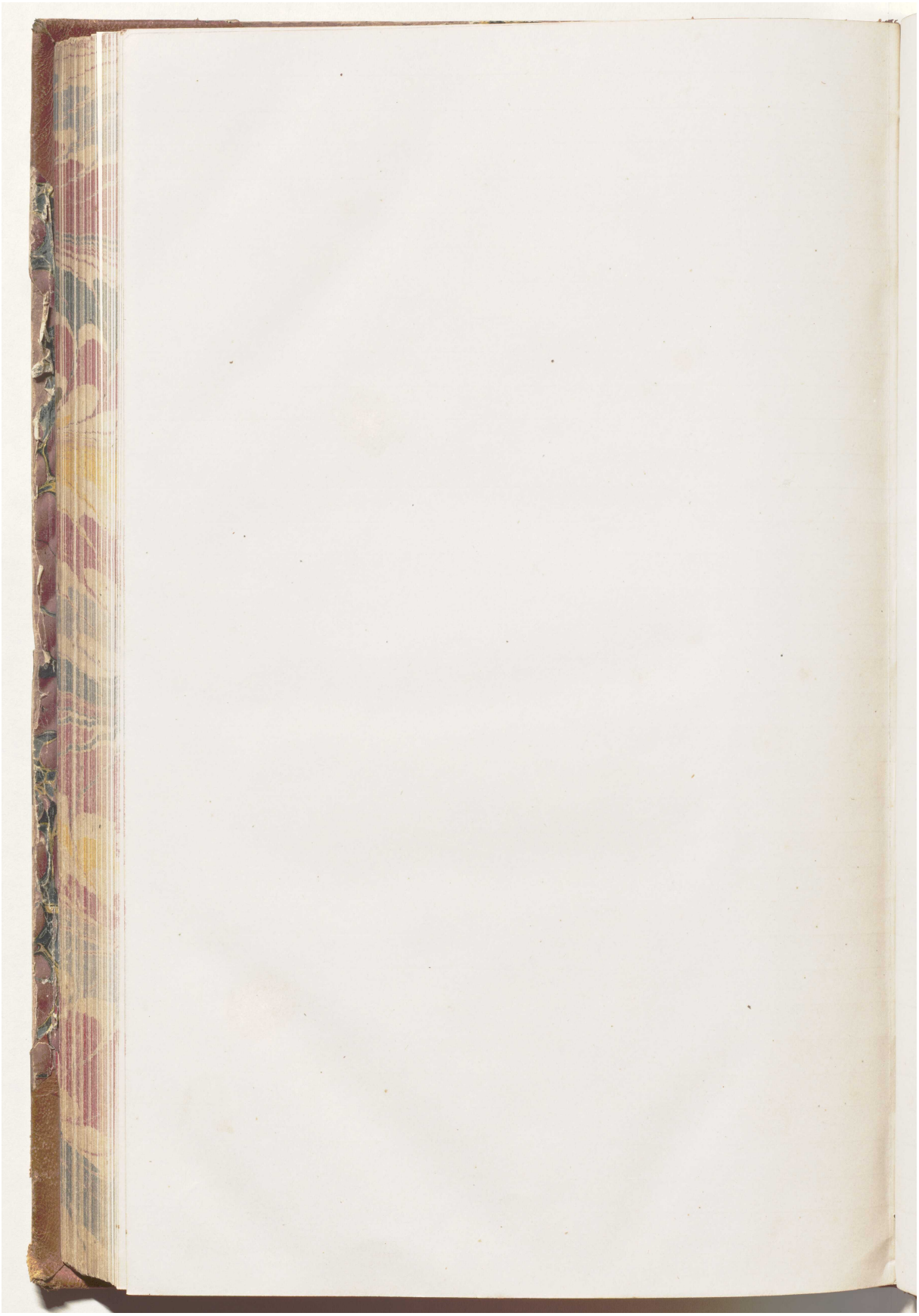
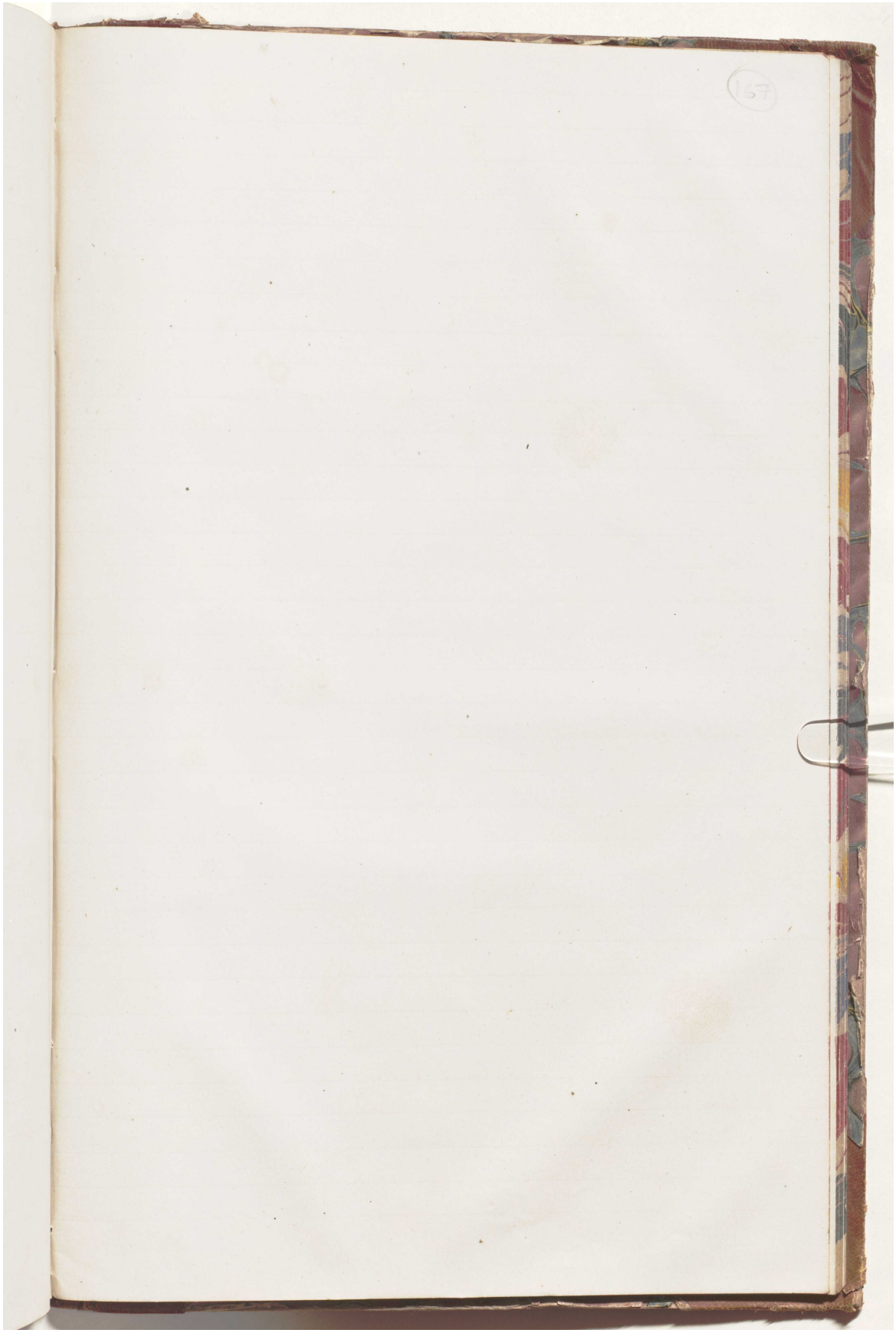




المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000084





المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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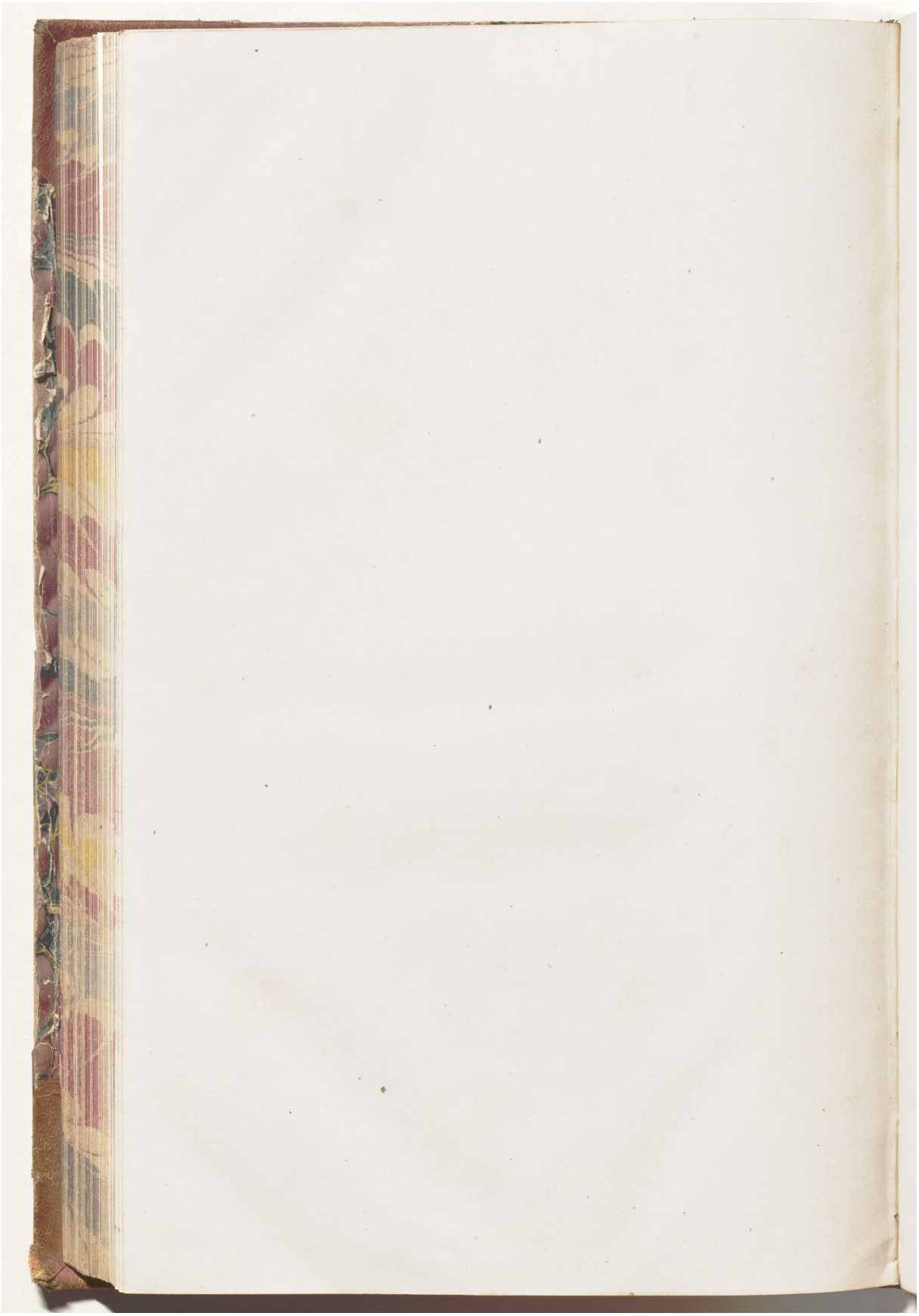
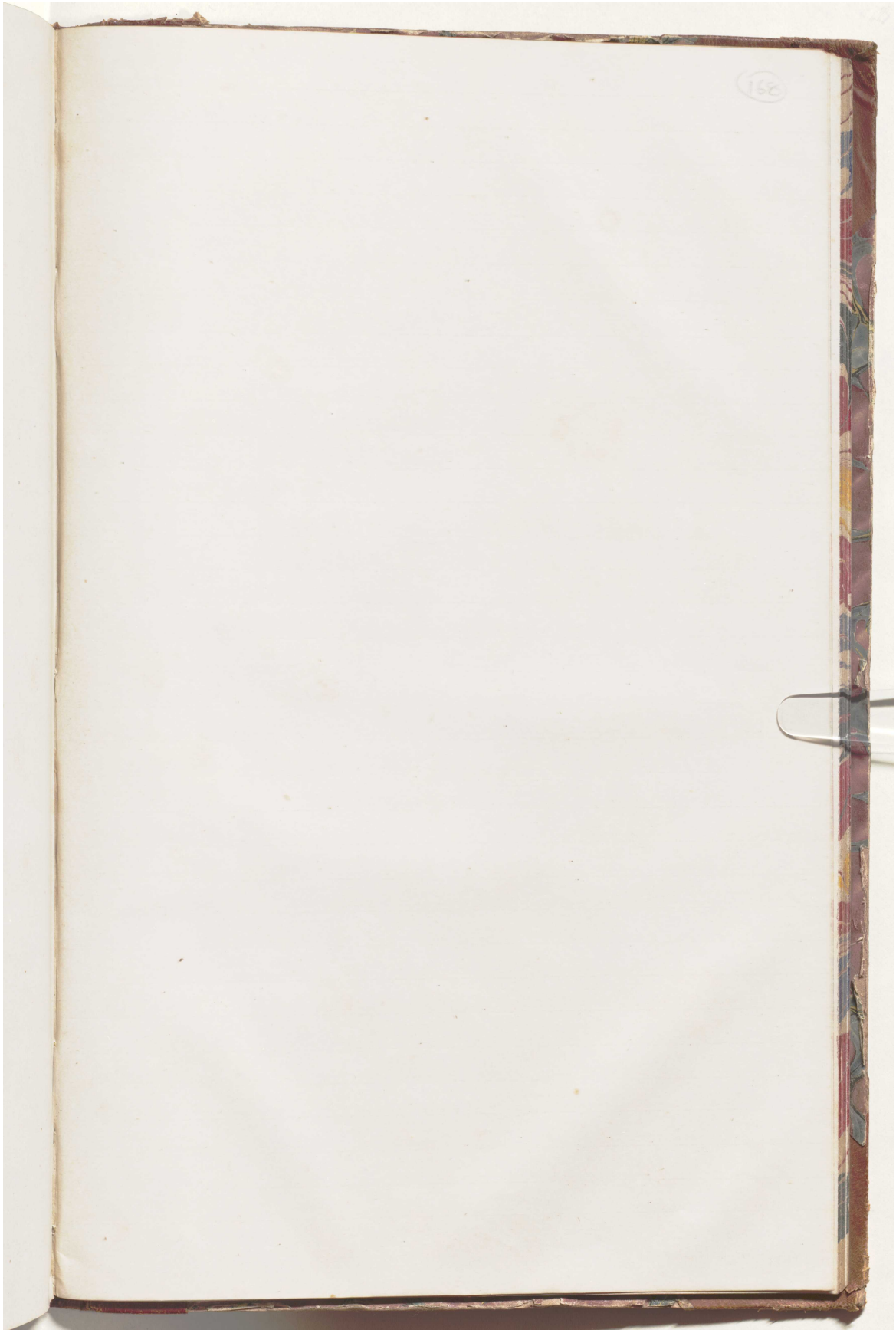


مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library

BRITISH LIBRARY



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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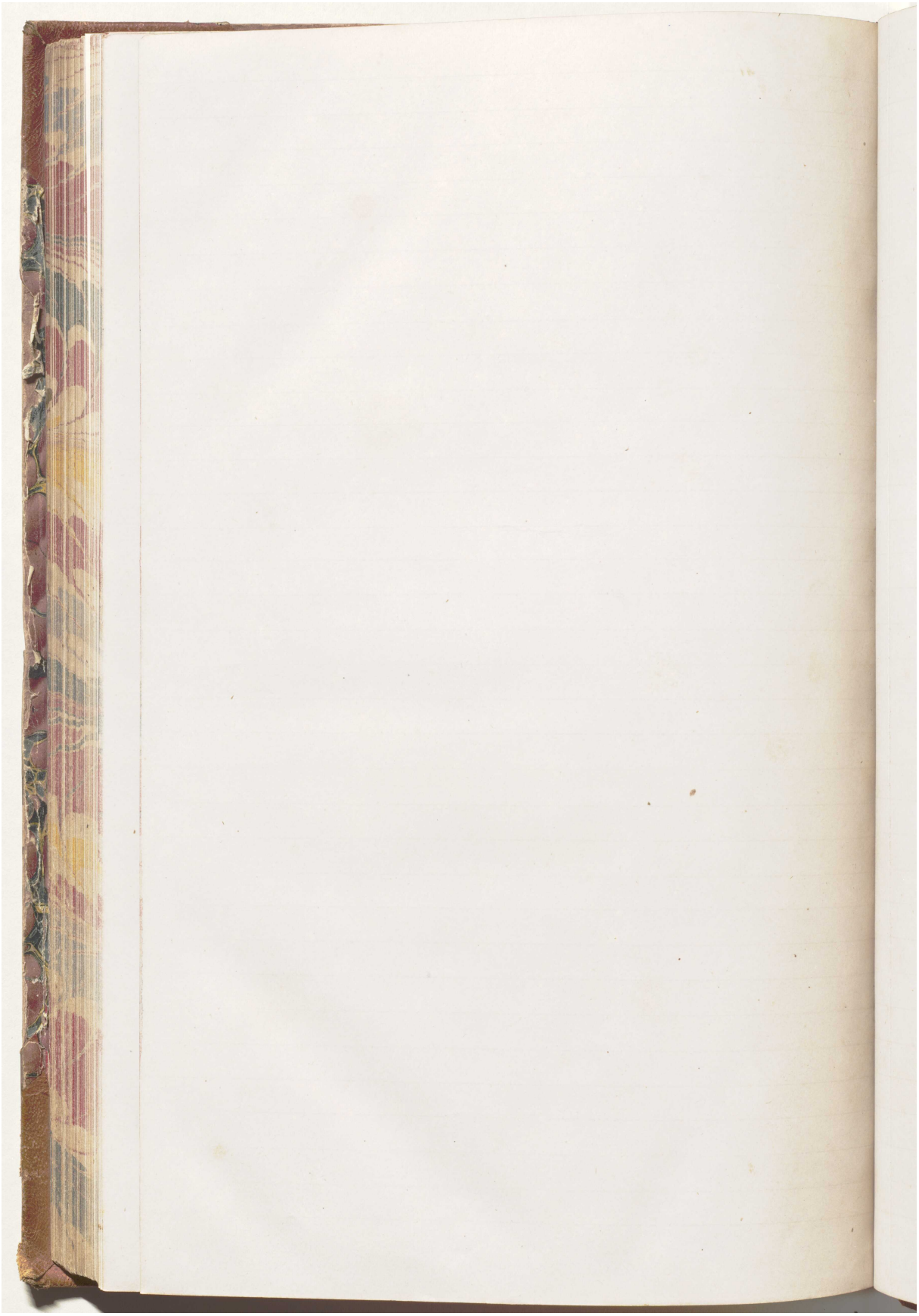
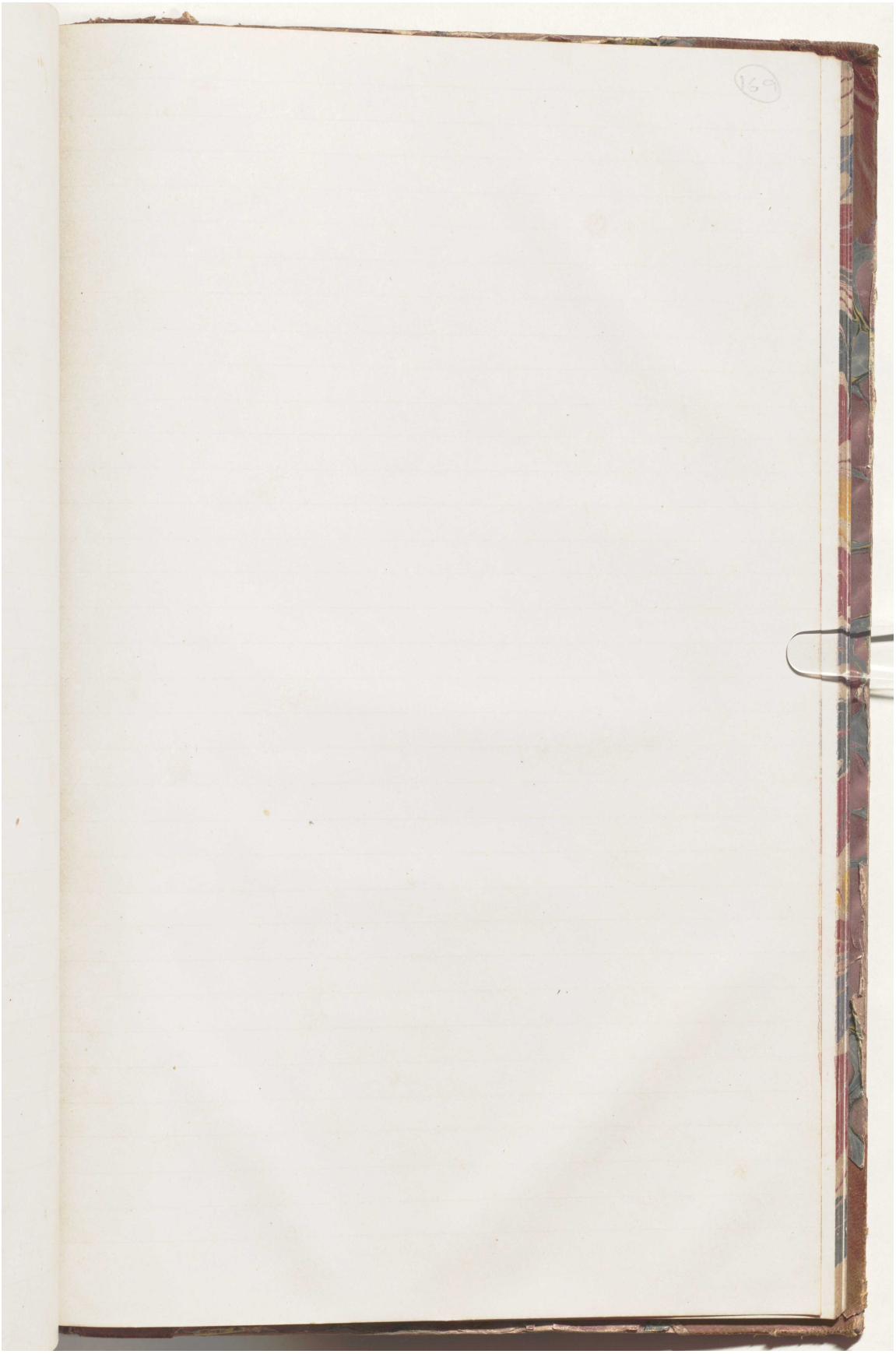


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000089

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٦٩و] (٣٣٧/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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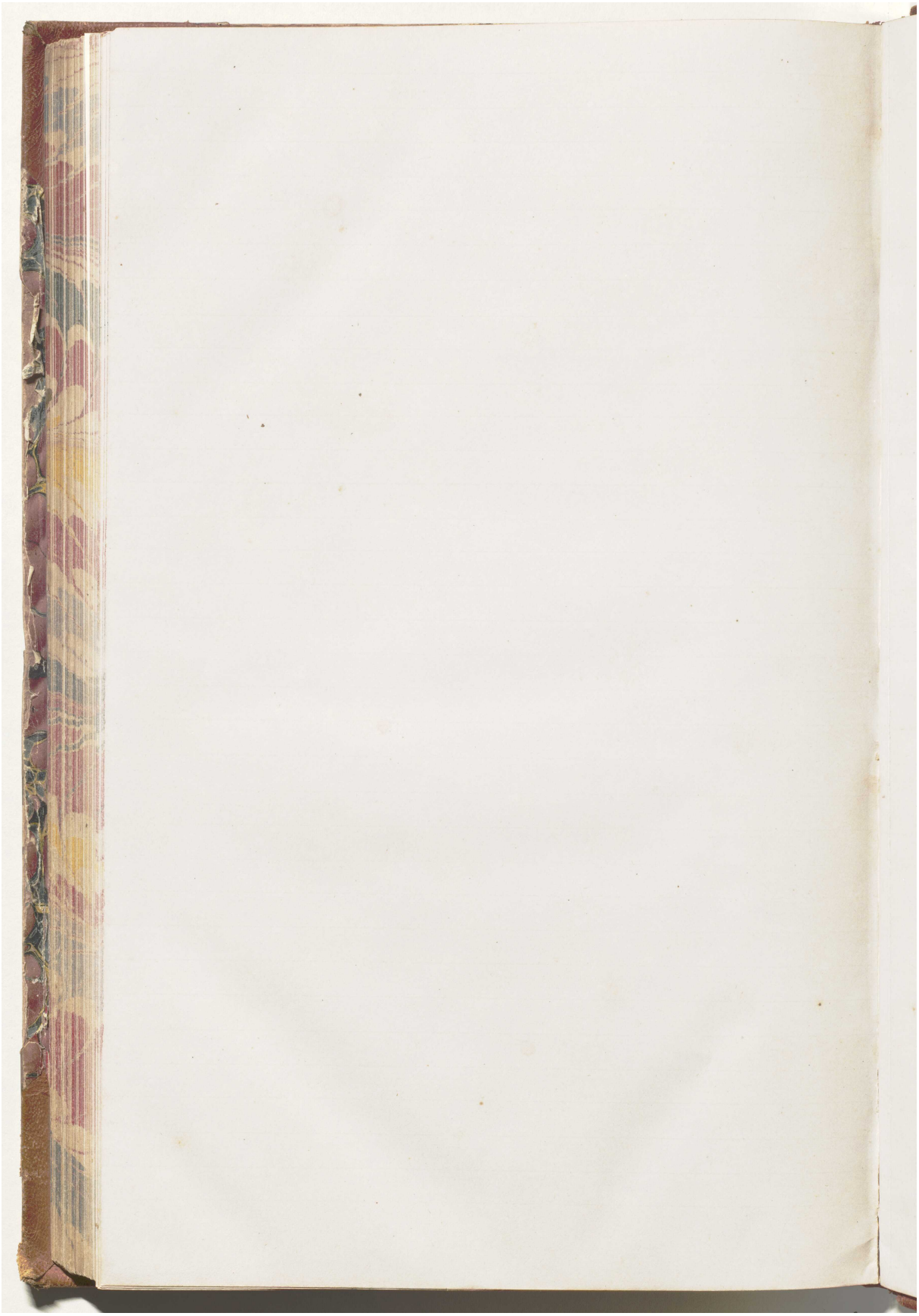

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00008b

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library

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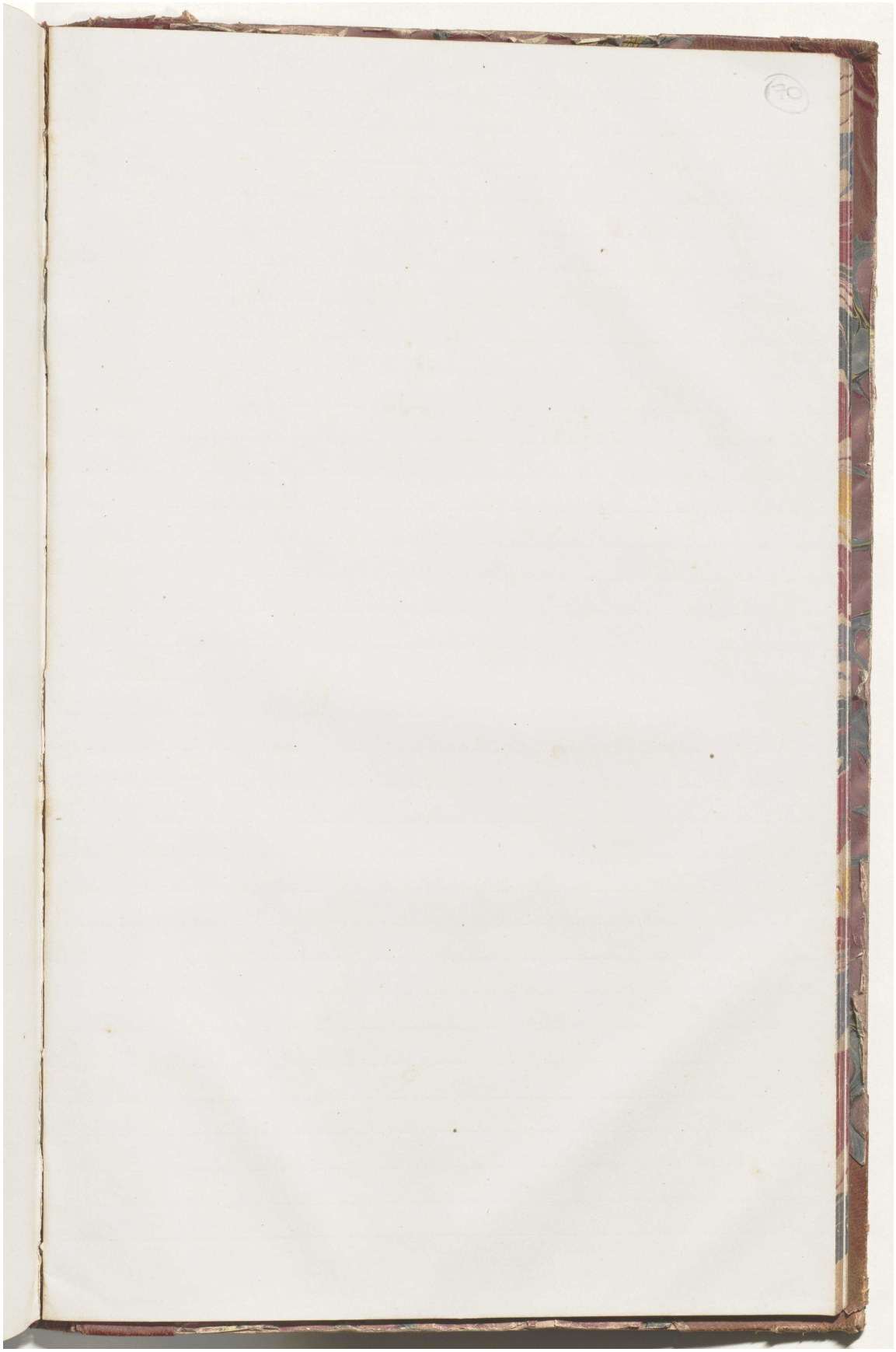

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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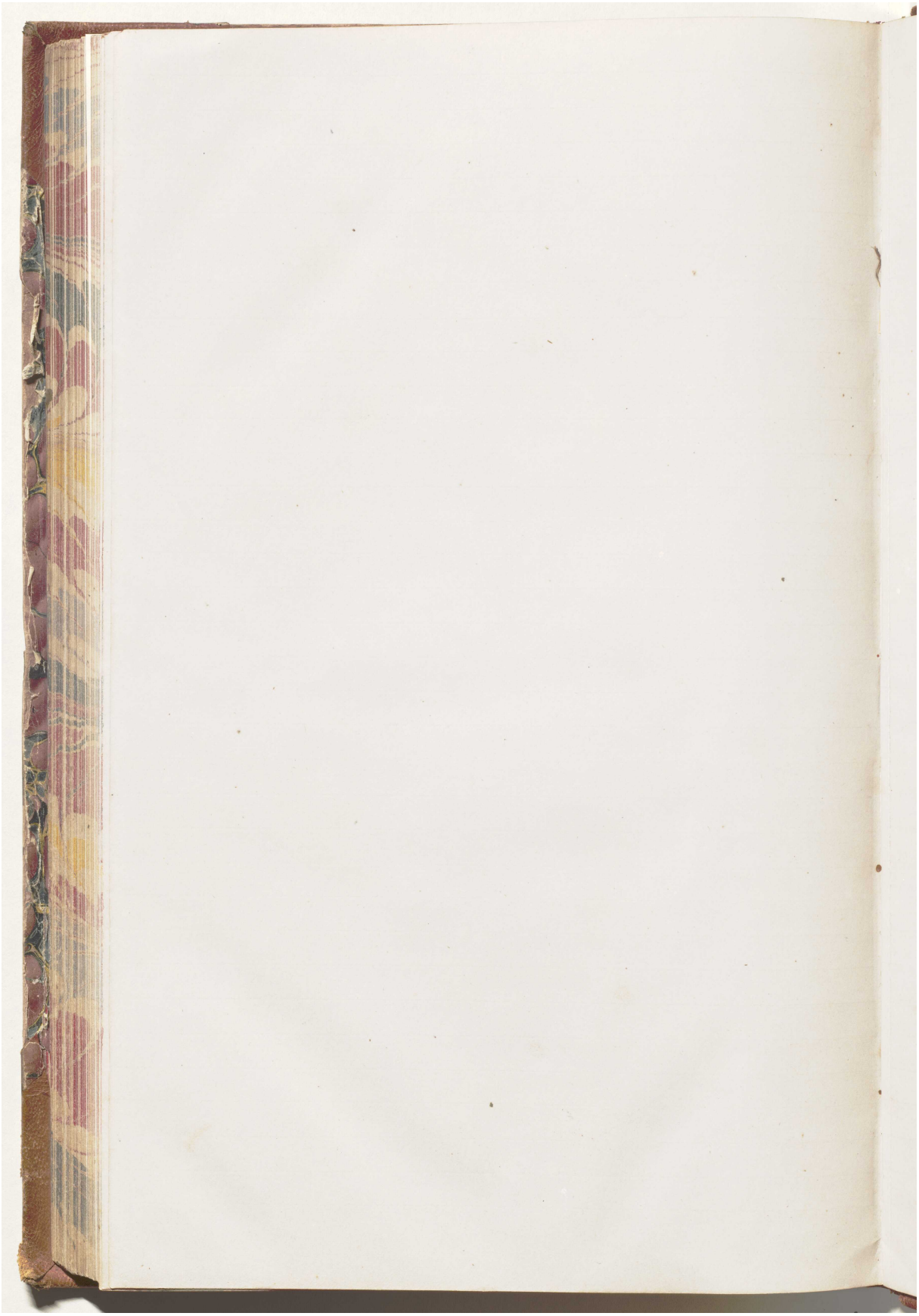
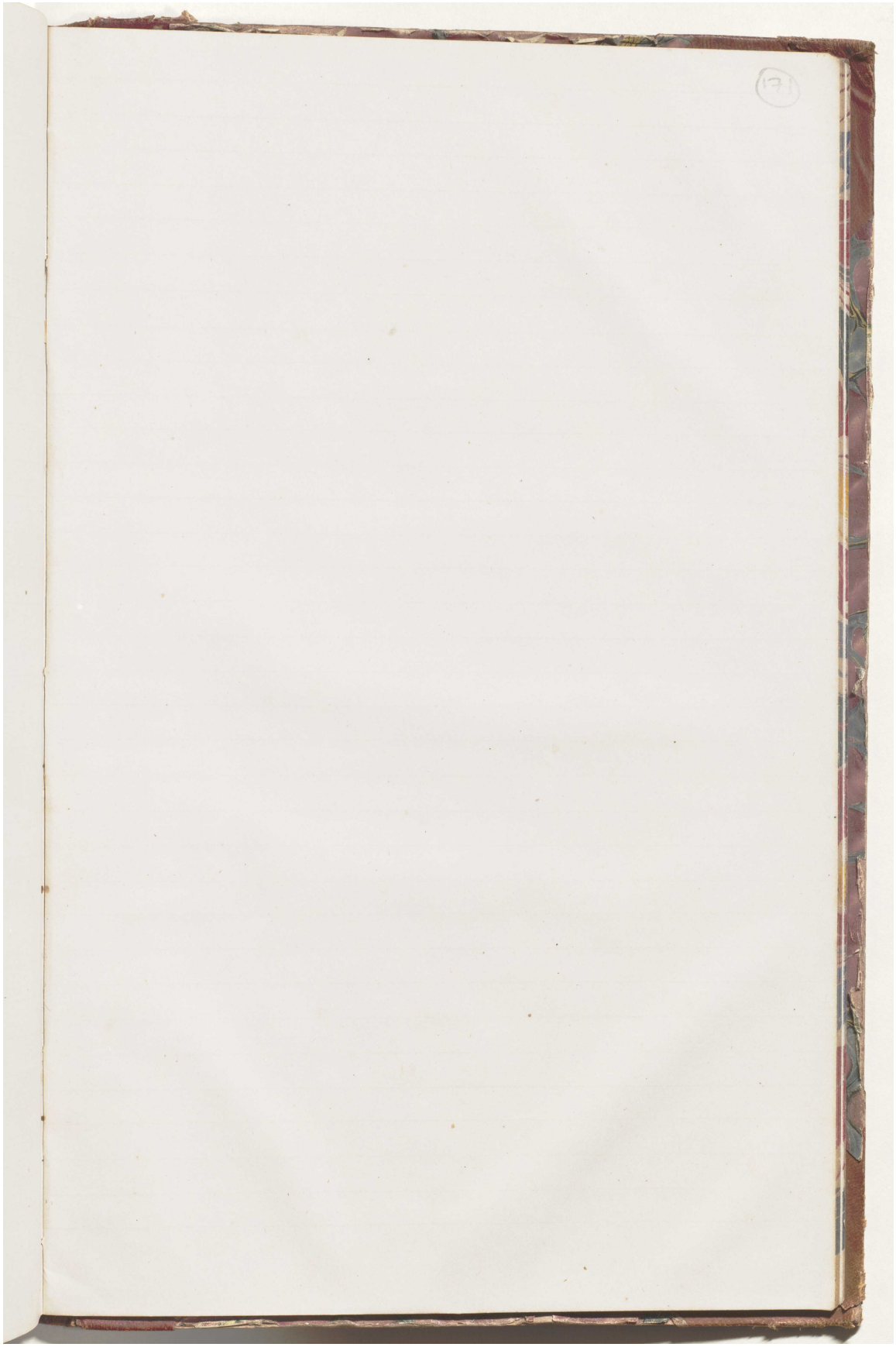


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00008d

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧١و] (٣٧٢/٣٤١)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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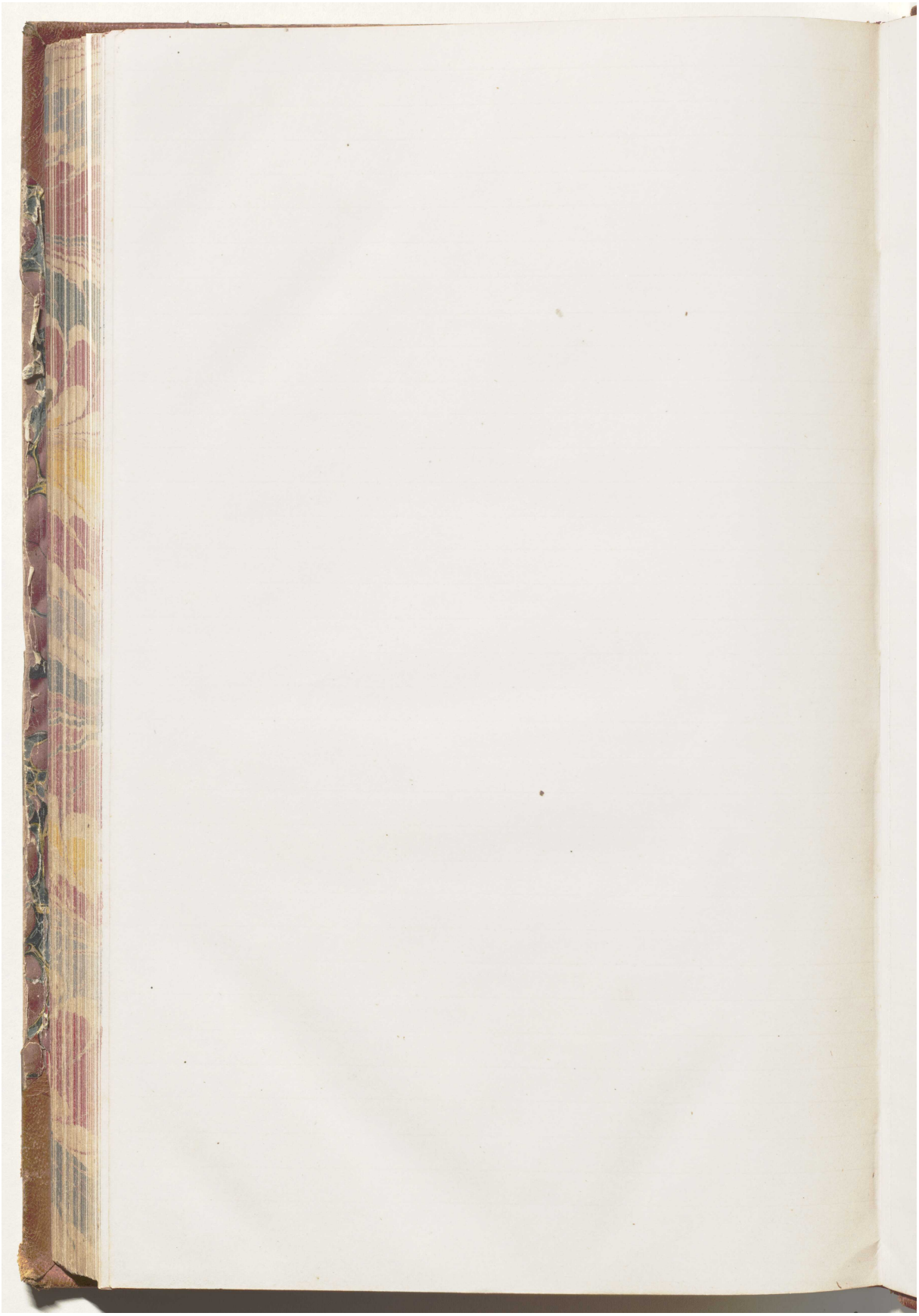
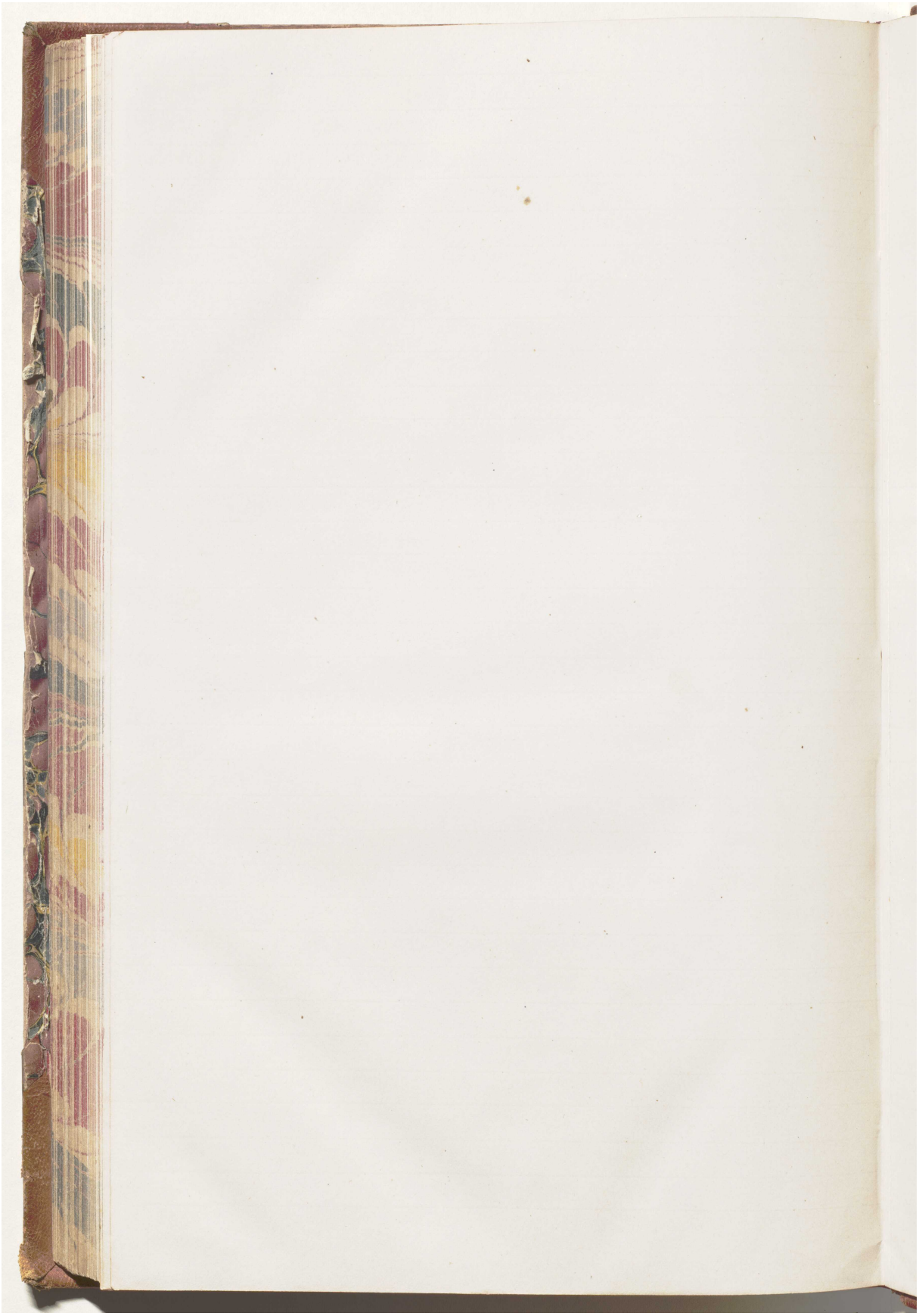




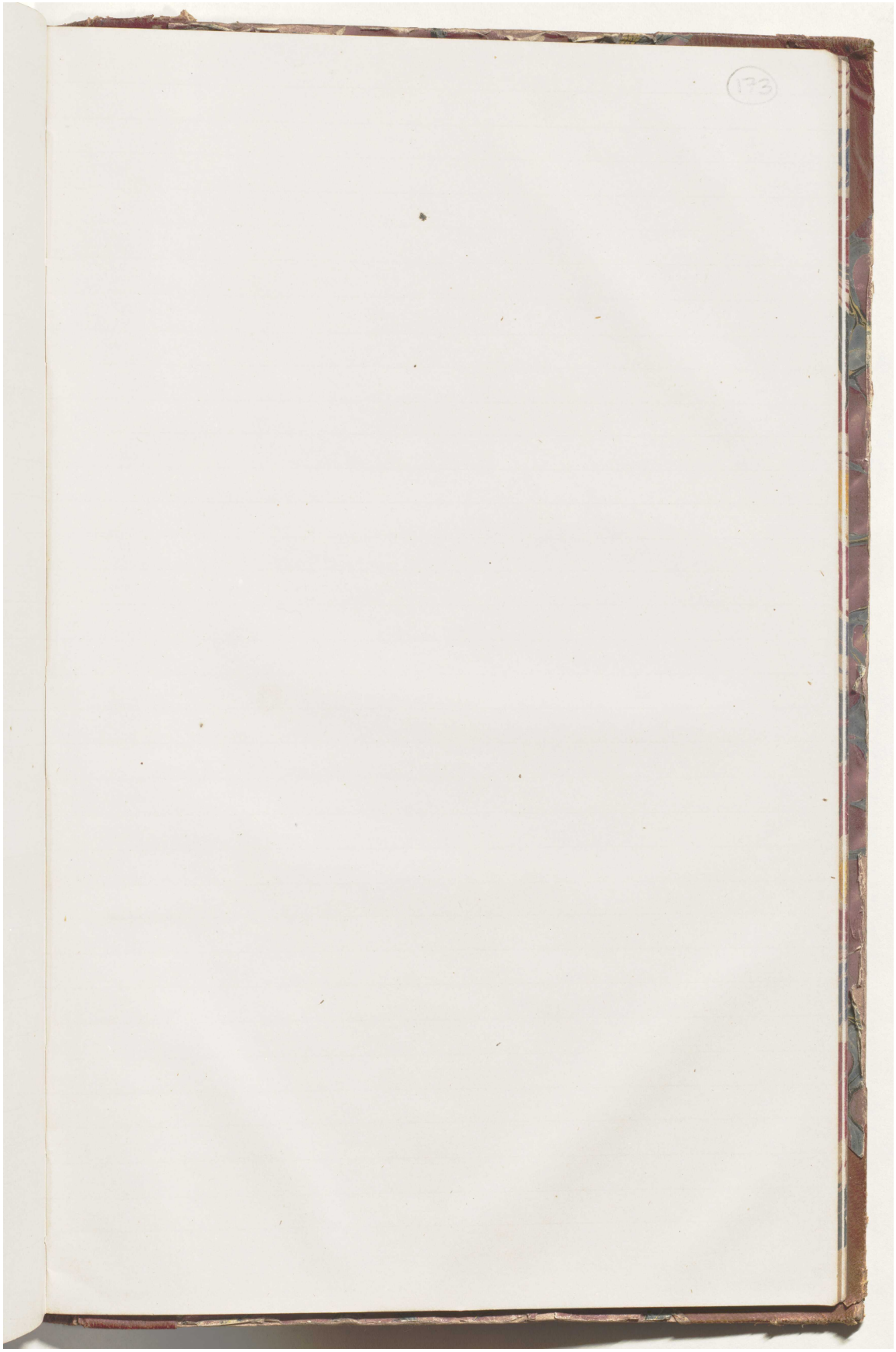
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000090

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٢ظ] (٣٧٢/٣٤٤)



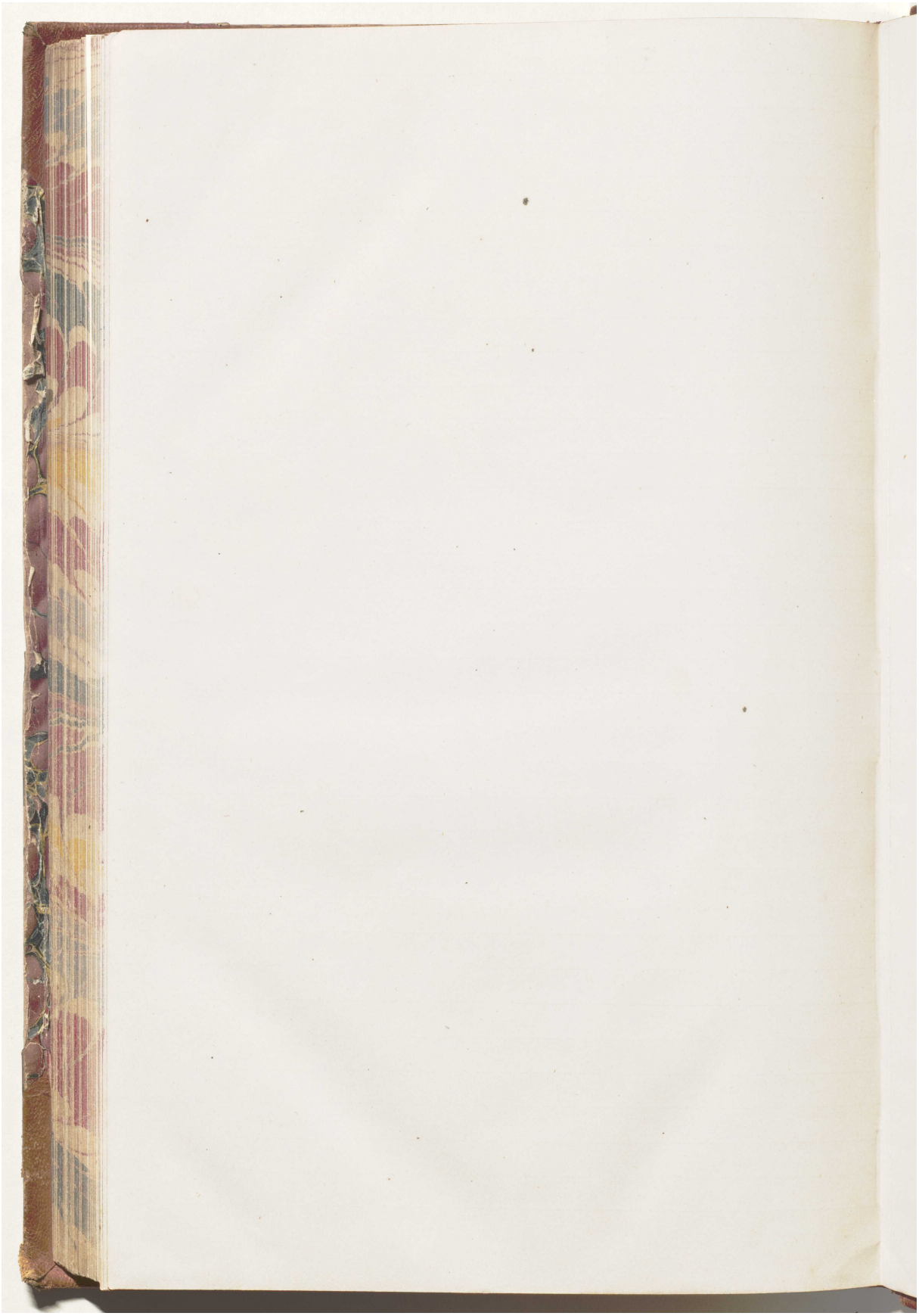
المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000091

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٣و] (٣٧٢/٣٤٥)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000092

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٣ظ] (٣٧٢/٣٤٦)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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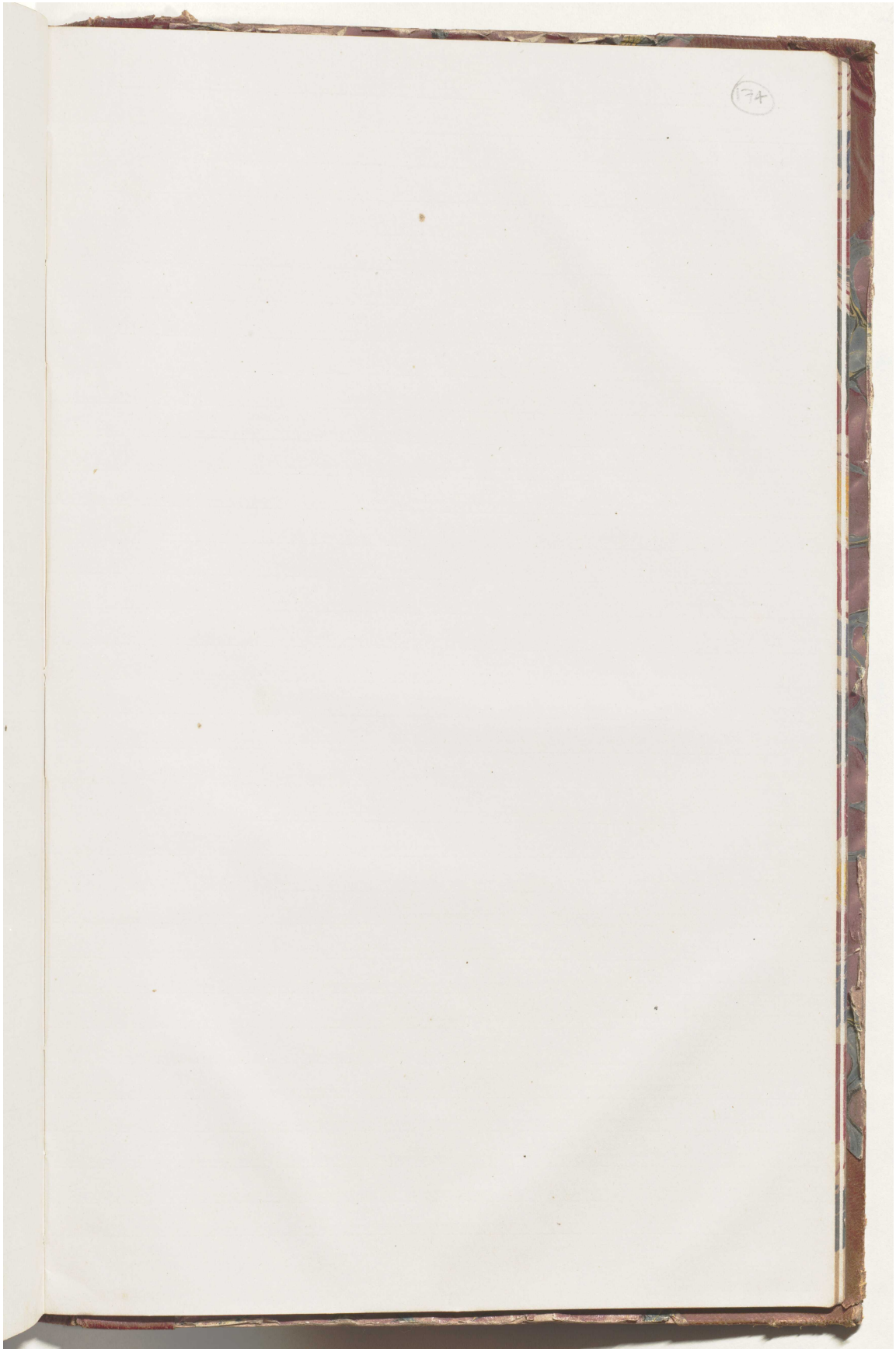
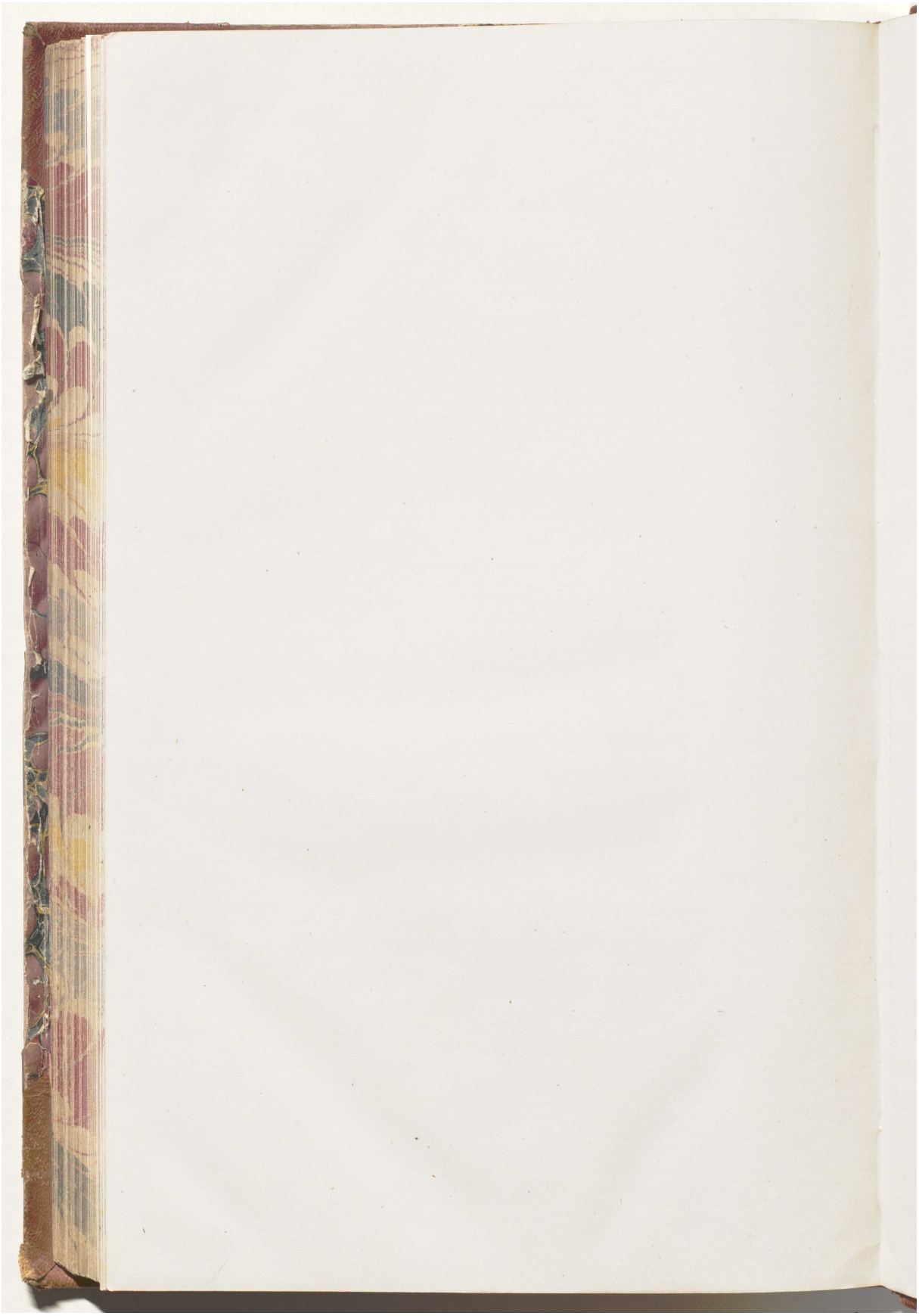


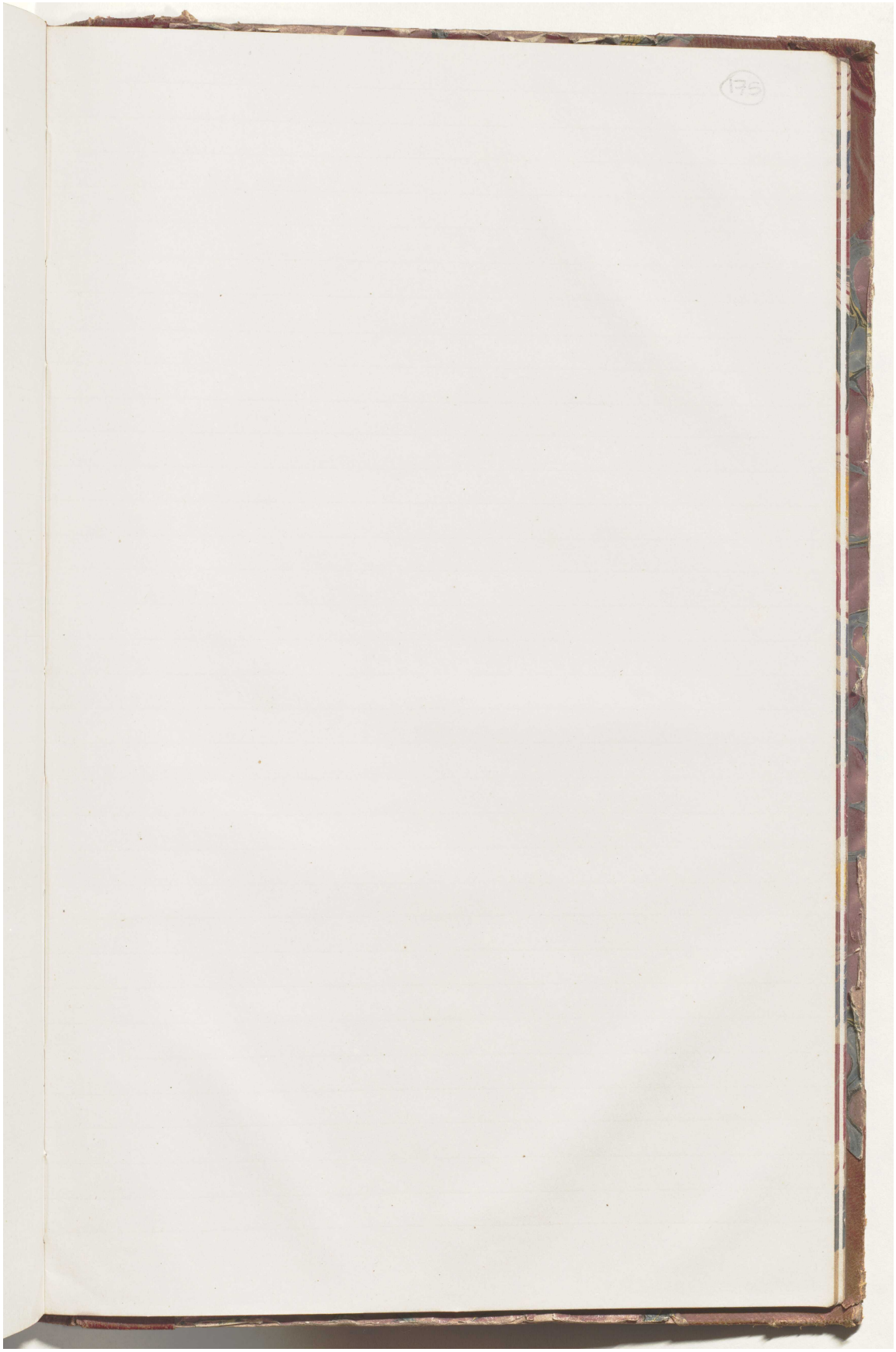
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٤ظ] (٣٧٢/٣٤٨)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x000095

كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٥و] (٣٧٢/٣٤٩)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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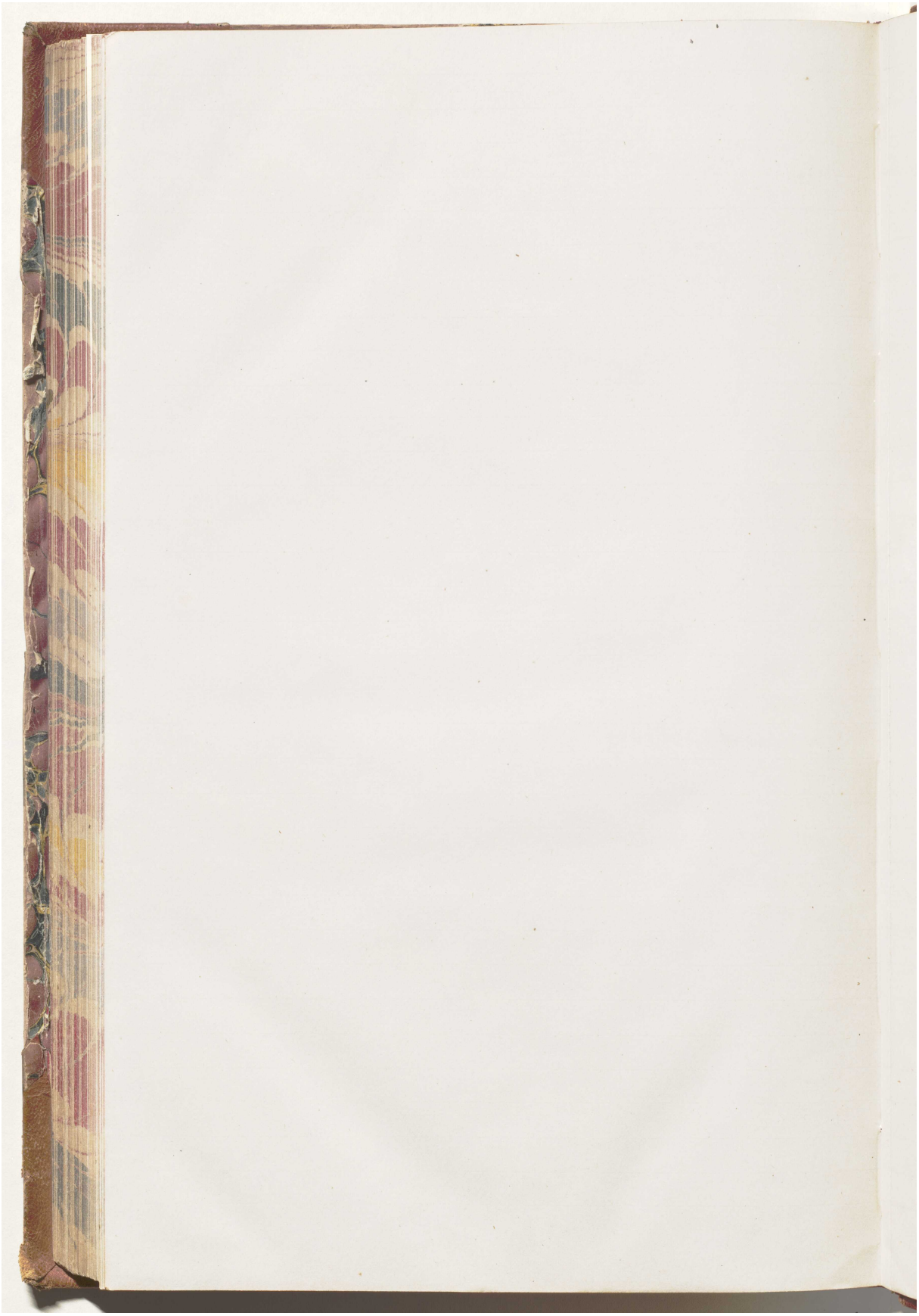

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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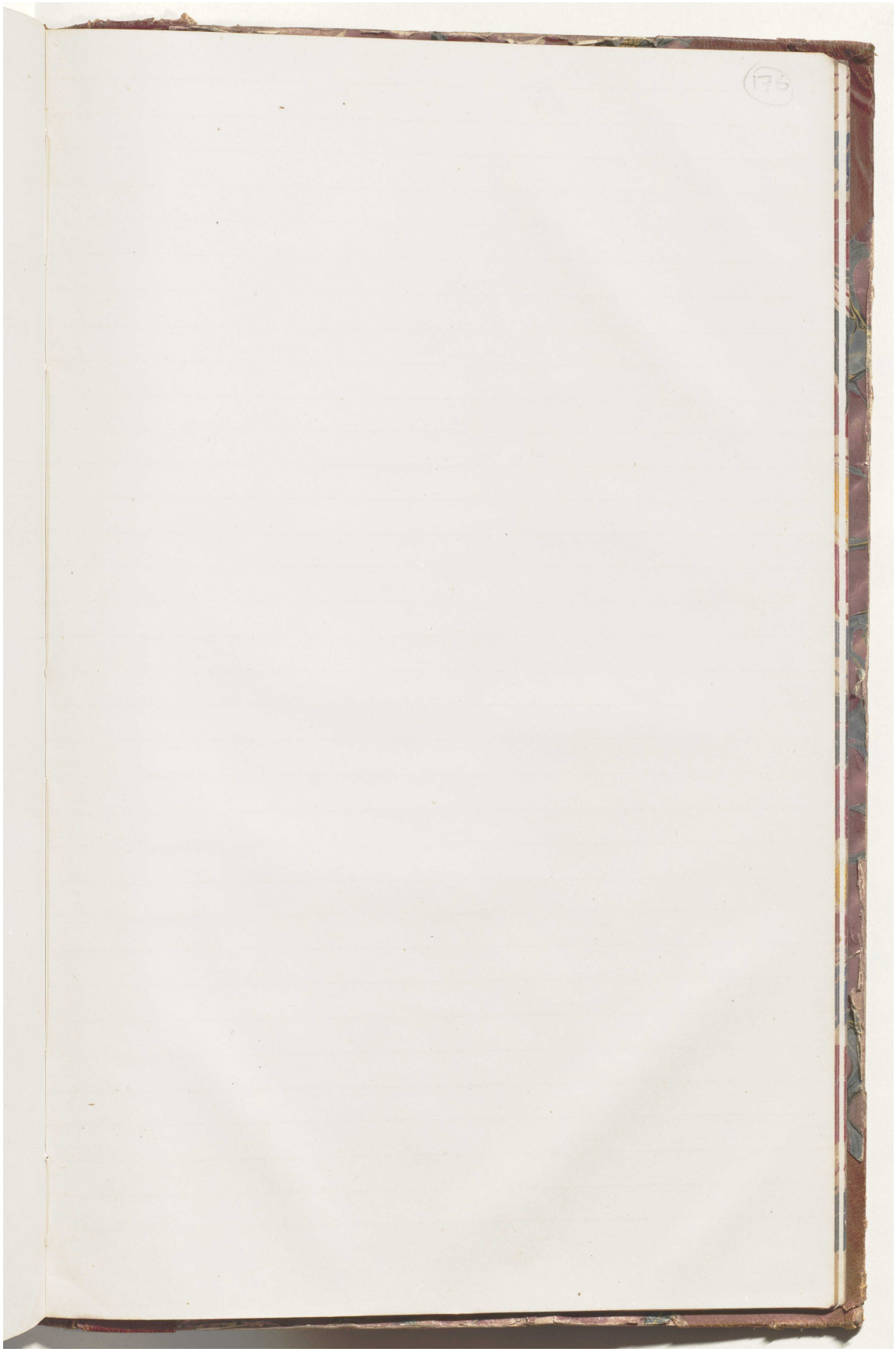
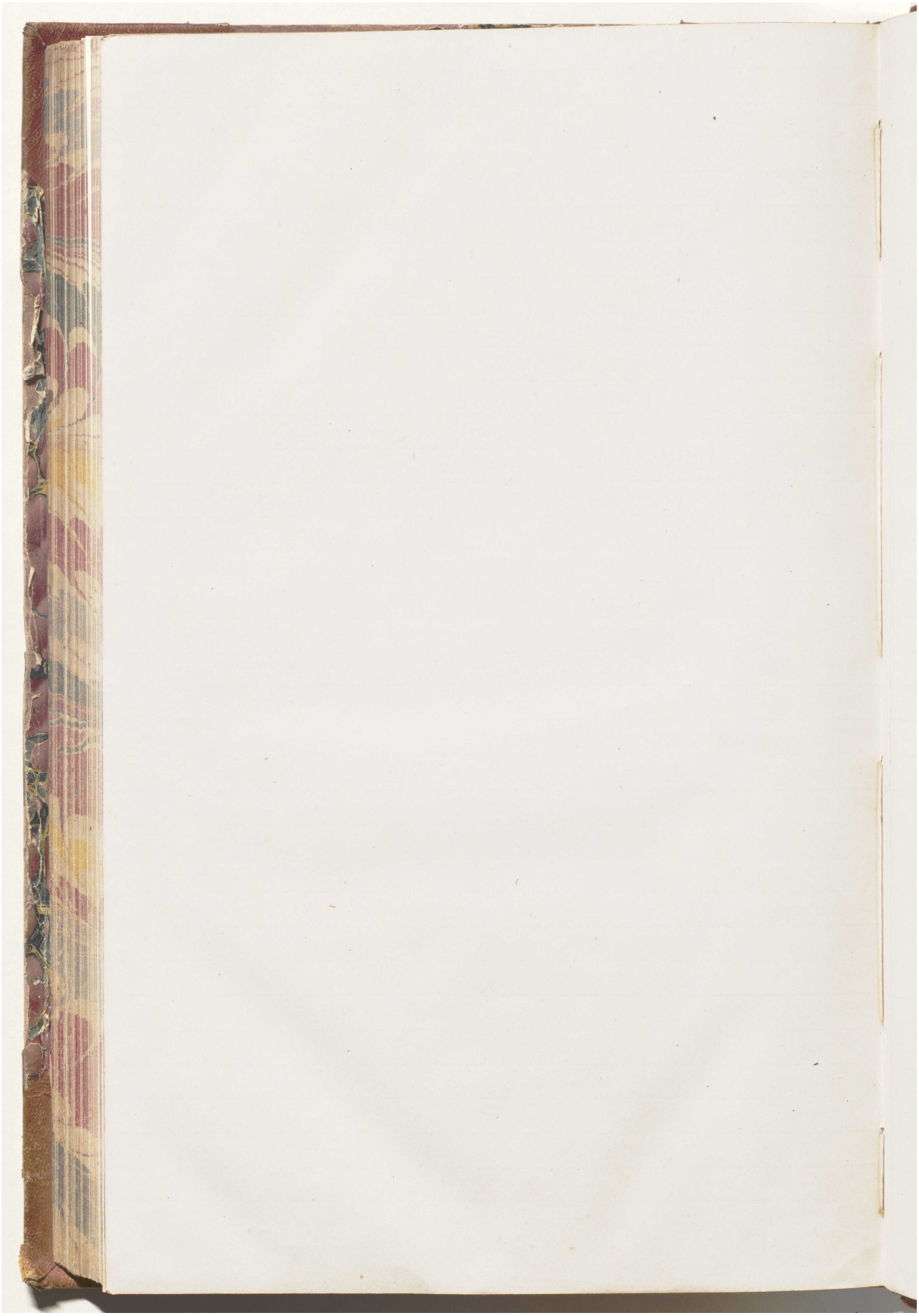
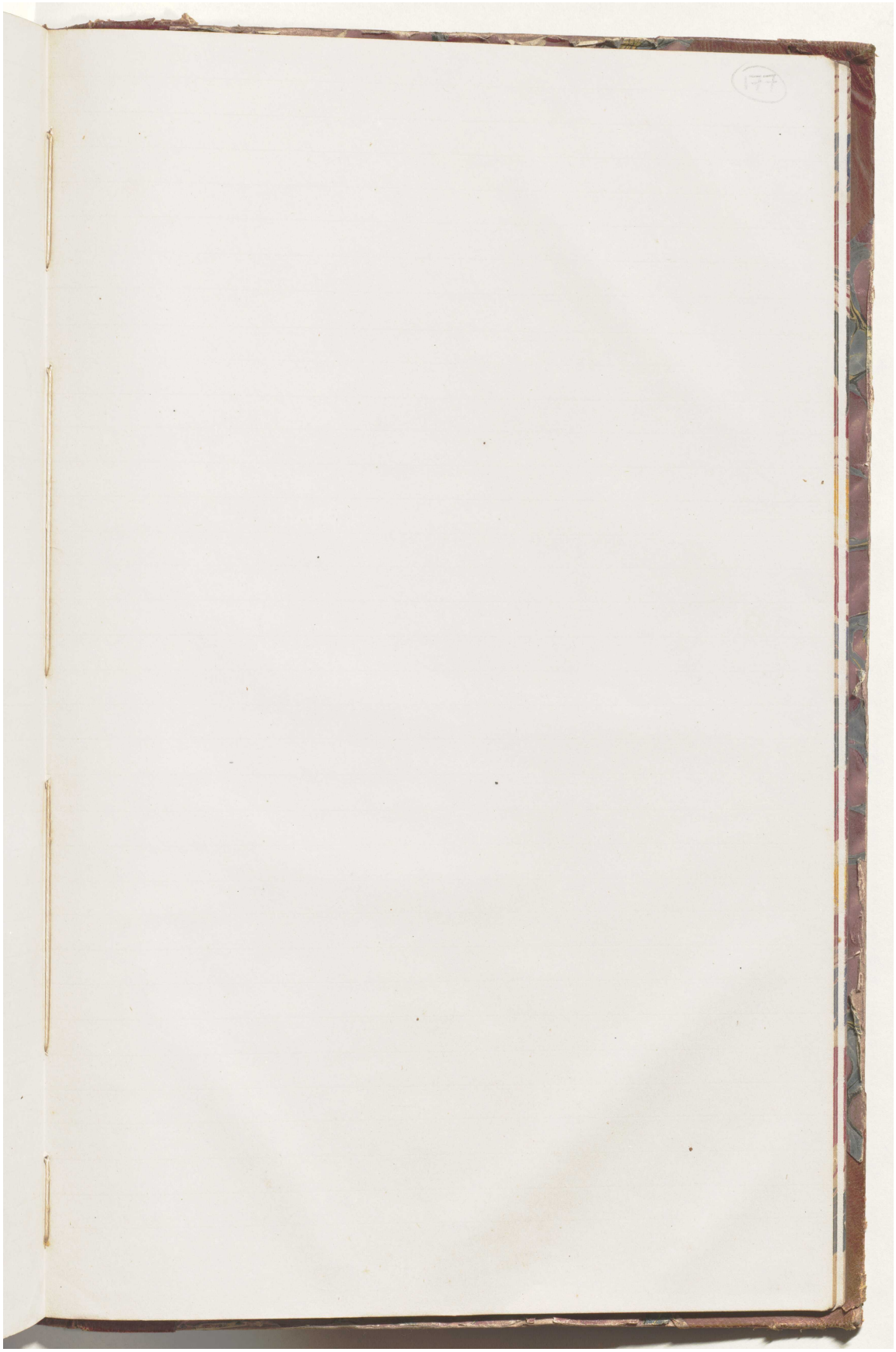




كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٧و] (٣٥٣/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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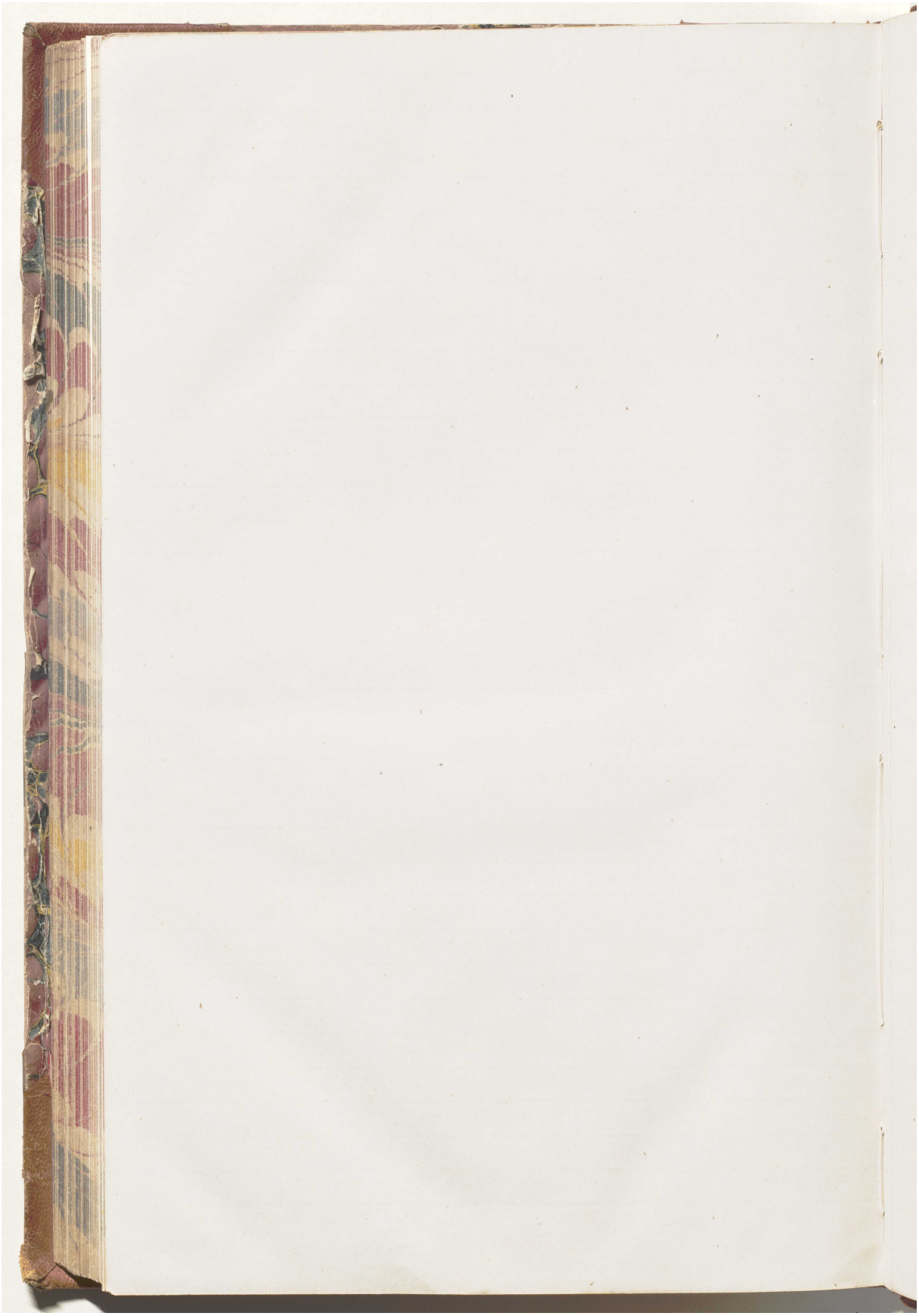
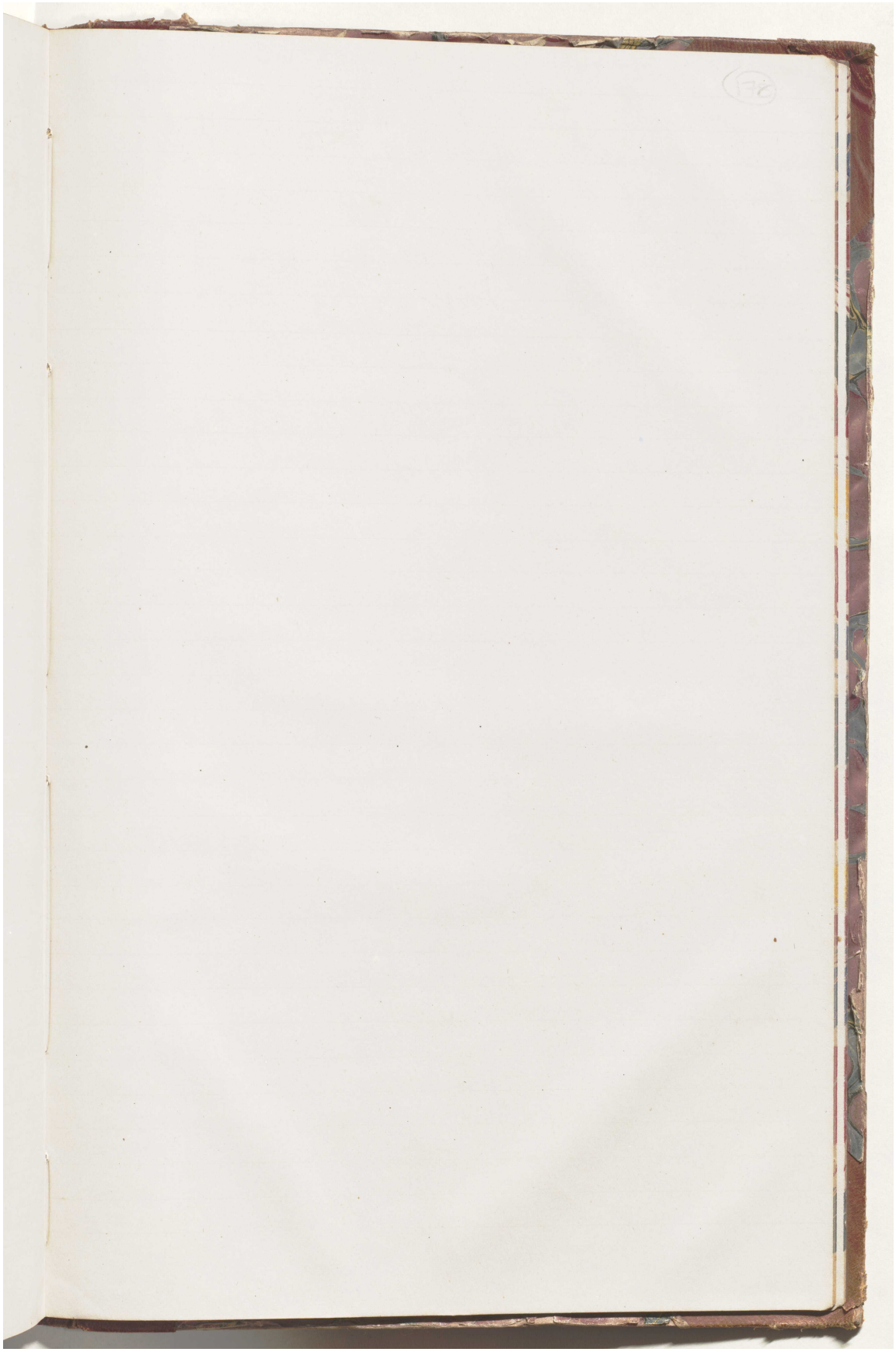


المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00009b



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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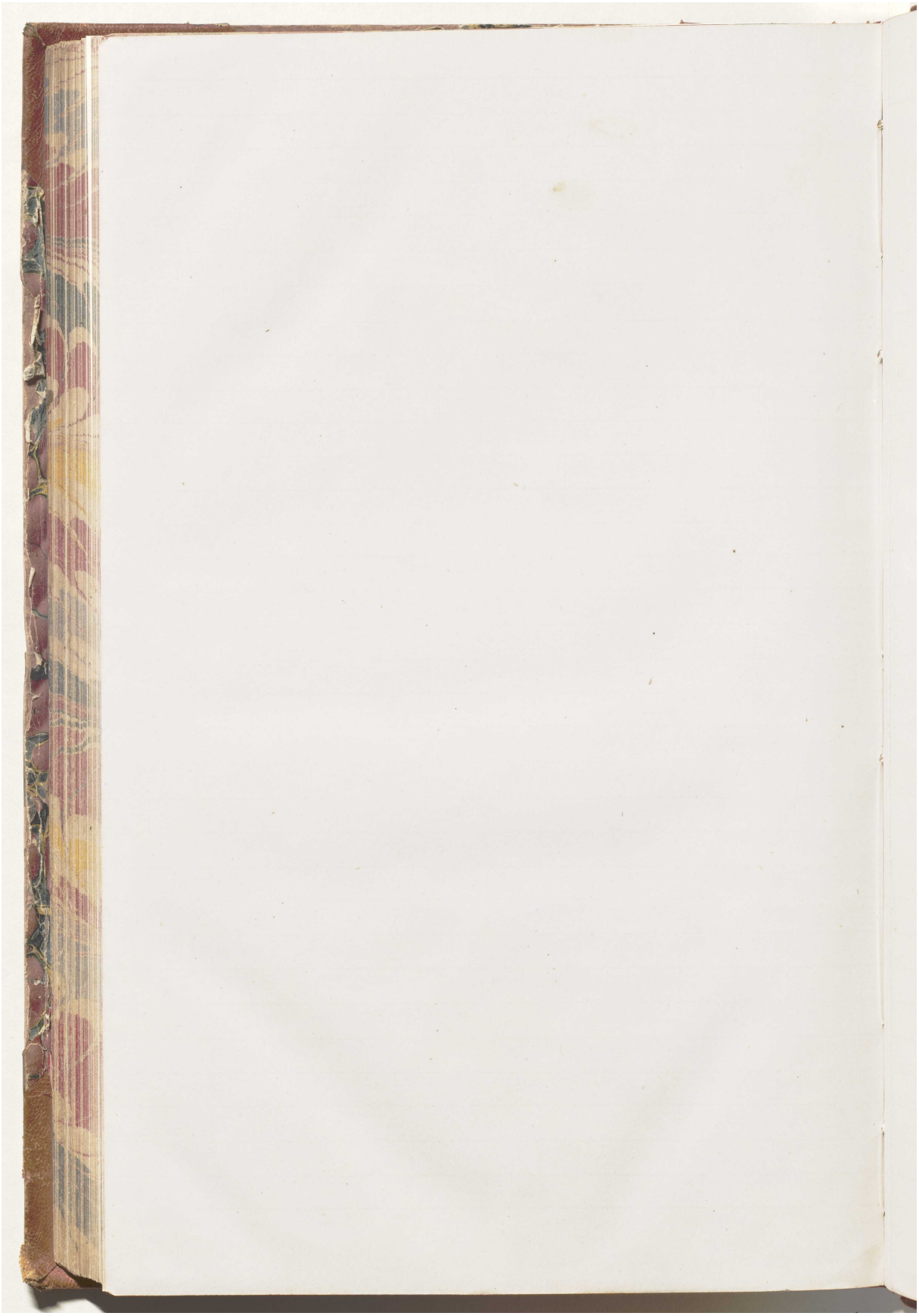
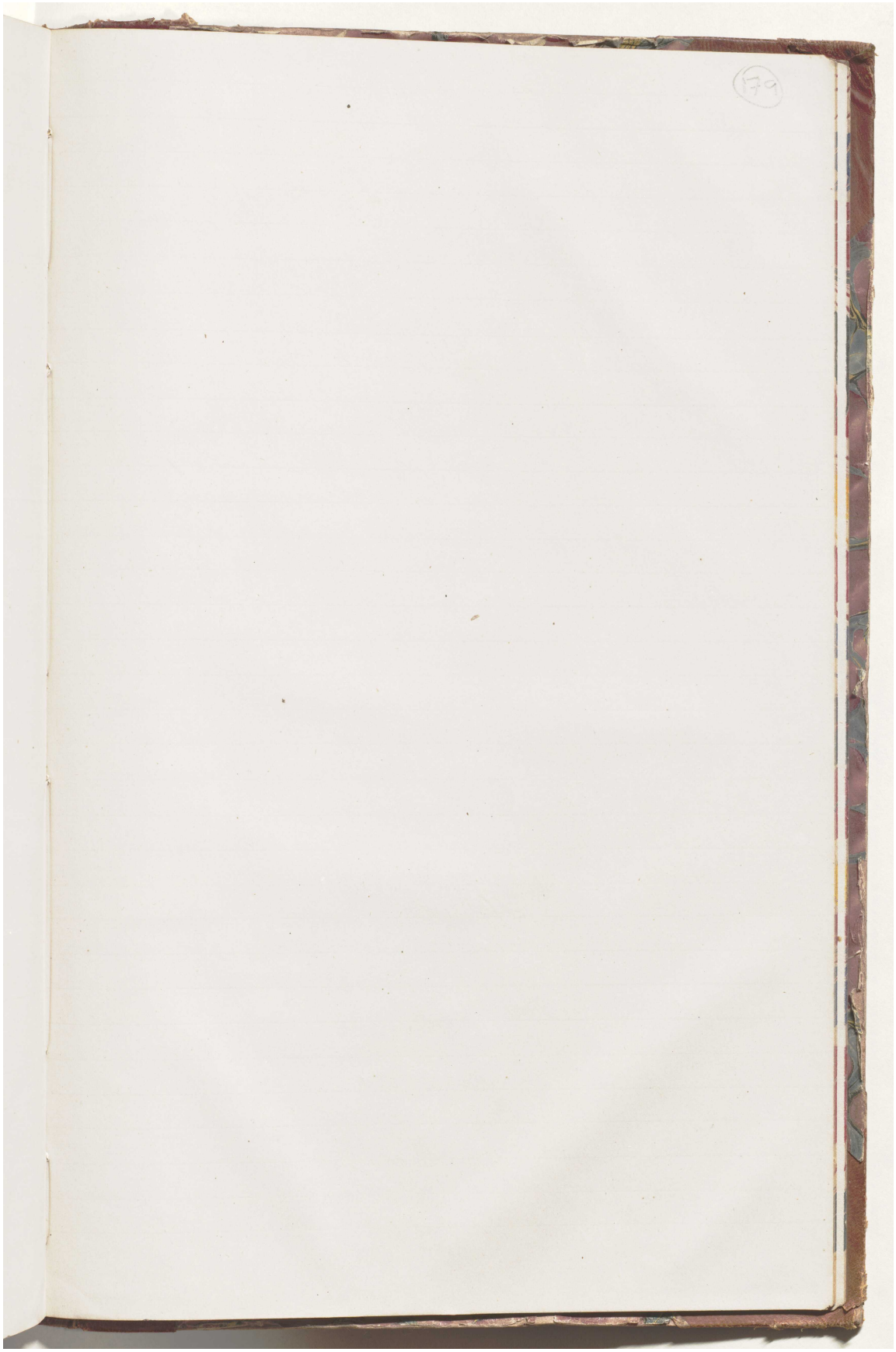
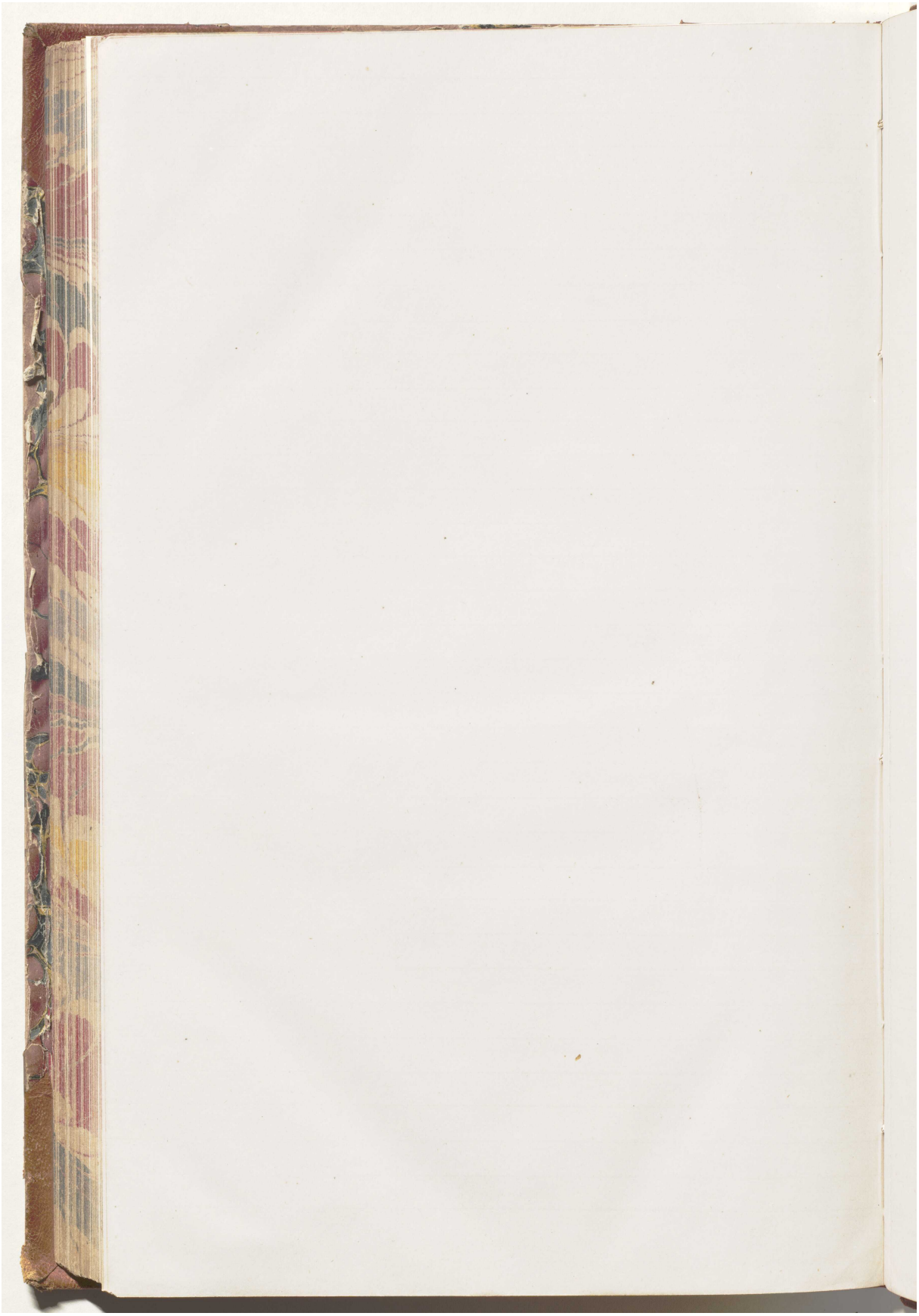


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٧٩و] (٣٥٧/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x00009e



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

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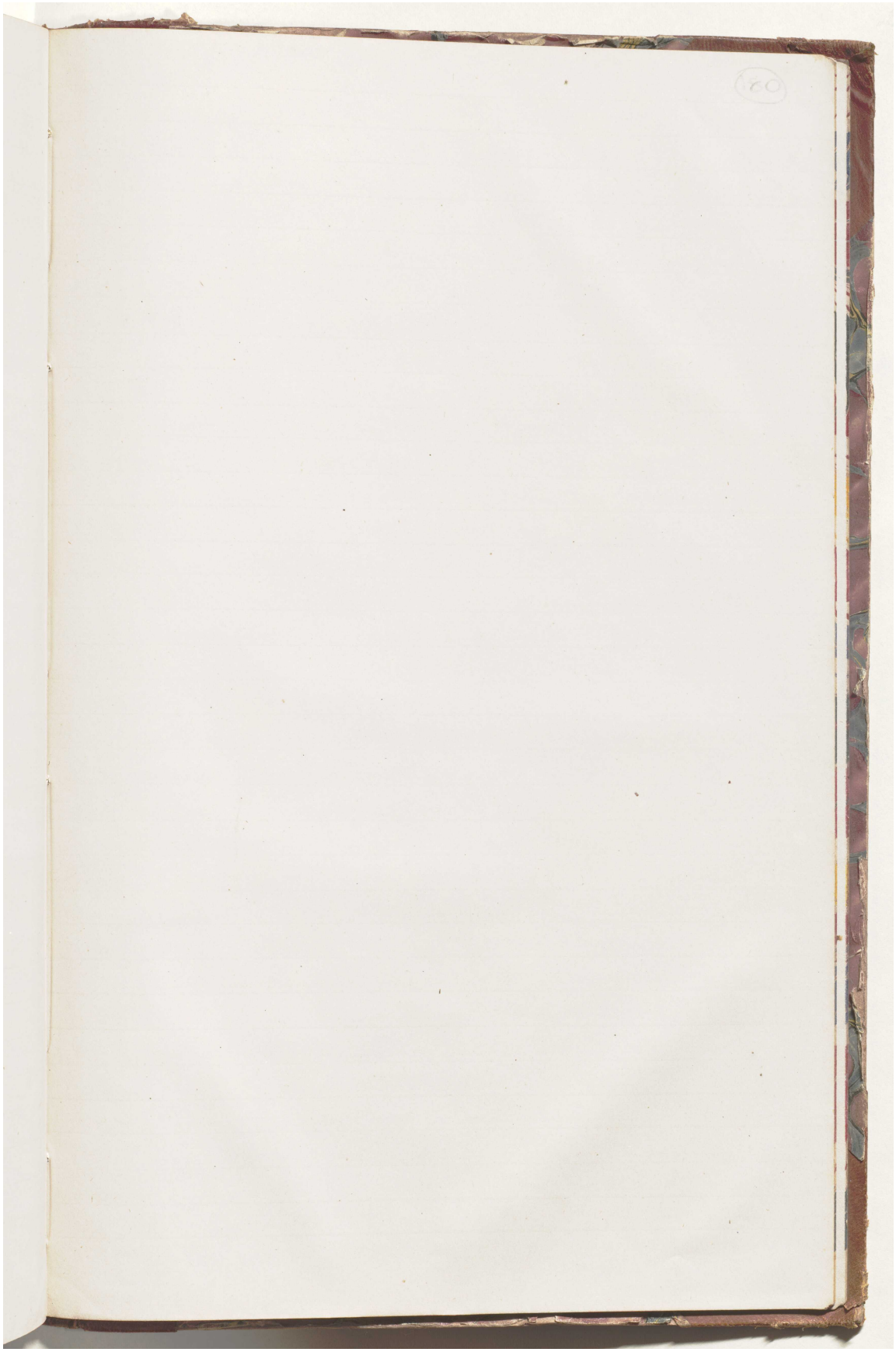
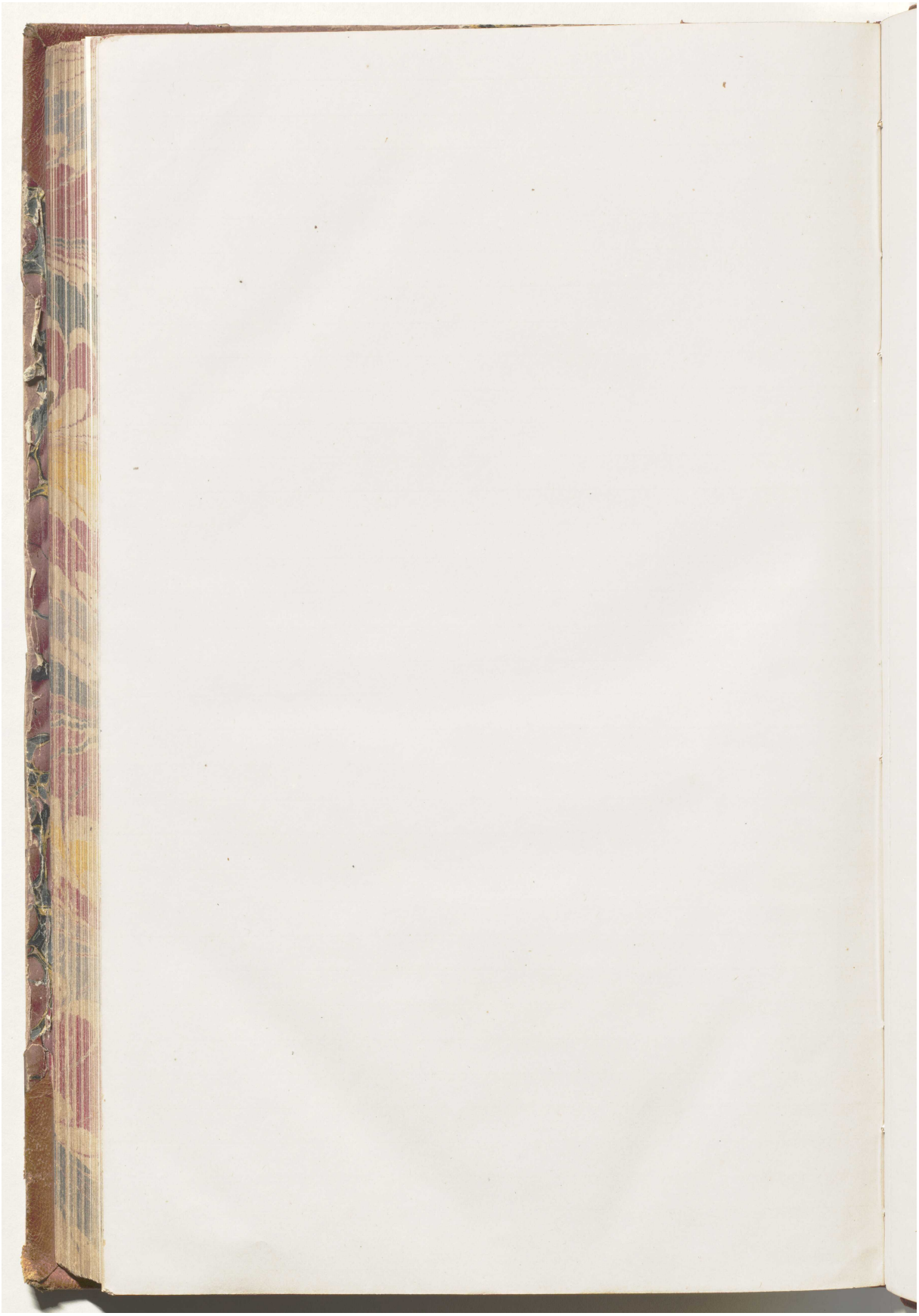
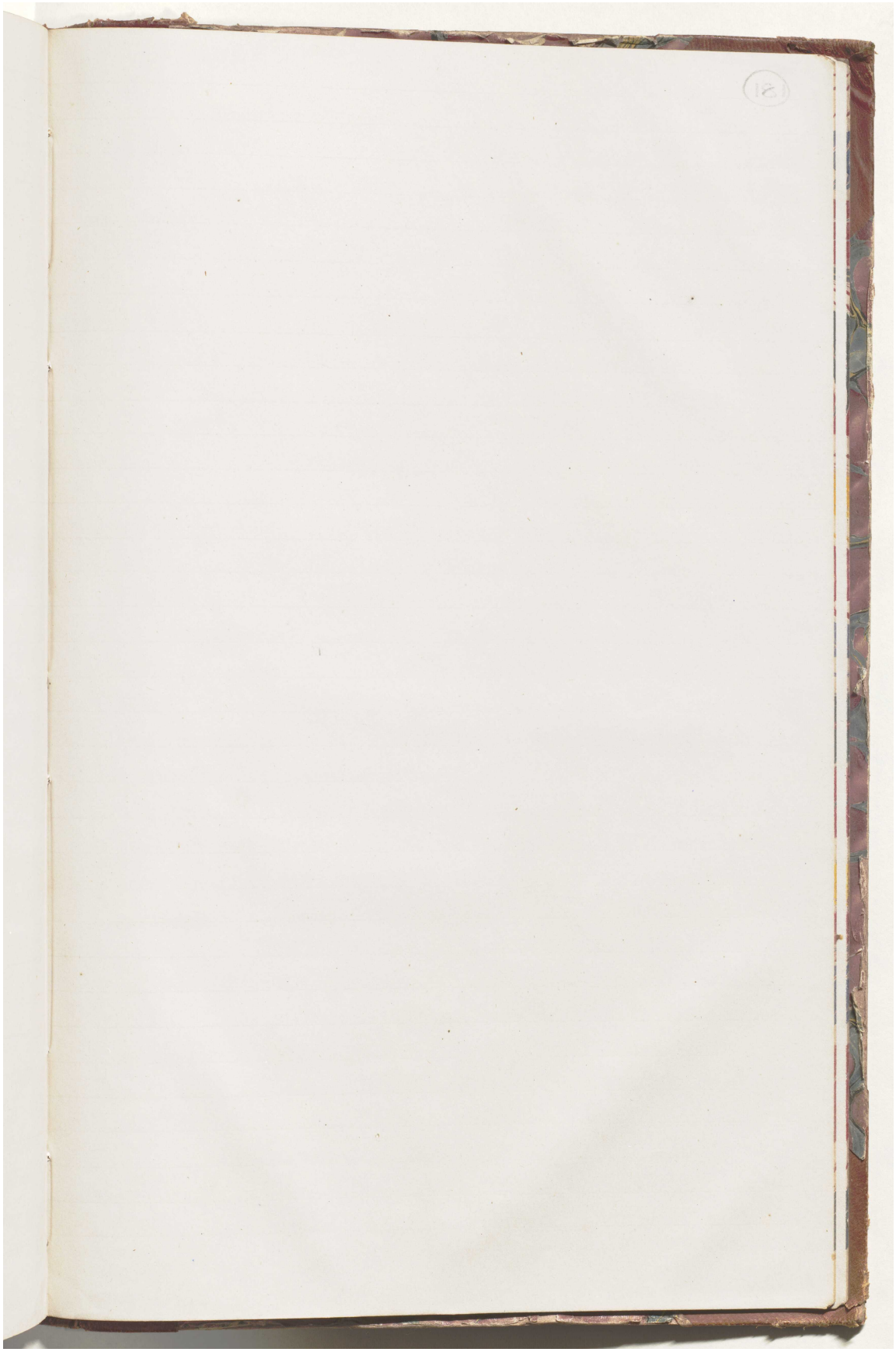
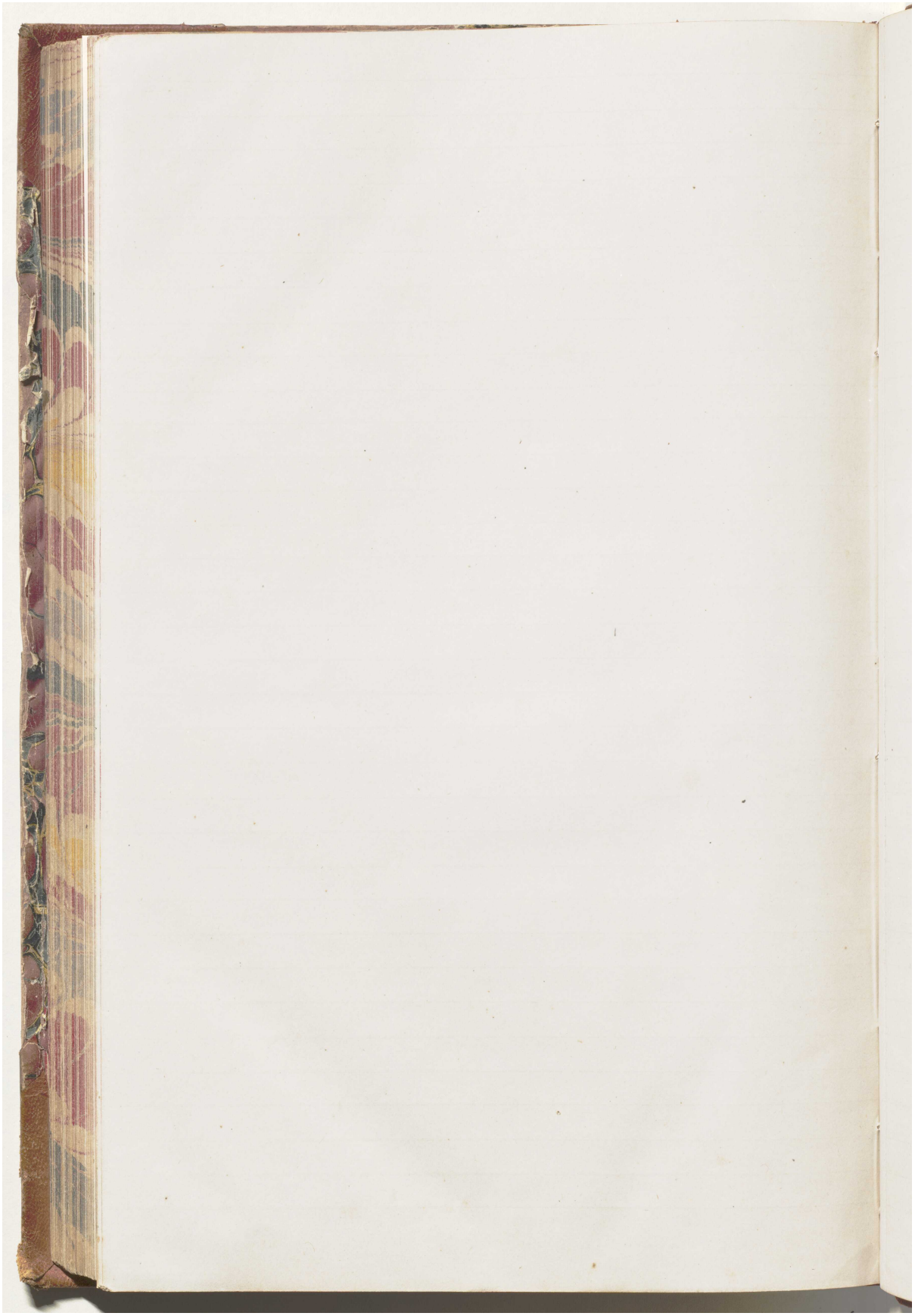
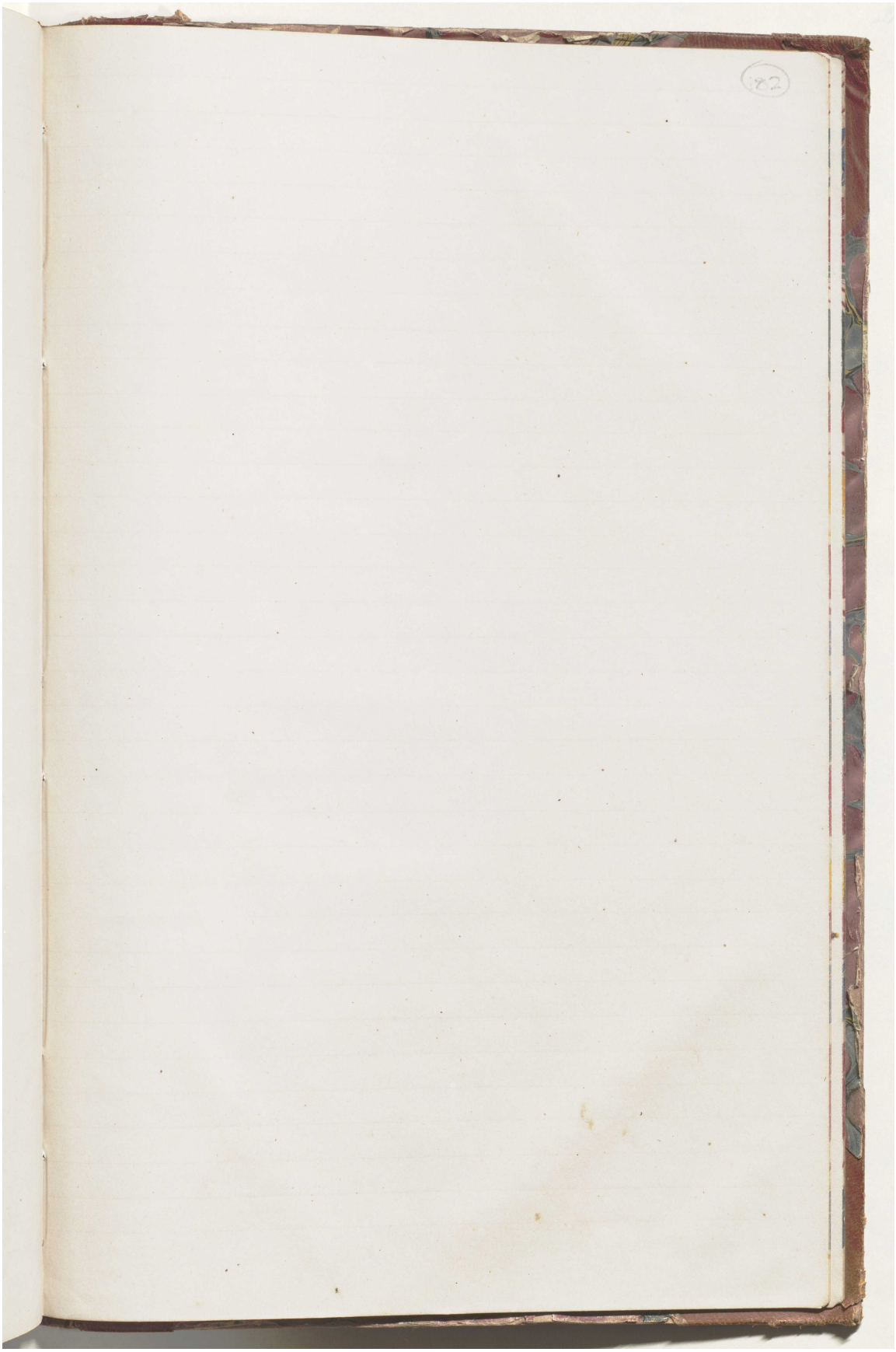








كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٨٢و] (٣٧٢/٣٦٣)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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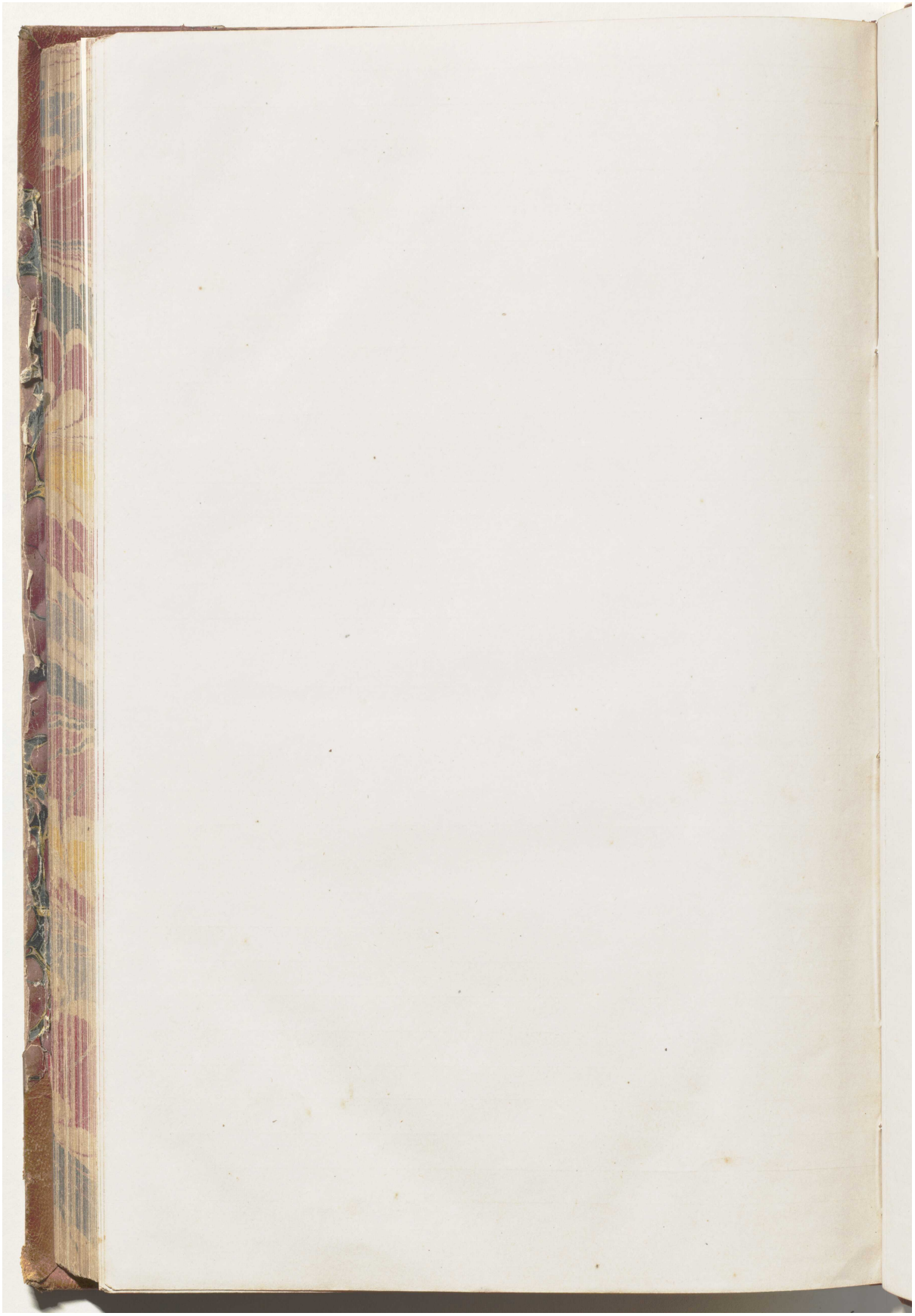
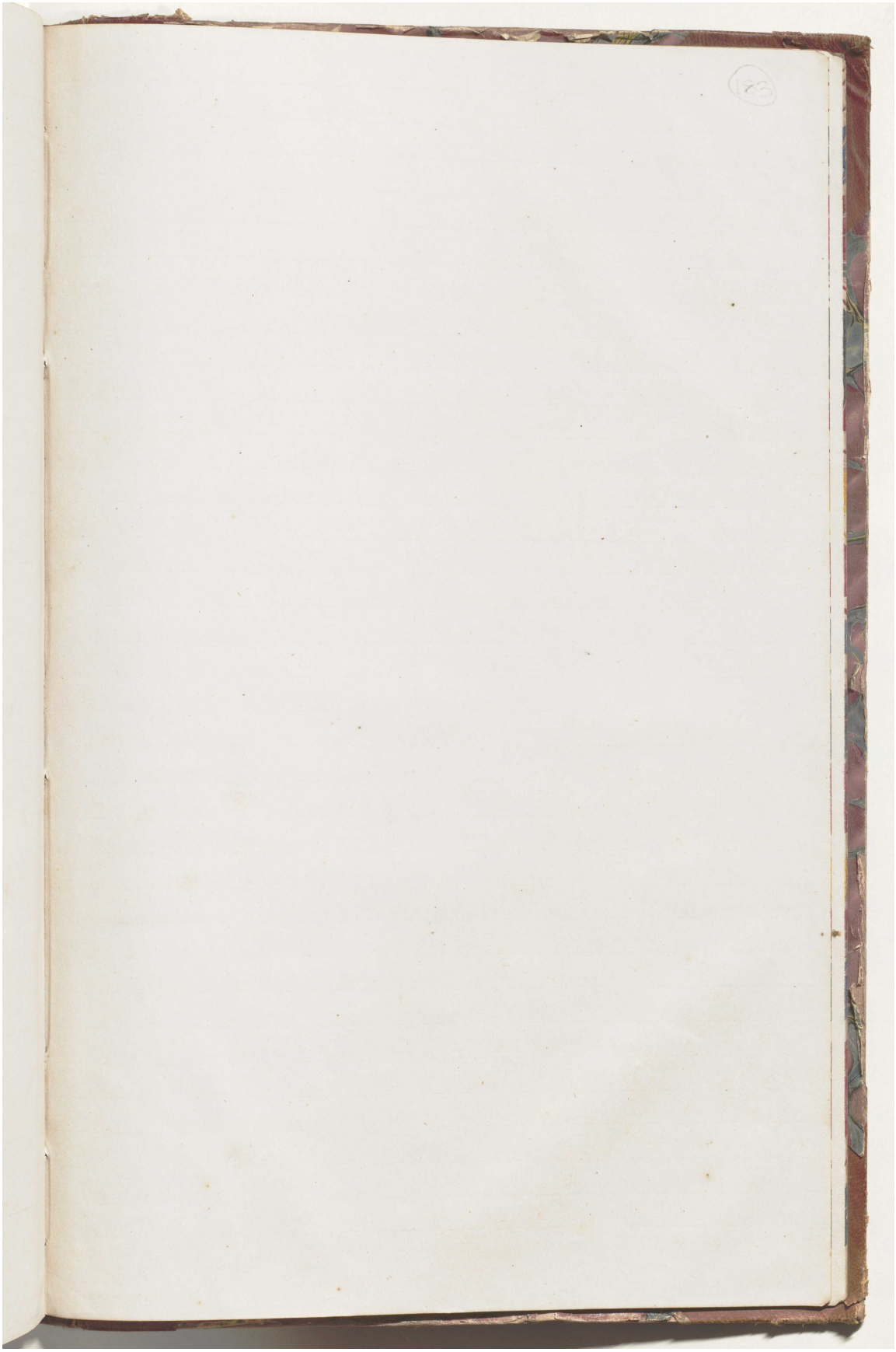


كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [١٨٣و] (٣٦٥/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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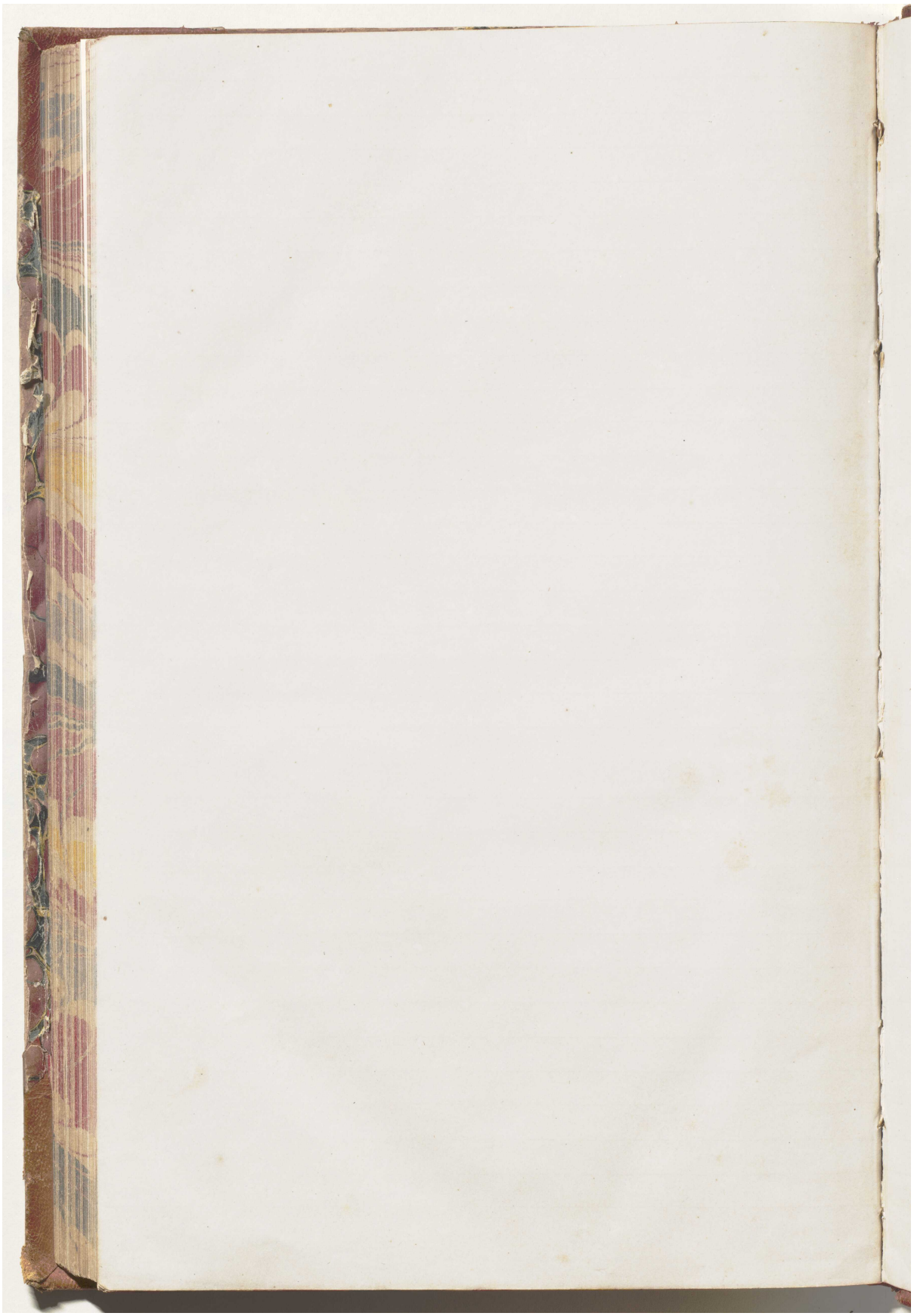

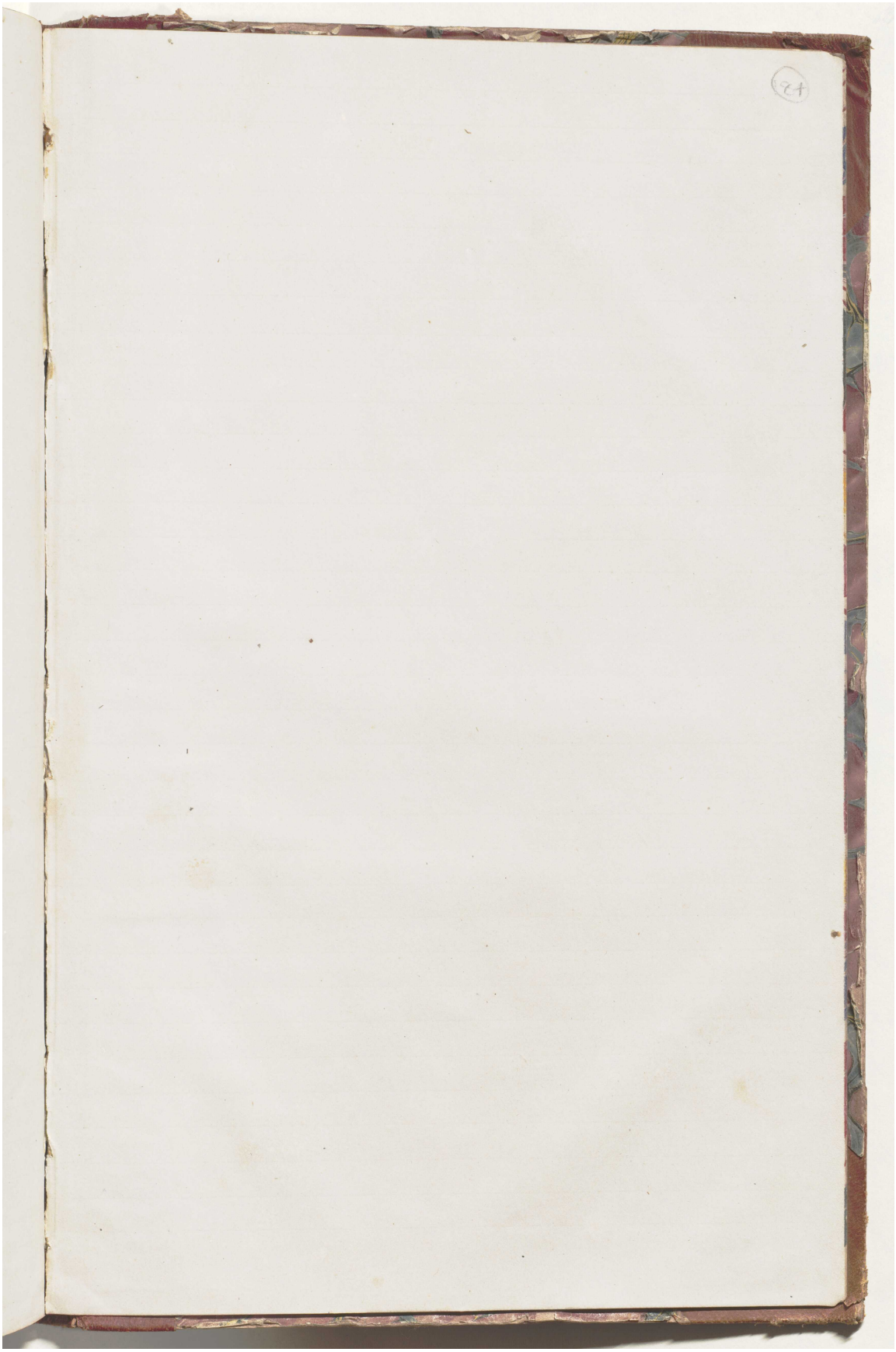

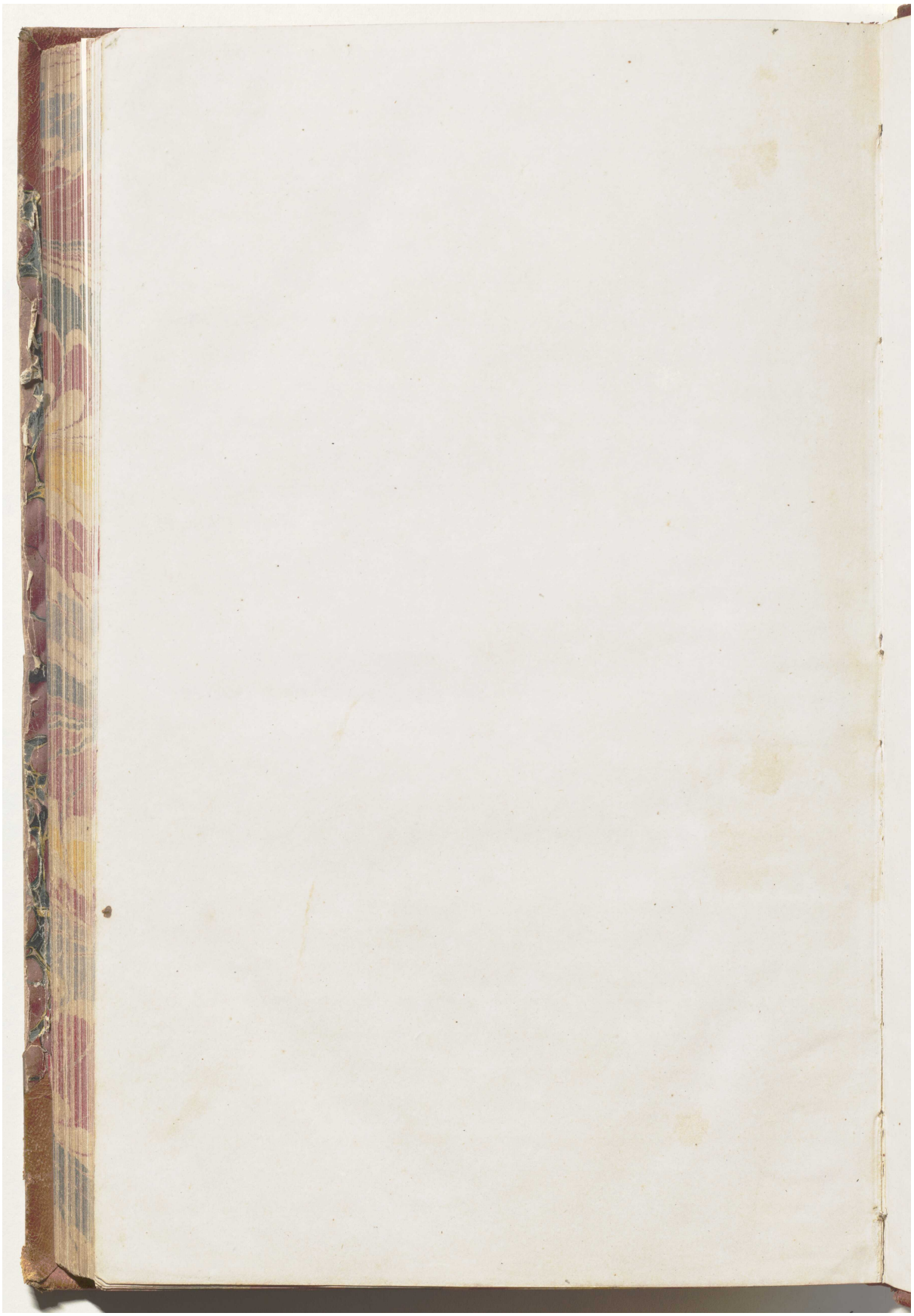

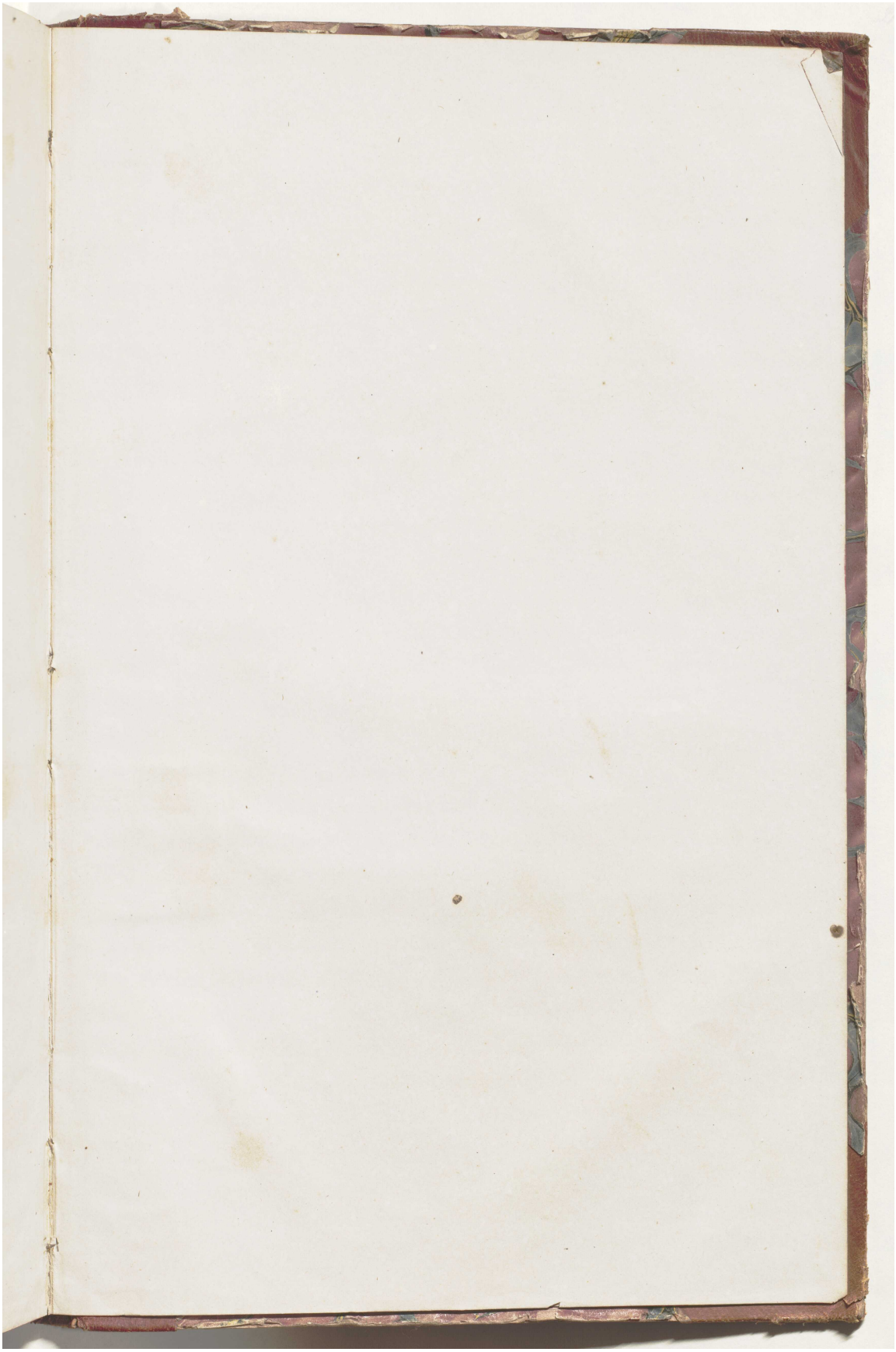

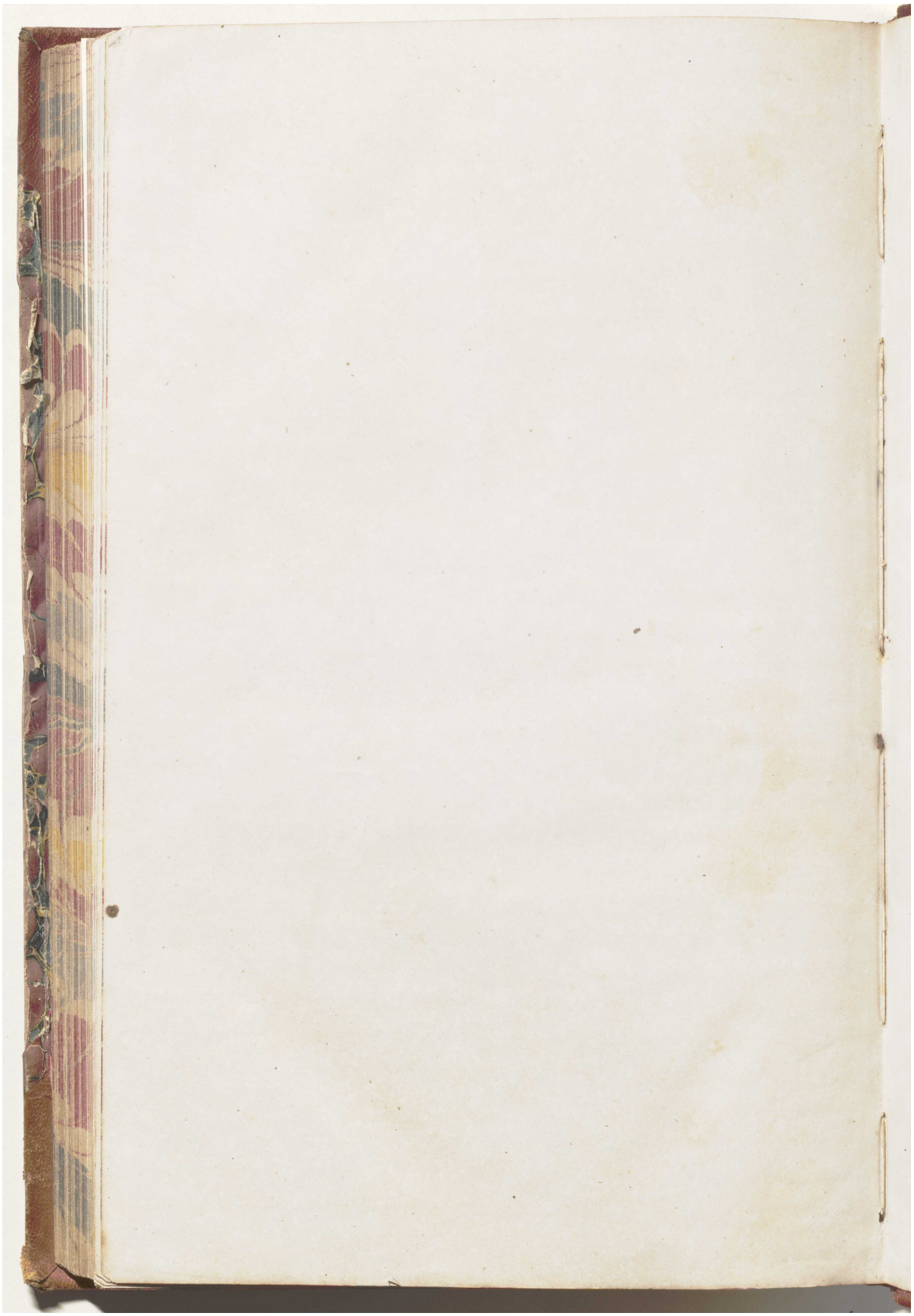

المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023554717.0x0000ab

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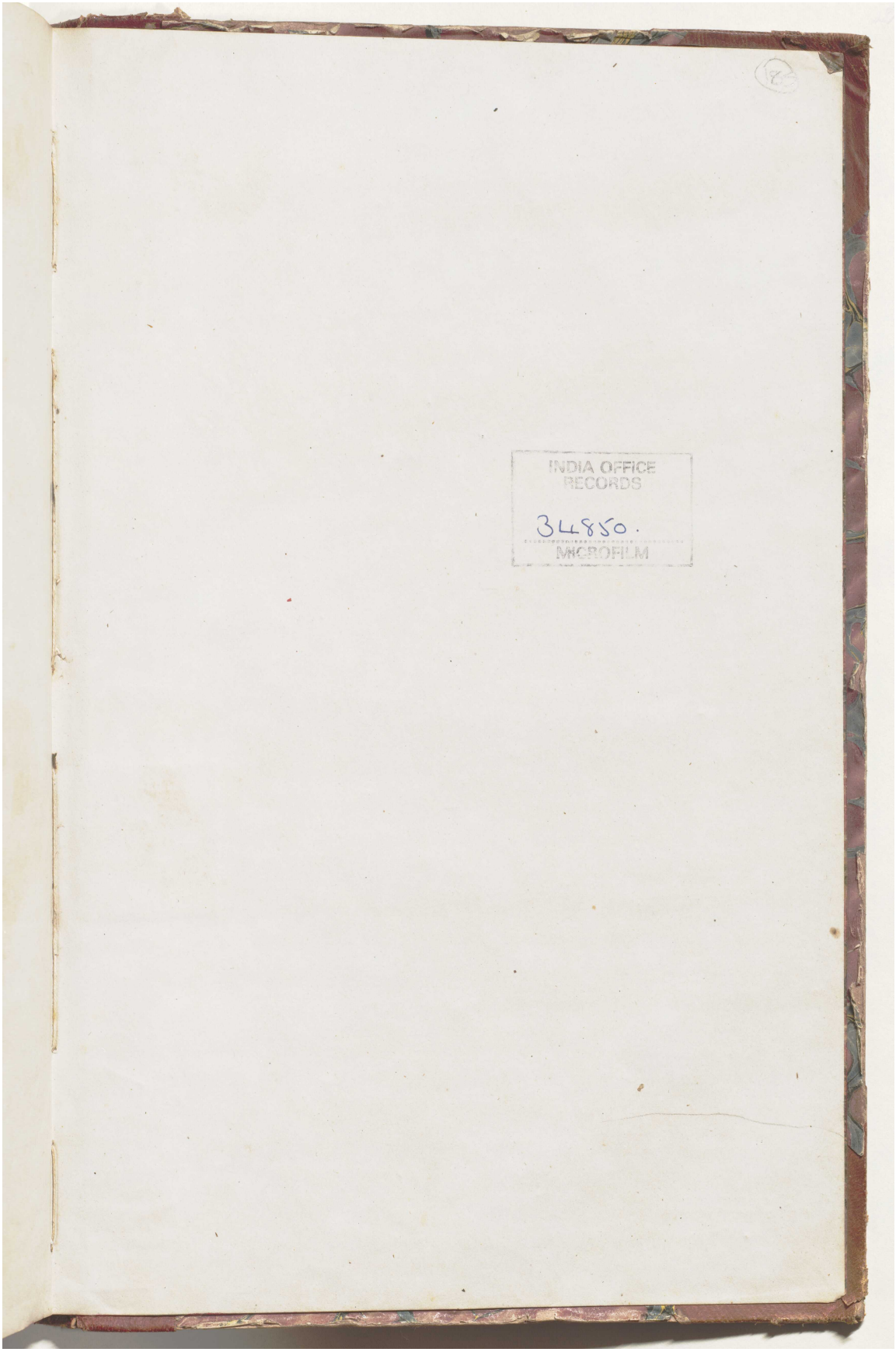
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [خلفي-داخلي] (٣٧٢/٣٧١)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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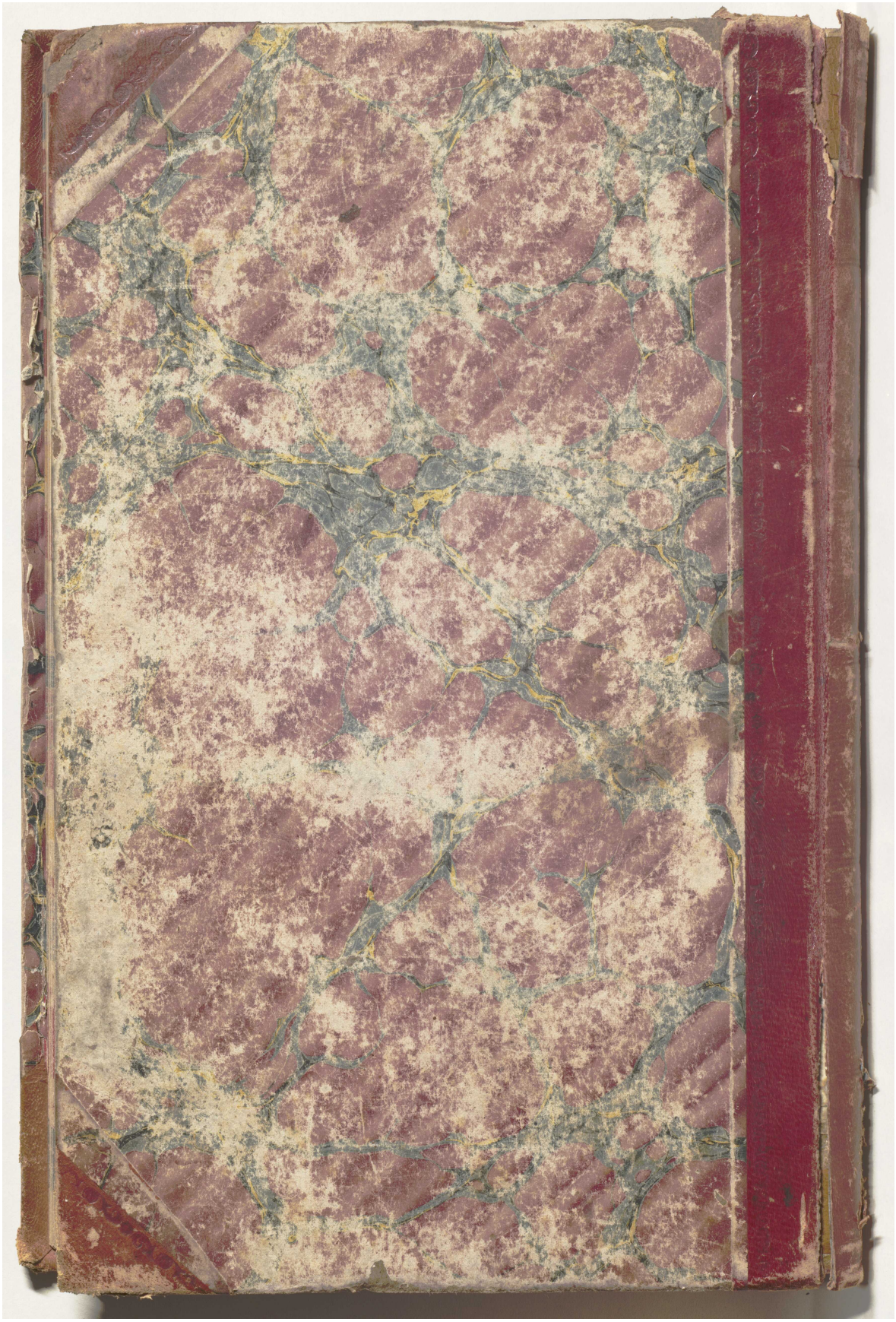
كتاب رسائل يحتوي على رسائل رسمية من لويس بيلي ومعظمها إلى الإدارة السياسية في بومباي [خلفي] (٣٧٢/٣٧٢)



المرجع: Mss Eur F126/38 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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