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**‘Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty’s conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.’**

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
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Date(s)	Mar 1807-Feb 1808 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 item (38 folios)
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About this record

The item consists mostly of copies of correspondence, minutes and resolutions cited in, or enclosed with, letters to and from the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

The primary subjects are:

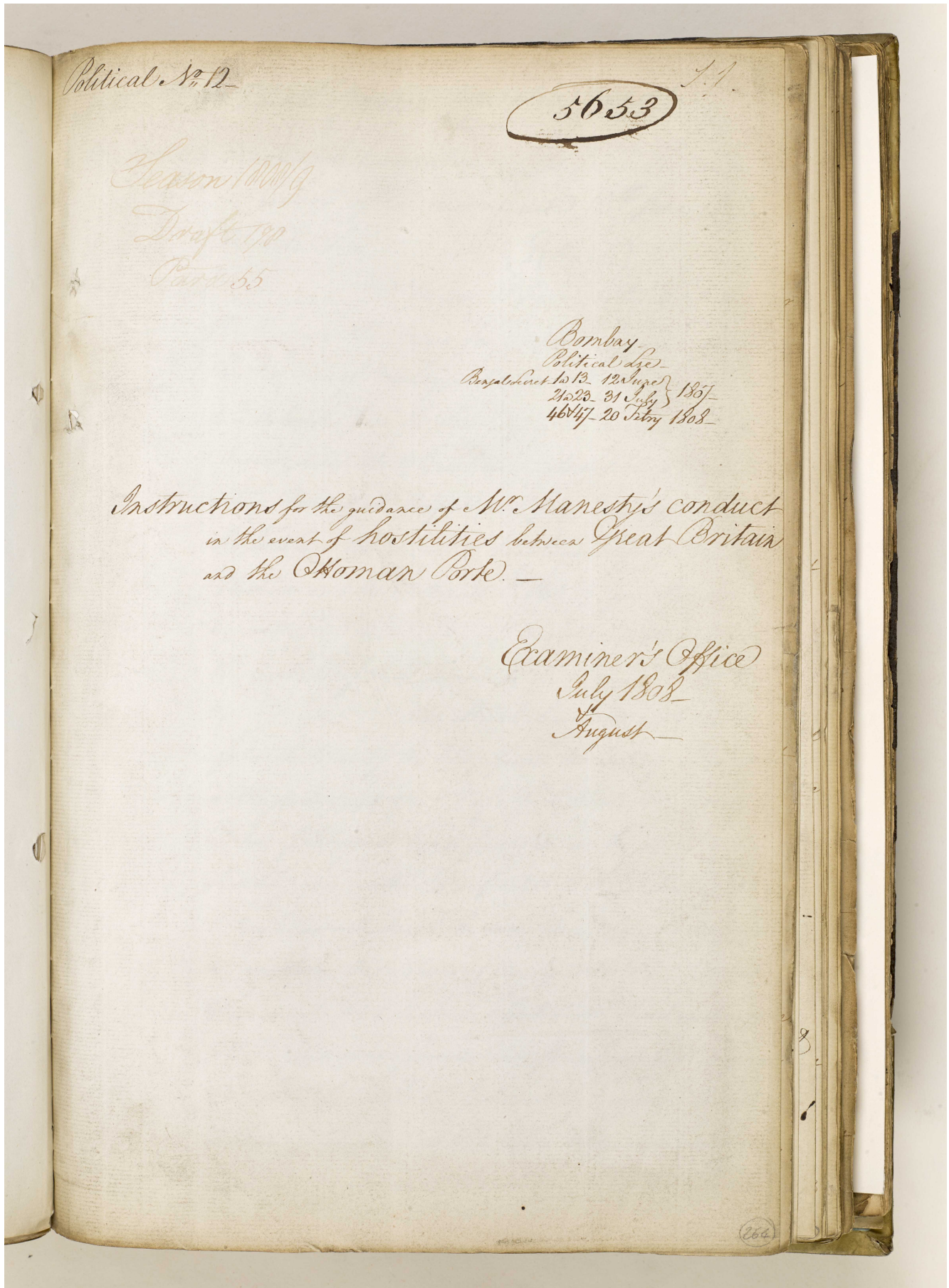
- The outbreak of war between Britain and the Ottoman Empire, and the implications for Britain’s relations with the Pashalik of Baghdad
- The measures put in place for the protection of British subjects and property in Bussora [Basra] and Baghdad, in particular the stationing of British vessels in the Gulf and on the Bussora River [Shatt al-Arab], including the HMS *Fox* under the command of Captain Archibald Cochrane
- Manesty’s efforts to find a suitable place for an encampment outside of Bussora, and his meeting with the Chaub Sheik [Sheikh of the Bani Ka’ab]
- Complaints that the Pacha of Baghdad is withholding mail sent from Britain that was to be forwarded to India.

The primary correspondents are: Sir George Hilario Barlow, the Governor-General of Bengal; Thomas Brown, Chief

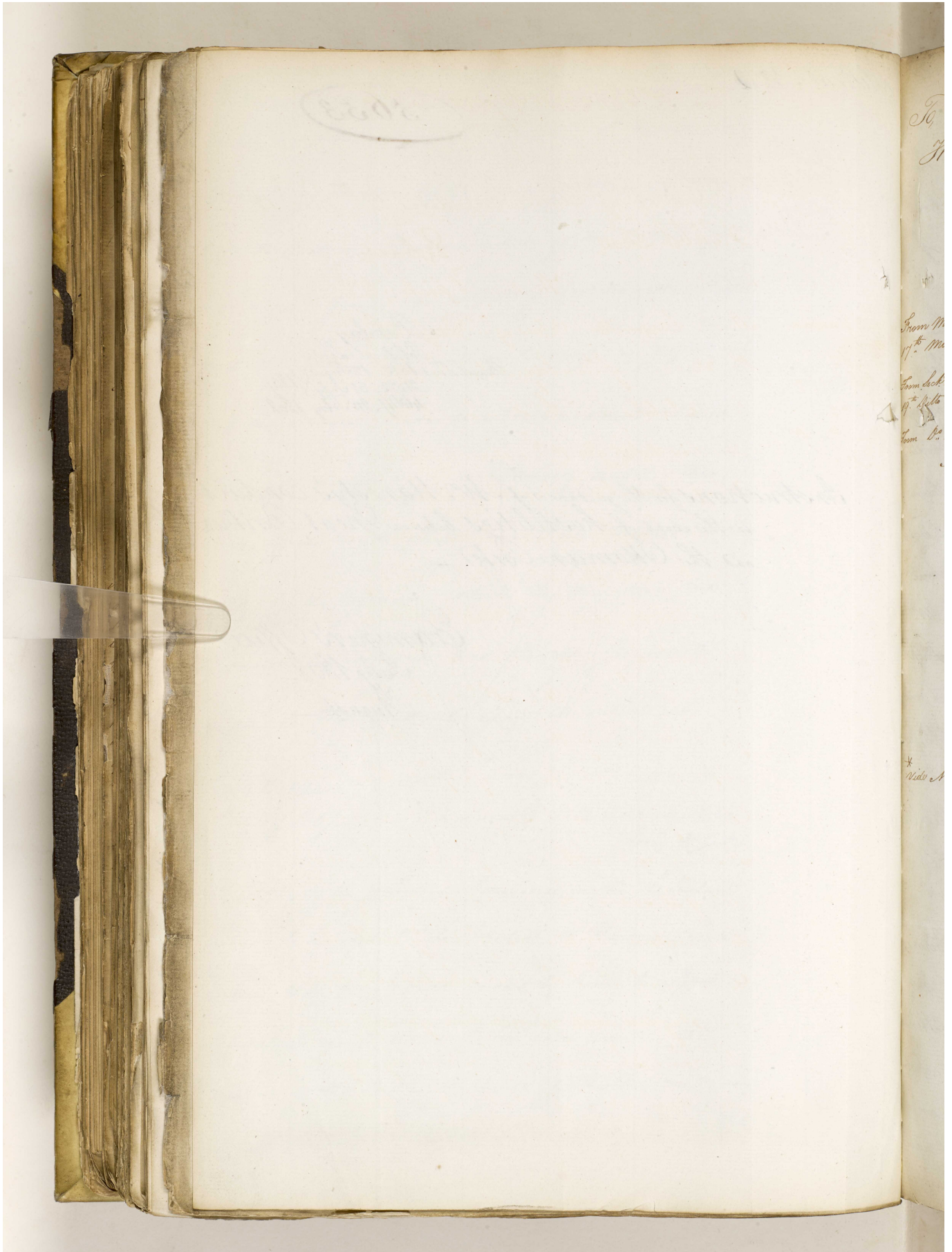
Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Francis Warden, Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Samuel Manesty, Resident at Bussora; and John Hine, Acting Resident at Baghdad.

The title page (f 264) of the item contains the following references: 'Political No. 12, Season 1808/09, Draft 178, Para. 55'; and 'Examiner's Office, July & August 1808'.

**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [264r] (1/78)**



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [264v] (2/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [265r] (3/78)

Duplicate

To
From the Governor General in Council
The Honble the Secret Committee, of the Honble the
Court of Directors. dated 12.th June 1807.
Honble Sirs, (Extract)

From Mr. Duncan
17th May
N^o. 1.
From Lord at Bombay
17th June
N^o. 2.
From Lord - Lord - Lord
N^o. 3.

1. We deem it proper, to transmit to your
Honble Committee, Copies of a Despatch from the Honble
the Governor of Bombay, dated the 17th Ultimo; and of
two despatches from the Secretary to the Government of
Bombay, dated the 19th, enclosing copies of letters from the
Acting Resident at Bagdad, and from the Resident at
Basorah, on the subject of hostilities between Great
Britain and the Porte, and to state to your Honorable
Committee, our Sentiments and resolutions, with reference to
the contents of these documents. —

*
N^o. 1.

2. Your Honble Committee will observe,
from the tenor of the letter from the Acting Resident
at Bagdad, dated the 3rd of April*, that, although the
Pacha of Bagdad has, so far, acted in the spirit of
Hostility, as to withhold a packet to the address of the
Acting Resident, he, at the same time, appears disposed
to maintain the relations of Amity with the British
Government. that he had solicited Mr. Hines' continuance
at Bagdad, and assured him of a safe conduct beyond
the Turkish Territories, if, ultimately, required to leave
that Capital. — That Mr. Hines had, in consequence,
resolved to continue at his station; That the Pacha

was

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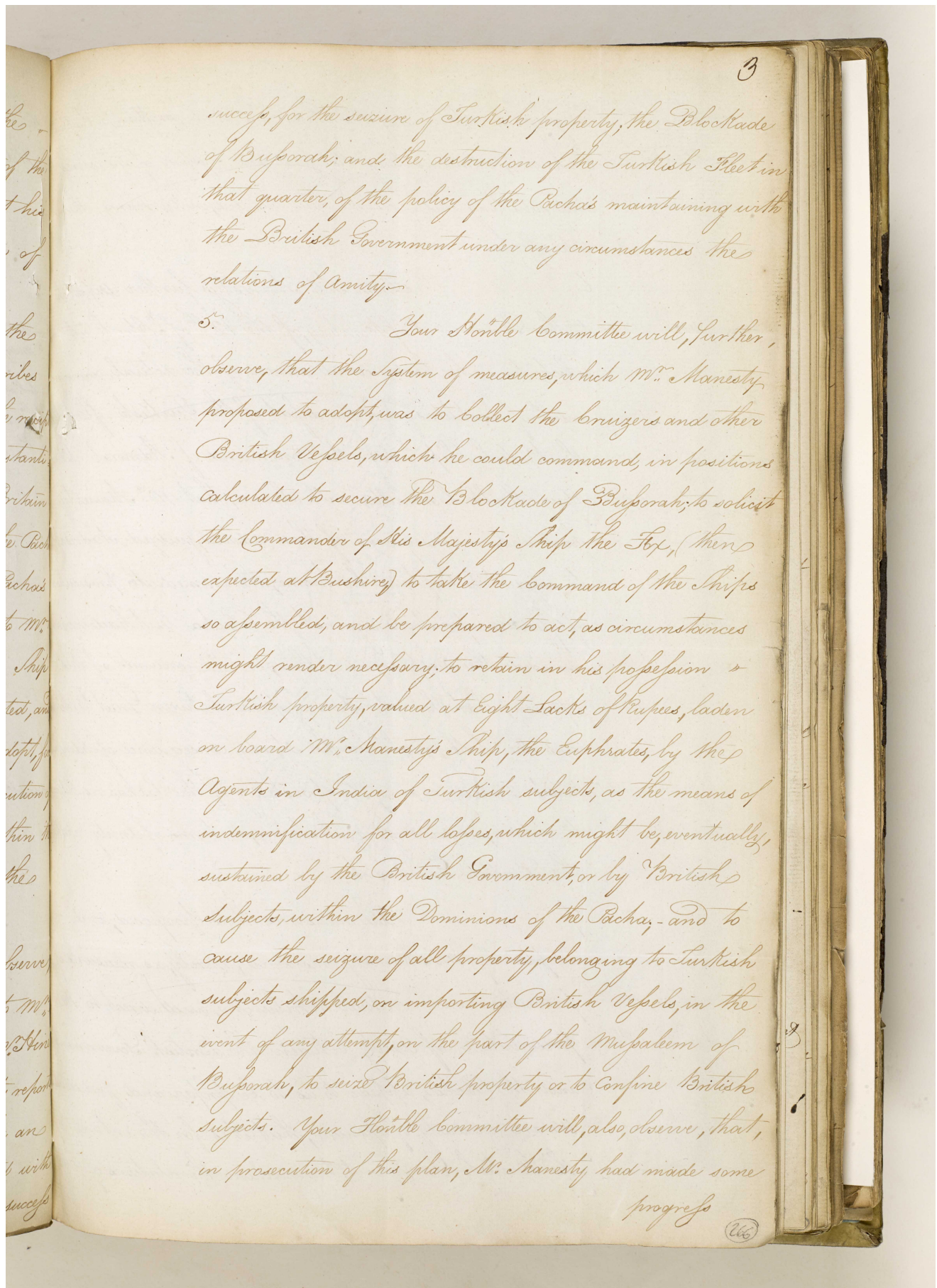
was under the influence of considerable alarm, at the apprehension of measures of hostility, on the part of the British Government in India, directed against his Person, and anxiously desired the restoration of Peace, between Great Britain and the Porte.

*
vide N^o. 2.

3. Mr. Manesty's Dispatch to the Government of Bombay, of the 4th of April*, describes his proceedings and intentions, in consequence of the receipt of advices from his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, of the Probability of War between Great Britain and the Porte, and contains copies of a letter to the Pacha of Bagdad, remonstrating, on the occasion of the Pacha's interception of British Packets, and of letters to Mr. Mene, and to Captain Cochrane of His Majesty's Ship Fox, describing the measures, which he had adopted, and with the aid of his Majesty's Ship proposed to adopt, for the purpose of deterring the Pacha, from the prosecution of measures, hostile to the British Establishments within the limits of his authority, and of providing against the effects of the Pacha's eventual hostility.

4. Your Honble Committee will observe, that the Mufalem of Buporah has made to Mr. Manesty declarations, similar to those, which Mr. Mene received from the Pacha; and that Mr. Manesty reports the Mufalem to have been, further, convinced, by an exposition of the measures, which might be adopted with success

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [266r] (5/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [266v] (6/78)

progress, in stationing the Ships, and had written to Captain Cochrane, communicating the proposed System of measures, and soliciting his presence and his aid, in carrying them into effect. —

* Vide N^o. 2.

b. From Mr. Manesty's further despatches to the Government of Bombay, of the 12th of *April, at which time he had received advices of the actual commencement of hostilities, and the defeat of the Turkish fleet, the British Ships under the Command of Admiral Louis. Your Hon^{ble} Committee will observe, that Mr. Manesty had not, in consequence of those advices, judged it advisable to suggest to Captain Cochrane, the immediate prosecution of offensive operations against the Pacha, but had recommended the suspension of them, on the grounds of his Opinion, that the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the Porte might be the speedy consequence of Admiral Louis' Victory, and of the probability of the Pacha's resolution to continue, under any circumstances, on terms of amity with the British Government. —

c. The measures thus proposed, and adopted by Mr. Manesty, considered, merely, as measures of precaution and eventual retribution, and directed to the preservation of Amity between the British Government and the Pacha, appear to us to be proper and judicious. We are decidedly of opinion, that it is for the interest of the British Government, to maintain the relations of Amity with

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with the Pacha. We, therefore, concur in the propriety of Mr. Thine and Mr. Manesty's resolution, to continue at their respective stations, and to encourage the amicable disposition of the Pacha. Upon the same principle, we trust, and from the tenor of Mr. Manesty's communications, we conclude, that Mr. Manesty will abstain from adopting any measures of a nature, actively hostile, to the Dominions or subjects of the Pacha, and will, successfully, dissuade his Majesty's Naval Officer, from the prosecution of similar measures, unless the Pacha shall have, previously, departed from the pacific course of Conduct, which he has manifested a Disposition to observe. —

8. For the reason above stated, as well as upon other grounds, which we proceed to submit to your Honble Committee, we should not deem it advisable to undertake any Military expedition from India, against the Turkish Dominions in Arabia, even, if we considered ourselves authorized to adopt that measure, without the previous sanction of your Honble Committee, or of the Honble the Court of Directors. —

9. The only immediate objects of such an expedition would be, either to compel the Pacha to maintain a pacific course of Conduct, with respect to the British Government, or to take possession of his dominions. — There is every reason to expect, however, from the communications, contained in the Despatches from Mr. Thine and Mr. Manesty, that

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that, the former of those objects has, already, been accomplished. If it has not been accomplished, the Pacha must have placed himself, at this moment, in a state of hostility, with the British Government. It remains, therefore, to consider, whether the advantages of the Pacha's compulsory submission, or of the conquest of his Dominions would be such as to Counterbalance the risk and heavy expense of the armament, necessary for the accomplishment of those purposes. —

10. During the continuance of war with the Porte, a British establishment at Busporah or Bagdad can be of little utility, the chief object of that establishment being, the communication with Europe over land. For the mere purpose, therefore, of restoring our establishments, in that quarter of the Turkish Dominions, the preparation of an Armament would be, altogether, inexpedient. To equip an Expedition, exclusively, with views of conquest, would, in our judgement, be equally impolitic and unprofitable. — The equipment of an expedition, — therefore, for either of the purposes above described, could be beneficial, only, in the degree, in which it might contribute, by injuring or distressing the Government of the Porte, to the speedy restoration of Peace, since it must ever be the interest of the British Government at home, to preserve the relations of amity with the Porte, and under the existence of those relations, to support

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7
its power.— We entertain considerable doubts, however, whether the occupation by the British Power, of the territories, now under the dominion of the Pacha of Bagdad would, in any material degree, affect the interests of the Porte; since, the Viceroyalty of Bagdad, by the local situation of its Dominion, by the energy of its Chief, and by the weakness of the parent Government is, entirely, independant of the authority of the Porte.— By the occupation of those territories, therefore, the power and resources of the Porte would not, in any degree, be reduced; nor would it afford any additional means of acting offensively against the enemy.

11. The advantages, which might, eventually, arise from the possession of those territories, under the contemplation of events, merely speculative, and conjectural, are not, we conceive, such as to suggest the expediency of equipping an Expedition, which must involve an immense expense of great magnitude, depreciate public Credit, and diminish, inconveniently, and imprudently, our Military force in this Country.— We conceive indeed, that projects of that nature, directed to the Counteraction of anticipated dangers to our Indian Empire, arising from a visionary Contemplation of Schemes of Combined hostility, between the Government of France, and the distant powers of Asia, are beyond the just and proper range of our defensive Policy in India.—

12. Supposing, even, that the Pacha, should have
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have resolved to place himself in a state of hostility towards the British Government, we are not aware of any material injury, to which the interests of the British Government in India could be exposed, by the utmost practicable exertion of the Pacha's power. — But it may confidently, be inferred, from the communications of Mr. Thre and Mr. Manesty, that the Pacha will not, under any circumstances, be disposed to proceed beyond the mere forms of hostility, in conformity to the obligations of his nominal dependance upon the Government of the Porte, and with reference to the British Interests, at the conclusion of a peace with the Porte, it cannot be for our advantage to excite the enmity of the Pacha, by the prosecution of hostile operations, against the territories, subject to his immediate, and independant authority. —

13. Under all these circumstances, and considerations, we are satisfied of the impolicy and inutilty of equipping an armament, for the purpose of prosecuting hostile operations, against the Turkish possessions in Arabia, and of its consequent inexpediency, even if the great expence, which would attend it, and the depreciation of public credit, which would, probably, be occasioned by it, were objects of less importance, than they are, in the actual condition of the Honble Company's finances. —

14. As being, in some degree connected with the subject of this Despatch, it is proper to apprise

Thre

9
Extract of Political Letter from Bombay
dated 31st July 1807

Par. 21.

In the Month of April last, we received an intimation from the President at Basora of the probability of the occurrence of Hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte, and we have the honor to refer to the Instructions issued to Mr. Manesty upon that occasion, for the guidance of his conduct, in the event of the consequence of their rupture affecting the British Interests in the Pashalick of Bagdad.

Secret
21st April 1807
Folio 2, 852

22.

Your Honble Court will observe from these Instructions, that the President at Basora is invested with a contingent Authority over the British Interests and Persons in the Pashalick in question, for the

the purpose of enabling him to extend the fullest practicable protection to those Interests and Persons; besides which all the Honble Companies, and other British Vessels in the Gulph, have been eventually rendered subject to M^r. Manesty's requisitions and as in consequence of these Orders, no less than Five ^{Mornington,} Cruizers are now at M^r. Manesty's disposal, ^{Mercury,} they will form, it is hoped, a sufficient ^{Princess} Force to insure respect to the Honble Companies, ^{Augustus} as well as private British rights, and enable ^{Prince of Wales,} him to withdraw the whole Factory in safety, ^{Nautilus.} as soon as such a recourse shall become advisable.

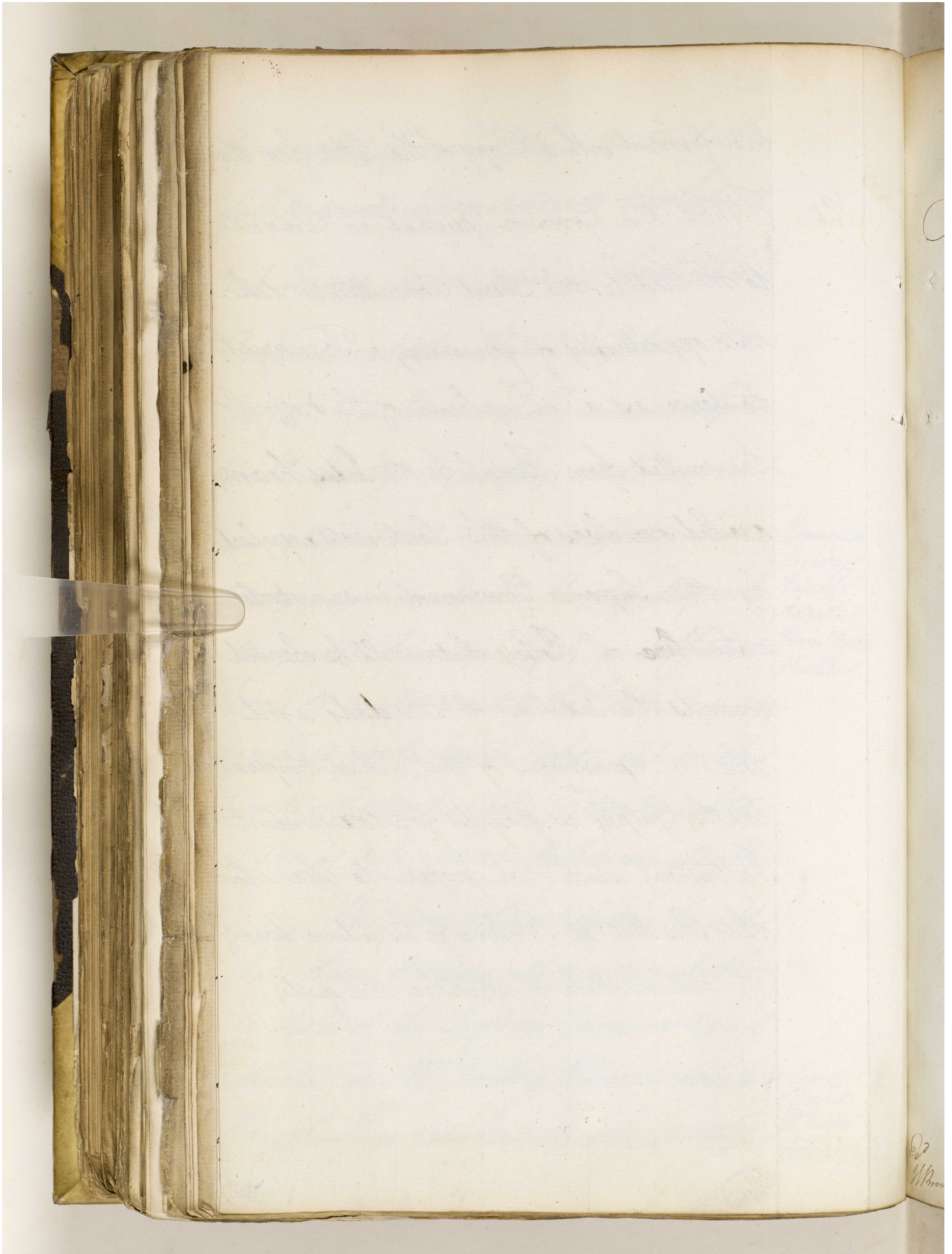
23. We have the satisfaction to add that these Arrangements have received the sanction of the Supreme Government, as intimated in M^r. Secretary Edmonstone's Letter ^{Secret} of the 25th May, and having subsequently, ^{Conf.} ^{25 June} ^{Folio A17A} been

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hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [270r] (13/78)

11
N^o. 1. *Honble the Governor General in Council*
to the Honble the Secret Committee, we take
this opportunity of forwarding a Transcript
to serve as a Duplicate of the Original
transmitted from Bengal by the Indus, having
availed ourselves of the Sentiments expressed
by the Supreme Government, in respect to
the line of Policy, that should be observed
towards the Pashalicks of Bagdad, and
the Dependencies of the Turkish Empire
in the Gulph, as grounds for correspondent
Instructions, which we propose to issue to
the President at Basora for his guidance, during
the critical State of affairs in that quarter.

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**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [270v] (14/78)**



12

Extract of Political Letter from Bombay
Dated 20th February 1808.

Par. 46. — On this occasion, it will
Secret (cont.)
4 Sept. 1807 he found that we submitted to the Supreme
Vol. 5839. Government the expediency or otherwise of
continuing for any longer period your
Establishments at Bussora and Baghdad
at the considerable Monthly expense —
which must be thereby incurred in the
event of an indefinite prolongation of
the War with Turkey. —

47. — In the concluding Paragraph
Do 7 Nov.
Vol. 7258 of their Letter of the 5th of October the
Governor General in Council replied to
this reference in the affirmative, & expressed
their approbation of the Instructions —

which

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*which as above noted, we had +
issued to the Resident at Bussora.*

13

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 25th April 1807.

Extract Letter from the Resident at Bussora
Dated ^{March} ~~March~~ 26th Aug^r 1807

Para 2 I had however the mortification
to receive on the 25th Instant an intimation of the
probability of a rupture between the British and
Turkish Empires, conveyed to me in letter from Aleppo
and Bagdad of which, and of a letter from His
Excellency the Ambassador to Isaac Mour Eff^e,
I have the honor to transmit Copies. —

3 Notwithstanding the receipt
on the 25th Instant of the interesting
communication in question, I determined from
the considerations explained in my letter to the
acting

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acting Resident at Bagdad of the following day, of which I respectfully enclose a copy, then to dispatch the Duplicate Packet for Prince Nagusta and to allow Major Robert Ormell of Her Majesty's 55th Regiment to prosecute His Journey towards England via Bagdad, the Major having been previously in confidence apprised of the state of British Political Affairs at the Ottoman Capital. —

4 I nevertheless consider the British Establishments in this Country to be critically situated under existing Circumstances, and I have therefore adopted such measures as have appeared to my Judgement to be most likely, even in the event of the positive commencement of Hostilities between England and Turkey locally to preserve the national Credit, with requisite regard to the security of public and private British property at
Bafra

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [273r] (19/78)

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Bufoza and requisite reference to the degree of risk to which Mr. Home, a junior Merchant in the Bombay Civil Service, who arrived on the 18th Instant from Egypt via Alleppa at Bagdad and Major Niel may be eventually exposed? —

I Having for some time past, entertained an intention to visit the Haffar River, with a view of discovering a situation on the Banks thereof, more eligible, in point of air and water for ^{an} Encampment than the one which I established towards the close of last month at Nav Hapan, on the Eastern Bank of the Euphrates, to the Northward of Bufoza, I embarked on the evening of the 24th on the Princess Augusta, & reached her present position on the morning of the 25th Instant. —

I Previous however to leaving Bufoza I ordered the Assistant to hold himself in readiness to

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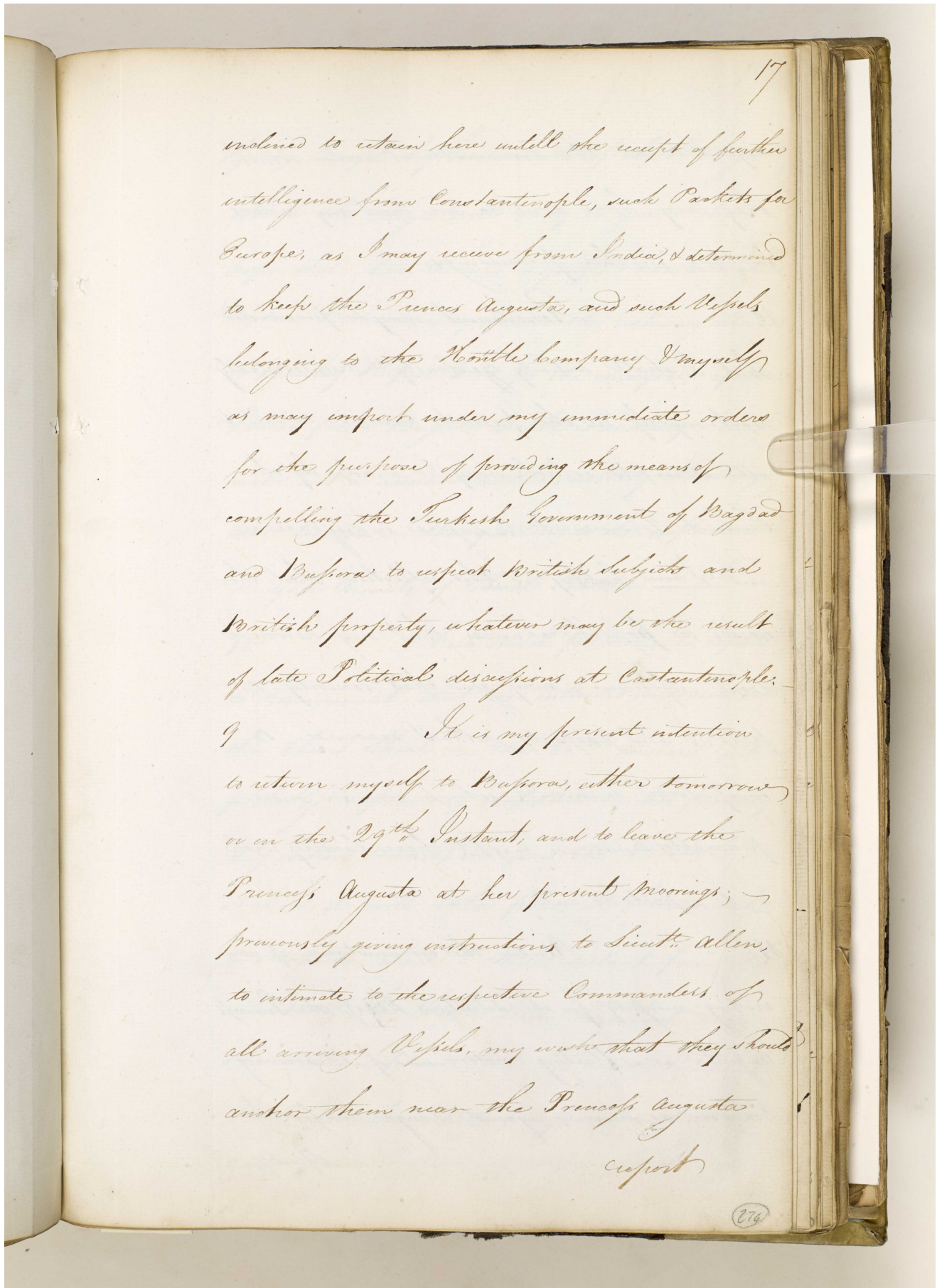
'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [273v] (20/78)

to embark on board the Ship *Diamond*, at a moment's notice, I instructed Captain Webster the Commander of that Vessel, to receive Mr Bruce on board her, whenever he might wish to benefit by such accommodation and apprising him of existing risks, under promises of secrecy, I directed both Captain Webster and Captain Greenway of the Ship *Booth*, regularly to sleep on board their respective Ships every night, and in case of apparent danger to drop down the River and anchor near the *Princess Augusta*.

7 I have cautiously avoided in leaving Baffora, to make any arrangement, manifesting want of confidence in the Turkish Government, or conducive to the excitement of suspicion in the mind of the *Subpaleorn*.

8 I shall hence dispatch the Ship *Oliza* with my present advices;
inclined

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'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [274v] (22/78)

report to me the Circumstances under which they may have done so, and wait my orders for their further proceedings.

10 Government may be persuaded that I shall actively zealously & disinterestedly exert myself on the present occasion, to resist all attempts which may be made by the Turkish Government to injure or disgrace us, and I am happy in the reflection that there exists a possible chance, that my personal local influence, may give that security to persons and property without recourse to compulsive measures, which even in more peaceable times, we might here locally wish and expect to enjoy.

11 Under the circumstance of an existing necessity, for the detention here of the Princess Augusta as a floating battery, and of all arriving Cruisers as security against danger, and for the
Speedy

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [275r] (23/78)

19

Speedy receipt by Government of the Intelligence which the *Eliza* will convey to you, I shall hope that her Owners, myself, & her Commander Captain Babcock, may receive the customary allowance, or Bombay Rupees 2,000, for the conveyance of a Packet from Bombay to the Presidency; but I make not a demand on the contrary. I willingly leave decision on the question to the influence in your Councils of liberal Justice. —

12 I have much pleasure in reporting to Government that an intended interview with the Chaud Shukh on the 20th Instant will probably confirm my confidence on his friendly disposition towards me, and the British Nation; it will take place at Solemaneah a situation about 8 Miles distant from the Mouth of the Waffar River, to which the Shukh has repaired from his usual Residence, Dorah, for the express purpose of meeting me. —

The

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'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [275v] (24/78)

The twelve first Paragraphs of the ^{Minute} ~~former~~ letter, with Copy of the latter and their Enclosures were on receipt forwarded to the Supreme Government to Madras, and to His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pelleu.

In acknowledging Mr. Manesty's first letter of the 26th March, he is to be advised that under the very particular circumstances stated in that letter, his despatch of the *Princess Augusta* instead of the regular Cruiser the *Princess Augusta* is approved of, and Captain Babcock will accordingly receive the 3000 Rupees stipulated for his ^{the Courier} Ship's being the advice in question as ordered from the Public Department.

It would have been more agreeable to Government had Mr. Manesty entered into some specification, as he will take care to do in future, of the measures which he states to have been adopted for the preservation

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preservation of the National Credit with requisite regard to the security of Public and Private British property at Bagdad, to the degree of risks which Mr Hume and other British Subjects in the interior of the Bashaluck of Bagdad may incur in the event of War being declared between the United Kingdom and the Turkish Empire, but in as far as any explanations of such details are given, as in the 9th Paragraph of the letter now replying to, they appear judicious; and relying on Mr Manesty's discretion and confiding in the advantages which may be derivable from his experience, local knowledge and influence in the event of hostilities having actually commenced between his Majesty and the Grand Signior, he is in that case, and in that only, vested with authority over Mr Hume the acting Resident at Bagdad, and generally over the British Interests and persons within the limits of the Bashalic in question, for the purpose of enabling him to extend the fullest practicable

protection

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protection to the British Interests in such hostile predicament, to which effect, Mr Hume has been written to by the pertinent Despatch, besides which all the Company's and other British Vessels in the Gulf have been, in such case rendered subject to his requisition, and as the Mornington proceeded thither so lately that Ship with the Mercury now under Despatch, and the Princess Augusta and Prince of Wales, will form it is hoped a sufficient force to ensure respect to the Honourable Company's as well as private British Rights, and to enable Mr Manesty to withdraw the whole in safety as soon as such a resource shall become advisable. —

These instructions to be communicated to the Bengal Government. —

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [277r] (27/78)

23

Extract Bombay Political Consultations

the 23rd June 1804

Read the following Letter from the
Secretary (Edmonstone) to the Supreme Government —

To Francis Warden Esq^r

Secretary to Government

Bombay

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of
your Letter of the 21st ultimo enclosing the copy of a
Letter addressed to the Resident at Bussora by order of
the Supreme Government of Bombay, and to desire
that you will signify to the Honble the Governor
in Council the Governor General in Council's
approbation of the tenor of that Letter —

Lord William }
21st May 1804 }

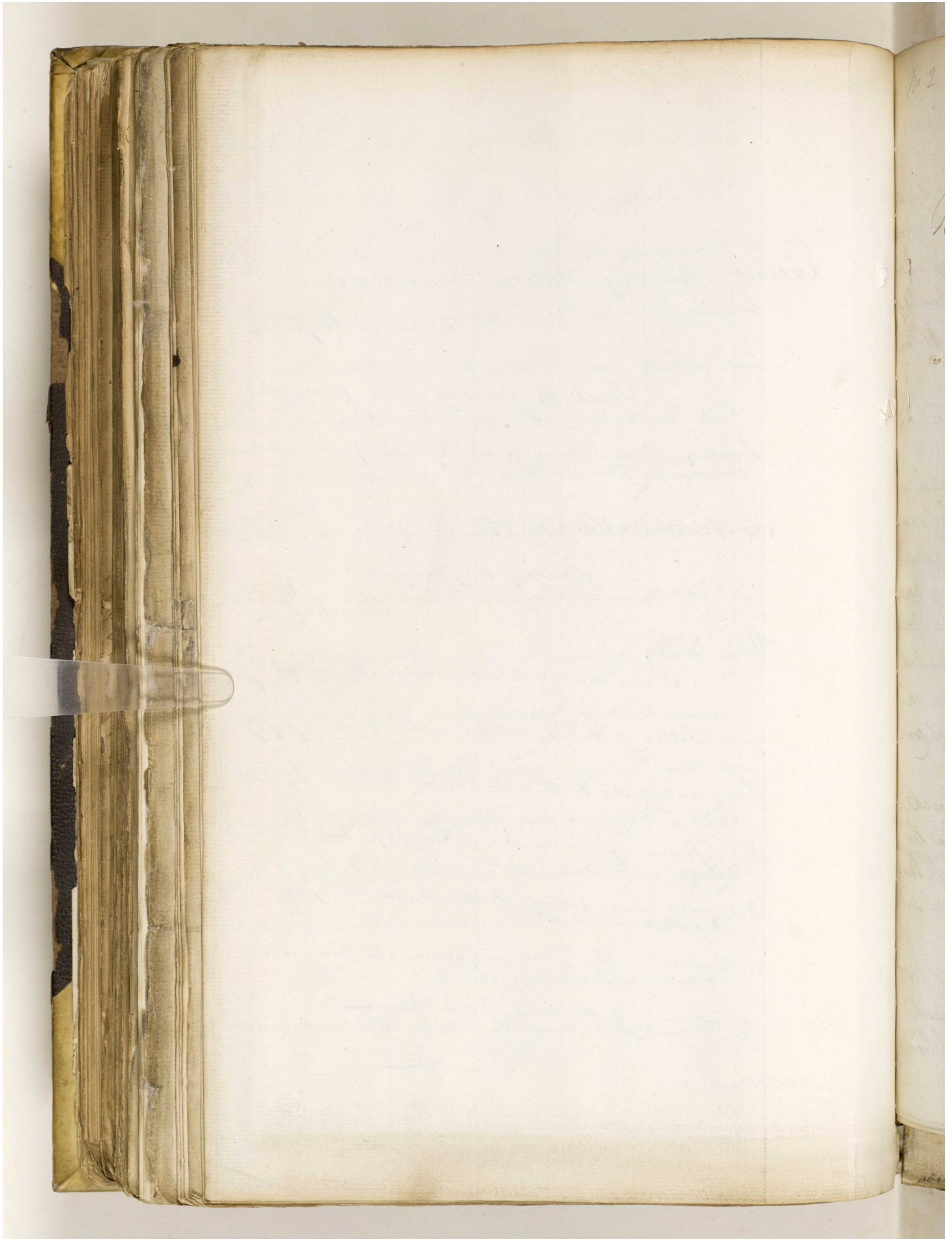
Francis Warden

(Signed) M^r B. Edmonstone

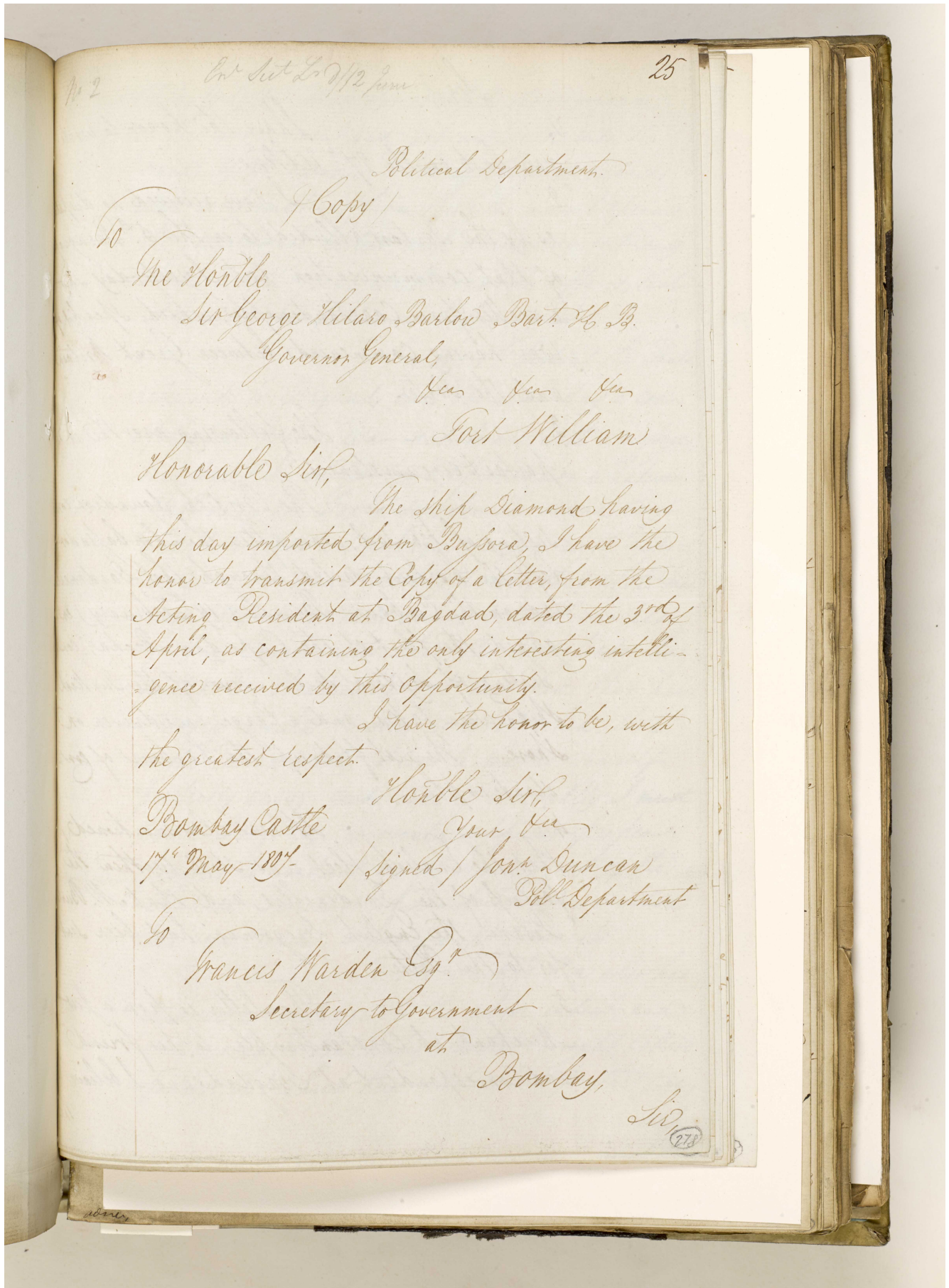
Secy to Gov^t

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'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [278r] (29/78)



Sir,

1. I have the honor to write you last on the 27.th Ultimo.

2. I have received no disputes by the Tartars alluded to in the 5.th Paragraph of that communication, but Yesterday saw a Letter from Constantinople, which speaks of war having commenced between Great Britain and the Porte.

3. The following are the important circumstances.

The British Squadron consisting of ten sail, soon after the Ambassador left the harbour, sailed through the Dardenelles and on the Corbana Beram (19.th February) engaged the fleet of the Capudan Pacha, consisting of sixteen sail. Five of the Turkish ships were taken, and a large one driven on shore. The rest fled up the harbour of Constantinople.

4. It was also mentioned, that the English fleet was still within the fortress of the Dardenelles, and that M. Visconti, the English Dragoman, had been sent for to the Porte.

5. The Letter is from a Jew Merchant, at Constantinople, to his friend and Correspondent at Bagdad and I believe the

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the only letter, that has escaped the vigilance of the Government and got unopened into the hands of its owner. The intelligence desires such confirmation, from this Government opening the Merchants' letters, and delivering out only those which treat of Mercantile affairs, that I have no hesitation in believing it.

On the 1st Instant the Pacha returned to Bagdad, and the same day a confidential person was sent to me, with a message, that I need be under no apprehension whatever. Yesterday the Pacha sent for the second Linguist and delivered a message, mixed with expressions of personal Civility to me, that altho misunderstandings had arisen betwixt our respective Courts, and, that the Ambassador had quitted Constantinople yet, he hoped that harmony would be soon re-established, that, in the meanwhile I was to make myself perfectly easy; and that if eventually I must leave Bagdad, he would appoint proper persons to conduct me in security, out of the Turkish Territory. A similar communication has been made, I hear, to Mr Manesty.

The Pacha's Kia also has sent me a message, to the above intent, and acknowledges that Hafiz Tarter brought letters for me, but which they must retain for the present.

- sent
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'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [279v] (32/78)

sent, he says in obedience to the Orders that they have received from Constantinople; I don't believe however, that the Pacha has received any orders from the Porte to that effect, and think either that the Pacha, till very lately, had not made up his mind, what line of conduct to pursue, or that the letters contained some intelligence which he wished to be concealed.

8 Indeed this Government is under considerable alarm, and will heartily rejoice on the termination of hostilities. In its proximity to India, it has every thing to fear from a war with us; and it is well able whatever assistance the French can lend the Porte in Europe, it can afford them none in this distant province of its Empire. The Pacha has nothing about him, that deserves the name of an army. The Cours on which his principal strength rests, and which at present amounts to no more than three thousand men, are factions and divided. The principal Pacha, lately reinstated in his Government by the Officers of the Shah, has no confidence in Ali Pacha, and is certainly the subject of the Persians.

9 I must beg to acquaint you also, that letters in Town from Persia mention that a great battle had been fought in

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29
in Poland, between the Russian and French
armies, and that the latter had been defeated
with the loss of more than 6000 killed.

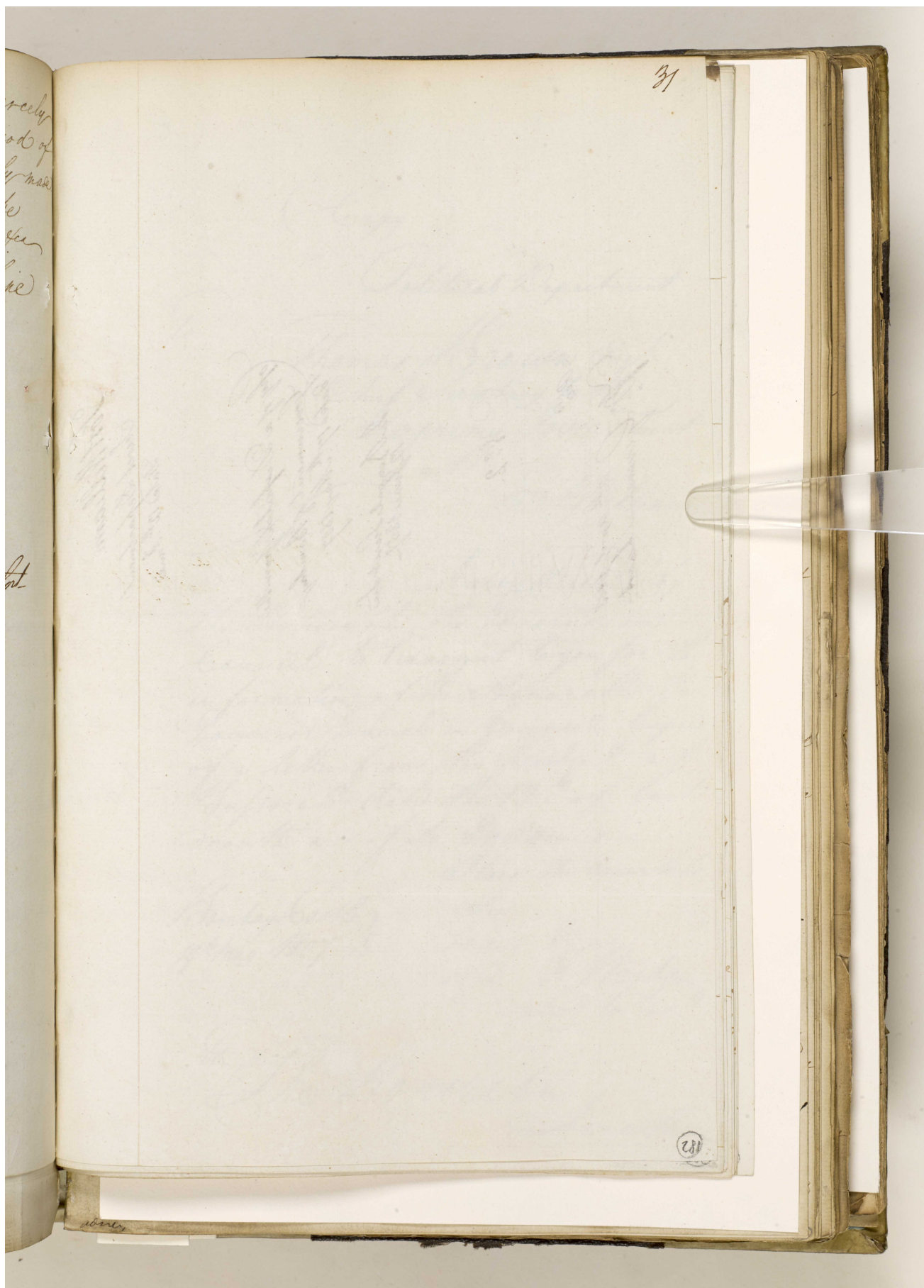
10 Should this intelligence
happily prove true, and there is good foundation
for believing it so, as the letters in question are
from respectable people, our war with the Porte
will be but of short duration.

11 Believing that this will
really be the case, and entertaining no apprehen-
sions for my personal safety, I have resolved
should I not be ordered by the Pacha to retire,
and of which there is little probability, I have
resolved, I say to remain at my post, till I
receive the orders of Government, and the President
of Bupora may form a similar resolution, by
staying here, I shall be in readiness to despatch
on the Packets at the first moment that the
road is opened, I shall be able to collect intelli-
gence, from time to time, of the interesting events
that are passing in Europe, and shall be able
I hope to Establish a Correspondence with our
Dragoman at Constantinople.

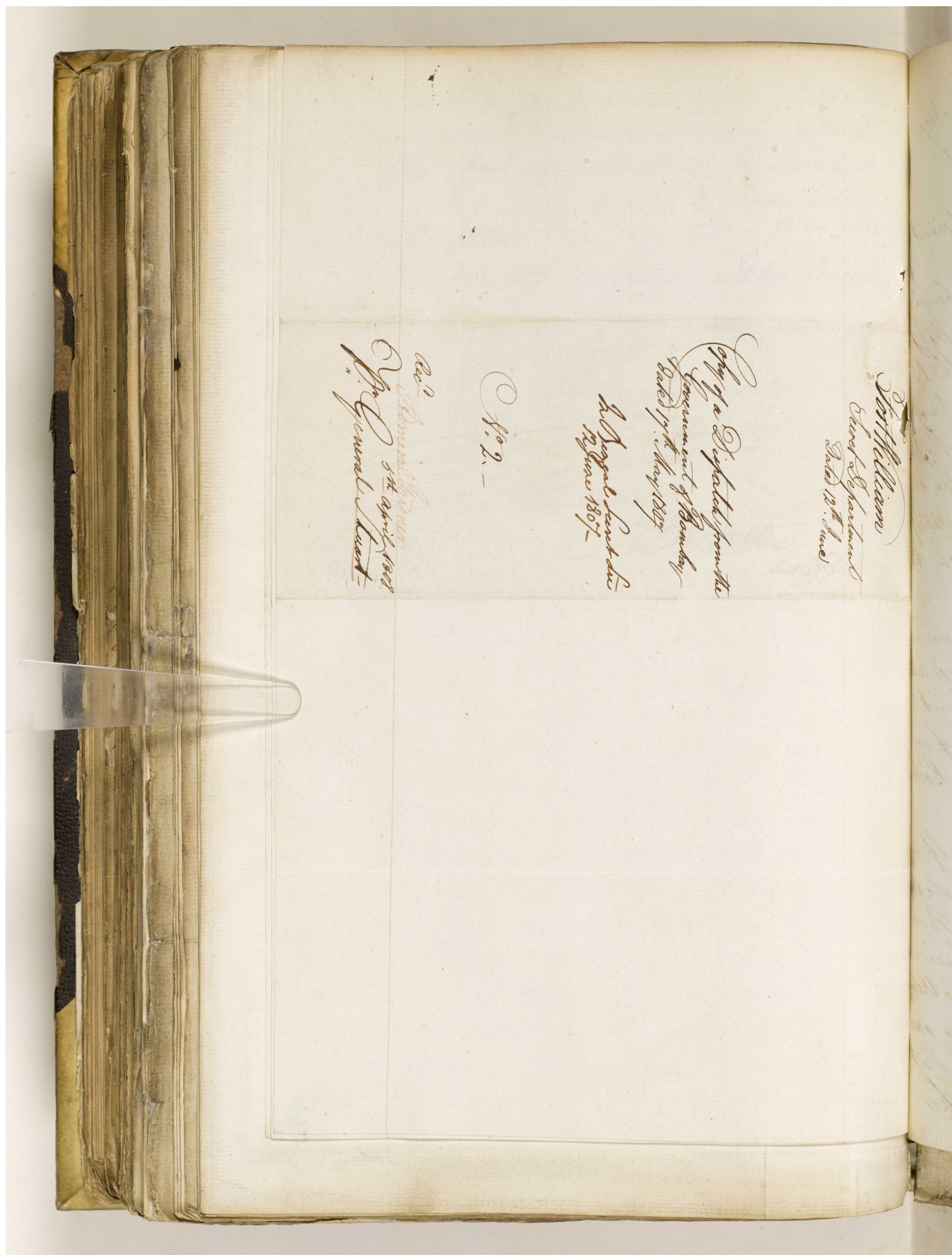
12 I hope the Honourable the
Governor in Council, will not disapprove of
the resolution I have taken, and if the Bri-
tish Government should determine to pursue
hostile measures against this part of the
Sultan's

(78)

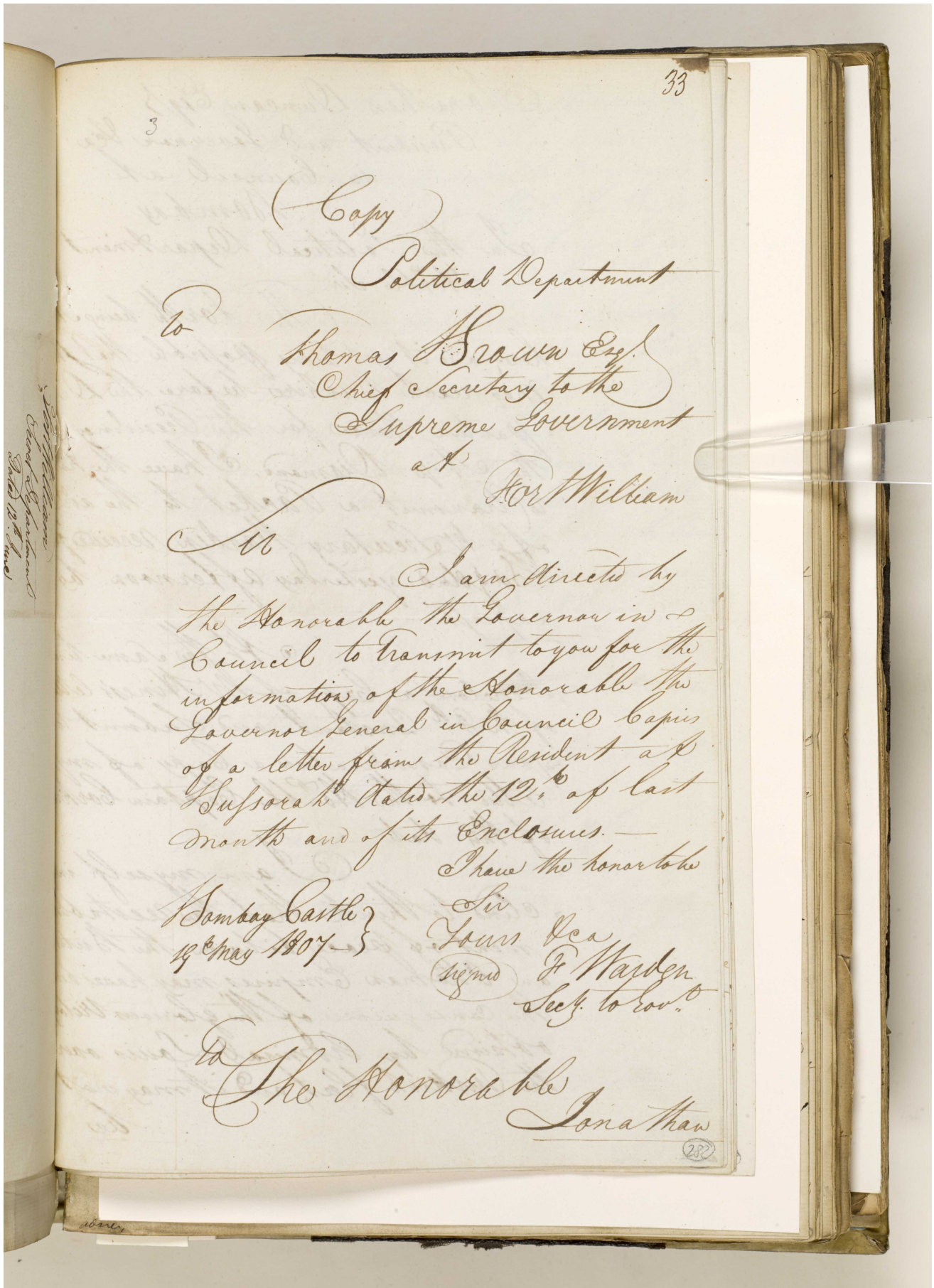
**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [281r] (35/78)**



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [281v] (36/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [282r] (37/78)



Jonathan Duncan Esq
President and Governor Genl
in Council at
Bombay

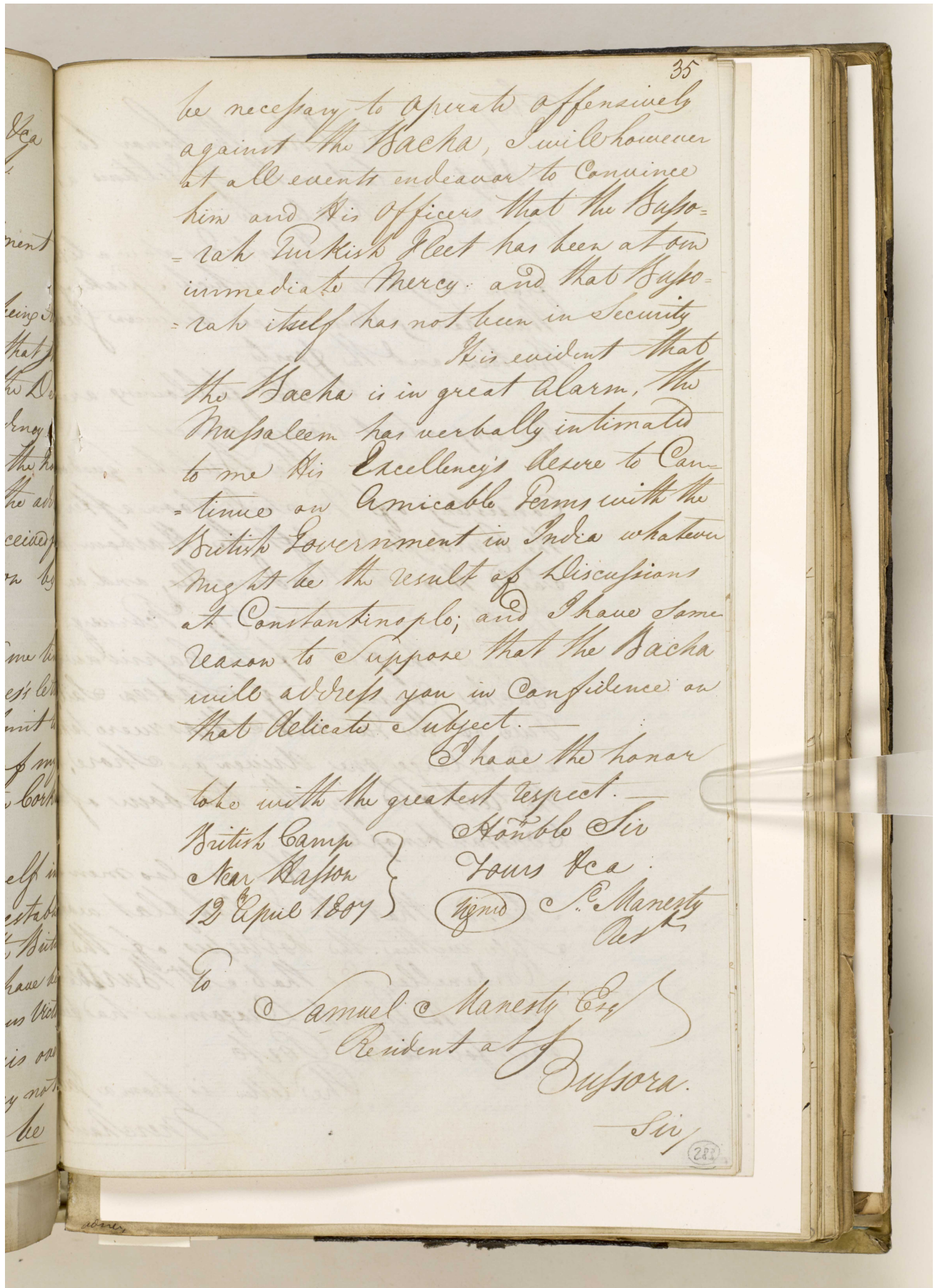
In the Political Department
Honble Sir

(The Fort being here, and it yet being possible that they may reach Bushire before the departure thence for the Presidency of the ship Diamond. I have the honor to transmit a Packet to the address of Mr Secretary Warden received at Bagdad yesterday afternoon by express. —

At the same time I enclose a Copy of Mr Kines's letter of the 3^d Instant and submit to your Consideration a Copy of my letter to the Honble Captain Cockburn of this date. —

I am myself inclined to think that the reestablishment of peace between the British and Ottoman Empires may have been the consequence of the glorious Victory obtained by Admiral Louis over the Turkish fleet, and it may not be

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [283r] (39/78)



Sir,

I had the honor to address you last on the 27th ultimo as per enclosed Duplicate.

I yesterday saw a letter from Constantinople which speaks of War having commenced between Great Britain and the Porte.

The following are the important circumstances—

The British Squadron consisting of Ten Sail, soon after the Ambassador left the Harbour sailed thro' the Dardanelles, and on the 19th February engaged the fleet of the Capricieuse Gache consisting of Sixteen Sail Five of the Turkish Ships were taken and a large one driven on shore, the rest fled up the Harbour of Constantinople.

It was also mentioned that the English fleet were still within the fortresses of the Dardanelles, and that Mr Hurtois Pisani the English Dragoman had been sent for to the Porte.

The letter is from a Gentleman Merchant

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [284r] (41/78)

37

© Merchant at Constantinople to his friend and Correspondent at Bagdad, and I believe is the only letter that has escaped the vigilance of the Government and got unopened into the hands of its owner, The Intelligence deriving such Confirmation from this Government, opening the Merchants letters and delivering out, only those which treat of Mercantile affairs, that I have ^{no} hesitation in believing it. —

I must beg to acquaint you also that letters in Town from Ruists mention that a great Battle had been fought in Poland between the Russians and French Armies and that the latter had been defeated with the loss of more than 6000 killed.

On the 12th instant the Pacha returned to Bagdad and has given me an Intimation that we have nothing to apprehend, I believe that a similar Communication will be made to you through the Mussulmans. It is now acknowledged that Bagitz & Tartar had Dispatches for me but it is asserted that the Porte ordered that they should not be delivered. — I

(284)

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [284v] (42/78)

I am anxious to hear from you the receipt of my late Despatches. —

I beg your care of the enclosed Packet for the Secretary to Government and which contains the important intelligence that I have above communicated to you.

My present dispatch is intrusted to the care of an Arab Horseman by name Dhokee —

I have the Honor to be with great respect.

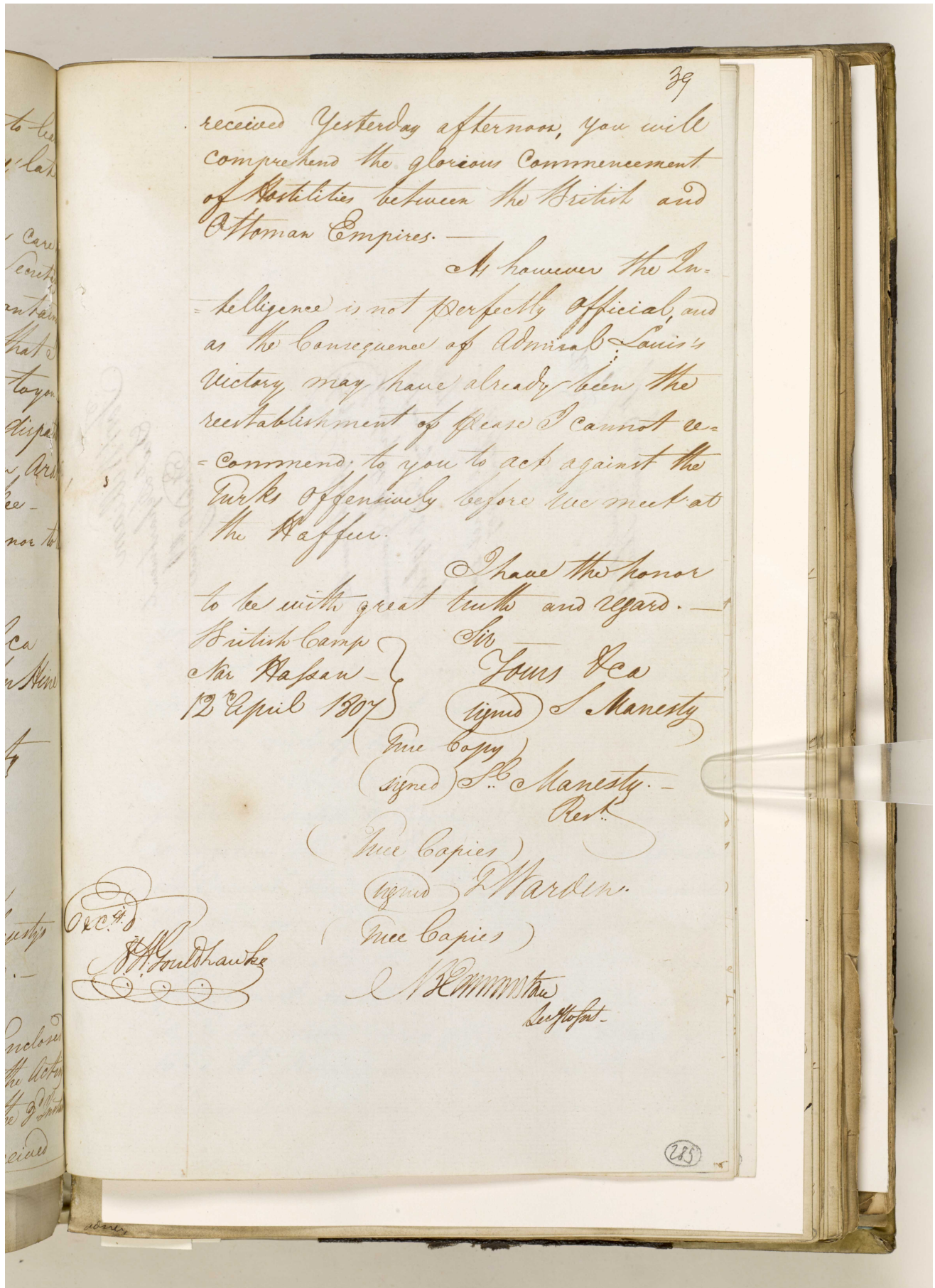
Bagdad —
3. Apr. 1804

Sir
Yours &c
John Ainslie
(A true copy)
John Manesty
Per.

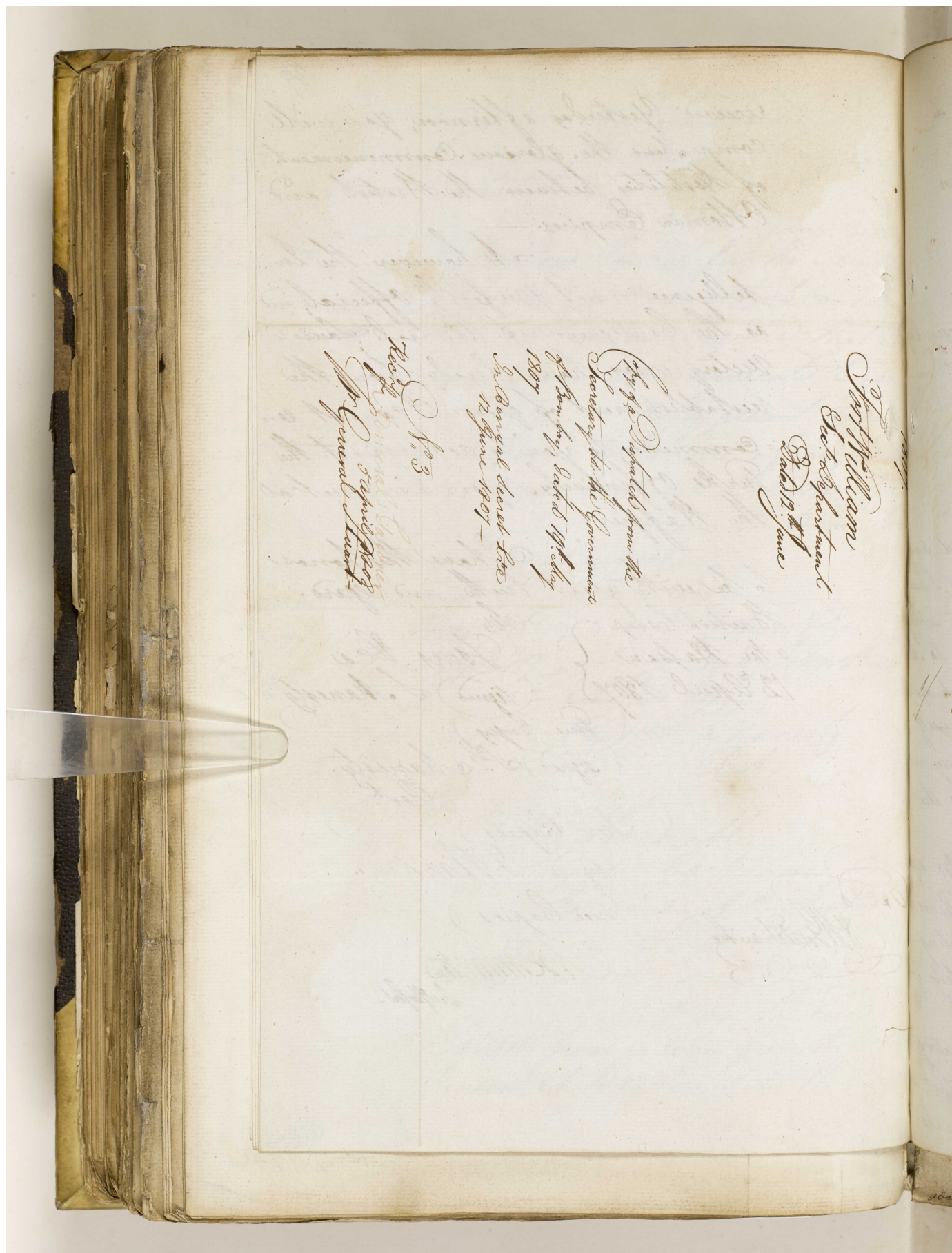
To
The Honorable
Captain Cochrane
Commander of His Majesty's
Ship. Rob. —

Sir
From the Enclosure
Extract from a letter from the Acting
Resident at Bagdad dated the 3^d Instant
received

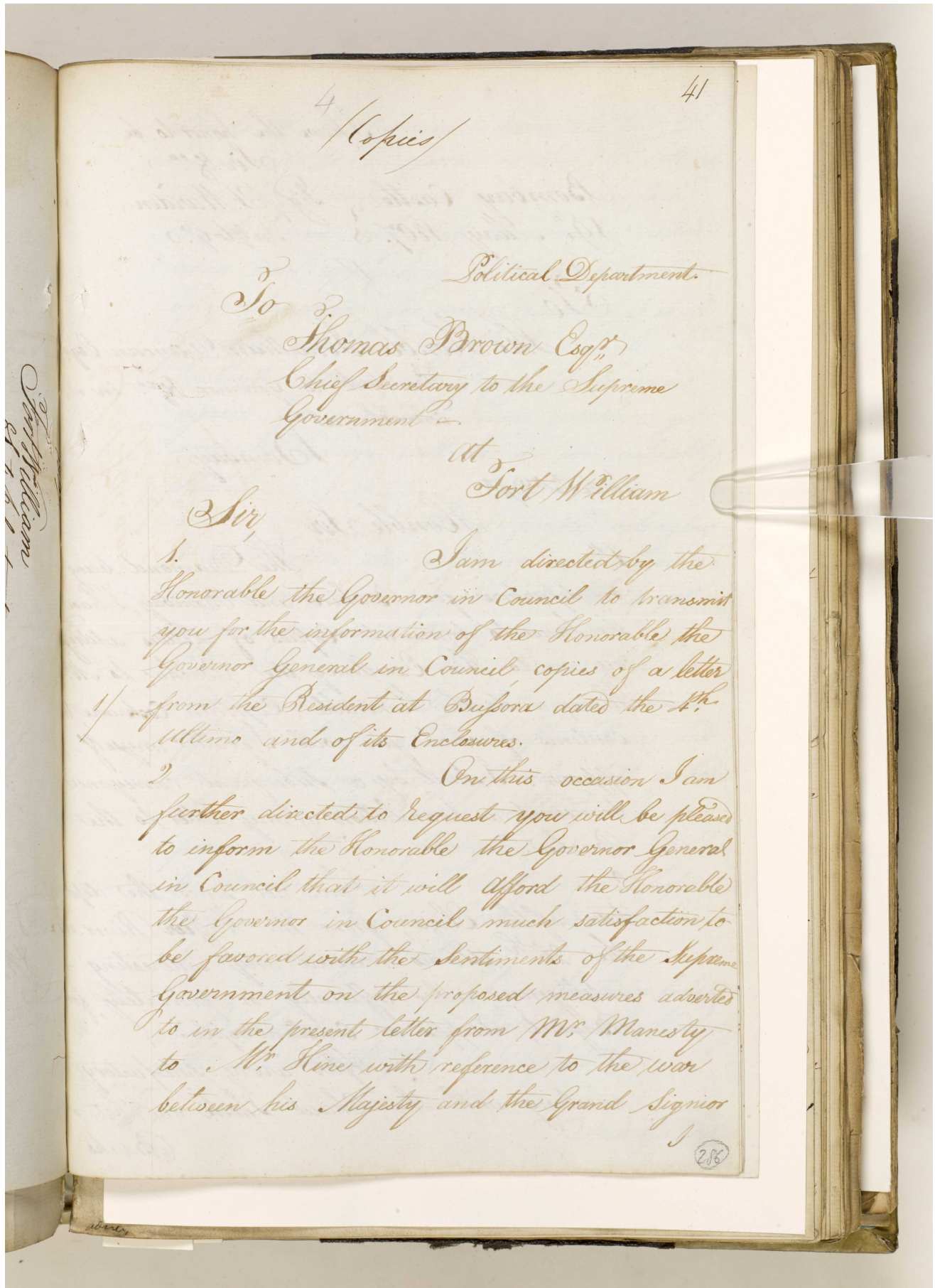
'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [285r] (43/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [285v] (44/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [286r] (45/78)



I have the honor to be
Sir &c
Bombay Castle } Sig. J. Warden
19th May 1807 } Sub. to G. O

To
The Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq
President to Governor &c in
council at
Bombay

In the Col. Dep^t

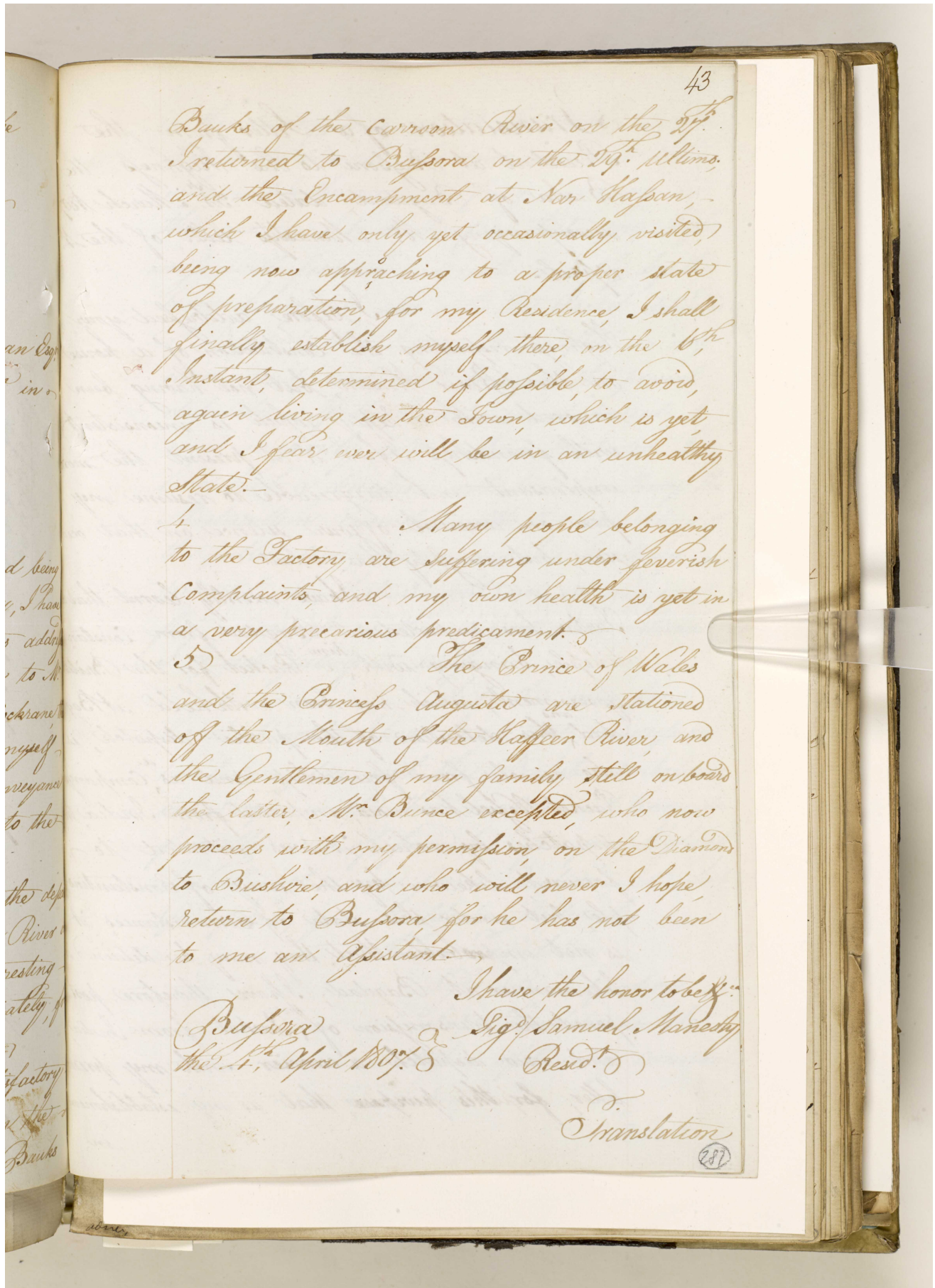
Honble Sir,

1st The Diamond being
on departure for Bushire and Bombay, I have
the honor to transmit Copies of Letters addresed
by me to His Excellency the Bacha, to Mr.
Hine, and the Honorable Captain Cockrane,
contents of which you will I flatter myself
approve. I shall by a subsequent conveyance
transmit a Translation of my letter to the
Bacha.

2 I have not since the depa-
ture of the Eliza, from the Haffur River
the 26th ultimo received any interesting
intelligence, either officially or privately, from
Bagdat, Aleppo or Constantinople.

3 After a very satisfactory
meeting with the Chaub Sheik on the
Banks

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [287r] (47/78)

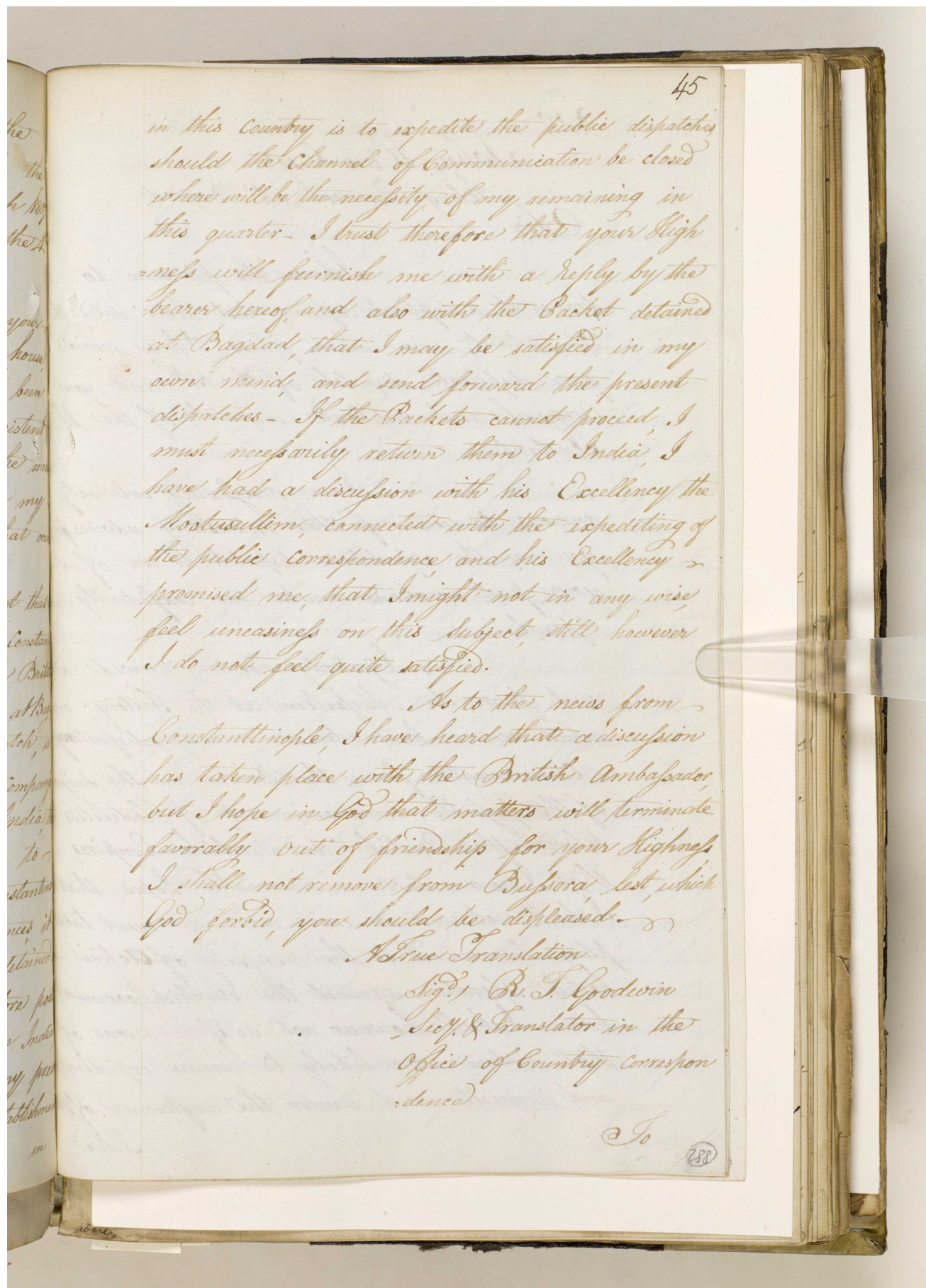


Translation of a Letter from the
Resident at Basora to His Highness the
Basha of Bagdad, dated 31. March 1809,
accompanying Mr. Manesty's letter of the 4.
April.

I before addressed your
Highness respecting the construction of a house
on the River Musun, but not having been
honored with a reply, which is inconsistent
with friendship, I feel it at present, the most
unpleasant and disagreeable to resume my
pen, on account of your silence on that oc-
casion, but necessity has no law.

I have recently learnt that
Porter has imported at Bagdad from Constanti-
nople, bringing with ^{him} a Packet for the British
Government, which has been withheld at Bag-
dad, ^{and} this detention of the public dispatch, is
also remote from friendship, and as ^a Company
Packet vessel has now, imported from India, the
dispatches by which it was intended to be
forwarded likewise by the way of Constanti-
nople, but under this state of Circumstances, it
is not improbable that they may be detained
likemanner at Bagdad. I have, therefore, pro-
posed the transmission of ^{the} Packet from India,
and now dispatch a courier with my pre-
senter, for this purpose, that as my establishment

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [288r] (49/78)



45
in this country is to expedite the public dispatches
should the Channel of Communication be closed
where will be the necessity of my remaining in
this quarter. I trust therefore that your High-
ness will furnish me with a reply by the
bearer hereof and also with the Packet detained
at Bagdad, that I may be satisfied in my
own mind, and send forward the present
dispatches. If the Packets cannot proceed, I
must necessarily return them to India; I
have had a discussion with his Excellency the
Mostasullim, connected with the expediting of
the public correspondence, and his Excellency
promised me, that I might not in any wise
feel uneasiness on this subject, still however
I do not feel quite satisfied.

As to the news from
Constantinople, I have heard that a discussion
has taken place with the British Ambassador,
but I hope in God that matters will terminate
favorably out of friendship for your Highness
I shall not remove from Buspora, lest, which
God forbid, you should be displeased.

A True Translation

Sig^d R. T. Goodwin
Secy. & Translator in the
Office of Country Correspon-
dence

To

288

To
John Hine Esq;
Acting Resident at Bagdad
Sir

I have the pleasure to transmit a duplicate of my last letter dated the 22^d instant; since which period I have received your duplicate dispatch of the 15th and your Original and duplicate dispatch of the 16th Instant.

I am necessarily extremely anxious to receive further interesting advice from you; on the expeditious dispatch to me of which your past exertions, make me confidently depend.

Yesterday morning received a visit from the Mispaleem at the Factory; on which occasion, he made me, so very satisfactory a Communication from the Basha, on the subject of the possible commencement of Hostilities between the British and Turkish Empires, that I now entertain reasonable hopes, that I shall not even in case such an event takes place, be reduced to the necessity of active hostile Operation against the Turkish Government here. I shall however act, as if measures of that nature were likely to become expedient and requisite, and under the influence of the
Idea

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [289r] (51/78)

47

Idea. I have already stationed the *Princess Augusta* and *Prince of Wales* at the mouth of the *Shaffer River* about 35 miles to the southward of *Buypora*, well furnished with provisions and ammunition; and take measures to secure the Junction with them at that place of all arriving British Vessels, and I shall in a few days dispatch hence the ships *Forth* and *Diamond*. The commander of the *Forth* will put himself under the order of Lieutenant *Newton* of the *Prince of Wales* at the *Shaffer* and the *Diamond* will convey expeditiously to *Bushire* an official requisition from me, addressed to the Honorable Captain *Cochrane* of His Majesty's Ship *Fox*, of the probable arrival of which ship at that place, about the present period, I have been apprised by His Excellency *Sir Edward Pellew*, and to the Commanders, or Commanding Officers of any other ship, or ships, belonging to the King, which may visit the *Persian Gulph*, that he or they should repair with every possible expedition to *Cove Abdulla*, and there station themselves, in support of the British Credit, Honor and interests in this quarter of the world in momentary expectation of the receipt through me of intelligence from

Constantine

(289)

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [289v] (52/78)

constantinople of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Turkish and British Empires.

In the course of my conversation with the Muspaleem, I apprized him of my intention to cause an English Frigate to take a station in Cove Abdulla, and in the event of a rupture and the consequent seizure of British property here, or at Bagdad, of my determination to retain in my possession about 8 Lacs of Sicca Rupees worth of property laden on board, my ship the Euphrates, by the Agents in India of Turkish Subjects as the means of indemnification for all Losses which may be eventually sustained by the British Government or by British Subjects in this Country.

The Muspaleem was so fully convinced by my representations of the possibility of the Fox Frigate, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Augusta, and the other expected British Vessels, being equal to the effectual execution of the service of blocking up the River and of destroying the Buzorra Turkish fleet, that he left the Factory with an acknowledgement, that it was the real Interest of the Pacha to continue on amicable Terms with the British Government in India, under all circumstances.

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [290r] (53/78)

49
circumstances; whilst he admitted that my determination to remain here waiting the final issue of Political existing discussions at Constantinople, demonstrated a very acceptable degree of friendship on my part towards the Pacha.

As you have officially intimated to me, the detention by the Pacha of Packets received at Bagdad from Constantinople to your address, I have not transmitted those for the Honorable the Court of Directors received on the 26th Instant per Prince of Wales and I have by the present conveyance addressed such a letter to the Pacha as will probably cause the delivery to you of Mr. Morier's advices and the receipt by me, of an acceptable communication in reply.

I am not myself under the least Alarm in respect to the result of the Ambassador's Negotiations with the Ottoman Ministry. If in the event of war, the Pacha with wise forbearance, declines inimical proceedings towards the Bagdad and Basra Establishment, I shall applaud his Judgement. but if he manifests towards them want of friendship, and causes the seizure of British property, I shall strain every nerve, to make him repent his Rashness.

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [290v] (54/78)

Have the honor to be with
great truth and regard.

Bușora
the 31st March
1807

Sir &c.
Sig^d S. Manesty
Res^t

To
The Honble Captain Cockrane
Commander of His Majesty's
Ship Fox.

Sir,

Having received intelligence
from his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew of
the probable arrival of His Majesty's Ship
under your Command, about the present point
at Bushire, it becomes my duty to make
you an interesting official communication
on a very important subject.

I enclose a copy of a letter
from his Excellency the Right Honorable
Charles Arbuthnot, His Britannic Majesty's
Ambassador, extraordinary and plenipotentiary
at the Sublime Porte to Isaac Morier Esq
the British Consul General in Turkey,
dated Constantinople the 25th January, copy
of a Letter to my address from John Brown
Esq^r British Consul at Aleppo dated the
21st February, and a duplicate and a triple
of

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [291r] (55/78)

51
of letters from the acting British Resident
at Bagdad dated the 15th and 18th ultimo; by
a perusal of which you will make known
to yourself, the existing probability of the
immediate commencement of hostilities
between the British and Turkish Empires.
I have here taken every
adviseable public measure connected with
the very unexpected circumstance in
question. I have stationed the Honorable
Company's Cruizers the Prince of Wales and
Princess Augusta under the Command of
Lieutenant William Hewetson at the entrance
of the Tigris River, with Instructions to
that Officer, to detain at that Station, all
arriving British Vessels, not belonging to
His Majesty. I have intimated to the
Mupaleem, or Turkish Governor of this
place, that in the event of a war and of
his consequently attempting to seize British
property, or to confine British Subjects in
this Country, I will cause the seizure of
all property belonging to Turkish Subjects
shipped on importing British Vessels, and
that by the present conveyance I shall
officially call upon you to station the
Fox in Cove Abdulla, for the local support
of British Credit, and British Interests.

21

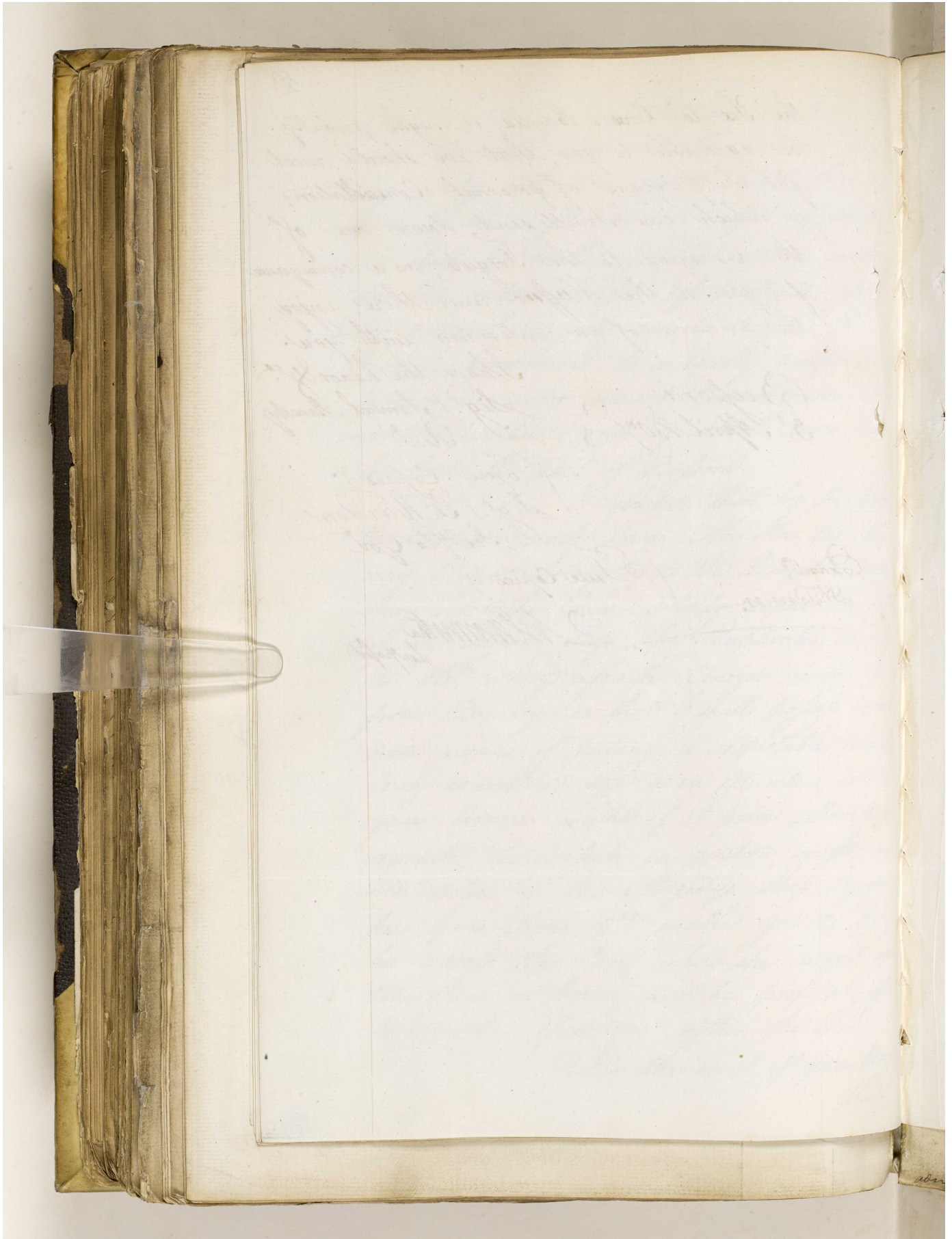
'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [291v] (56/78)

I now Sir, in the Name of every honorable and valuable patriotic feeling, really call upon you to adopt that measure, by the influence and effect of which, we shall be enabled jointly exerting ourselves for the public benefit, effectually to assert the National Dignity, and to compell the Turkish Government to a locally pacific conduct towards us, under present Circumstances; and in the positive event of actual war to blockade the port of Bussora.

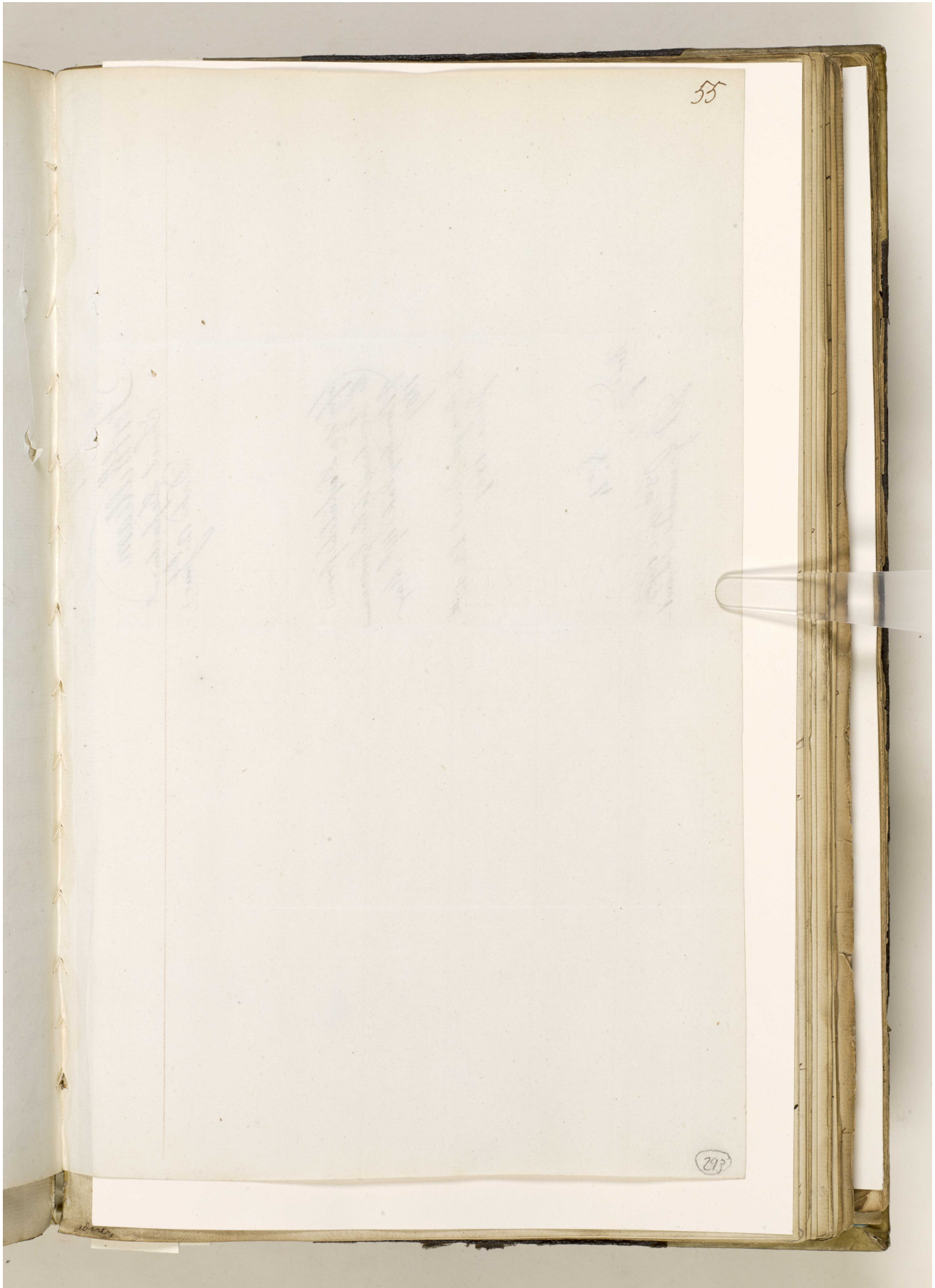
I calculate that by the time the Fox can reach Cove Abdulla, the Mercury Cruiser belonging to the Honorable Company may enter the River: I daily expect the arrival of my Armed Ship the Euphrates and by the 15th May a fourth Cruiser must arrive from Bombay: so that I shall possess immediate means of putting a respectable Naval force, as well in size as in Numbers, under your Orders: whilst if it prove ultimately requisite, the Vessels in question, might in attendance on His Majesty's Ship by receiving her Guns, Stores &c. enable you to bring her across the Bar, where she might again take them on board, and be prepared for subsequent Operations within the River.

In the event of your bringing the

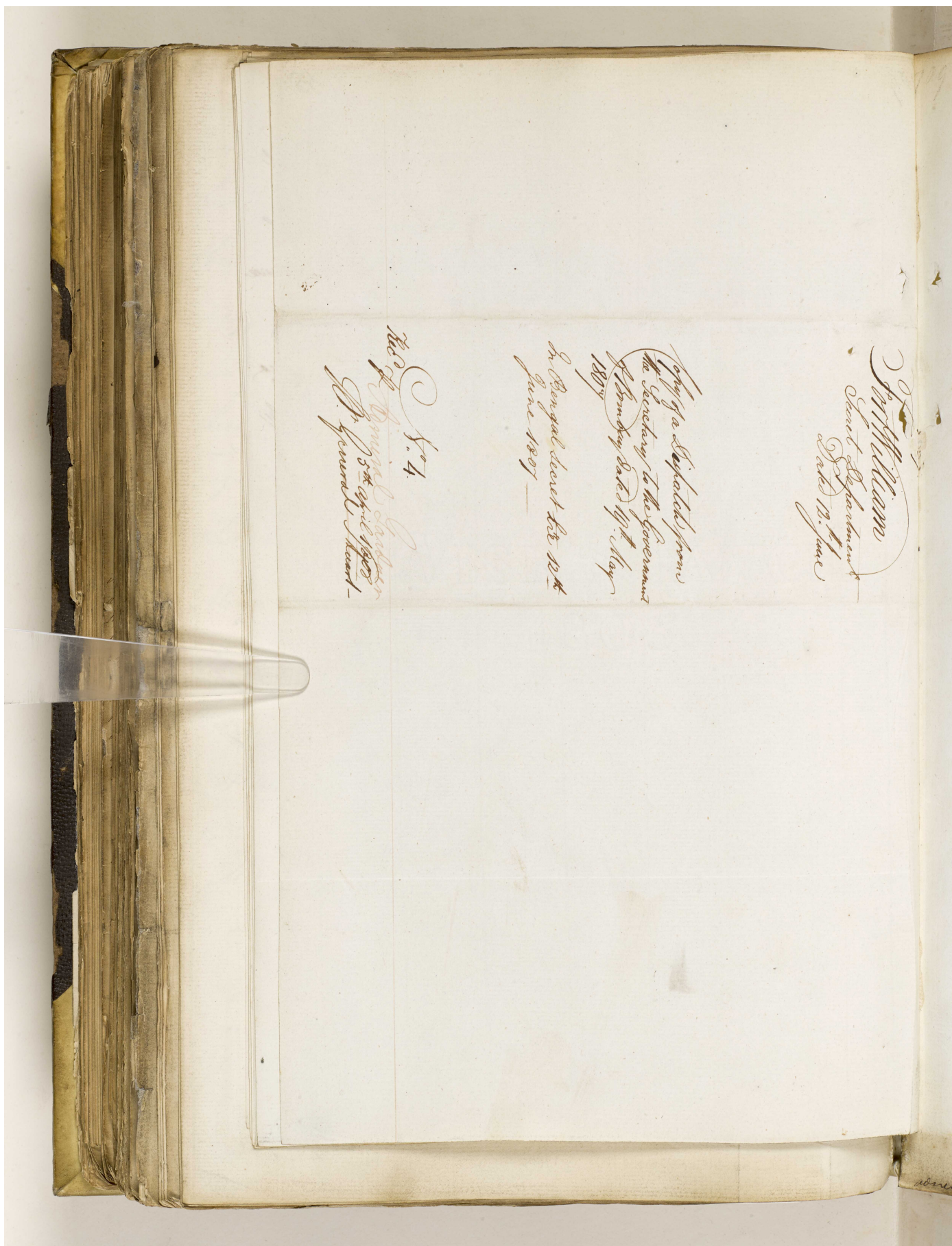
**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [292v] (58/78)**



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [293r] (59/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [293v] (60/78)



57
Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 18th July 1867

Read the following letter
from the Supreme Government with one
from the Governor General in Council to
the secret Committee of the Honble the
Court of Directors. —
Honble Sir,

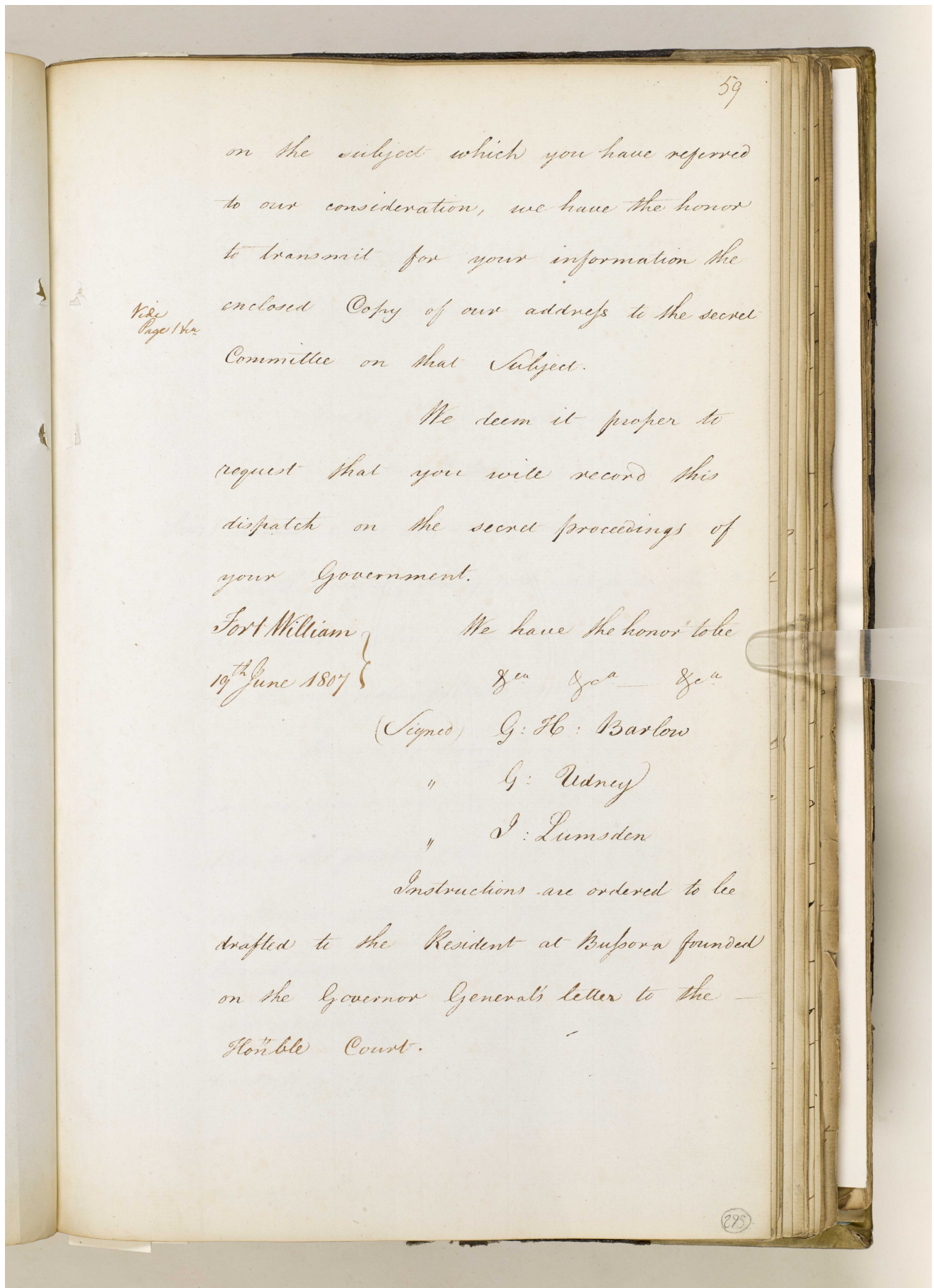
We have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of the Honble the
Governor's dispatch under date the 17th ultimo,
enclosing a Copy of a Letter from the
acting Resident at Bagdad, ^{dated} the 3^d of April,
communicating the intelligence of the commencement
of hostilities between Great Britain and the
Porte. Our Secretary has also submitted

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [294v] (62/78)

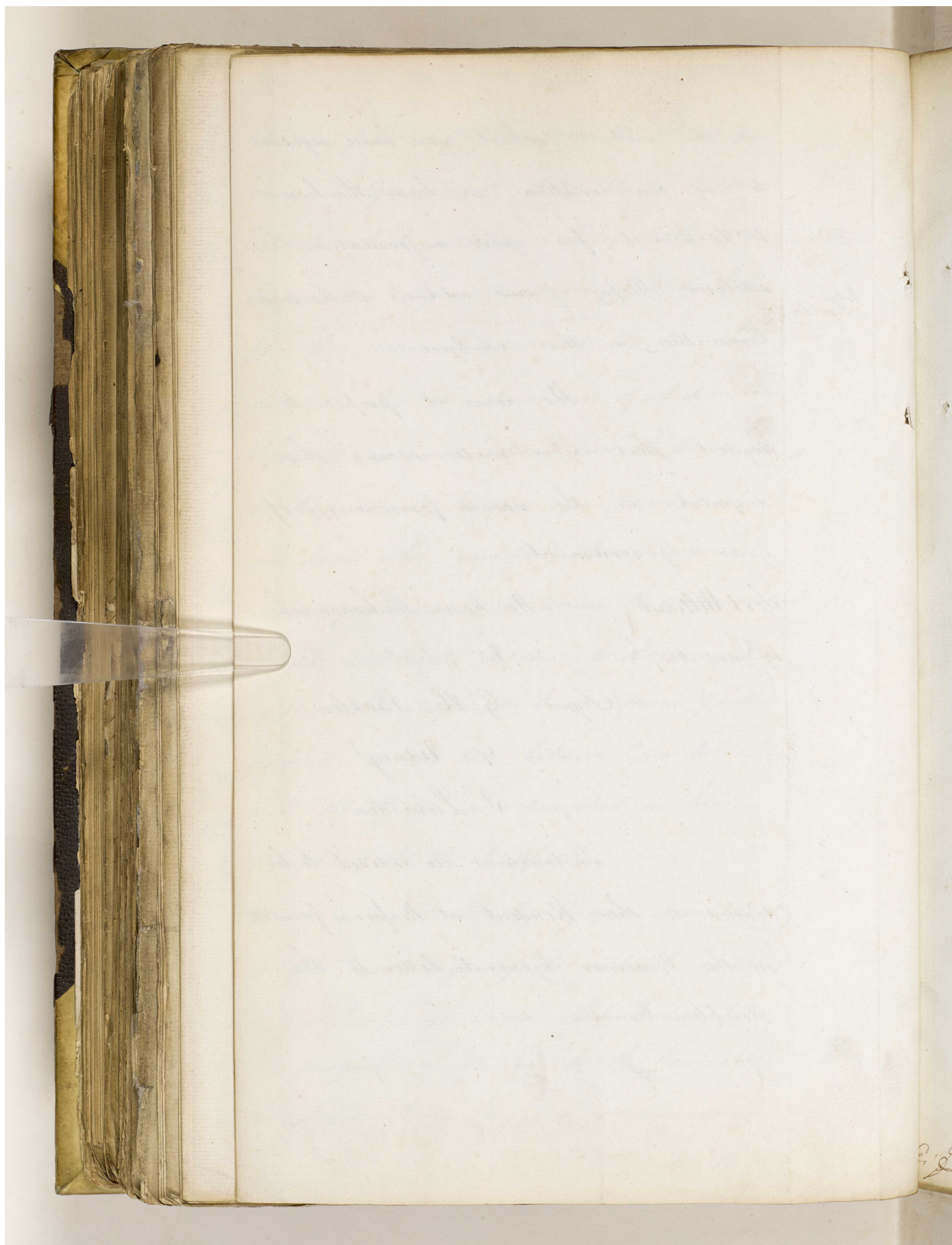
to us four dispatches from the Secretary
to your Government dated the 19th ultimo,
one of which contains a Copy of the reply
transmitted by your authority to the Letter
from the Acting Resident at Bagdad above
mentioned, and the remainder of which enclosed
Copies of communications from the Residents
at Busora and Bagdad upon the same subject.
you have also signified through your
Secretary a desire to receive the communication
of our sentiments relative to the measures
adopted and proposed by Mr Manesty with
reference to the War between Great Britain
and the Porte as described in his
dispatch of the 4th of April.

2 Having deemed it expedient
to take advantage of the dispatch of the
Honble Company's Extra Ship Indus, for
the purpose of stating to the Honorable
the secret Committee our sentiments on
the

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [295r] (63/78)



**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [295v] (64/78)**



61
Extract Bombay Political Consultations

the 7th August 1807. —

Extract Letter from the President at Bombay,
dated the 17th June.

Part 1 — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 3^d Instant of your several commands in the different departments of Government per Mercury, to which I shall pay the most respectful attention.

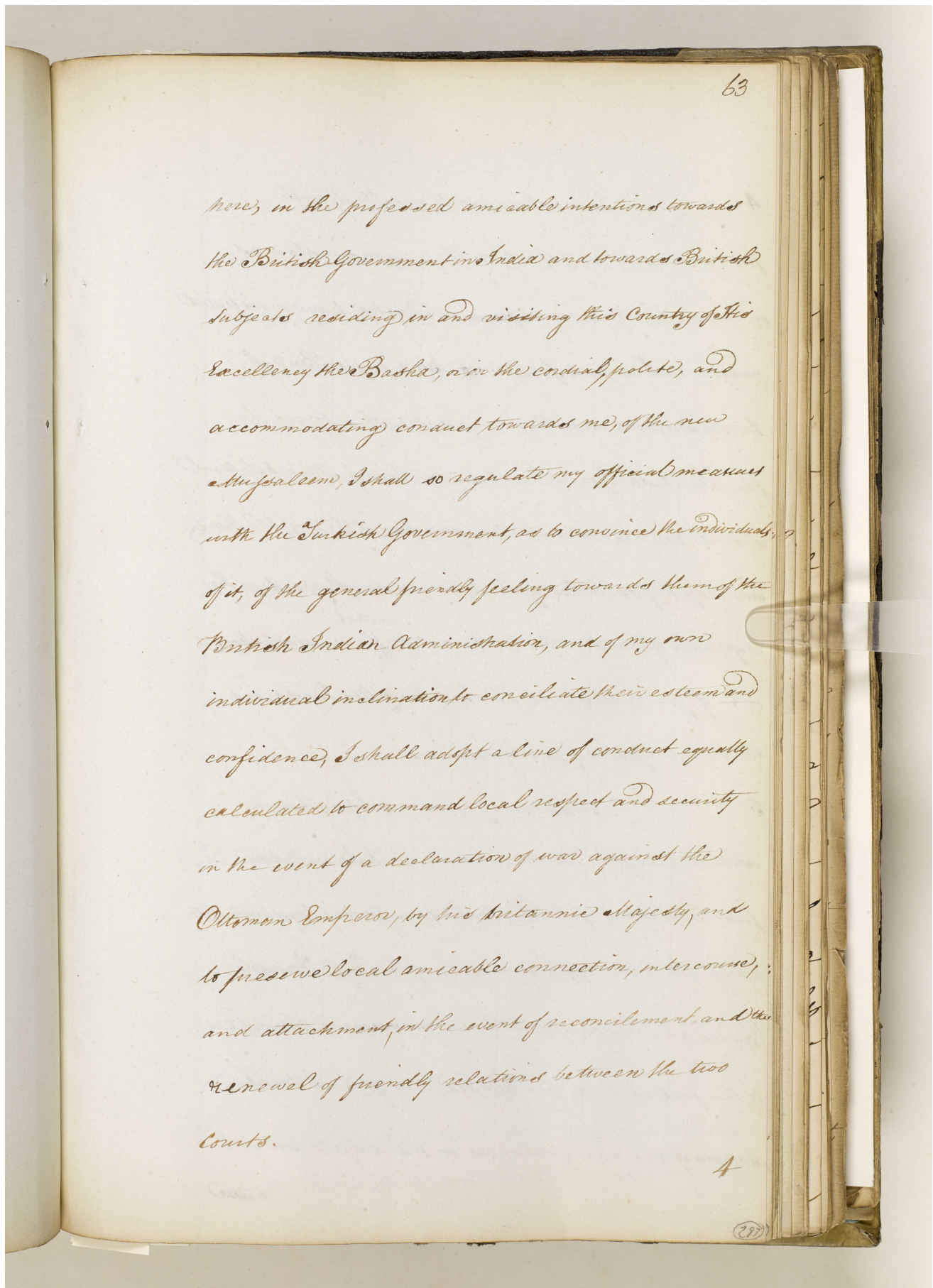
2. I have never during the whole course of my official services, experienced a higher degree of real satisfaction than on the perusal of the concluding Paragraph of your commands in this Department of the 11th April. The liberal confidence which on an important occasion and interesting emergency you have done me the honor to place in me, cannot indeed increase or augment my ardent desire, to promote the public interests and to support the national credit, but it gratifies a feeling heart.

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [296v] (66/78)

heart, and it shall stimulate me, to every exertion of which my nature is capable, effectually to fulfil the expectations which you entertain, from the exertion and application here, of the local experience and influence which long residence in this Country has given me, I flatter myself, that the whole of my conduct as detailed in the Bassora Diary up to the 25th ultimo, in my address of the 2^d Instant, and in the 2^d Instant and in the accompany papers N^o 1 and 2 connected with existing political differences between the British and Turkish Empires, will meet your approbation, and you may under every occurring circumstance rely, that of the respectable Naval force, which you have placed under my orders, and of the extensive political authority which you have delegated to me, I will only make the most judicious and temperate use.

3. Whilst prudence dictates the necessity of declining to place much reliance in present appearances here,

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [297r] (67/78)



63
 here, in the professed amicable intentions towards
 the British Government in India and towards British
 Subjects residing in and visiting this Country of His
 Excellency the Pasha, and the cordial, polite, and
 accommodating conduct towards me, of the new
 Atmefalem, I shall so regulate my official measures
 with the Turkish Government, as to convince the individuals,
 of it, of the general friendly feeling towards them of the
 British Indian Administration, and of my own
 individual inclination to conciliate their esteem and
 confidence, I shall adopt a line of conduct equally
 calculated to command local respect and security
 in the event of a declaration of war against the
 Ottoman Emperor, by his Britannic Majesty, and
 to preserve local amicable connection, intercourse,
 and attachment in the event of reconciliation, and the
 renewal of friendly relations between the two
 Courts.

4

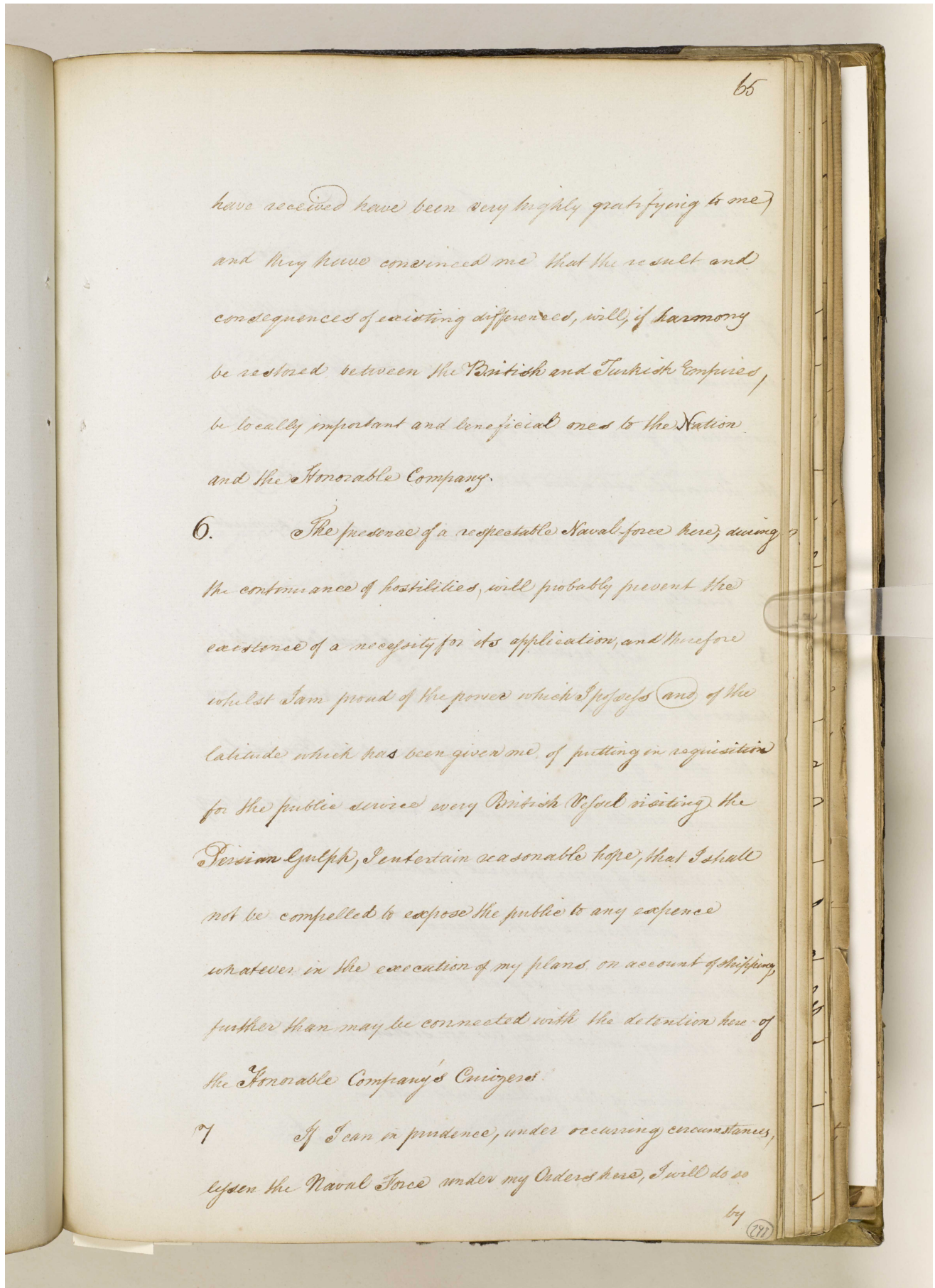
(297)

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [297v] (68/78)

4. I cannot cease to recollect with pleasure and satisfaction, the various instances in which the late and present Pacha, have manifested unequivocal regard for me ~~and~~ and for the British Interests, and it will be my duty, not to forget that the British Government must have future political views connected with this quarter of the world, the successful prosecution of which, may materially depend on the disposition of mind, towards the nation, ^{in such} the re-establishment of peace, may leave His Excellency Ala Pacha and the Superior Officers of this Government.

5. I have every reason to hope, that my conduct here, from the moment in which I received the first intimation of the Political discussion at Constantinople which led to the departure thence of the Right Honorable Charles Arbuthnot, and to the Commencement of Hostilities, to the present hour, has afforded very general local satisfaction. The assurances on the subject which I have

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [298r] (69/78)



'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [298v] (70/78)

by returning a Courier to the Residency, but I must not
in justice to myself prematurely diminish my means
of doing honor to that highly increased degree of public
responsibility of which you have so liberally and
acceptably given me the enjoyment, I must recollect
the Honorable situation in which I am now accidentally
placed, and that the national credit and dignity must
be locally maintained.

8. The positive existence of hostility
between the Turkish and British Empires, has according
to the spirit of your commands placed the Bagdad
Residency under my immediate authority but advert-
ing to the nature of your general instructions on the
subject of interference in the affairs of it, I shall use that
authority with every degree of caution, moderation,
and delicacy, which may be consistent with the
preservation of the public Interests. —

In

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [299r] (71/78)

67

In acknowledging the letter from M^r. Manesty of the 17th of June, he is to be advised, that the attention of Government has been attracted more particularly to that latter part of his 3^d. Paragraph, inferring some distinction in his intended procedure towards the Pasha in the event of a declaration of war being issued by his Majesty against the Grand Signior, altho' in fact that circumstance ought not, in his situation and that of M^r. Hine, to occasion any difference, the single rule for their guidance being with reference more especially to the Supreme Government's instructions of the 12th of June, that in view to the advantage of receiving and transmitting political intelligence they remain at their stations as long as the Pasha may permit those of in manner creditable to the Nation, and come away with the British property whenever that permission shall be no longer extended, or that a creditable Residence cannot any longer be maintained —

With reference to the 6th Paragraph of M^r. Manesty's letter, it is to be observed to that gentleman, that the extensive powers

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'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [299v] (72/78)

powers vested in him in respect to requiring the services
of all the British Vessels within his reach is of course
to be understood as a delegation of trust altogether of a
temporary and contingent nature to be had recourse to
only on the occurrence of any extraordinary emergency,
such as we are pleased to observe Mr Manesty has not
yet found it requisite to act upon nor will, it is hoped, any
occasion happen for its exercise.

69
Extract Bombay Political Cons.
11th Sept 1807.

Read the following Letter
from the President at Bussora.

Honble Sir

As the Political situation
of this Country, & consequently of the
Residency, is affected the existence of
hostilities between the British and
Turkish Empires, the late events at
Constantinople, or the expedition against
Bussora meditated by the Persians be
separately or collectively considered is
such as to render it extremely probable
that the presence in Bussora of a
large Naval British Force, being
absolutely necessary, I have instructed
Lieut W. Hewetson, commanding the
Fleet now under my orders, to transmit

by

by the Agent, to the Superintendent of the
Bombay Marine, an Indent for Quarter
Stores for the use of the Princess Augusta
the Prince of Wales, the Renard, & the
Mercury, and I have very respectfully
solicit that you will please to issue
the requisite orders, to that Officer,
and cause the Stores to be forwarded
by the first eligible conveyance, that
may offer for Bussora.

I deem it also here
proper to state to you, Noble Sir,
that altho' His Excellency the Pacha
& the Consuls were for a time in
a high degree alarmed by the Collection
here of a number of British Cruisers,
it has been by the Consuls
within these five days hinted to me,
that under existing Political circumstances,
their

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [301r] (75/78)

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their continuance at their present —
anchorage will probably prove highly
gratifying & satisfactory, & eventually
very useful to the Basha. Thus even
our own arrangements, for the preservation
of national honor and property in our
hostile Country, are likely to increase
our influence with its Inhabitants
& Government

Bufooria
15th July 1807.

Shaw &
Signed. S. Manesty

Extract of Letter to the Supreme Govt.
dated 14th Sep^r 1807

Para 1st. With reference to the further
accompanying Letter from Mr Manesty
of the same date with the preceding one
desiring a 6 Months supply of Horses
for the four Armed Vessels, which
under

'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [301v] (76/78)

under present circumstances he has
retained under his orders, we have
directed a three months supply to be
furnished, requesting in the mean
time to be favored with the sentiments
of your Lordship on the expediency
of continuing for any longer period
our Establishments in that quarter
and at Bagdad, at the considerable
extra expence which must be thereby
incurred in the event of the indefinite
prolongation of the War with Turkey.

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*Extract of Bombay Political and Secret
Consultations 7th November 1807.*

*Extract of Letter from the Supreme Government,
Dated 5th October 1807.*

*Para 7. In reply to the reference contained
in the 6th paragraph of your dispatch relative to the
expediency of continuing for any longer period the
Establishment at Birsora and Bagdad at the
considerable Extra expense which must be incurred
in the event of the indefinite prolongation of the War
with Turkey, presuming that you advise exclusively
to the detention of the Armed Vessels at present
stationed at Birsorah we have the honor to state
our opinion that in the present situation of
Affairs the continuance of a respectable Naval force
at Birsorah is advisable with a view to secure the
public*

**'Instructions for the guidance of Mr Manesty's conduct in the event of
hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.' [302v] (78/78)**

public and private British Property both at Basrah
and Bagdad and to confirm the inclination of
the local Government to preserve the relations of
Amity with the British Government and that the
extra expense will be more than compensated by
this Political advantage. The Armed Refracts can
of course be withdrawn whenever the state of affairs
may appear to render that measure necessary.