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‘Affairs of the Pachalic of Bagdad’

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	IOR/F/4/574/14025
Date(s)	14 Aug 1816-7 Jan 1819 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 item (103 folios)
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About this record

This item consists of copies and extracts of correspondence and minutes cited in, or enclosed with, letters to and from the Government of Bombay [Mumbai]. It mostly features reports sent by Claudius James Rich, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

The main topics covered are:

- The deposition of Saed [Said] Pasha of Bagdad [Baghdad], and his replacement by Daoud [Dawud] Effendi [referred to as Daoud Pasha following his accession to the Pashalic]
- The situation of the British Residency in Bagdad during the succession, including appeals received for advice, support and protection from Saed Pasha and other leading figures and officials
- Daoud Pasha’s consolidation of power, including his alleged bad treatment of leading officials and merchants in Bagdad; his relations with the Montifick [Montafiq] Arabs; the influence of Persia [Iran] on the Pasha’s Government; and the commendation received from Mahmud II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

Other topics that feature in the item are:

- The deposition of the Pasha of Mousul [Mosul], and his earlier role during the

succession in Bagdad

• The arrival in Bagdad of Zemaun [Zaman] Shah, the former ruler of Afghanistan, and his request for British assistance to aid him in recovering his position

• The appointment of a new vaivode [voyvoda] in Mardin

• The progress of the military campaign against the Wahabees [Wahhabis] led by Ibrahim Pacha [Pasha], son of Muhammad Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt

• Concerns about French activities in Bagdad and India.

The title page (f 18) of the item contains the following references: ‘Political No. 4, 1819/20, Draft 100’ and ‘Examiner’s Office December 1819’.

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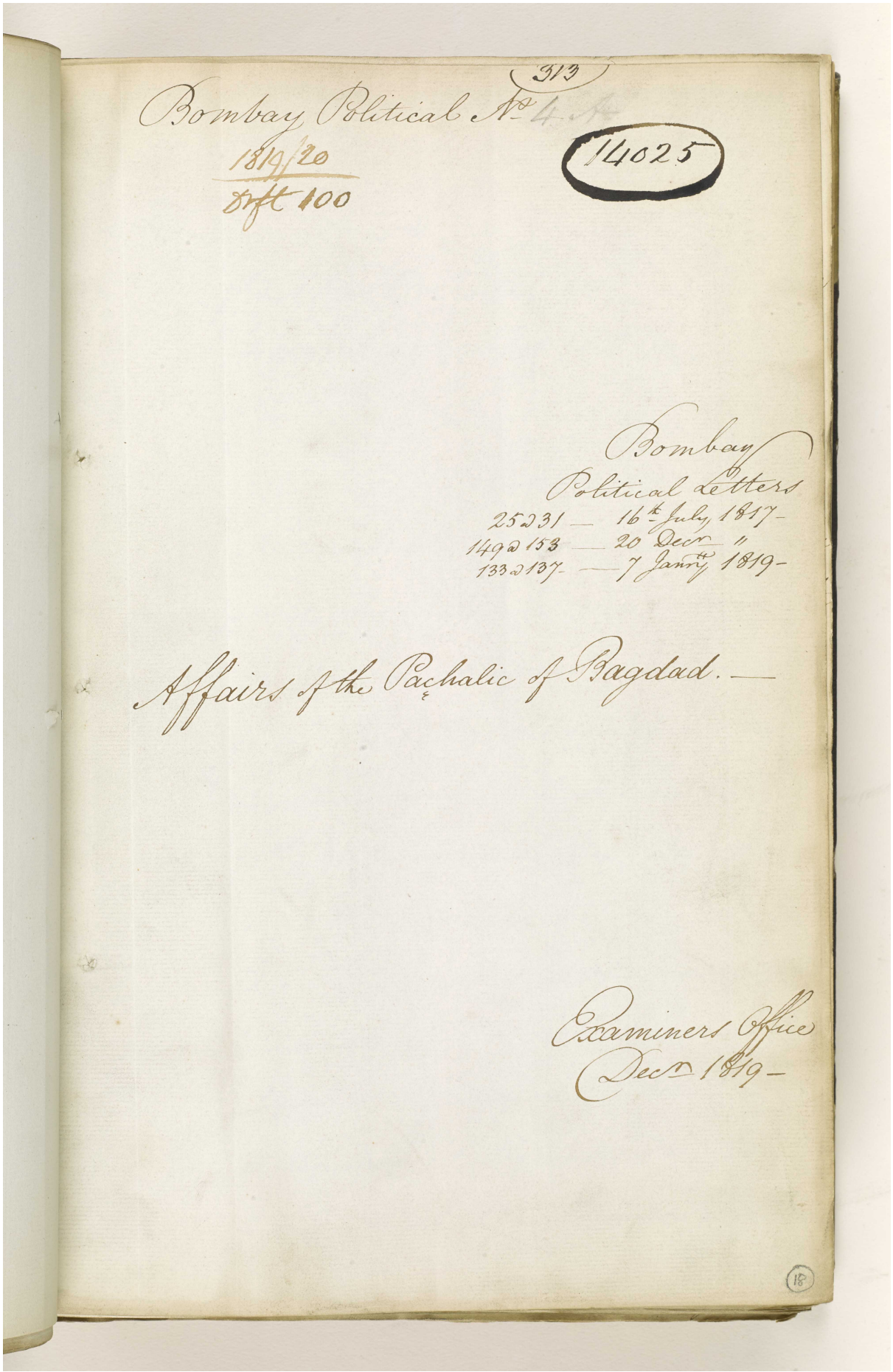

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Bombay Political No. 4 A

1819/20
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Bombay
Political Letters
25 @ 31 — 16th July 1817 -
149 @ 153 — 20 Decr "
133 @ 137 - — 7 Jany 1819 -

Affairs of the Pachalic of Bagdad. —

Examiners Office
Decr 1819 -

18

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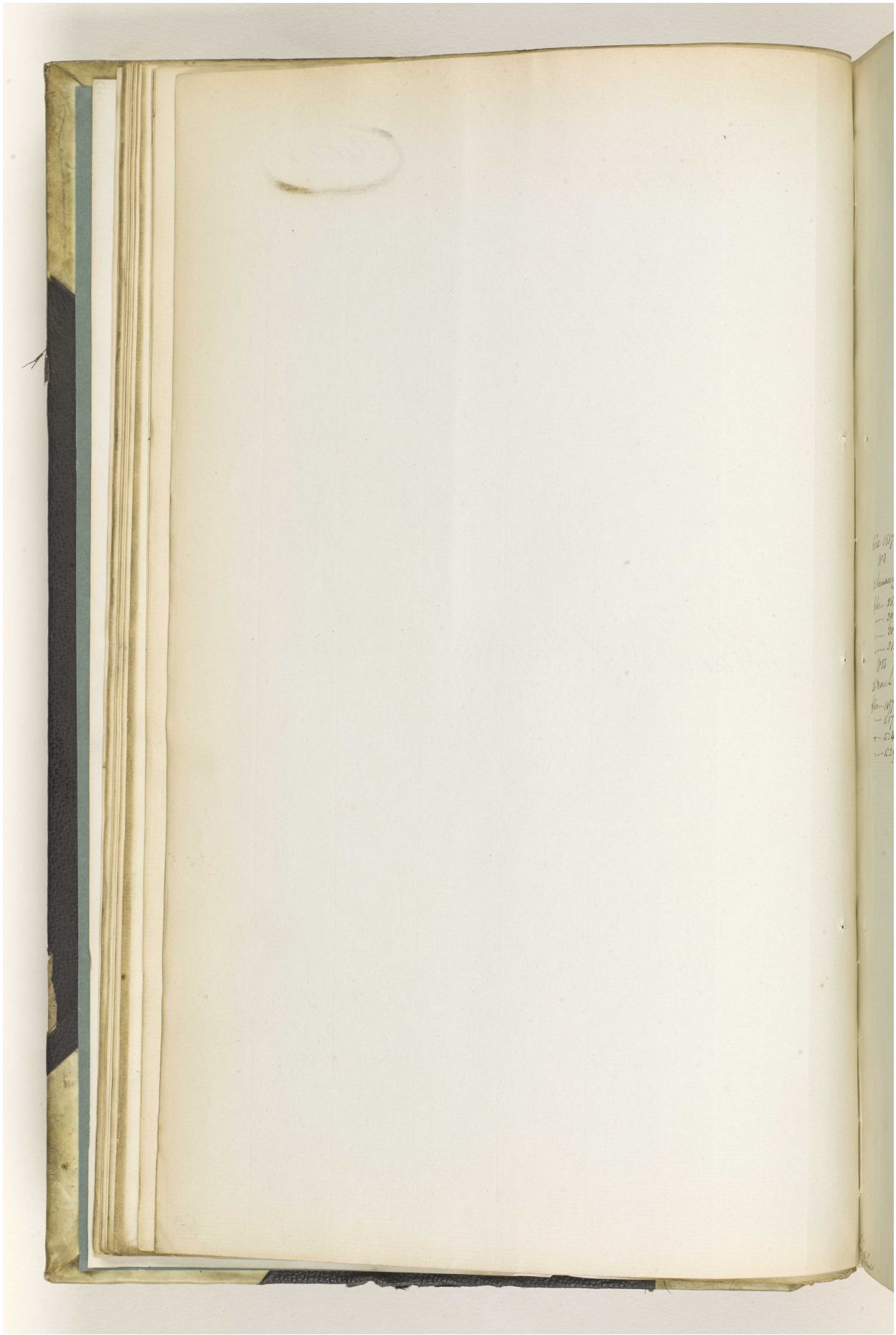

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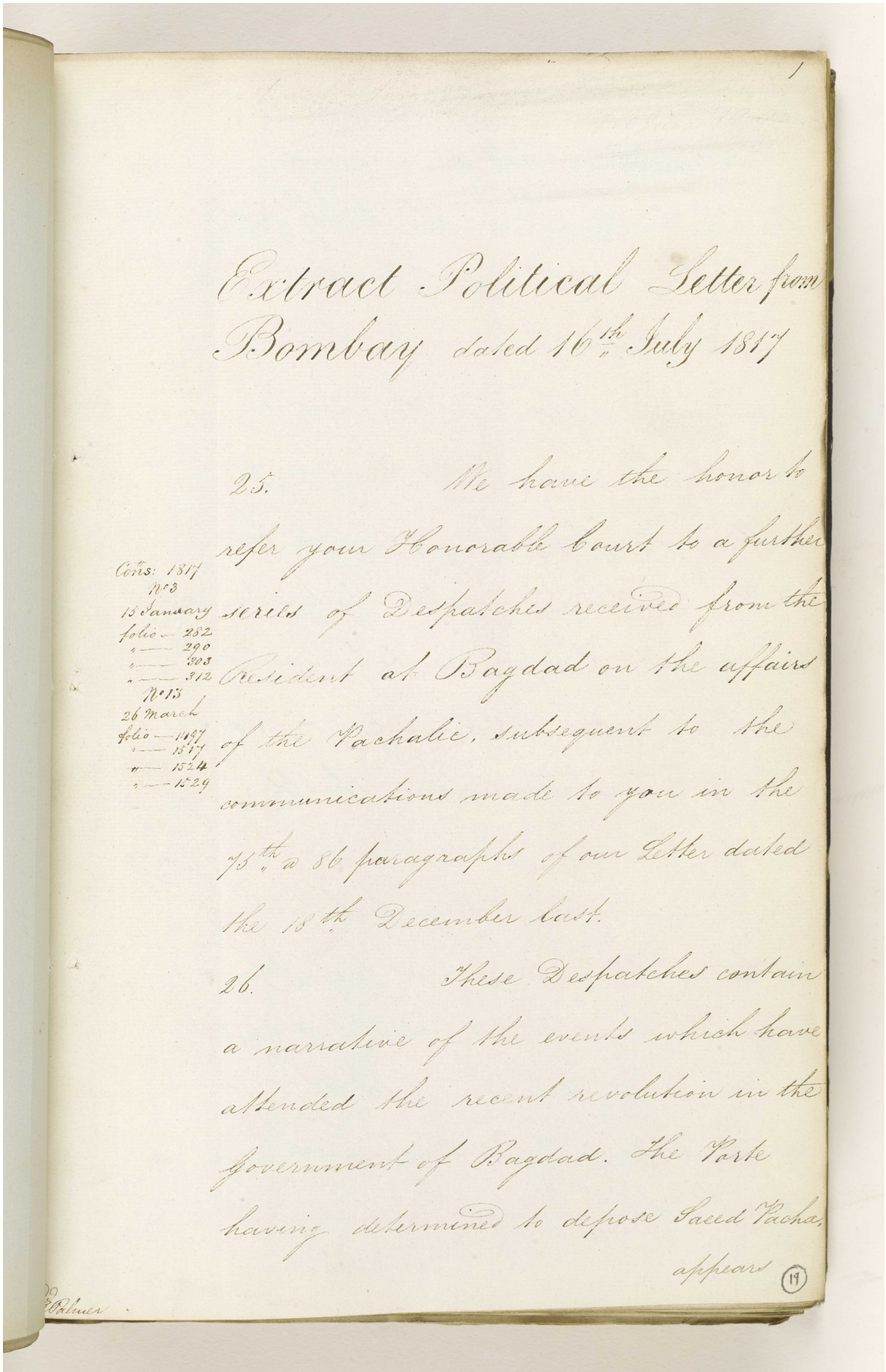

Extract Political Letter from Bombay dated 16th July 1817

Cons: 1817
No 3
15 January
folio — 282
" — 290
" — 303
" — 312
No 15
26 March
folio — 1497
" — 1517
" — 1524
" — 1529

25. We have the honor to refer your Honorable Court to a further series of Despatches received from the Resident at Bagdad on the affairs of the Pachalic, subsequent to the communications made to you in the 75th & 86 paragraphs of our Letter dated the 18th December last.

26. These Despatches contain a narrative of the events which have attended the recent revolution in the Government of Bagdad. The Porte having determined to depose Saeed Pacha, appears

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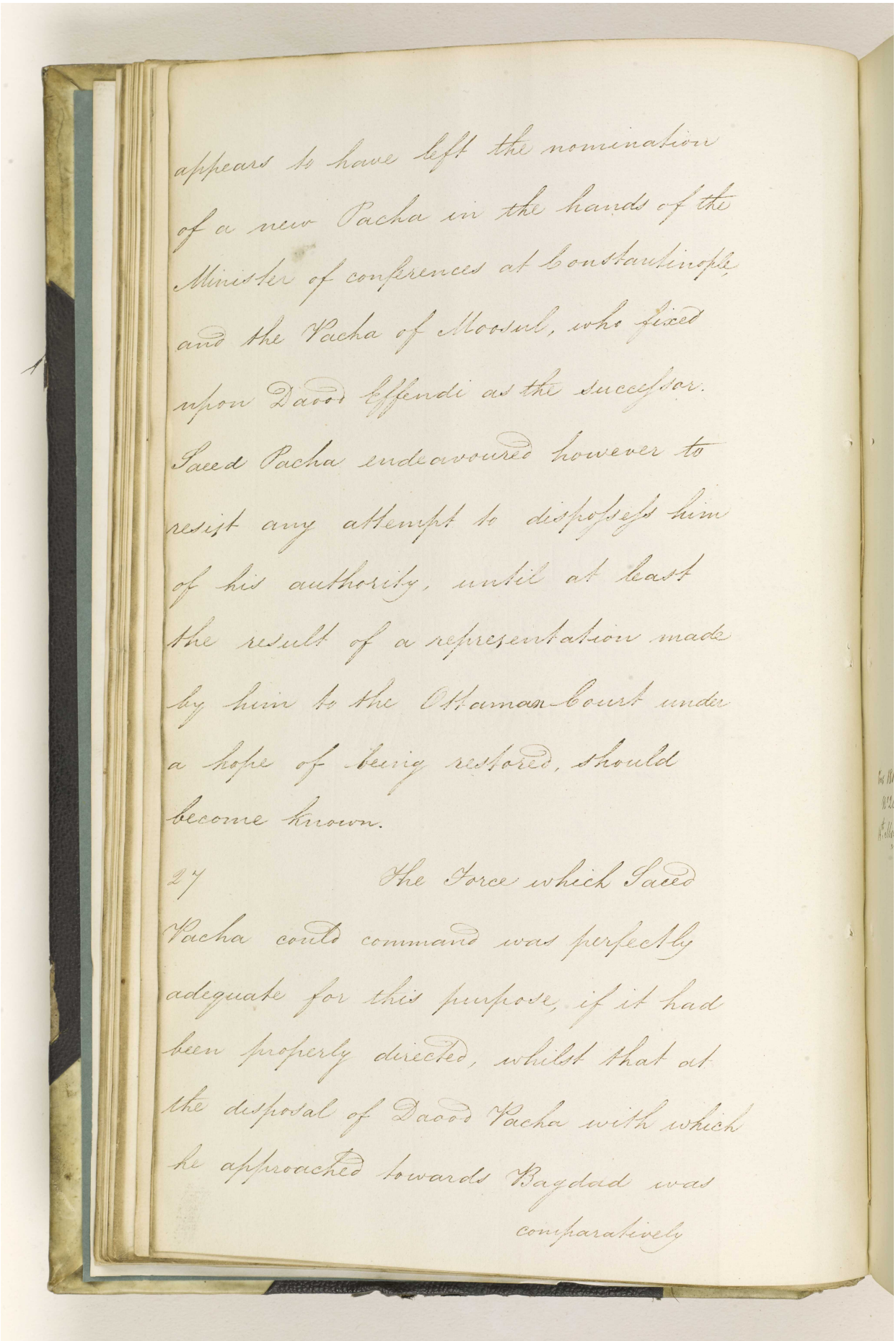
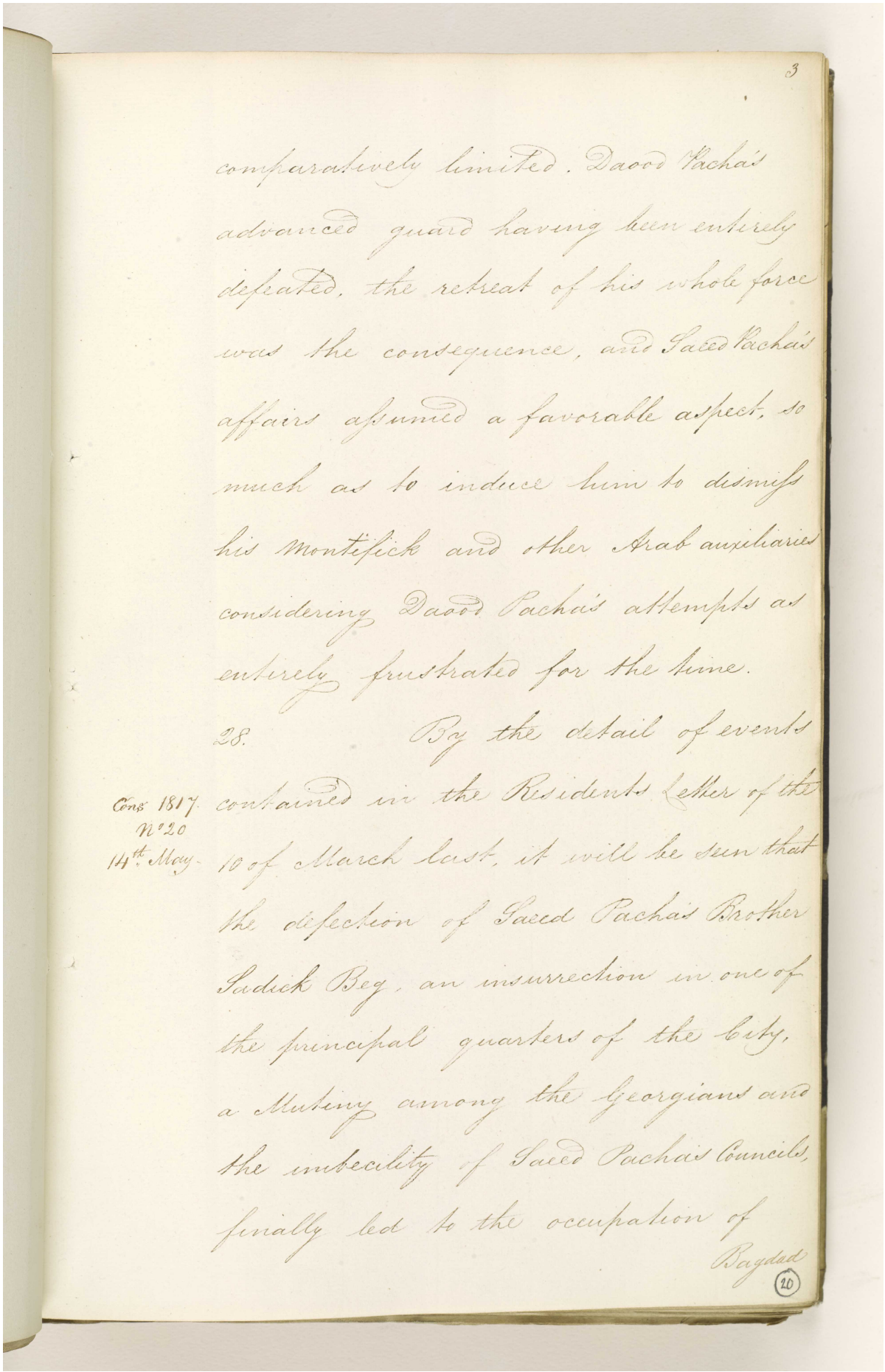


appears to have left the nomination
of a new Pacha in the hands of the
Minister of conferences at Constantinople
and the Pacha of Moosul, who fixed
upon Daood Effendi as the successor.
Saeed Pacha endeavoured however to
resist any attempt to dispossess him
of his authority, until at least
the result of a representation made
by him to the Ottoman Court under
a hope of being restored, should
become known.

27 The force which Saeed
Pacha could command was perfectly
adequate for this purpose, if it had
been properly directed, whilst that at
the disposal of Daood Pacha with which
he approached towards Baydad was
comparatively



comparatively limited. Daood Pachá's advanced guard having been entirely defeated, the retreat of his whole force was the consequence, and Saeed Pachá's affairs assumed a favorable aspect, so much as to induce him to dismiss his Montefick and other Arab auxiliaries considering Daood Pachá's attempts as entirely frustrated for the time.

28. By the detail of events contained in the Residents Letter of the 10 of March last, it will be seen that the defection of Saeed Pachá's Brother Sadick Beg, an insurrection in one of the principal quarters of the City, a Mutiny among the Georgians and the imbecility of Saeed Pachá's Councils, finally led to the occupation of Bagdad

Cons. 1817 N°20 14th. May

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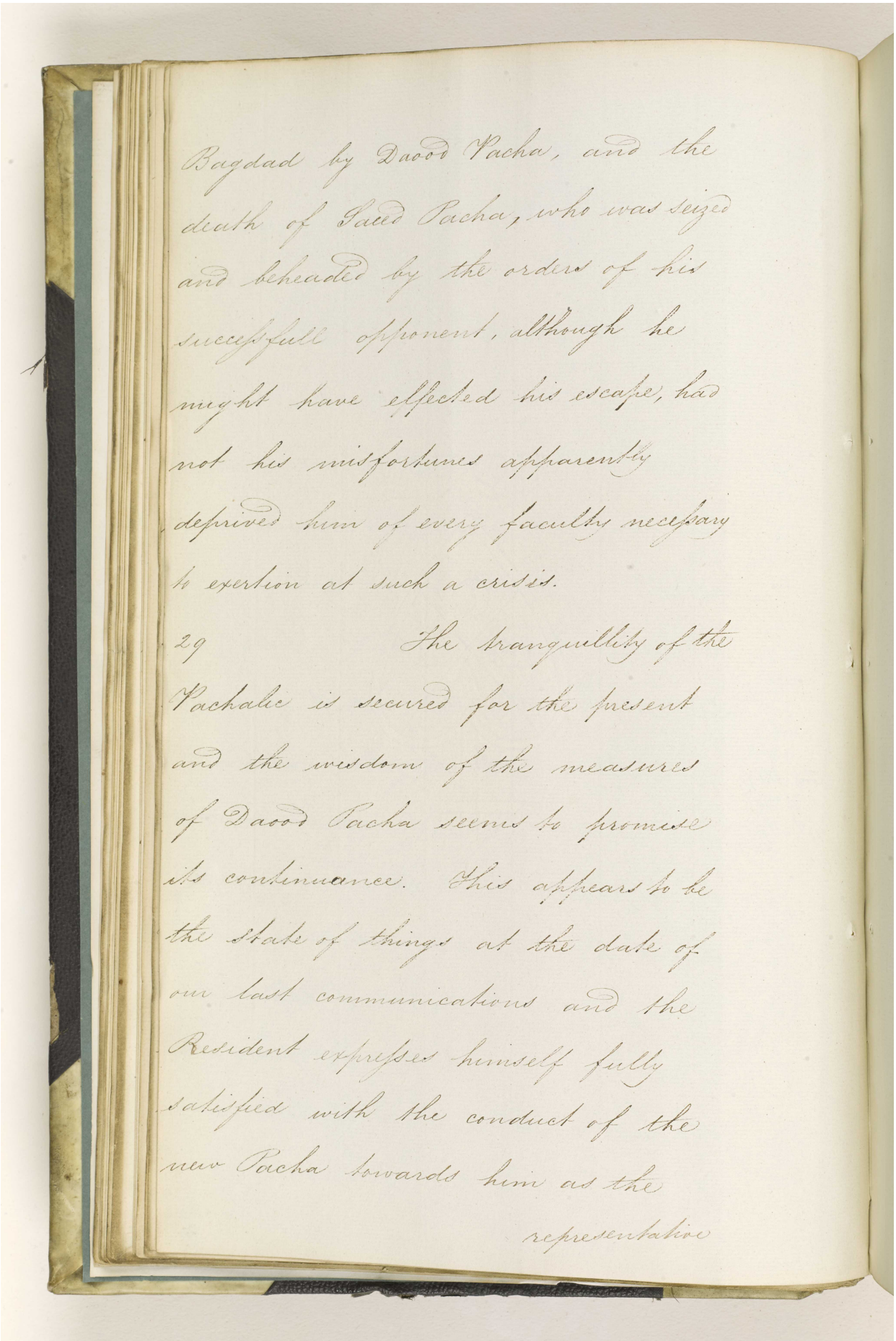
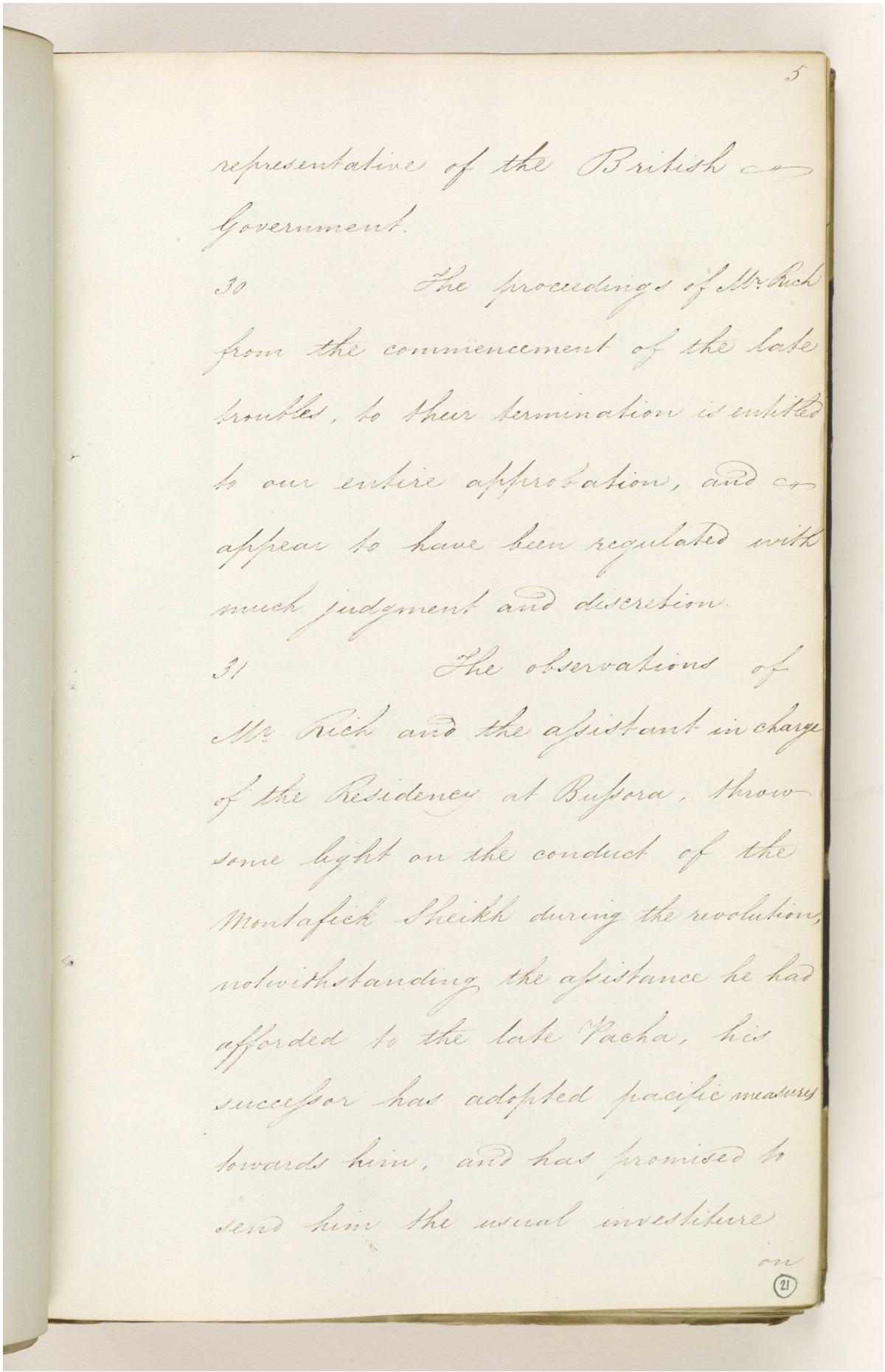


Bagdad by Daood Pacha, and the
death of Said Pacha, who was seized
and beheaded by the orders of his
successfull opponent, although he
might have effected his escape, had
not his misfortunes apparently
deprived him of every faculty necessary
to exertion at such a crisis.

29 The tranquillity of the
Pachalic is secured for the present
and the wisdom of the measures
of Daood Pacha seems to promise
its continuance. This appears to be
the state of things at the date of
our last communications and the
Resident expresses himself fully
satisfied with the conduct of the
new Pacha towards him as the

representative



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representative of the British
Government.

30 The proceedings of Mr. Rich
from the commencement of the late
troubles, to their termination is entitled
to our entire approbation, and
appear to have been regulated with
much judgment and discretion.

31 The observations of
Mr Rich and the assistant in charge
of the Residency at Bussora, throw
some light on the conduct of the
Montafick Sheikh during the revolution,
notwithstanding the assistance he had
afforded to the late Pacha, his
successor has adopted pacific measures
towards him, and has promised to
send him the usual investiture
on

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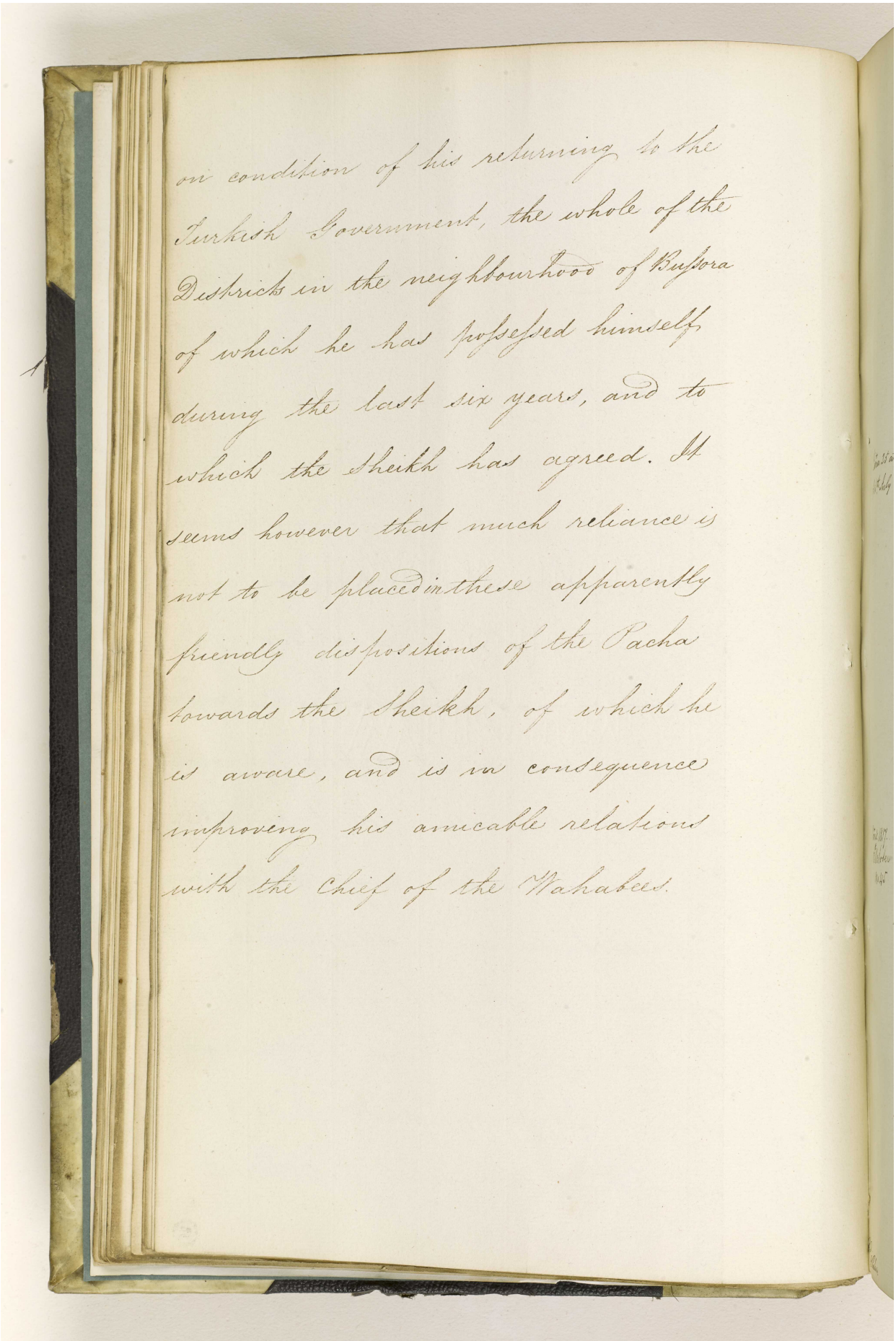

on condition of his returning to the Turkish Government, the whole of the Districts in the neighbourhood of Bussora of which he has possessed himself during the last six years, and to which the Sheikh has agreed. It seems however that much reliance is not to be placed in these apparently friendly dispositions of the Pacha towards the Sheikh, of which he is aware, and is in consequence improving his amicable relations with the Chief of the Wahabees.

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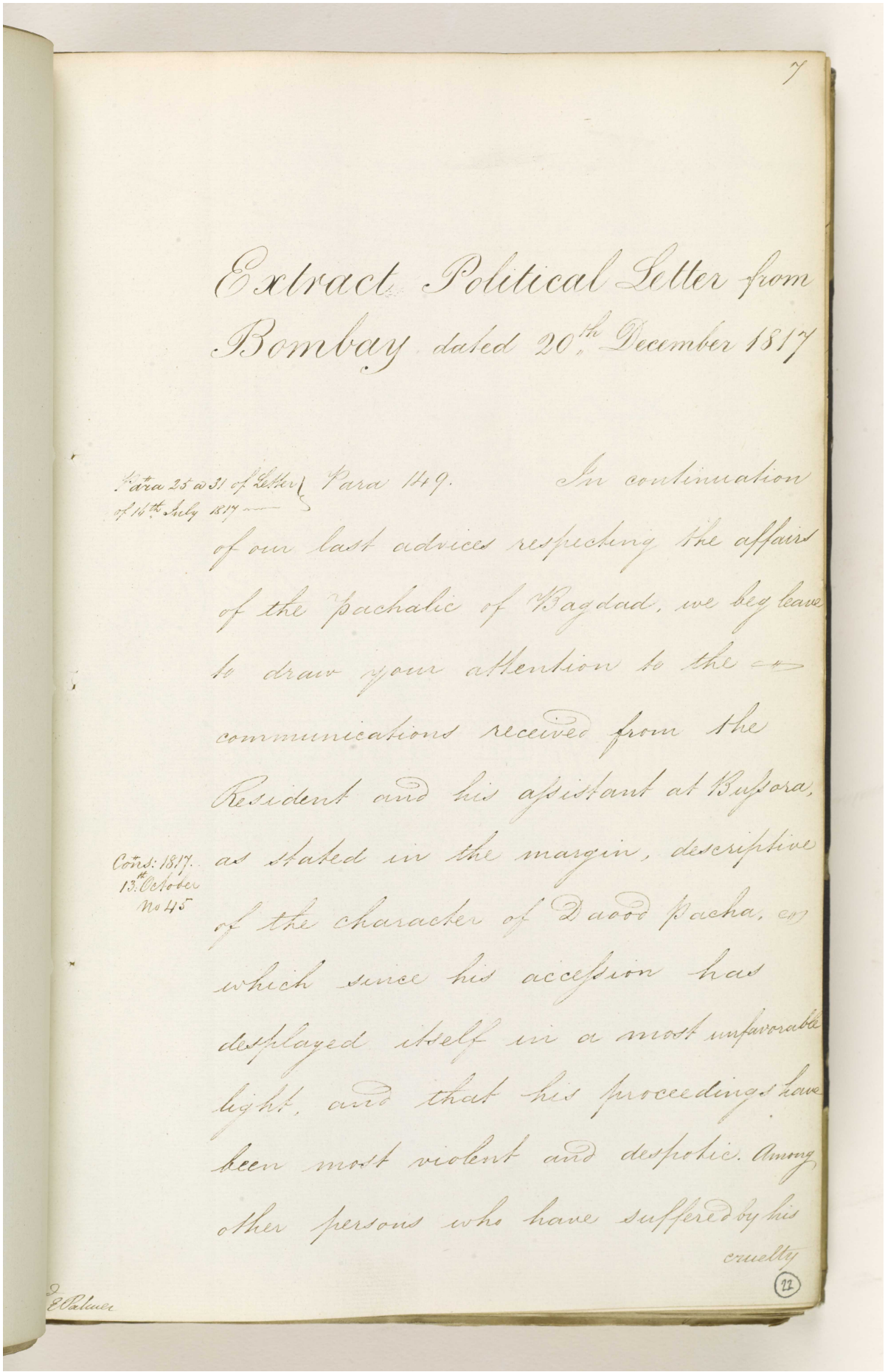


7

Extract Political Letter from Bombay dated 20th. December 1817

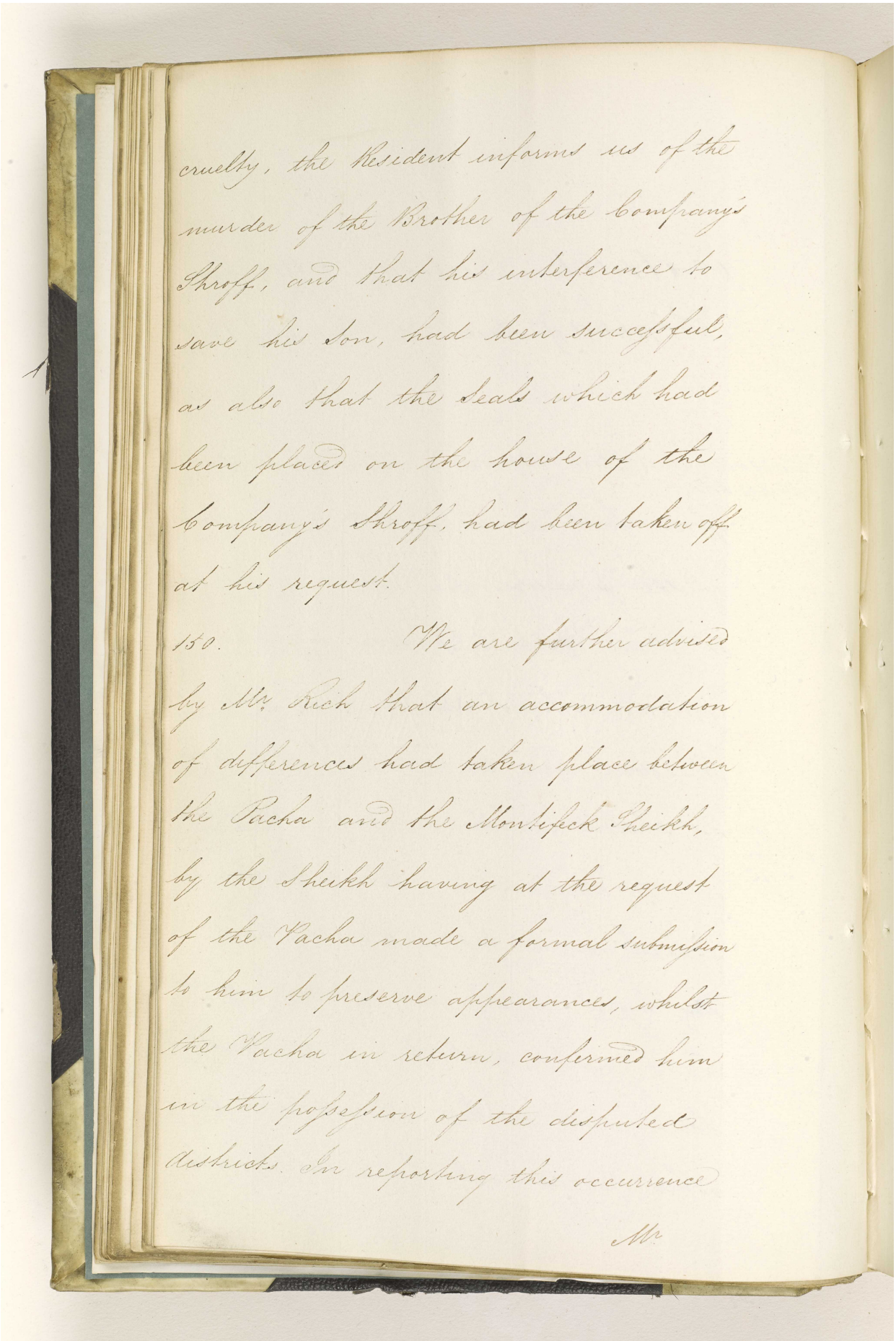
Extra 25 to 31 of Letter of 16th July 1817

Para 119. In continuation of our last advices respecting the affairs of the Pachalic of Bagdad, we beg leave to draw your attention to the communications received from the Resident and his assistant at Bussora, as stated in the margin, descriptive of the character of Daood Pacha, by which since his accession has displayed itself in a most unfavorable light, and that his proceedings have been most violent and despotic. Among other persons who have suffered by his cruelty

Cons: 1817. 13th October No 45

J. E. Palmer

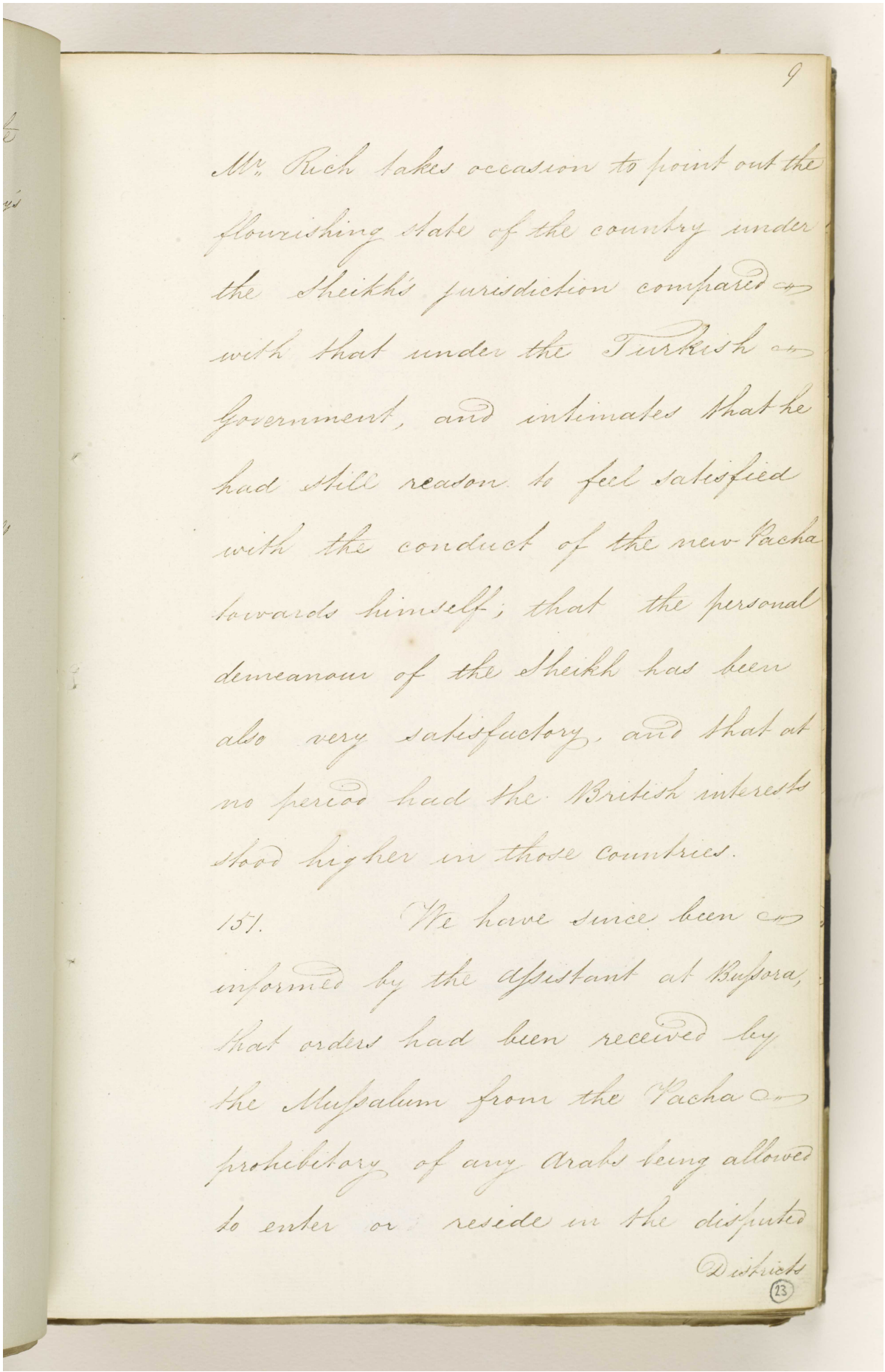
22



cruelty, the Resident informs us of the
murder of the Brother of the Company's
Shroff, and that his interference to
save his Son, had been successful,
as also that the Seals which had
been placed on the house of the
Company's Shroff, had been taken off
at his request.

150. We are further advised
by Mr. Rich that an accommodation
of differences had taken place between
the Pacha and the Montifeck Sheikh,
by the Sheikh having at the request
of the Pacha made a formal submission
to him to preserve appearances, whilst
the Pacha in return, confirmed him
in the possession of the disputed
districts. In reporting this occurrence

Mr



9

Mr. Rich takes occasion to point out the flourishing state of the country under the Sheikh's jurisdiction compared with that under the Turkish Government, and intimates that he had still reason to feel satisfied with the conduct of the new Pacha towards himself; that the personal demeanour of the Sheikh has been also very satisfactory, and that at no period had the British interests stood higher in those countries.

157. We have since been informed by the Assistant at Bussora, that orders had been received by the Mussalum from the Pacha prohibitory of any Arabs being allowed to enter or reside in the disputed Districts

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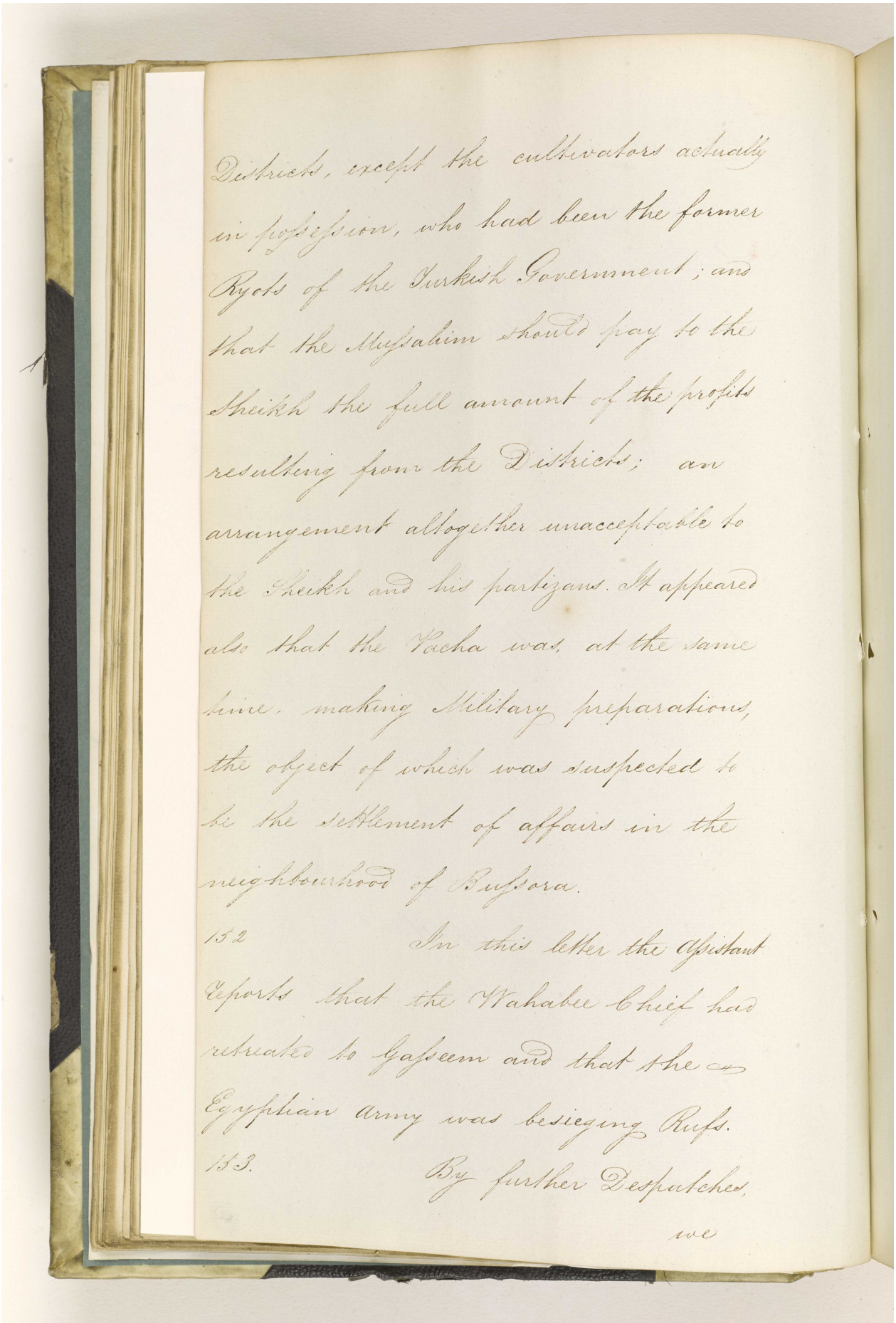
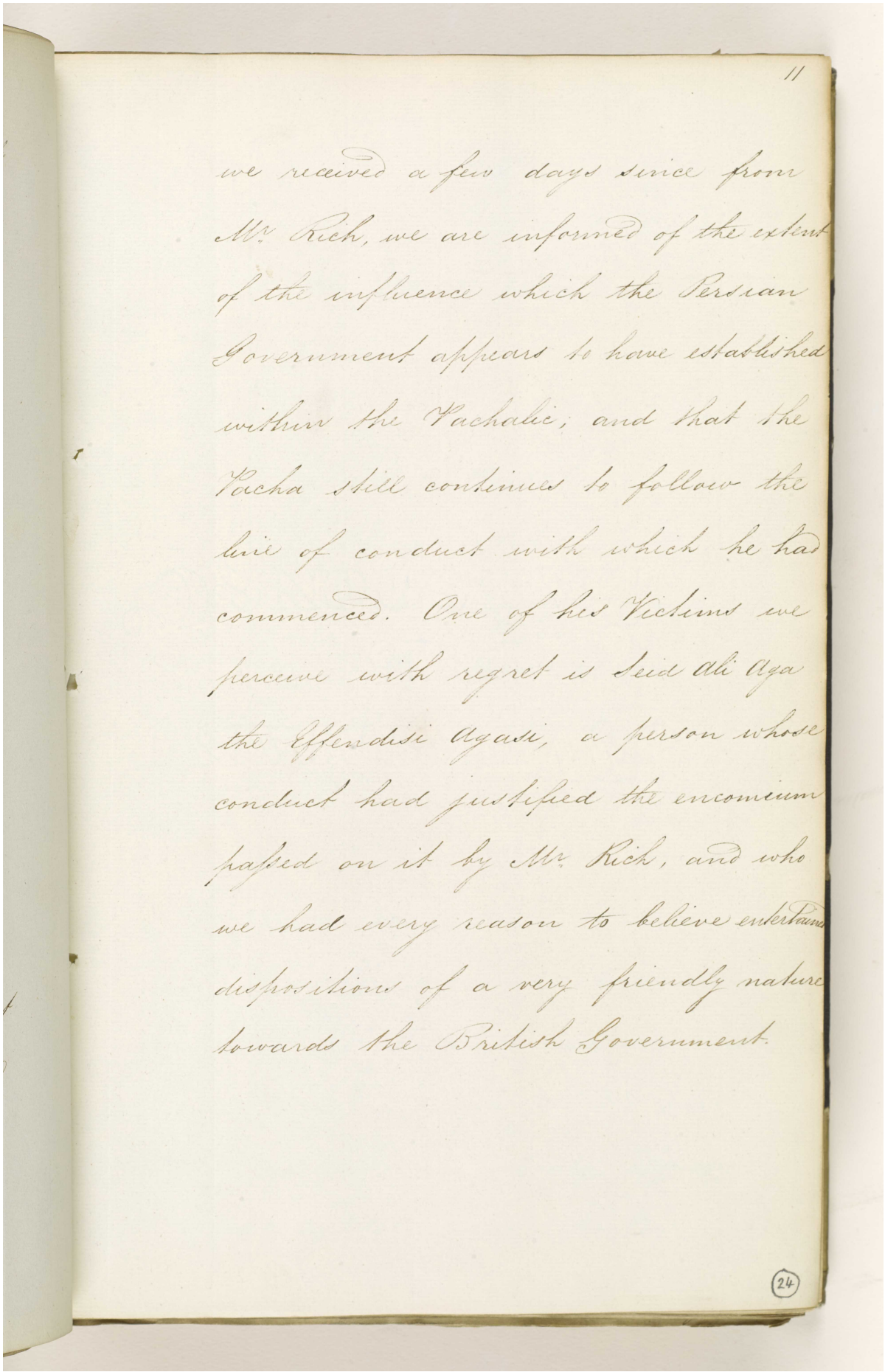


Districts, except the cultivators actually in possession, who had been the former Ryots of the Turkish Government; and that the Mussalim should pay to the Sheikh the full amount of the profits resulting from the Districts; an arrangement altogether unacceptable to the Sheikh and his partizans. It appeared also that the Pacha was, at the same time, making Military preparations, the object of which was suspected to be the settlement of affairs in the neighbourhood of Bussora.

152 In this letter the Assistant reports that the Wahabee Chief had retreated to Gasseem and that the Egyptian Army was besieging Ruffs.

153. By further Despatches, we



11

we received a few days since from
Mr. Rich, we are informed of the extent
of the influence which the Persian
Government appears to have established
within the Pachalic; and that the
Pacha still continues to follow the
line of conduct with which he had
commenced. One of his Victims we
perceive with regret is Seid Ali Aga
the Effendisi Agasi, a person whose
conduct had justified the encomium
passed on it by Mr. Rich, and who
we had every reason to believe entertained
dispositions of a very friendly nature
towards the British Government.

(24)



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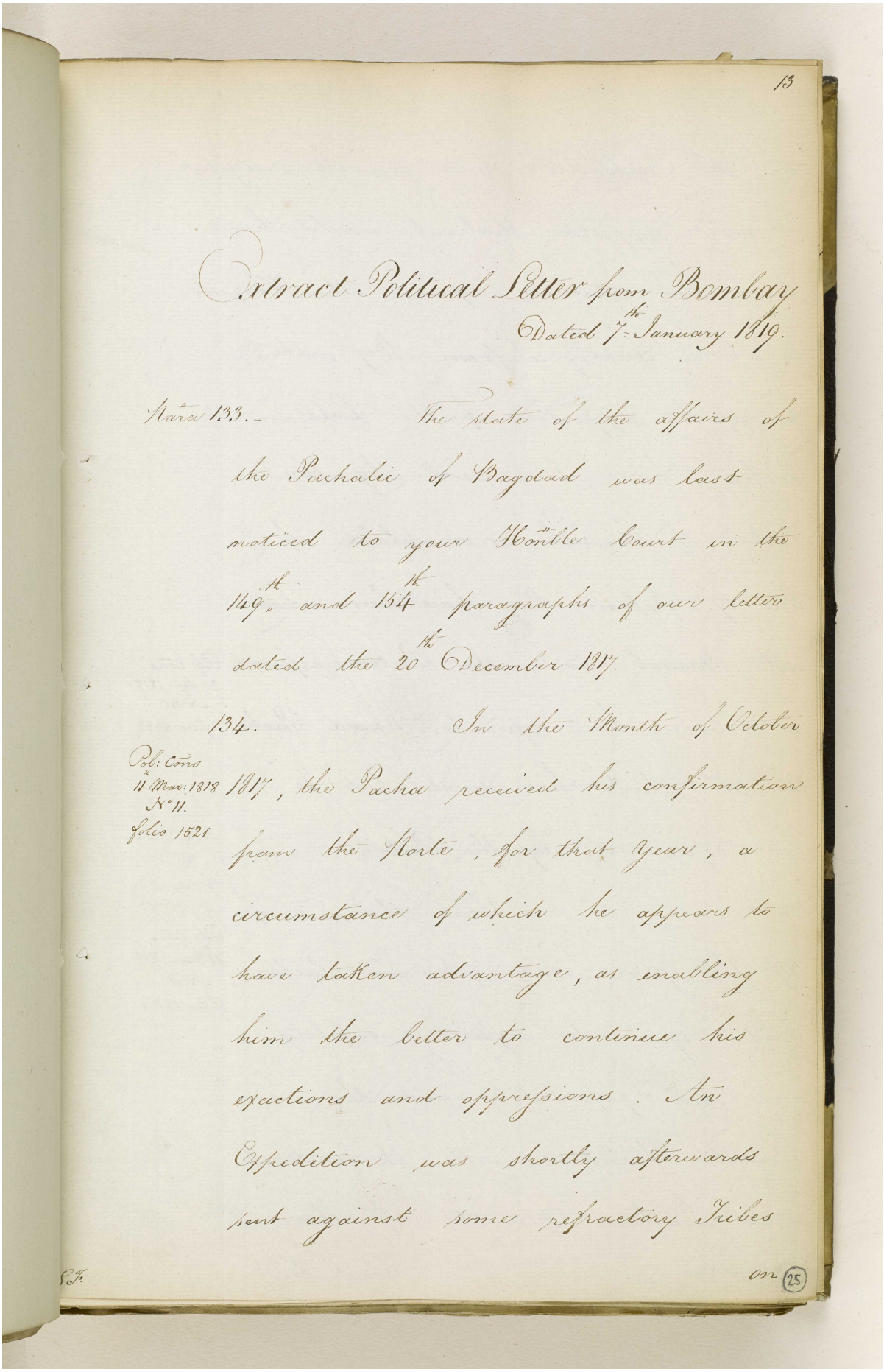

13

Extract Political Letter from Bombay
Dated 7th January 1819.

Nara 133.- The state of the affairs of the Pachalic of Bagdad was last noticed to your Honble Court in the 149th and 154th paragraphs of our letter dated the 20th December 1817.

134. In the Month of October 1817, the Pacha received his confirmation from the Porte, for that year, a circumstance of which he appears to have taken advantage, as enabling him the better to continue his exactions and oppressions. An Expedition was shortly afterwards sent against some refractory Tribes

Pol: Cons
11 Mar: 1818
N°11.
folio 1521

on (25)

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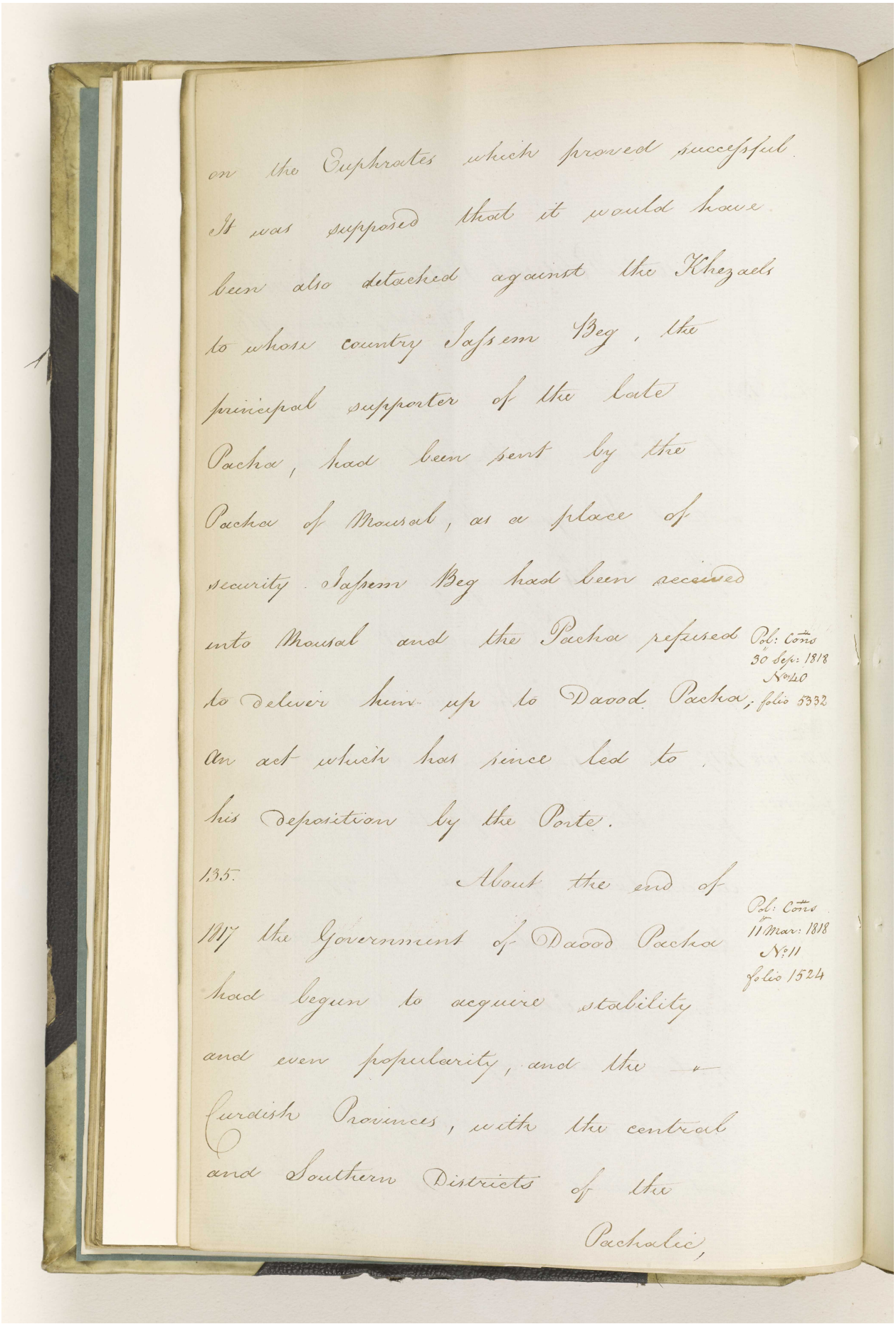
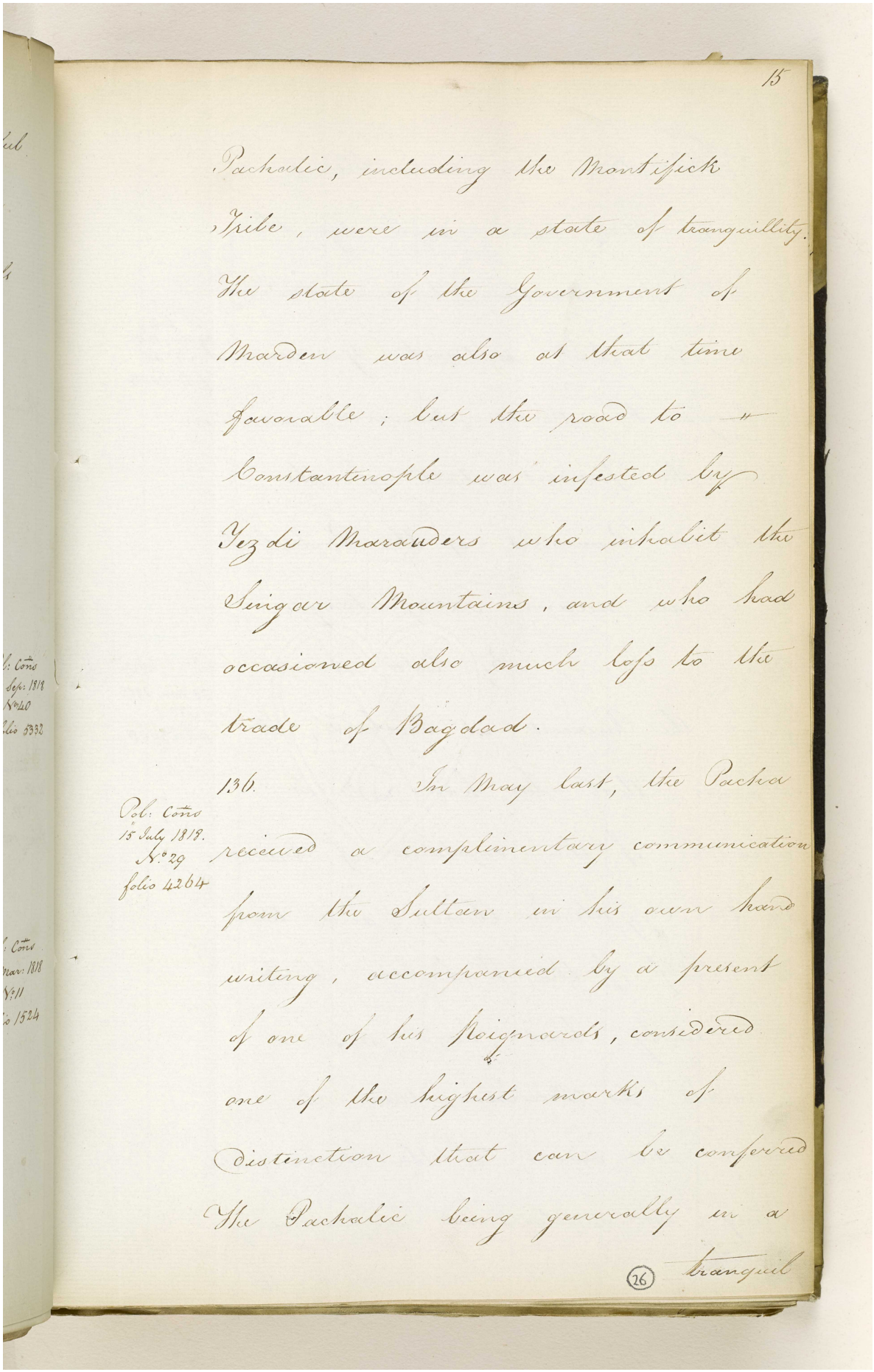


on the Euphrates which proved successful
It was supposed that it would have
been also detached against the Khezaels
to whose country Jasem Beg, the
principal supporter of the late
Pacha, had been sent by the
Pacha of Mousal, as a place of
security. Jasem Beg had been recessed
into Mousal and the Pacha refused
to deliver him up to Daood Pacha;
An act which has since led to
his deposition by the Porte.

Pol: Cons
30 Sep: 1818
№40
folio 5332

135. About the end of
1817 the Government of Daood Pacha
had begun to acquire stability
and even popularity, and the
Curdish Provinces, with the central
and Southern Districts of the
Pachalic,

Pol: Cons
11 Mar: 1818
№11
folio 1524



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Pachalic, including the Montifick Tribe, were in a state of tranquillity. The state of the Government of Mardeen was also at that time favorable; but the road to Constantinople was infested by Yezdi Marauders who inhabit the Singar Mountains, and who had occasioned also much loss to the trade of Bagdad.

Pol: Cons 15 July 1818. N.° 29 folios 4264

136. In May last, the Pacha received a complimentary communication from the Sultan in his own hand writing, accompanied by a present of one of his Poignards, considered one of the highest marks of distinction that can be conferred The Pachalic being generally in a tranquil

(26)

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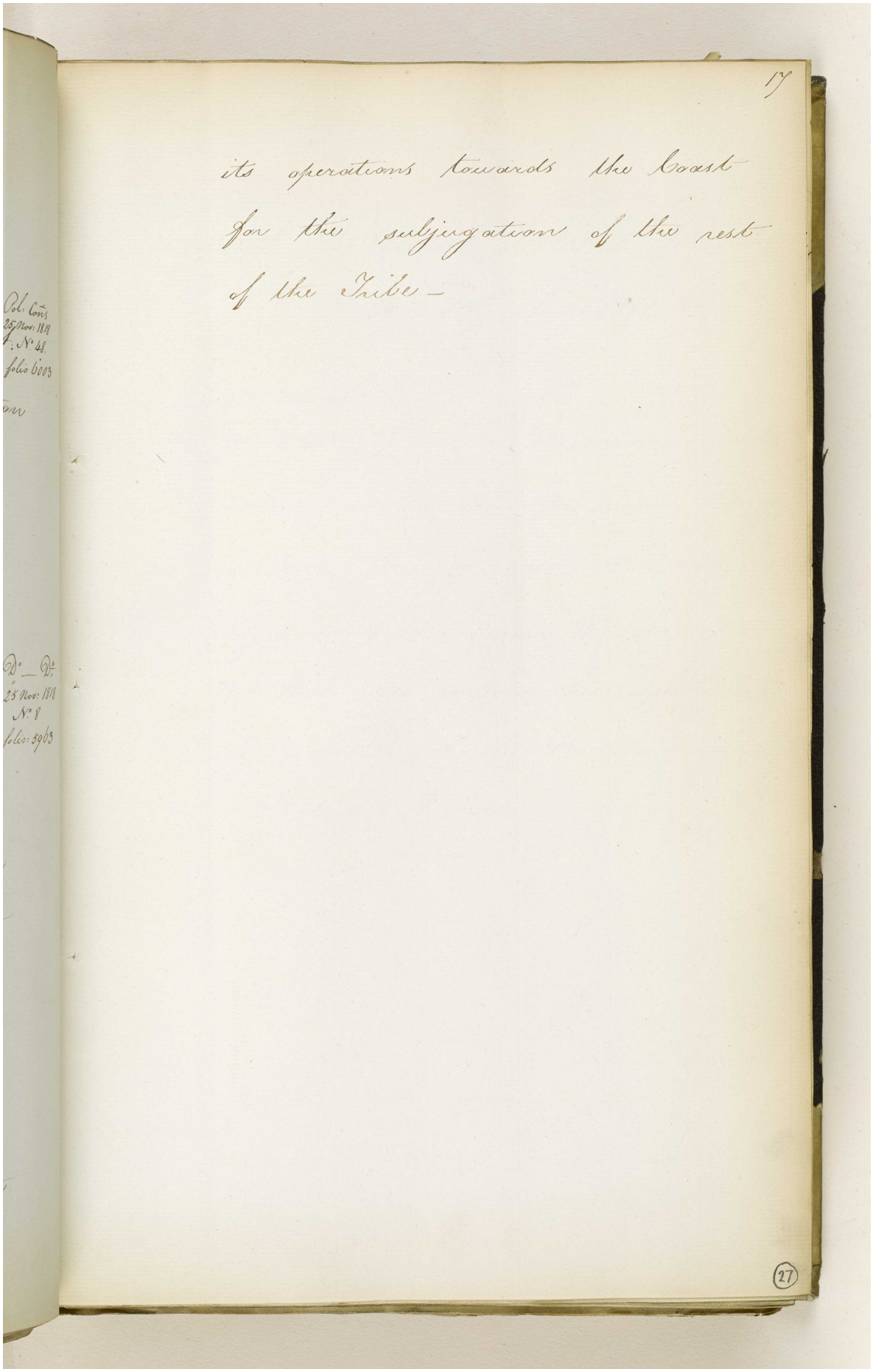
tranquil state, a considerable force was at this time sent by the Pacha to Mardin to maintain order in that distant Government. Subsequent advices, however, mention that the present state of the Northern Provinces of the Pachalick is by no means satisfactory.

Pol: Cons
25 Nov: 1818
No. 48.
folio 6003

137 By late advices from the Resident at Bushire, it appears that he had received accounts of the capture of Dureea by the Egyptian Army; and that the Chief of the Wahabees and his Family had been sent prisoners to Medina, there to await the orders of the Porte; The Army, we understand, is pursuing

Do — Do
25 Nov: 1818
No. 8
folio: 5963

its



its operations towards the Coast for the subjugation of the rest of the Tribe –

Pol: Cons
25 Nov: 1818
No. 48.
folio 6003

Do — Do
25 Nov: 1818
No. 8
folio: 5963

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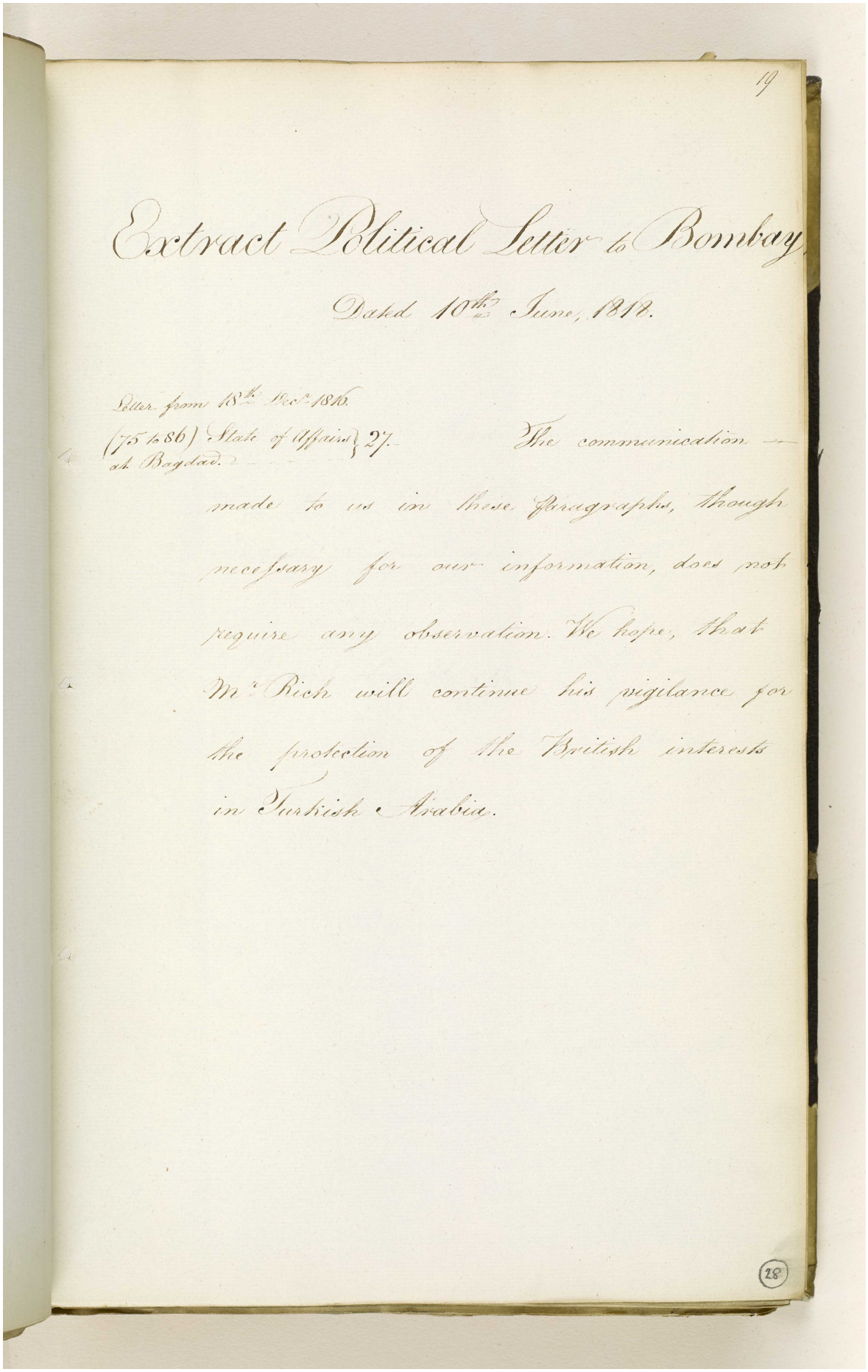


19

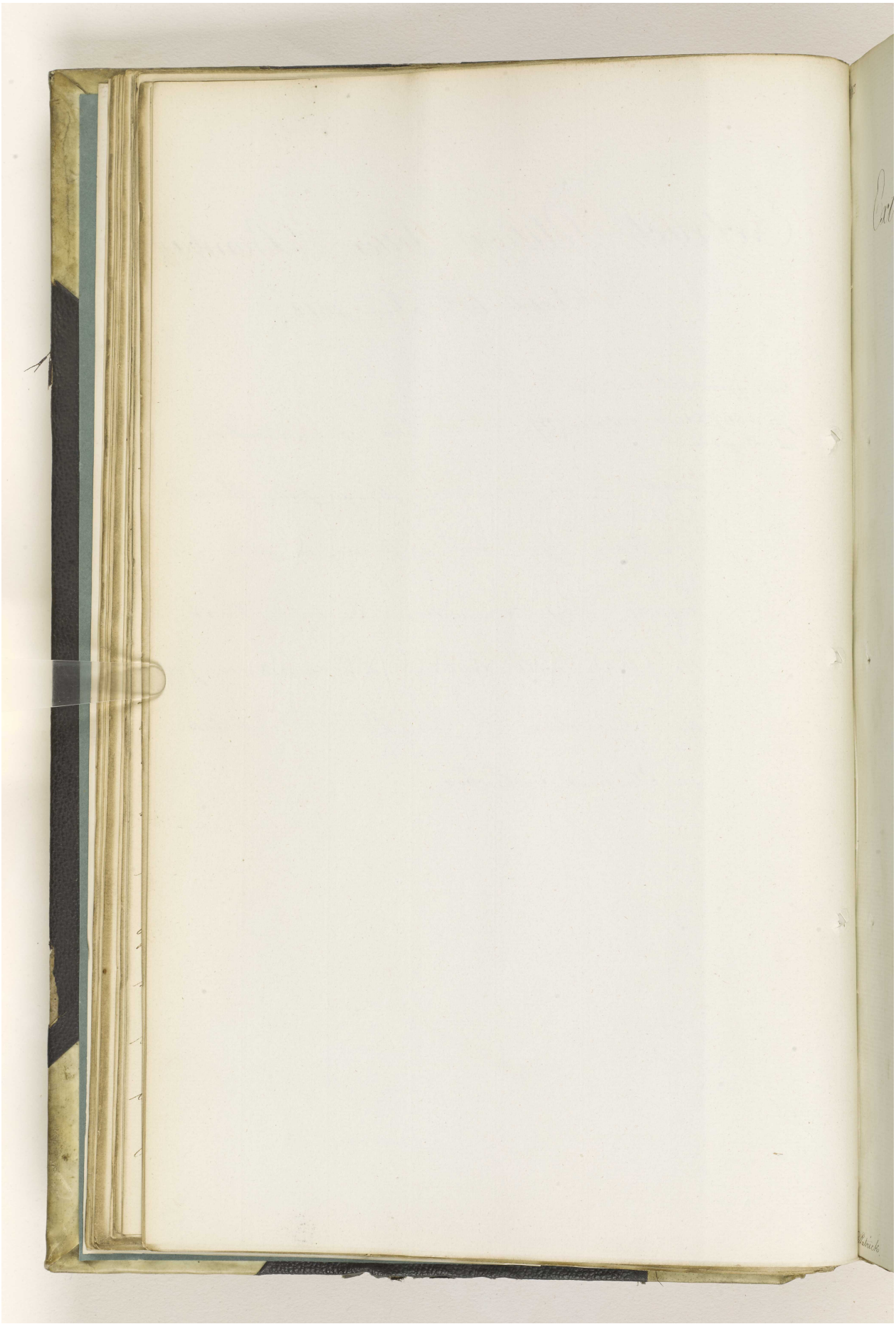
Extract Political Letter to Bombay

Dated 10th June, 1812.

Letter from 18th Decr 1810.

(75 to 86) State of Affairs at Bagdad. } 27. The communication made to us in these Paragraphs, though necessary for our information, does not require any observation. We hope, that Mr Rich will continue his vigilance for the protection of the British interests in Turkish Arabia.

28



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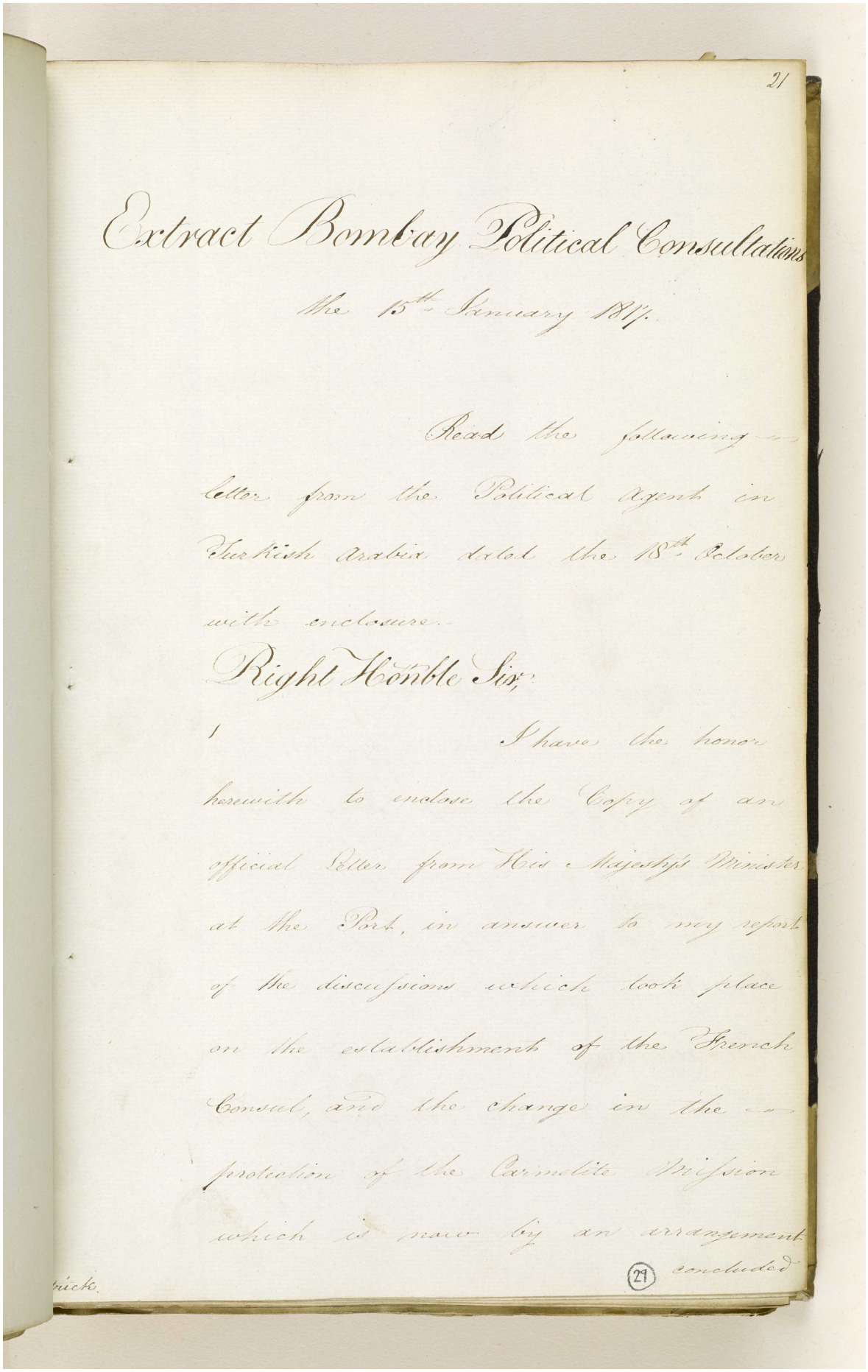

21

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 15th January 1817.

Read the following
Letter from the Political Agent in
Turkish Arabia dated the 18th October
with enclosure.

Right Honble Sir,

I have the honor
herewith to enclose the Copy of an
official Letter from His Majesty's Minister
at the Port, in answer to my report
of the discussions which took place
on the establishment of the French
Consul, and the change in the
protection of the Carmelite Mission
which is now by an arrangement
concluded

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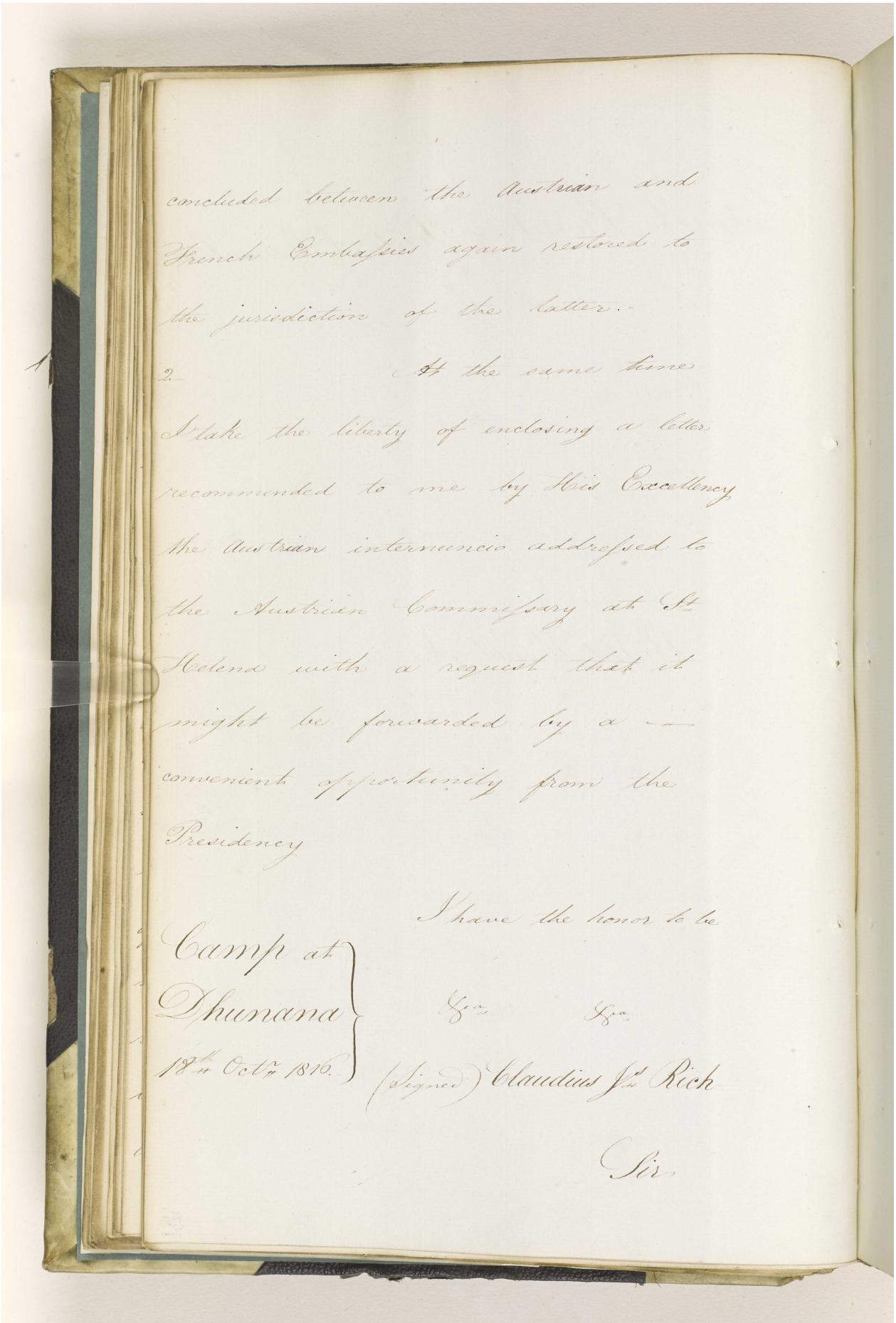

concluded between the Austrian and
French Embassies again restored to
the jurisdiction of the latter.

2d At the same time
I take the liberty of enclosing a letter
recommended to me by His Excellency
the Austrian internuncio addressed to
the Austrian Commissary at St
Helena with a request that it
might be forwarded by a —
convenient opportunity from the
Presidency

I have the honor to be

Camp at
Dhunana
18th Octr 1816.

&c &c

(Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

Sir

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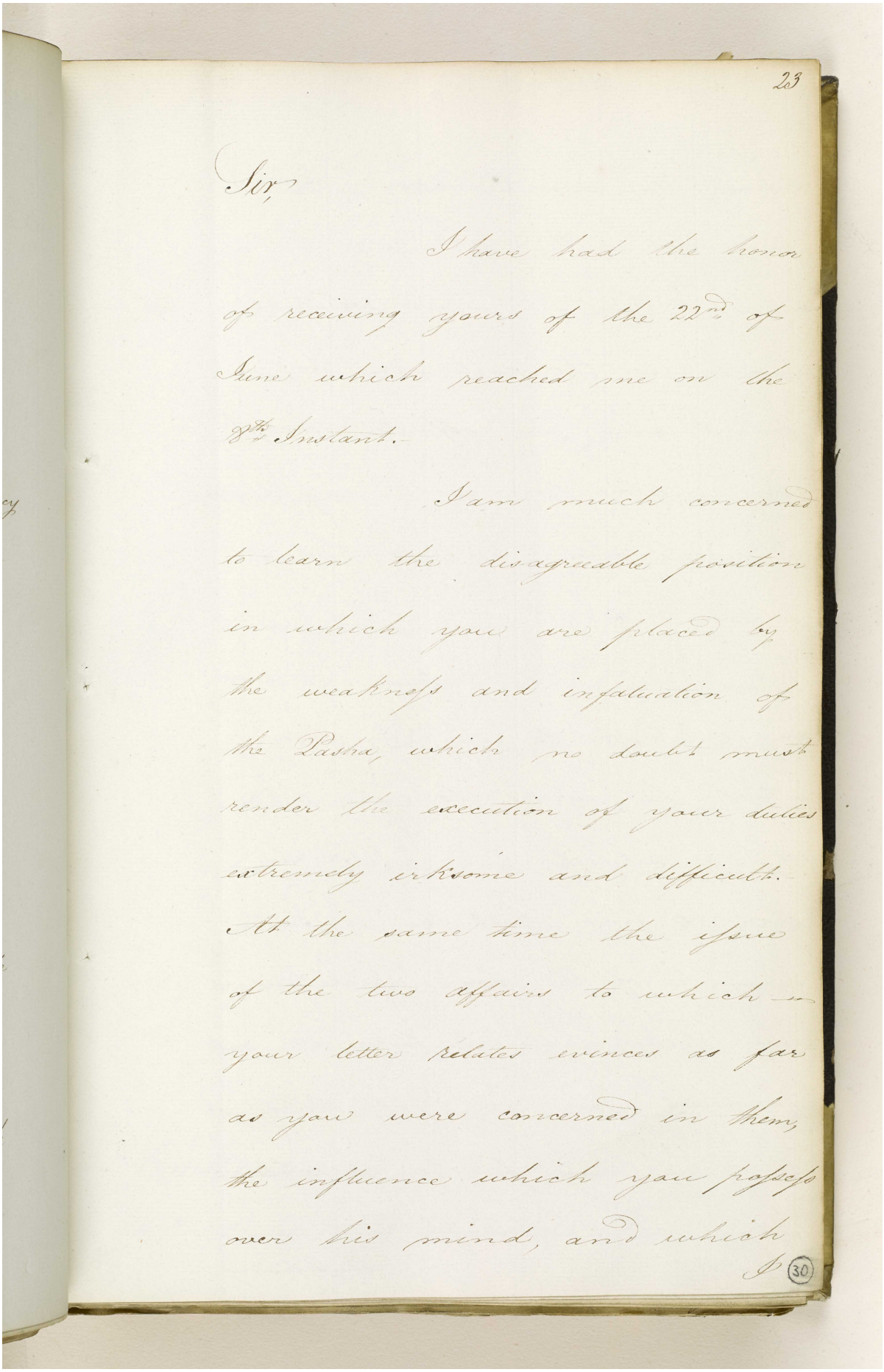

23

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving yours of the 22nd of June which reached me on the 8th Instant.

I am much concerned to learn the disagreeable position in which you are placed by the weakness and infatuation of the Pasha, which no doubt must render the execution of your duties extremely irksome and difficult. At the same time the issue of the two affairs to which your letter relates evinces as far as you were concerned in them, the influence which you possess over his mind, and which

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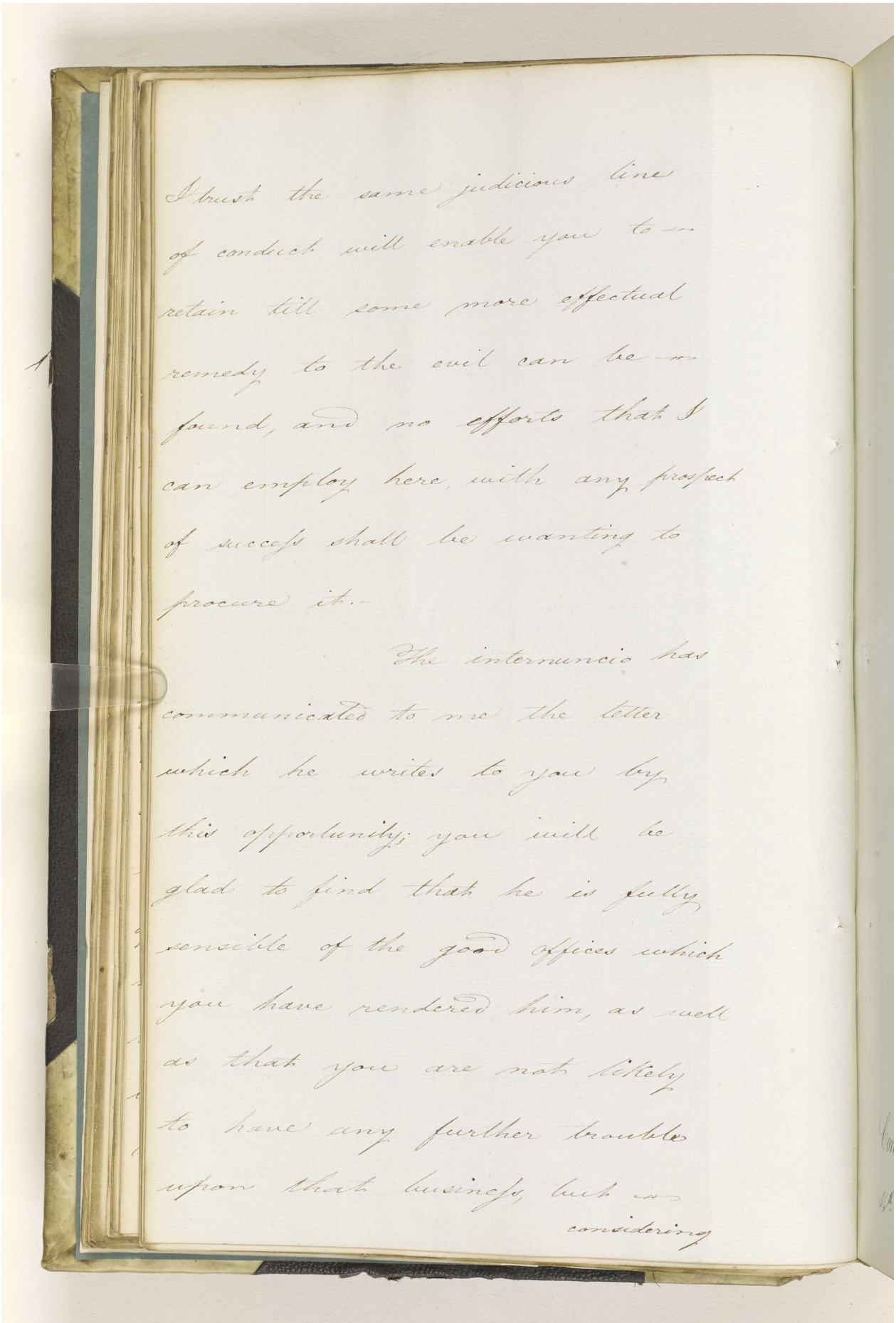
(30)



I trust the same judicious line
of conduct will enable you to
retain till some more effectual
remedy to the evil can be
found, and no efforts that I
can employ here, with any prospect
of success shall be wanting to
procure it.

The internuncio has
communicated to me the letter
which he writes to you by
this opportunity; you will be
glad to find that he is fully
sensible of the good offices which
you have rendered him, as well
as that you are not likely
to have any further troubles
upon that business, both
considering

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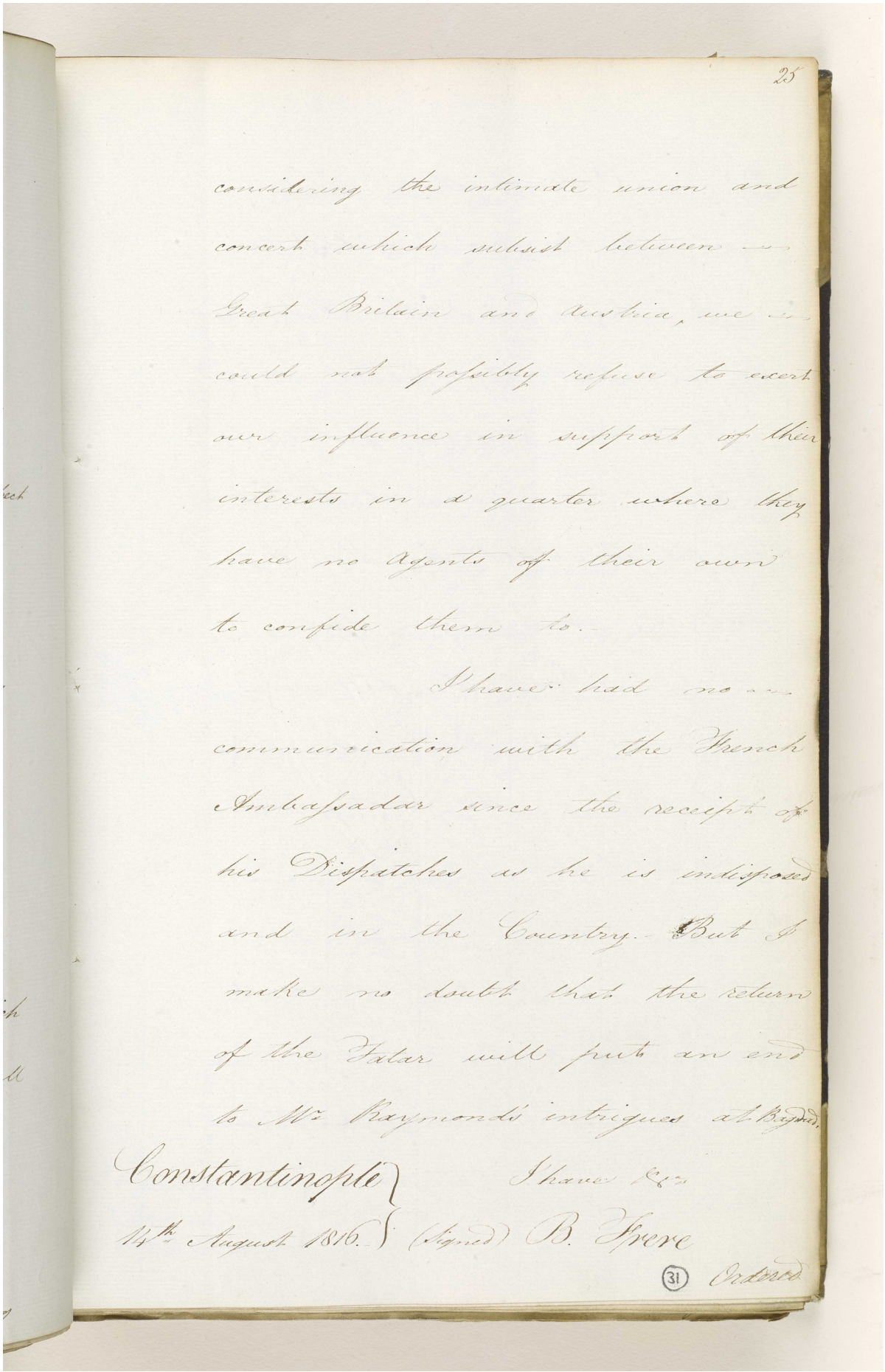


25

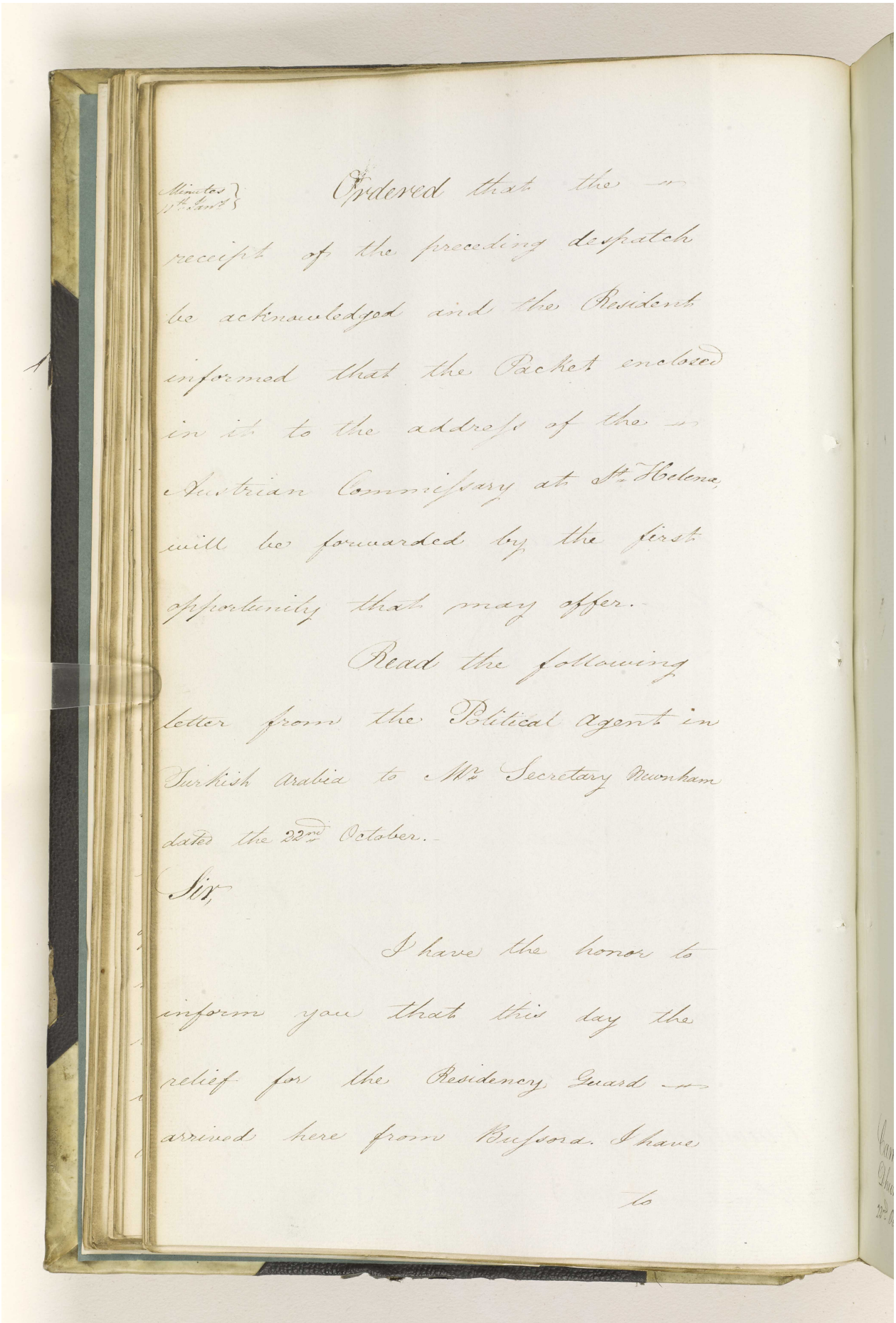
considering the intimate union and
concert which subsist between
Great Britain and Austria, we
could not possibly refuse to exert
our influence in support of their
interests in a quarter where they
have no Agents of their own
to confide them to.

I have had no
communication with the French
Ambassador since the receipt of
his Dispatches as he is indisposed
and in the Country. But I
make no doubt that the return
of the Tatar will put an end
to Mr Raymond's intrigues at Bagdad.

Constantinople
14th August 1816.

I have &c
(Signed) R. Frere

(31) Ordered



Minutes of Council

Ordered that the receipt of the preceding despatch be acknowledged and the Resident informed that the Packet enclosed in it to the address of the Austrian Commissary at St. Helena will be forwarded by the first opportunity that may offer.

Read the following letter from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia to Mr. Secretary Newnham dated the 22nd October.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that this day the relief for the Residency Guard arrived here from Bussora. I have

to

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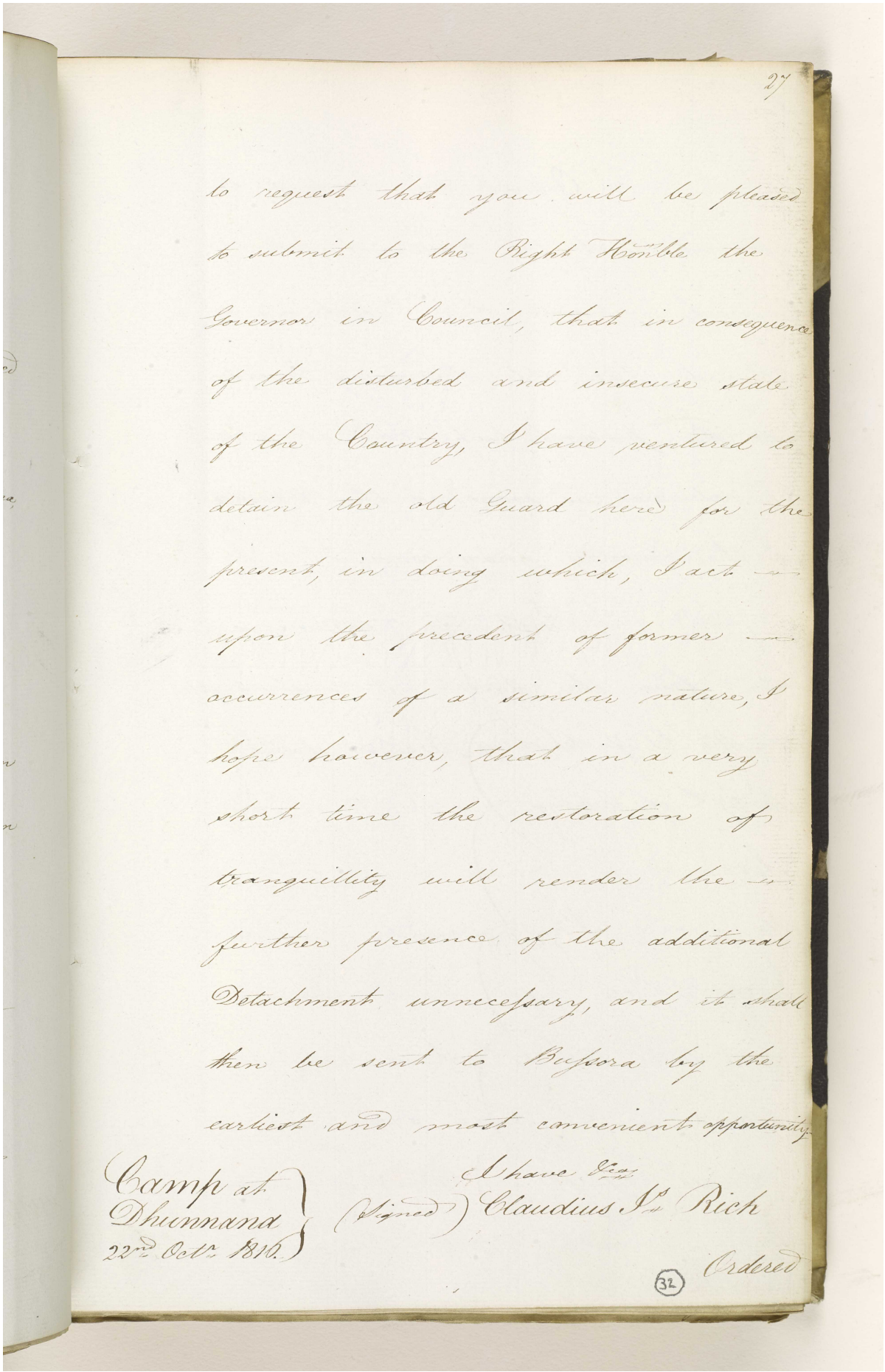


27

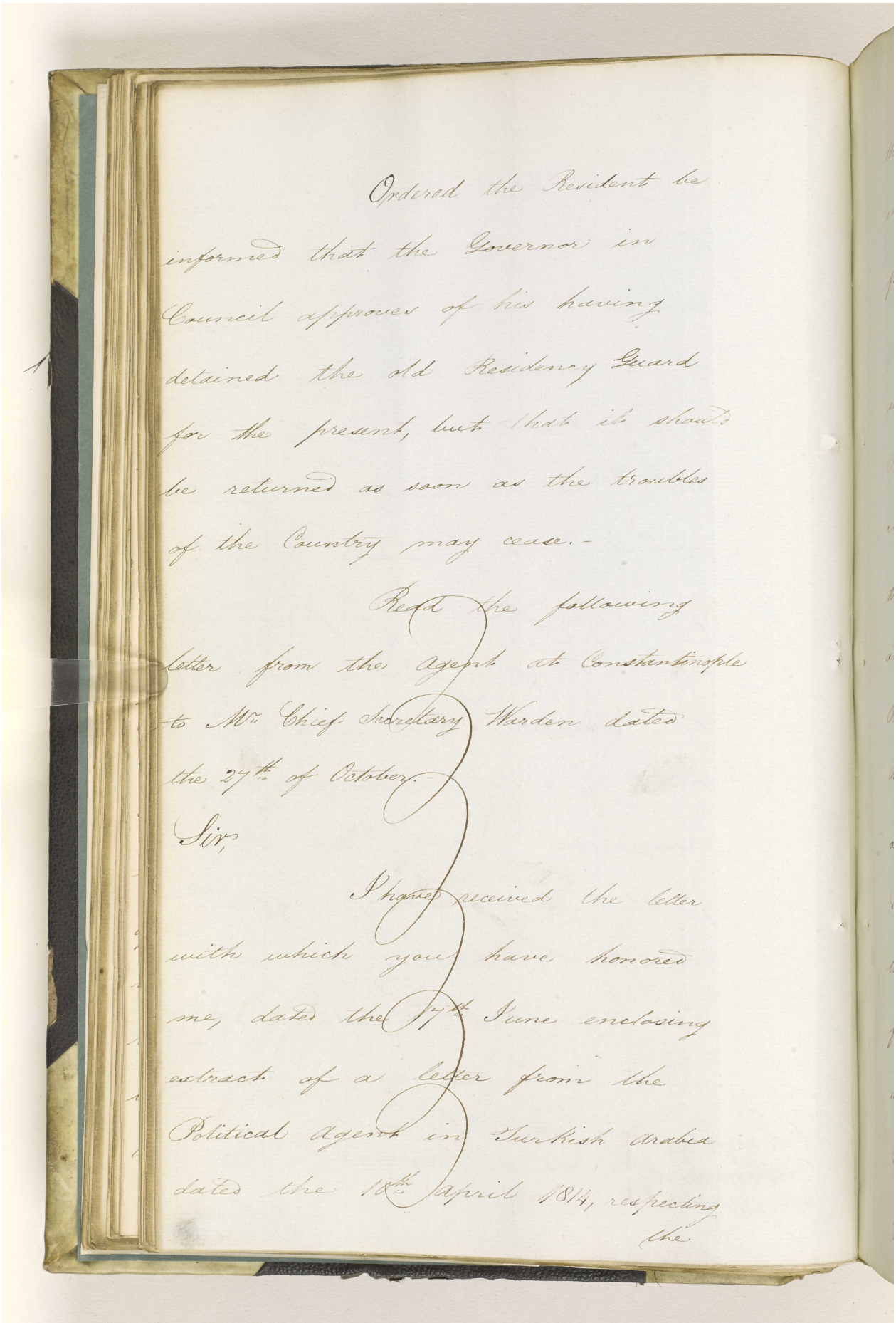
to request that you will be pleased to submit to the Right Honble the Governor in Council, that in consequence of the disturbed and insecure state of the Country, I have ventured to detain the old Guard here for the present, in doing which, I act upon the precedent of former occurrences of a similar nature, I hope however, that in a very short time the restoration of tranquillity will render the further presence of the additional Detachment unnecessary, and it shall then be sent to Bussora by the earliest and most convenient opportunity

I have &c.
(Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

Camp at Dhumana 22nd Octr 1816.

Ordered

32

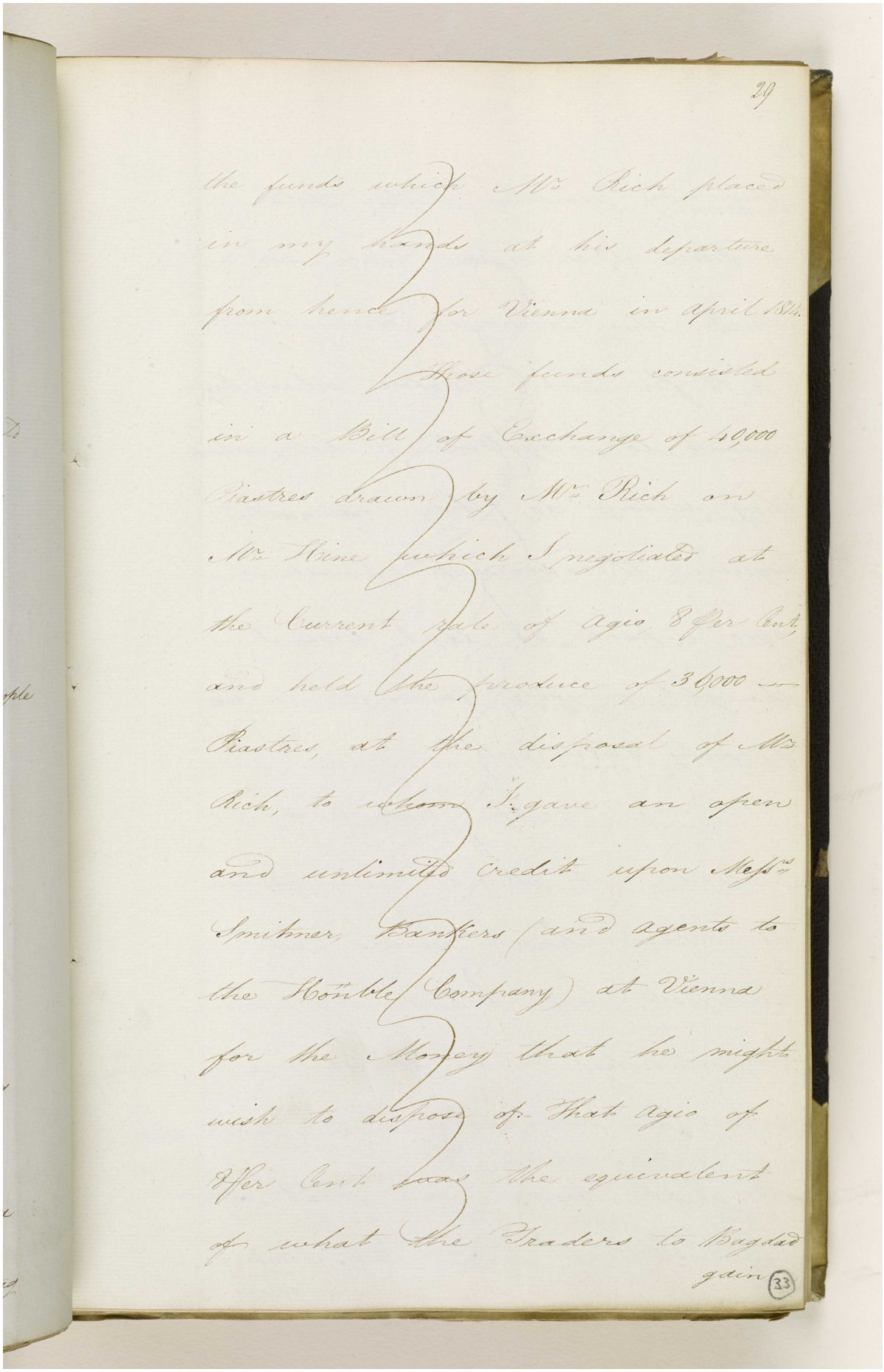


Ordered the Resident be
informed that the Governor in
Council approves of his having
detained the old Residency Guard
for the present, but that it should
be returned as soon as the troubles
of the Country may cease.-

Read the following
letter from the Agent at Constantinople
to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden dated
the 27th of October.-

Sir,

I have received the letter
with which you have honored
me, dated the 7th June enclosing
extract of a letter from the
Political Agent in Turkish Arabia
dated the 18th April 1814, respecting
the



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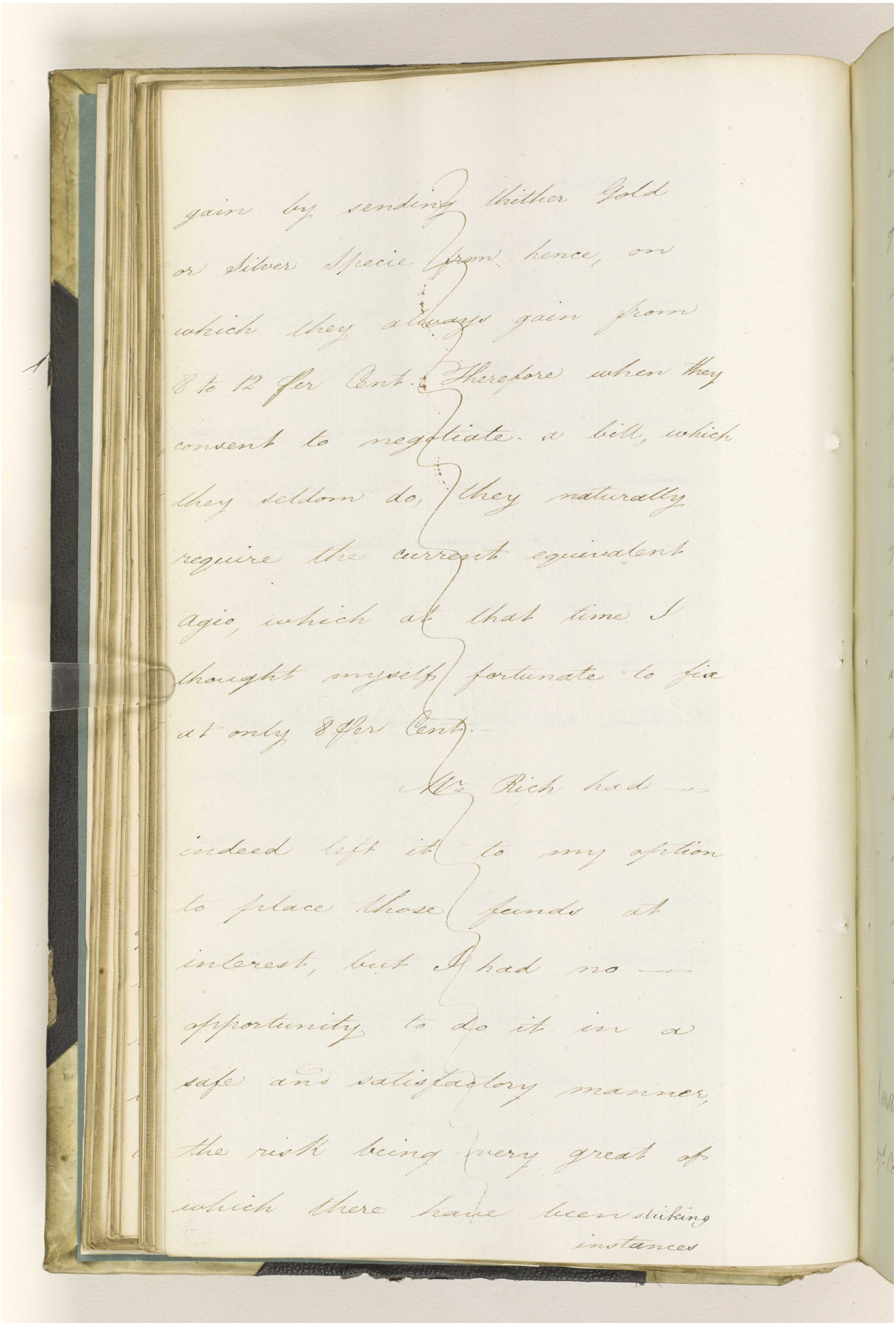
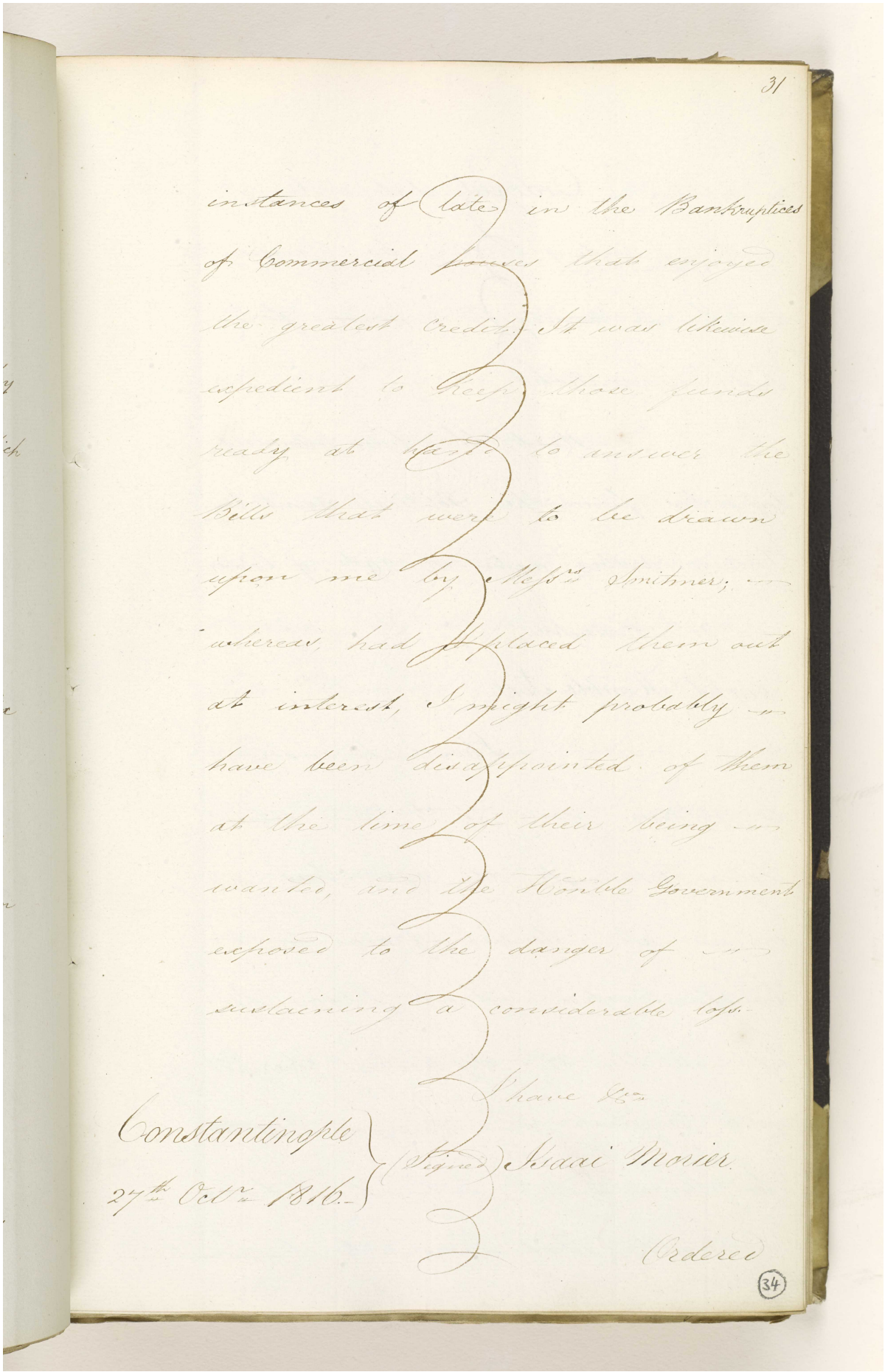
the funds which Mr Rich placed
in my hands at his departure
from hence for Vienna in april 1814.
Those funds consisted
in a Bill of Exchange of 10,000
Piastres drawn by Mr Rich on
Mr Hine which I negotiated at
the Current rate of agio 8 per Cent
and held the produce of 30,000 —
Piastres, at the disposal of Mr
Rich, to whom I gave an open
and unlimited credit upon Messrs
Spitzner, Bankiers and agents to
the Honble Company at Vienna
for the Money that he might
wish to dispose of. That agio of
8 per Cent was the equivalent
of what the Traders to Bagdad
gain (33)



gain by sending thither Gold
or Silver Specie from hence, on
which they always gain from
8 to 12 per Cent. Therefore when they
consent to negotiate a bill, which
they seldom do, they naturally
require the current equivalent
agio, which at that time I
thought myself fortunate to fix
at only 8 per Cent.

Mr Rich had —
indeed left it to my option
to place those funds at
interest, but I had no —
opportunity to do it in a
safe and satisfactory manner,
the risk being very great of
which there have been striking
instances



31

instances of late in the Bankruptcies
of Commercial houses that enjoyed
the greatest credit. It was likewise
expedient to keep those funds
ready at hand to answer the
Bills that were to be drawn
upon me by Messrs Smithner, —
whereas, had I placed them out
at interest, I might probably —
have been disappointed of them
at the time of their being —
wanted, and the Honble Government
exposed to the danger of —
sustaining a considerable loss.

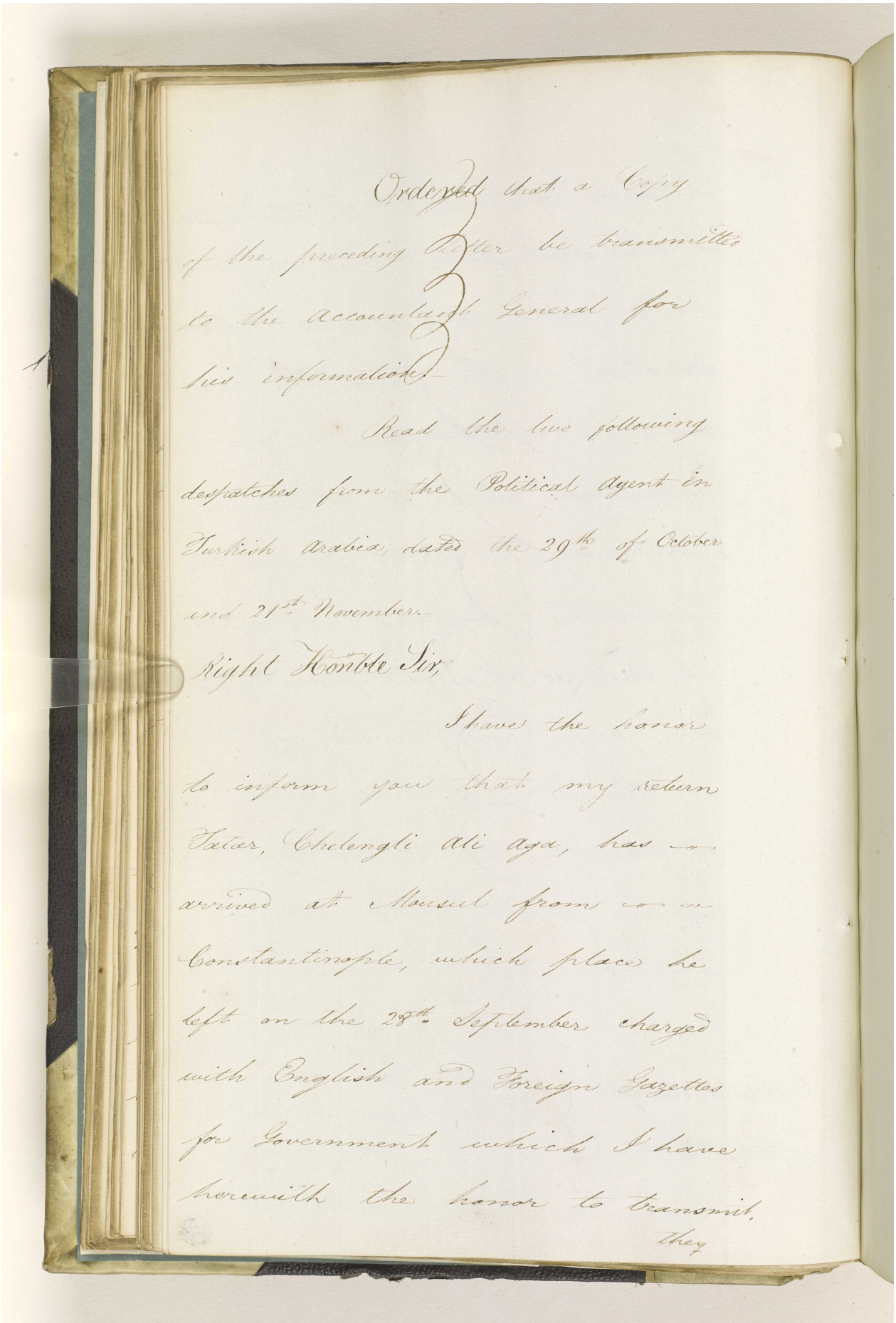
I have &c.

Constantinople
27th Octr 1816.

(Signed) Israel Morier.

Ordered

(34)



Ordered that a Copy
of the preceding Letter be transmitted
to the Accountant General for
his information.

Read the two following
despatches from the Political Agent in
Turkish Arabia, dated the 29th of October
and 21st November.

Right Honble Sir,

I have the honor
to inform you that my return
Tatar, Chelengli Ali aga, has
arrived at Mousul from
Constantinople, which place he
left on the 28th September charged
with English and Foreign Gazettes
for Government which I have
herewith the honor to transmit,
they

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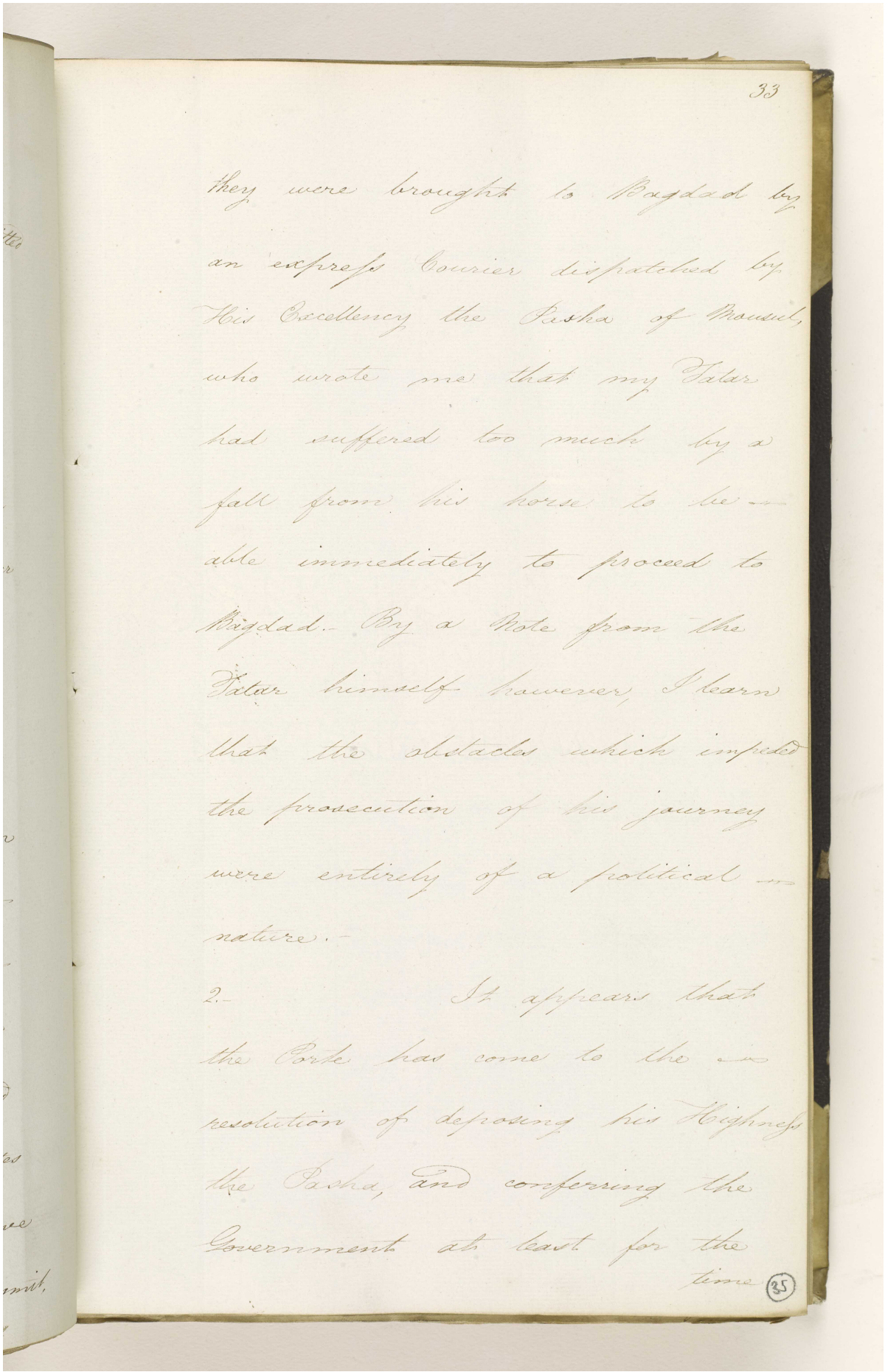

they were brought to Bagdad by an express Courier dispatched by His Excellency the Pasha of Mousul, who wrote me that my Tatar had suffered too much by a fall from his horse to be able immediately to proceed to Bagdad. By a Note from the Tatar himself however, I learn that the obstacles which impeded the prosecution of his journey were entirely of a political nature.

2. It appears that the Porte has come to the resolution of deposing his Highness the Pasha, and conferring the Government at least for the time

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time on the Pasha of Mousul,
but the latter when he applied
for the appointment, must
evidently have calculated upon
the support of the rebellious
Kourdish Provinces, as his own
forces are insufficient to obtain
possession of the Pashalick. Of
this however the Establishment
of Daoud Effendi at Sulimania,
and the countenance which that
person is likely to receive from
the Persians has disappointed him,
and under such circumstances
it is difficult to imagine how
he will act. On the other hand
the hopes of Daoud Effendi are
founded in the apprehension
of

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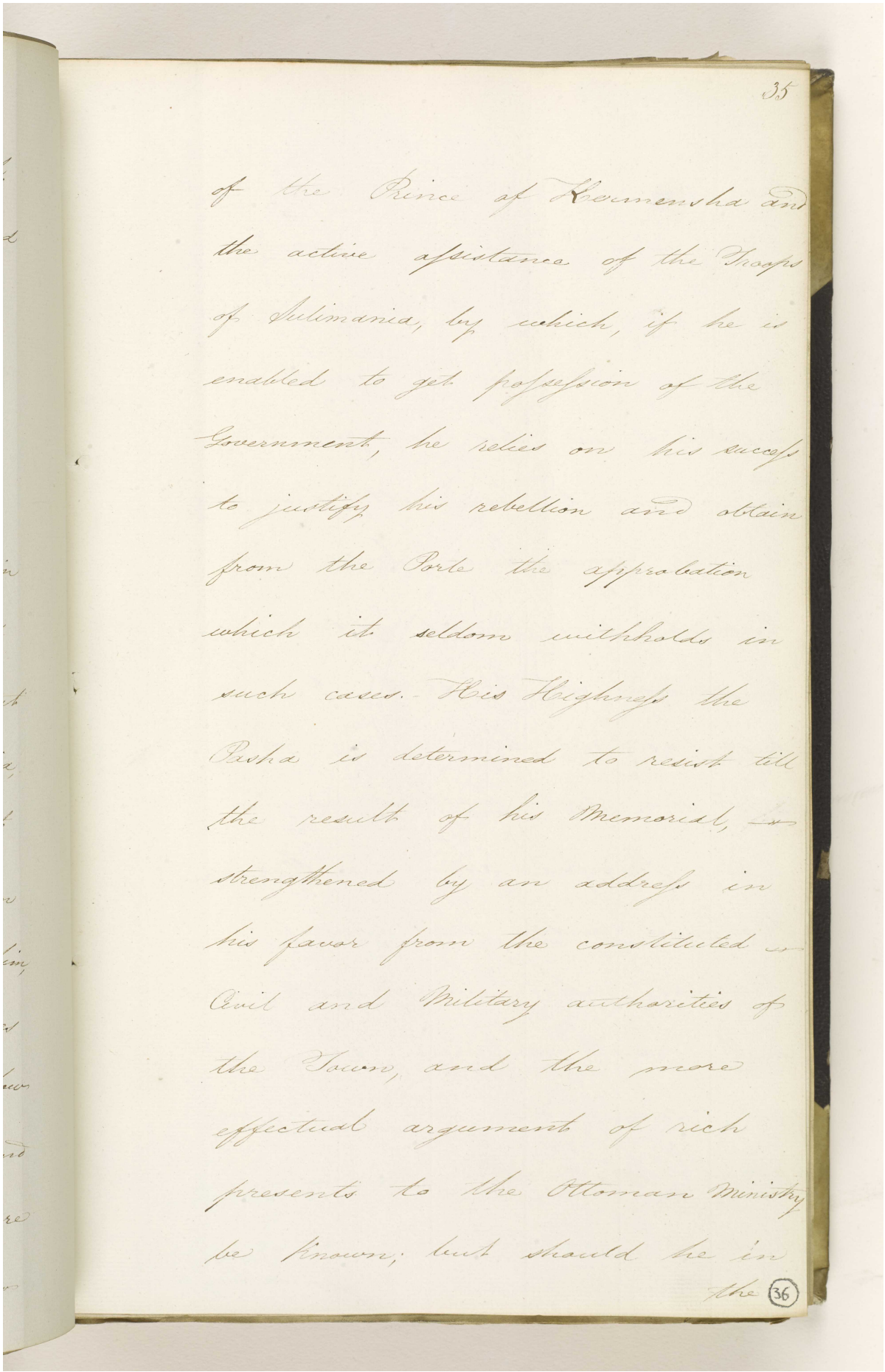

35

of the Prince of Kermensha and the active assistance of the Chiefs of Sulimania, by which, if he is enabled to get possession of the Government, he relies on his success to justify his rebellion and obtain from the Porte the approbation which it seldom withholds in such cases. His Highness the Pasha is determined to resist till the result of his Memorial, strengthened by an address in his favor from the constituted Civil and Military authorities of the Town, and the more effectual argument of rich presents to the Ottoman Ministry be known; but should he in the

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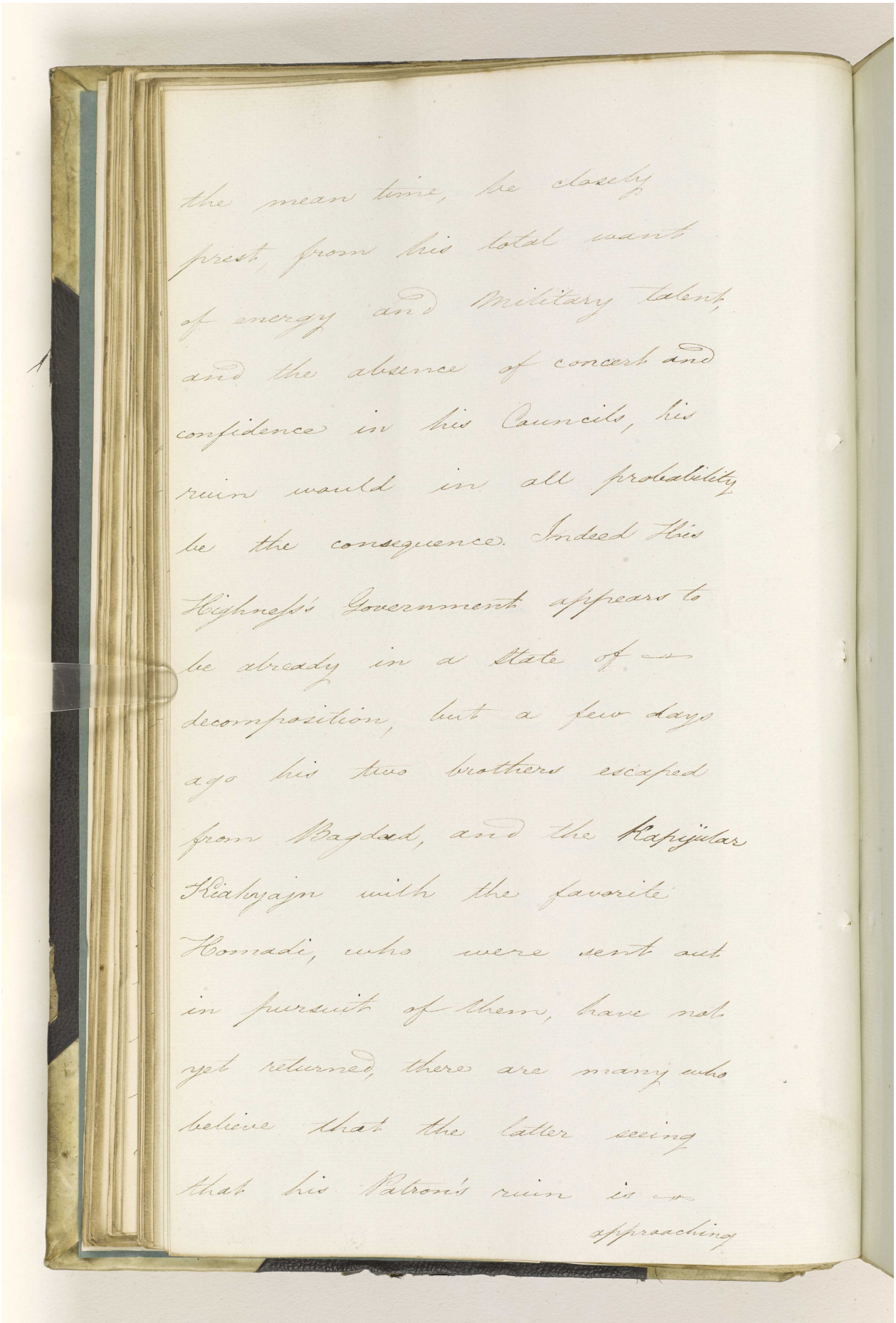

the mean time, he closely
press, from his total want
of energy and Military talent,
and the absence of concert and
confidence in his Councils, his
ruin would in all probability
be the consequence. Indeed His
Highness's Government appears to
be already in a State of —
decomposition, but a few days
ago his two brothers escaped
from Bagdad, and the Kapijilar
Kiahyajn with the favorite
Hamadi, who were sent out
in pursuit of them, have not
yet returned, there are many who
believe that the latter seeing
that his Patron's ruin is —
approaching

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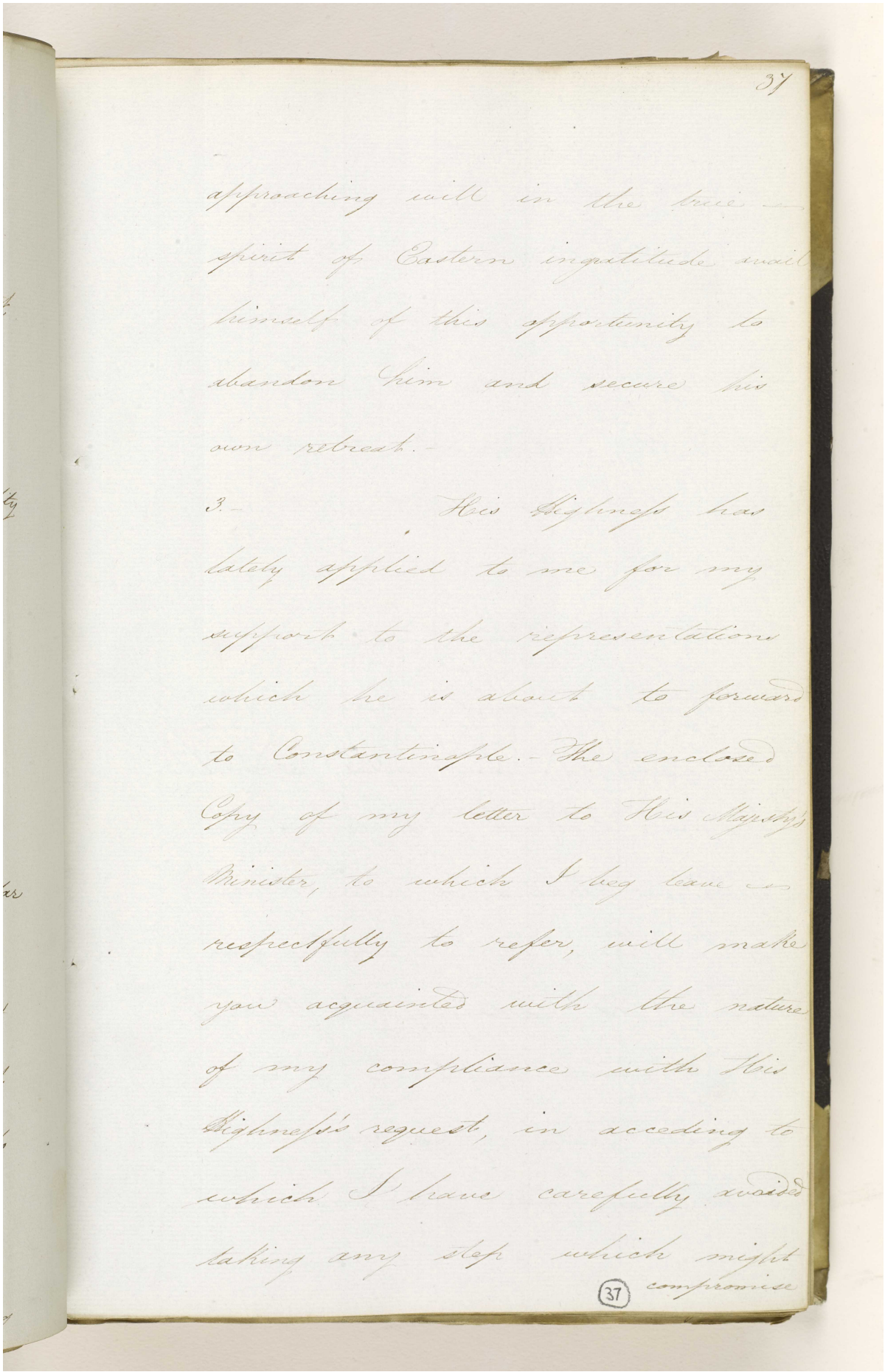

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approaching will in the true
spirit of Eastern ingratitude avail
himself of this opportunity to
abandon him and secure his
own retreat.-

3.- His Highness has
lately applied to me for my
support to the representations
which he is about to forward
to Constantinople.- The enclosed
Copy of my letter to His Majesty's
Minister, to which I beg leave
respectfully to refer, will make
you acquainted with the nature
of my compliance with His
Highness's request, in acceding to
which I have carefully avoided
taking any step which might
compromise

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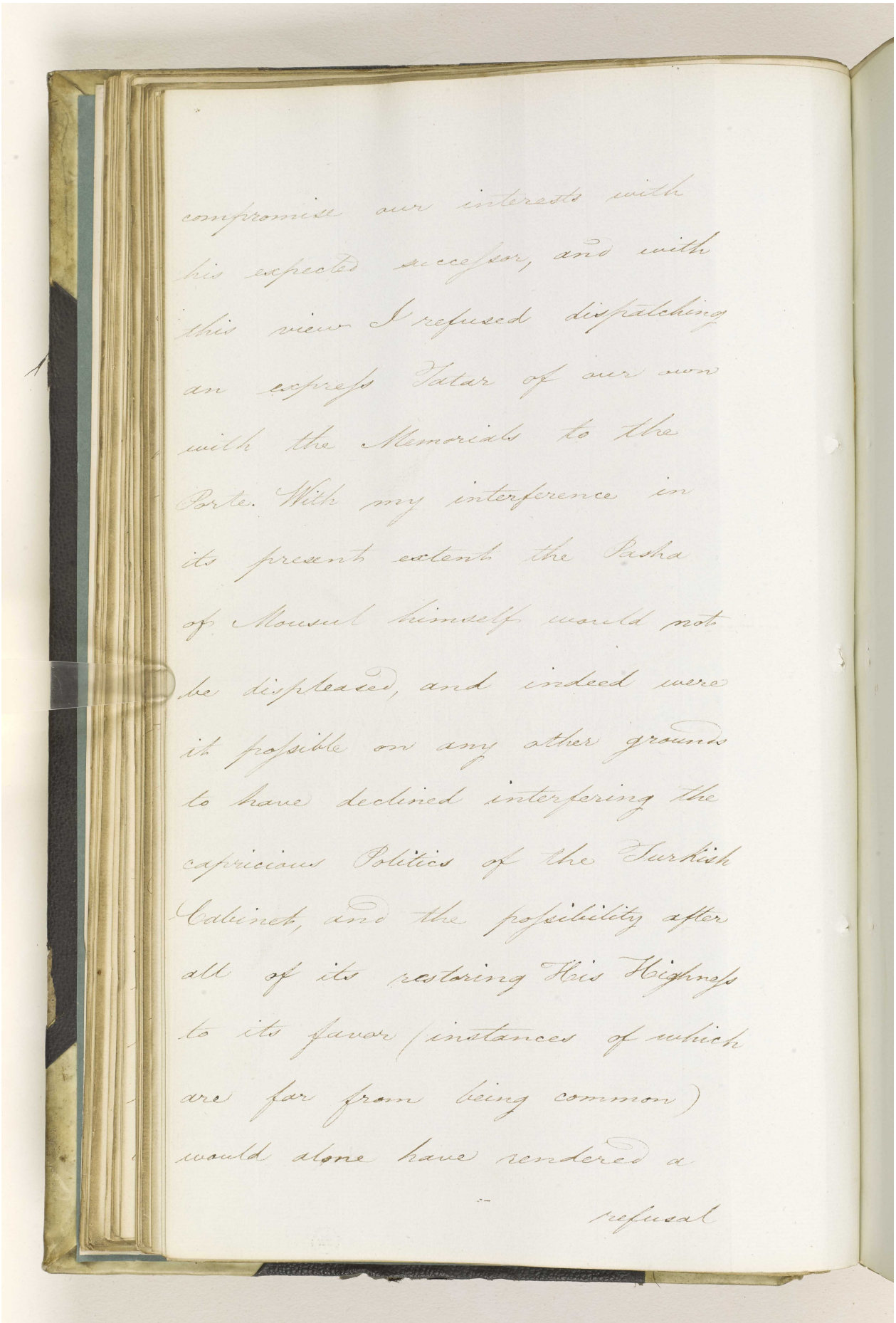
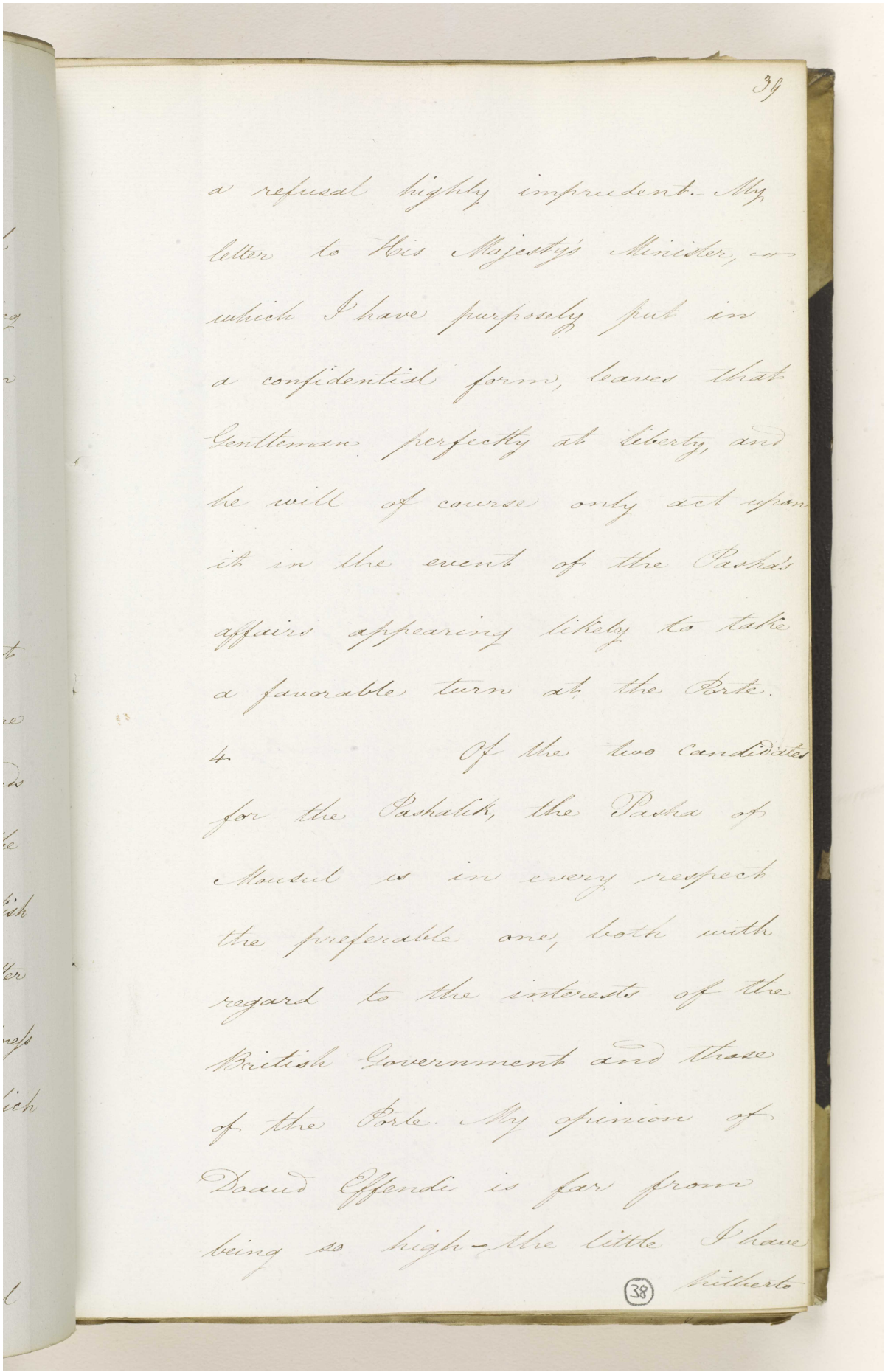


compromise our interests with
his expected successor, and with
this view I refused dispatching
an express Tatar of our own
with the Memorials to the
Porte. With my interference in
its present extent the Pasha
of Mousul himself would not
be displeased, and indeed were
it possible on any other grounds
to have declined interfering the
capricious Politics of the Turkish
Cabinet, and the possibility after
all of its restoring His Highness
to its favor (instances of which
are far from being common)
would alone have rendered a

refusal



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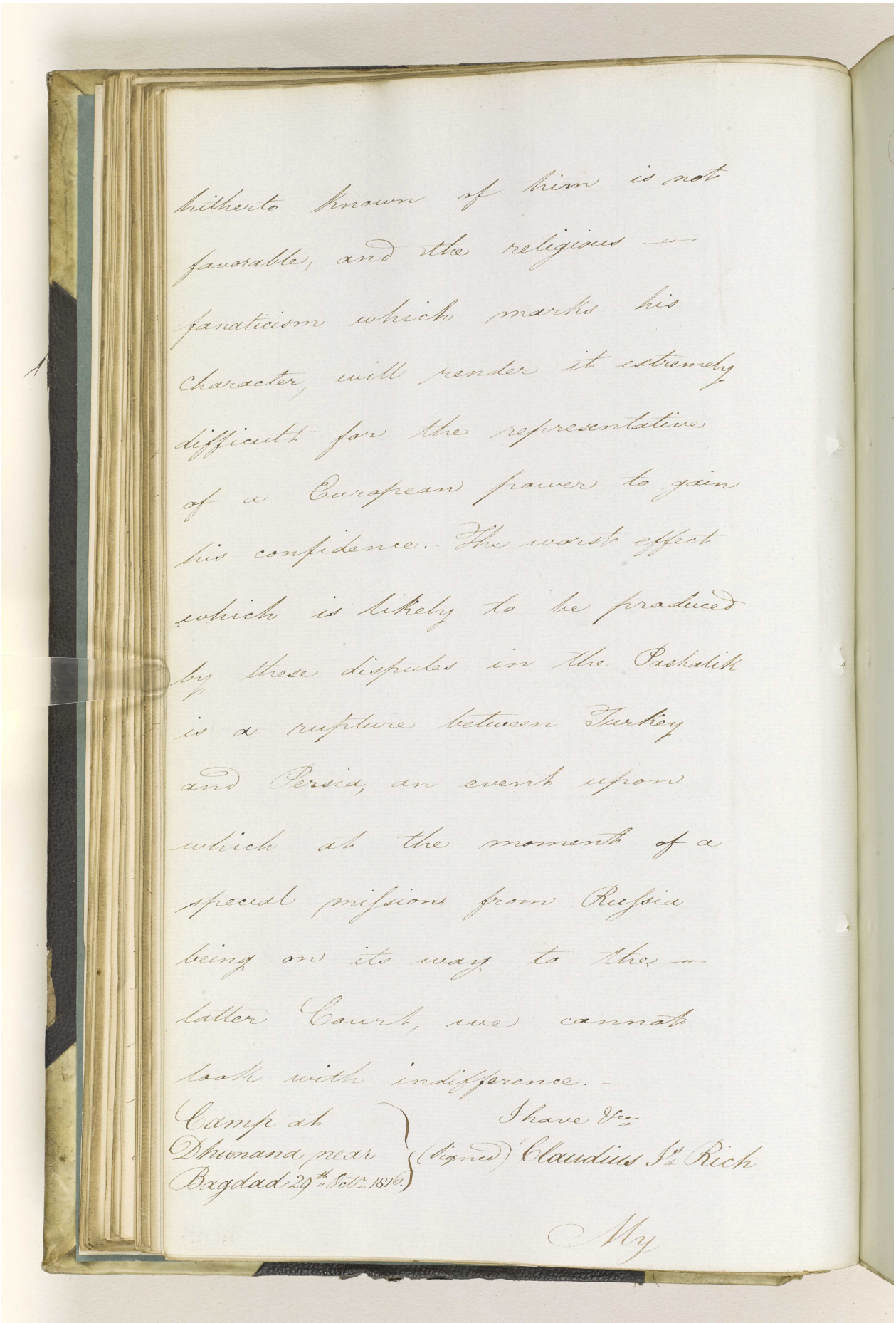
a refusal highly imprudent. My
letter to His Majesty's Minister, in
which I have purposely put in
a confidential form, leaves that
Gentleman perfectly at liberty, and
he will of course only act upon
it in the event of the Pasha's
affairs appearing likely to take
a favorable turn at the Porte.

4. Of the two candidates
for the Pashalick, the Pasha of
Mousul is in every respect
the preferable one, both with
regard to the interests of the
British Government and those
of the Porte. My opinion of
Daoud Effendi is far from
being so high - the little I have
hitherto

(38)

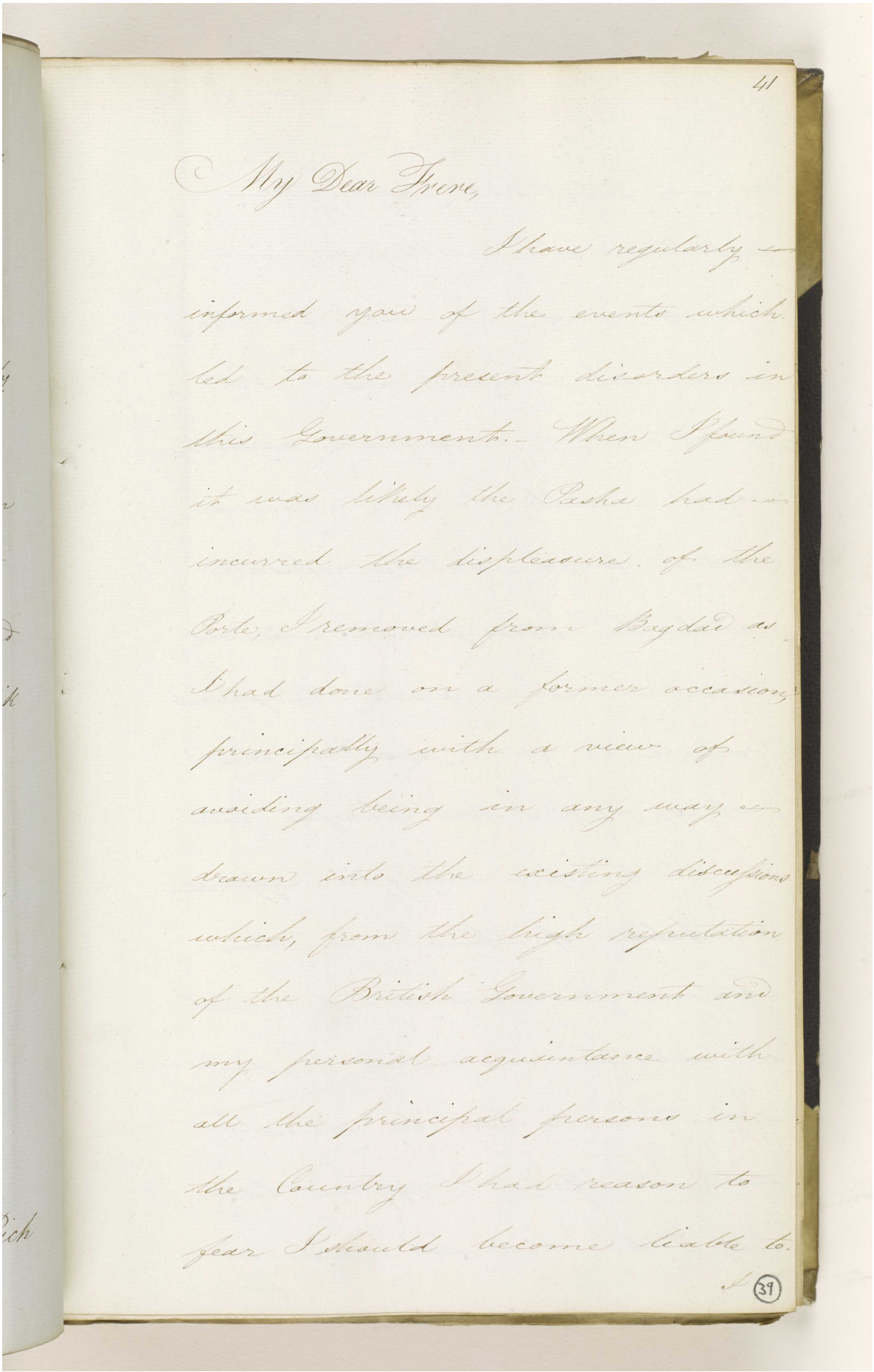


hitherto known of him is not favorable, and the religious fanaticism which marks his character, will render it extremely difficult for the representative of a European power to gain his confidence. The worst effect which is likely to be produced by these disputes in the Pashalik is a rupture between Turkey and Persia, an event upon which at the moment of a special mission from Russia being on its way to the latter Court, we cannot look with indifference.

Camp at Dhimana near Bagdad 29th Octr 1816.

I have &c
(Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

My



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My Dear Frere,

I have regularly informed you of the events which led to the present disorders in this Government. When I found it was likely the Pasha had incurred the displeasure of the Porte, I removed from Bagdad as I had done on a former occasion, principally with a view of avoiding being in any way drawn into the existing discussions which, from the high reputation of the British Government and my personal acquaintance with all the principal persons in the Country I had reason to fear I should become liable to.

I

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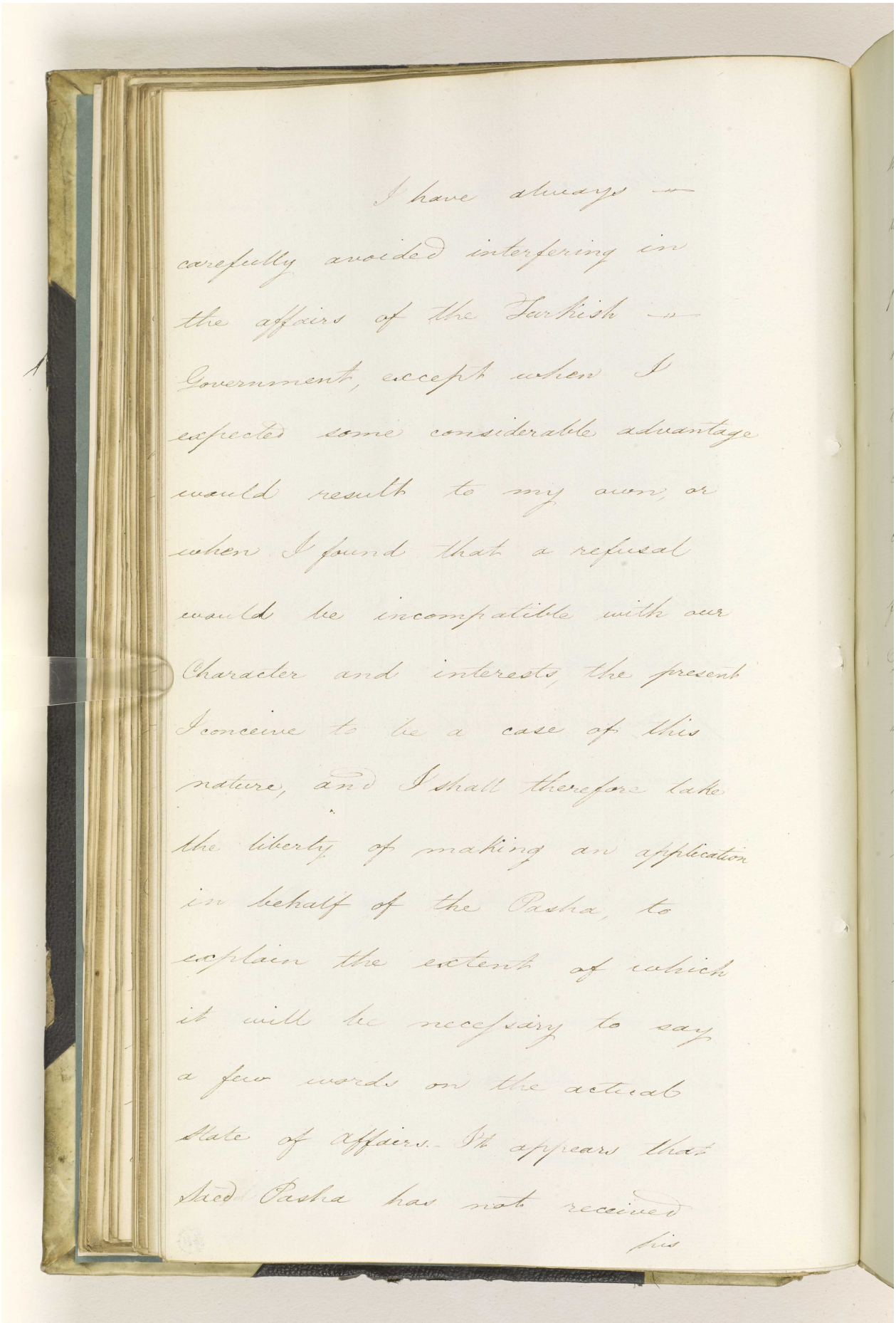
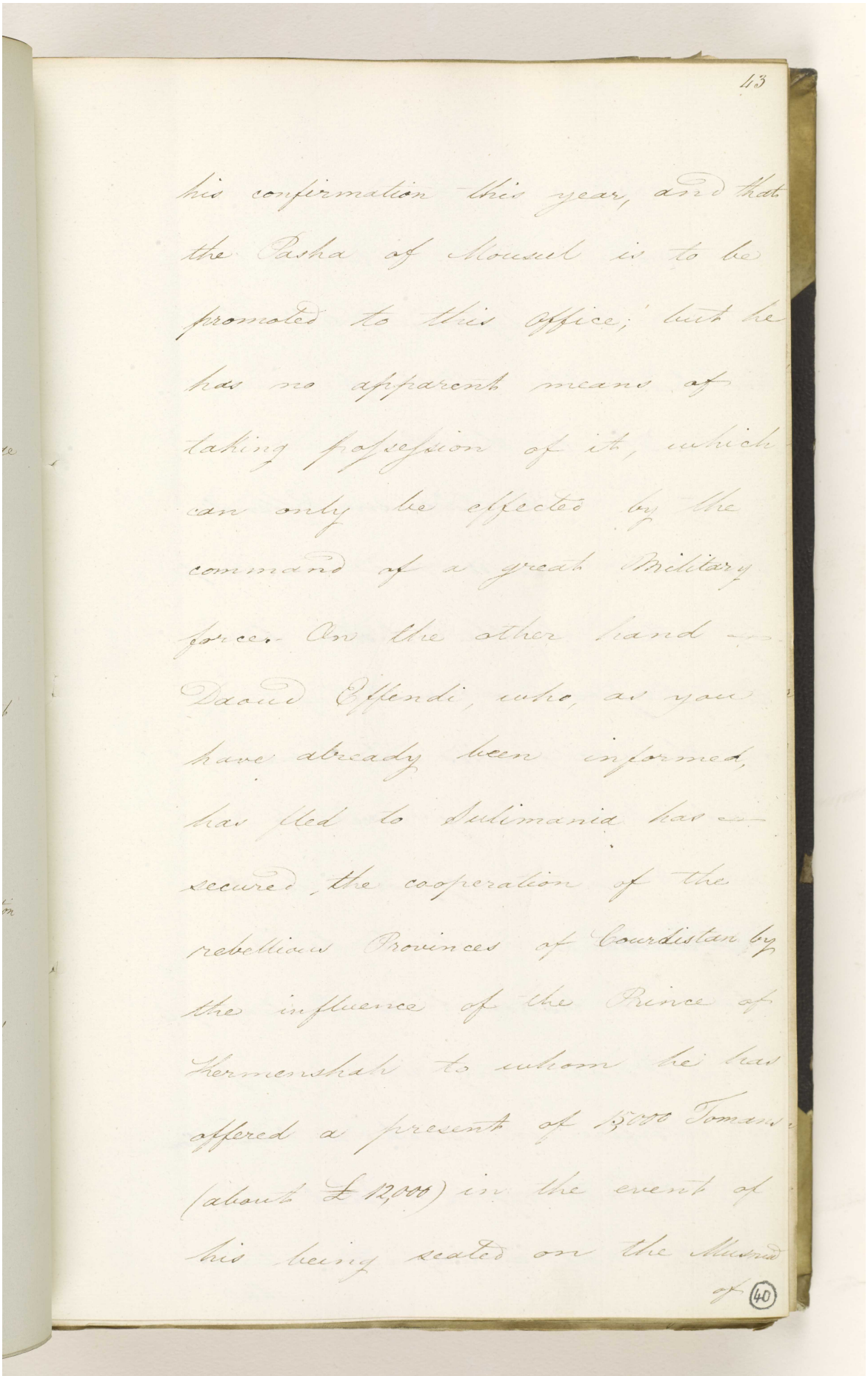


I have always
carefully avoided interfering in
the affairs of the Turkish
Government, except when I
expected some considerable advantage
would result to my own, or
when I found that a refusal
would be incompatible with our
Character and interests, the present
I conceive to be a case of this
nature, and I shall therefore take
the liberty of making an application
in behalf of the Pasha, to
explain the extent of which
it will be necessary to say
a few words on the actual
State of affairs. It appears that
Sued Pasha has not received
his



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his confirmation this year, and that the Pasha of Mousul is to be promoted to this office; but he has no apparent means of taking possession of it, which can only be effected by the command of a great Military force. On the other hand — Daoud Effendi, who, as you have already been informed, has fled to Sulimania has secured the cooperation of the rebellious Provinces of Courdistan by the influence of the Prince of Shermershah to whom he has offered a present of 15000 Tomans (about £ 12,000) in the event of his being seated on the Musnud of

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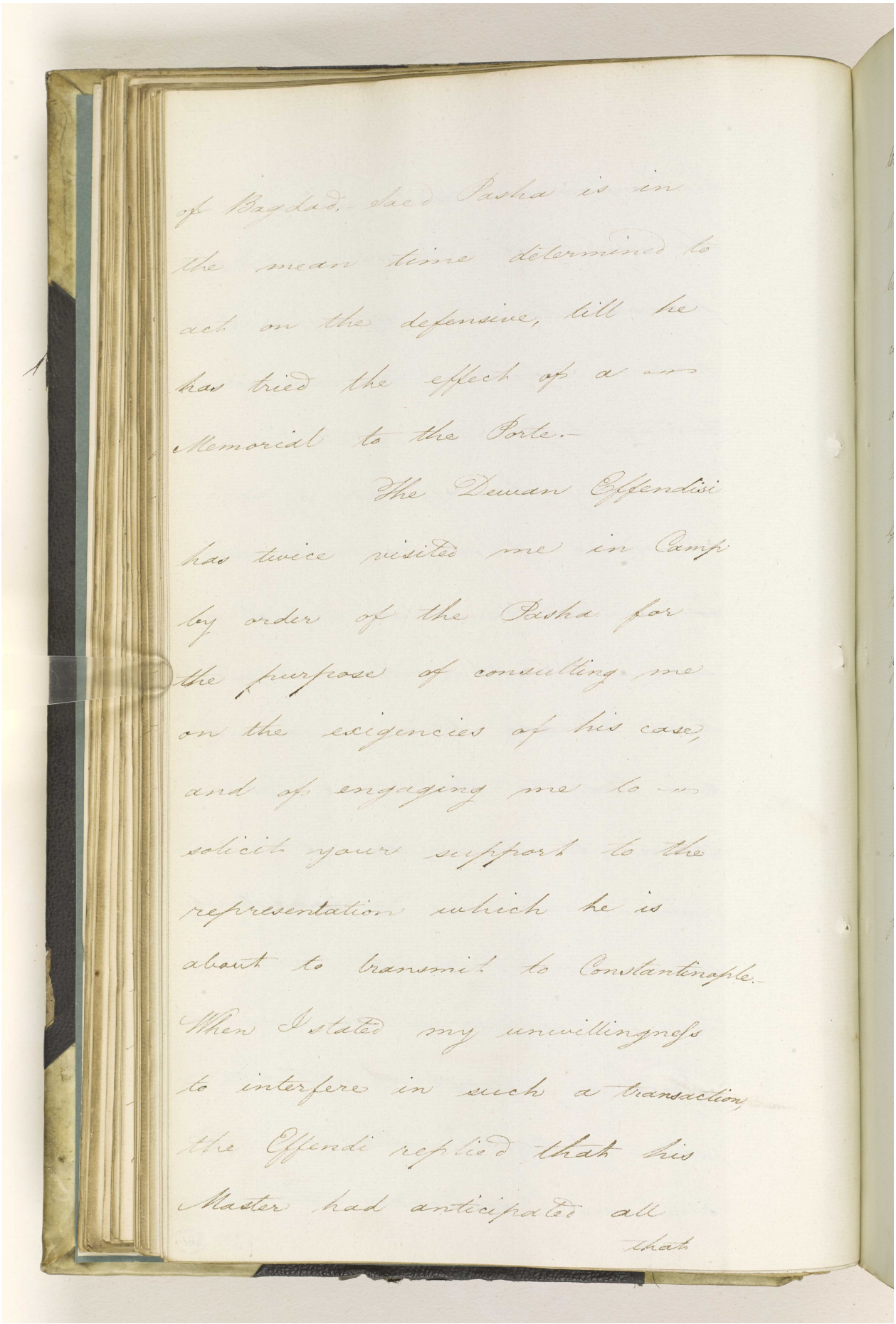
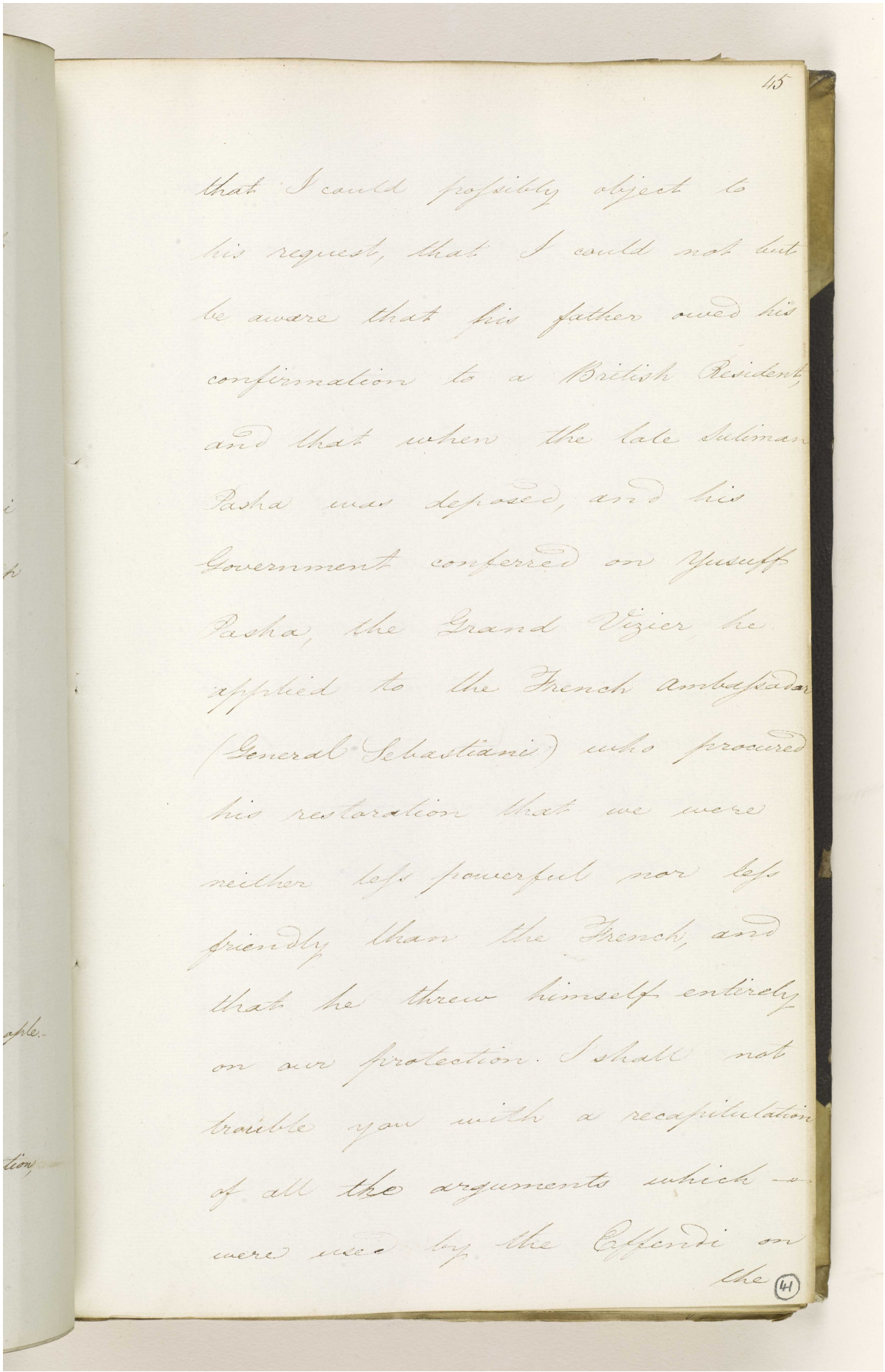


of Bagdad. Said Pasha is in the mean time determined to act on the defensive, till he has tried the effect of a Memorial to the Porte.-

The Dewan Effendissi has twice visited me in Camp by order of the Pasha for the purpose of consulting me on the exigencies of his case, and of engaging me to solicit your support to the representation which he is about to transmit to Constantinople. When I stated my unwillingness to interfere in such a transaction the Effendi replied that his Master had anticipated all that



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that I could possibly object to
his request, that I could not but
be aware that his father owed his
confirmation to a British Resident,
and that when the late Sulieman
Pasha was deposed, and his
Government conferred on Yussuff
Pasha, the Grand Vizier, he
applied to the French ambassador
(General Sebastiani) who procured
his restoration that we were
neither less powerful nor less
friendly than the French, and
that he threw himself entirely
on our protection. I shall not
trouble you with a recapitulation
of all the arguments which
were used by the Effendi on
the

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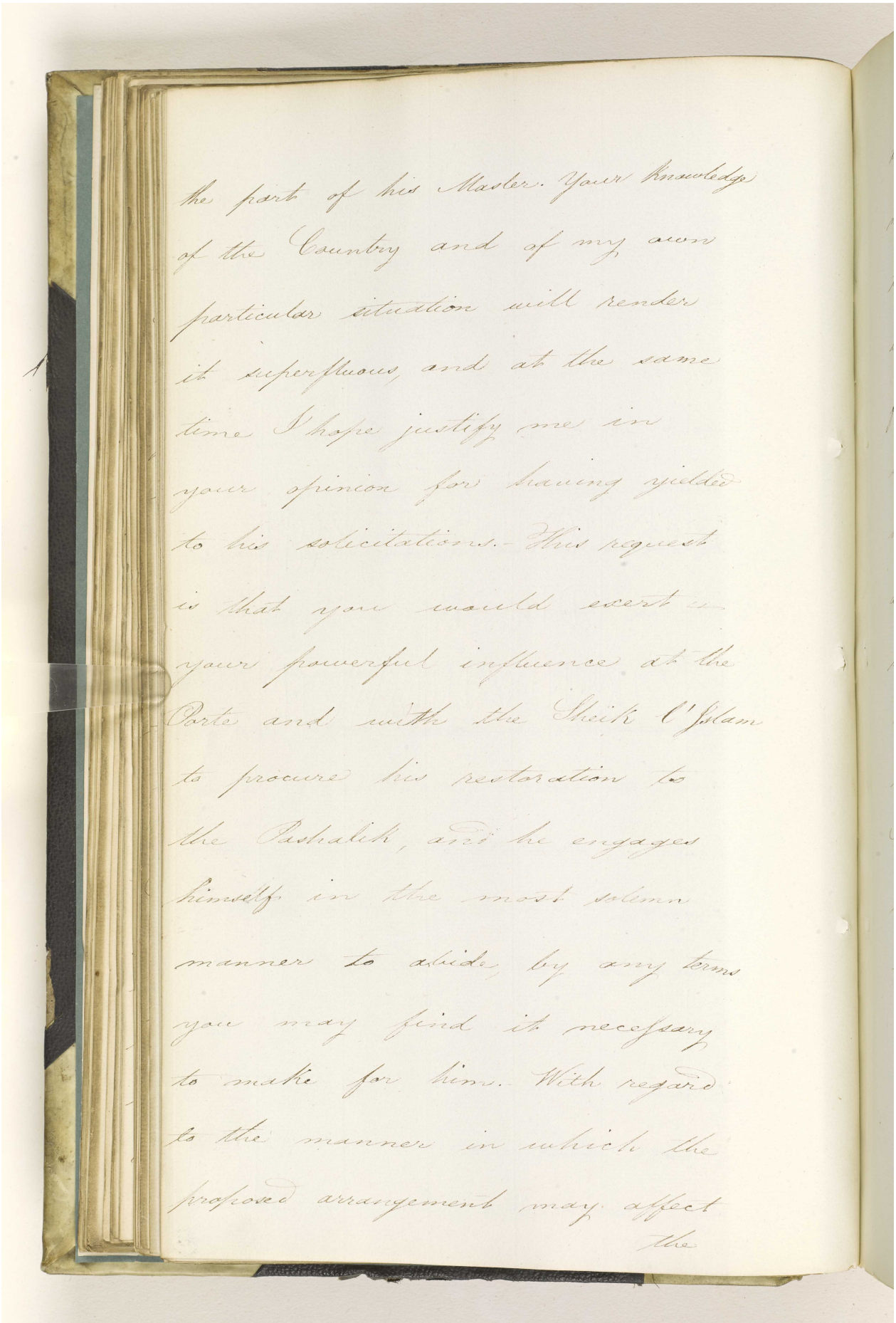
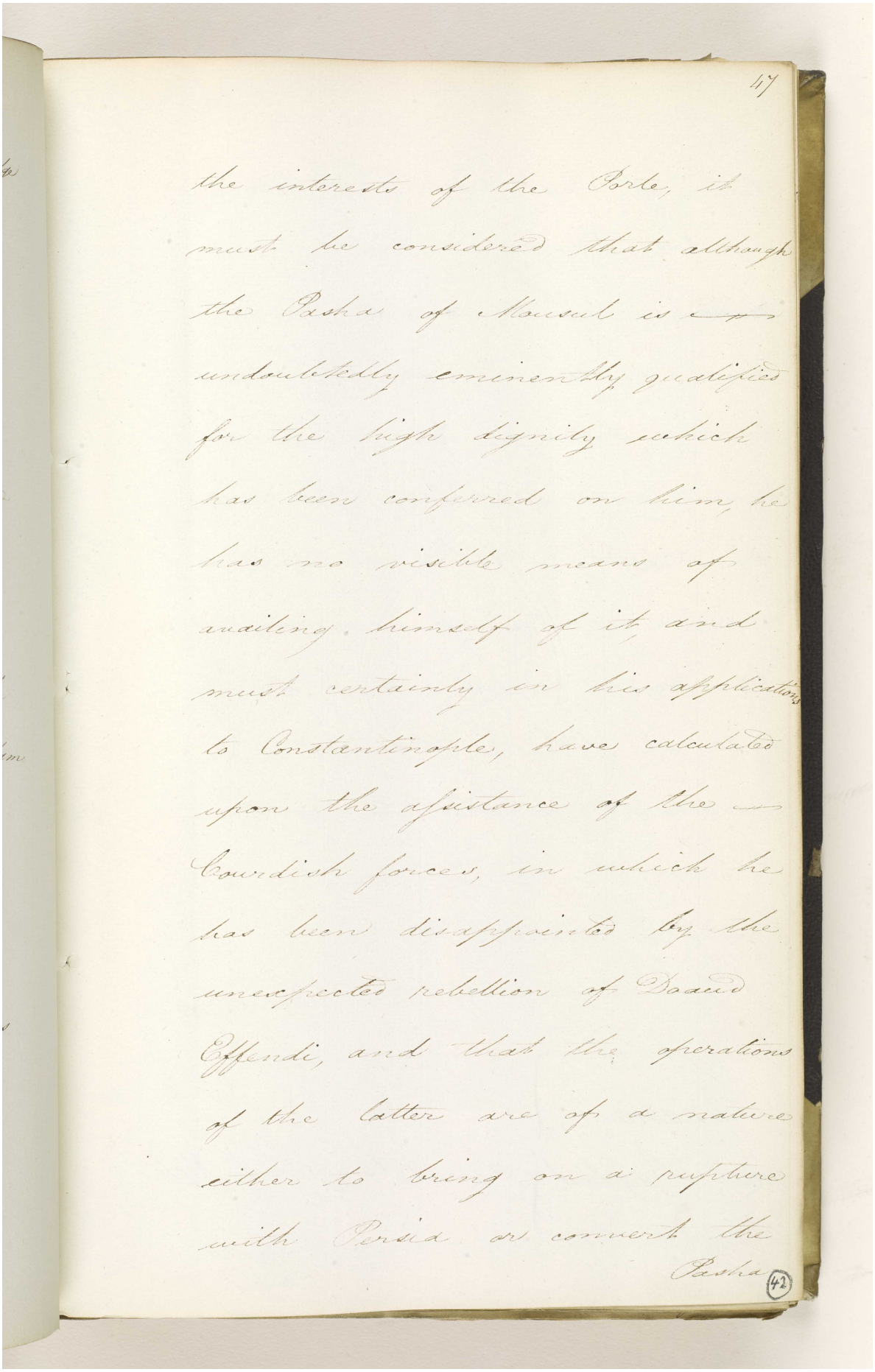


the part of his Master. Your knowledge
of the Country and of my own
particular situation will render
it superfluous, and at the same
time I hope justify me in
your opinion for having yielded
to his solicitations. His request
is that you would exert
your powerful influence at the
Porte and with the Sheik ul Islam
to procure his restoration to
the Pashalik, and he engages
himself in the most solemn
manner to abide by any terms
you may find it necessary
to make for him. With regard
to the manner in which the
proposed arrangement may affect
the



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the interests of the Porte, it
must be considered that although
the Pasha of Mousul is
undoubtedly eminently qualified
for the high dignity which
has been conferred on him, he
has no visible means of
availing himself of it, and
must certainly in his applications
to Constantinople, have calculated
upon the assistance of the
Kourdish forces, in which he
has been disappointed by the
unexpected rebellion of Daoud
Effendi, and that the operations
of the latter are of a nature
either to bring on a rupture
with Persia or commit the
Pasha

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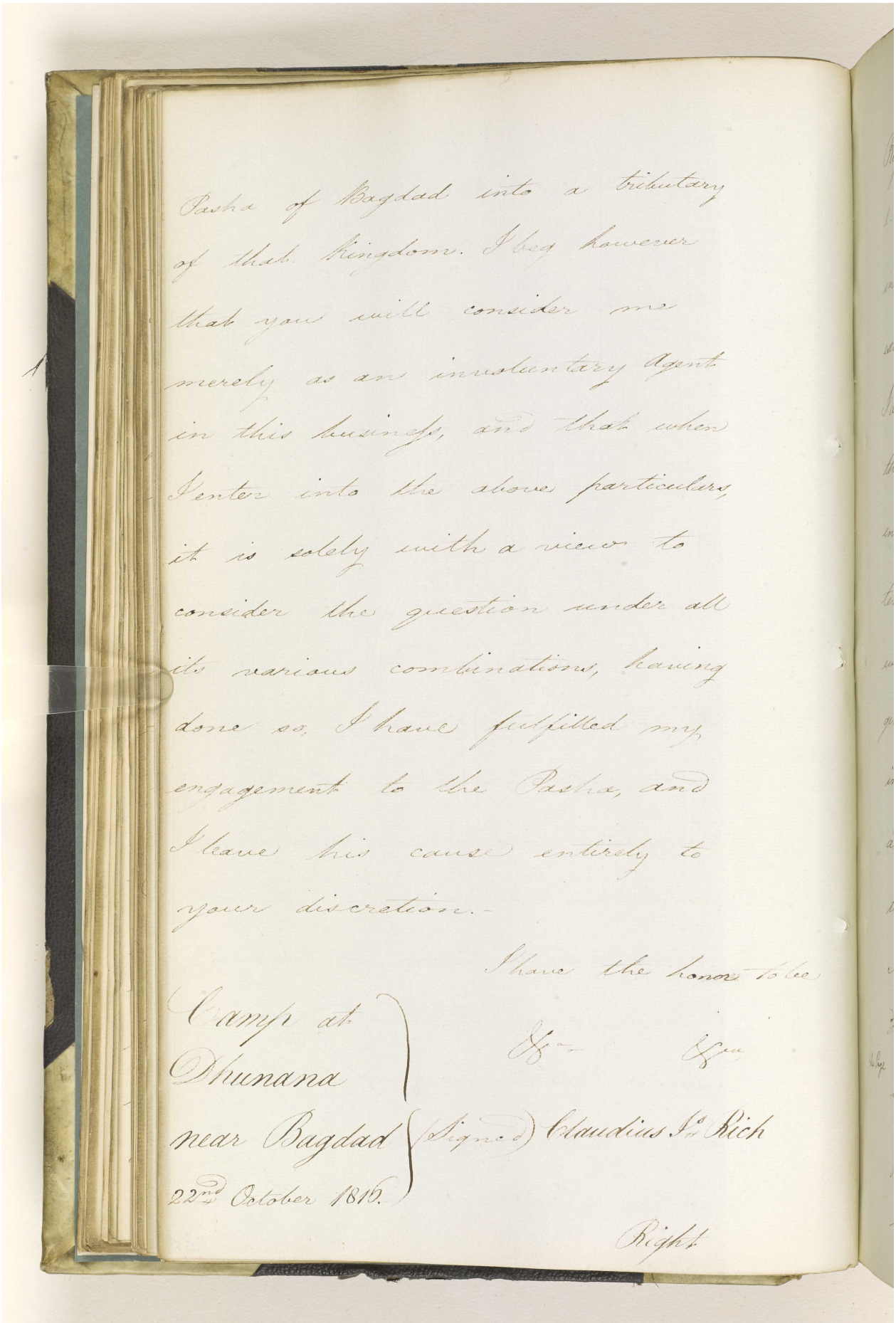

Pasha of Bagdad into a tributary
of that Kingdom. I beg however
that you will consider me
merely as an involuntary Agent
in this business, and that when
I enter into the above particulars,
it is solely with a view to
consider the question under all
its various combinations, having
done so, I have fulfilled my
engagement to the Pasha, and
I leave his cause entirely to
your discretion.-

I have the honor to be
&c &c

Camp at
Dhunana
near Bagdad
22nd October 1815.

(Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

Right

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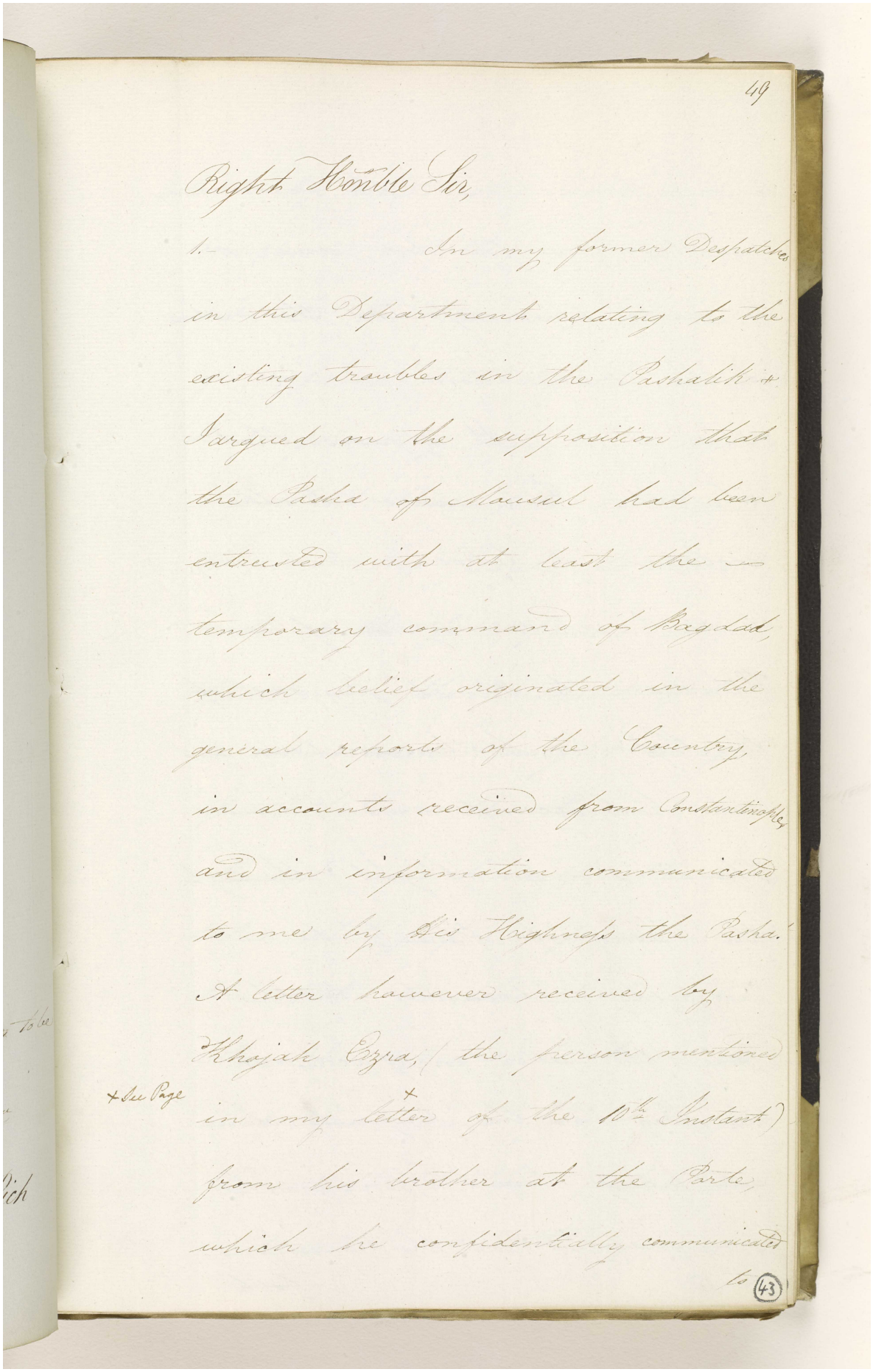

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Right Honble Sir,

1.- In my former Despatches in this Department relating to the existing troubles in the Pashalik I argued on the supposition that the Pasha of Mousul had been entrusted with at least the temporary command of Bagdad, which belief originated in the general reports of the Country, in accounts received from Constantinople and in information communicated to me by His Highness the Pasha. A letter however received by Khojah Ezra, (the person mentioned in my letter of the 10th Instant*) from his brother at the Porte, which he confidentially communicated

* See Page

to

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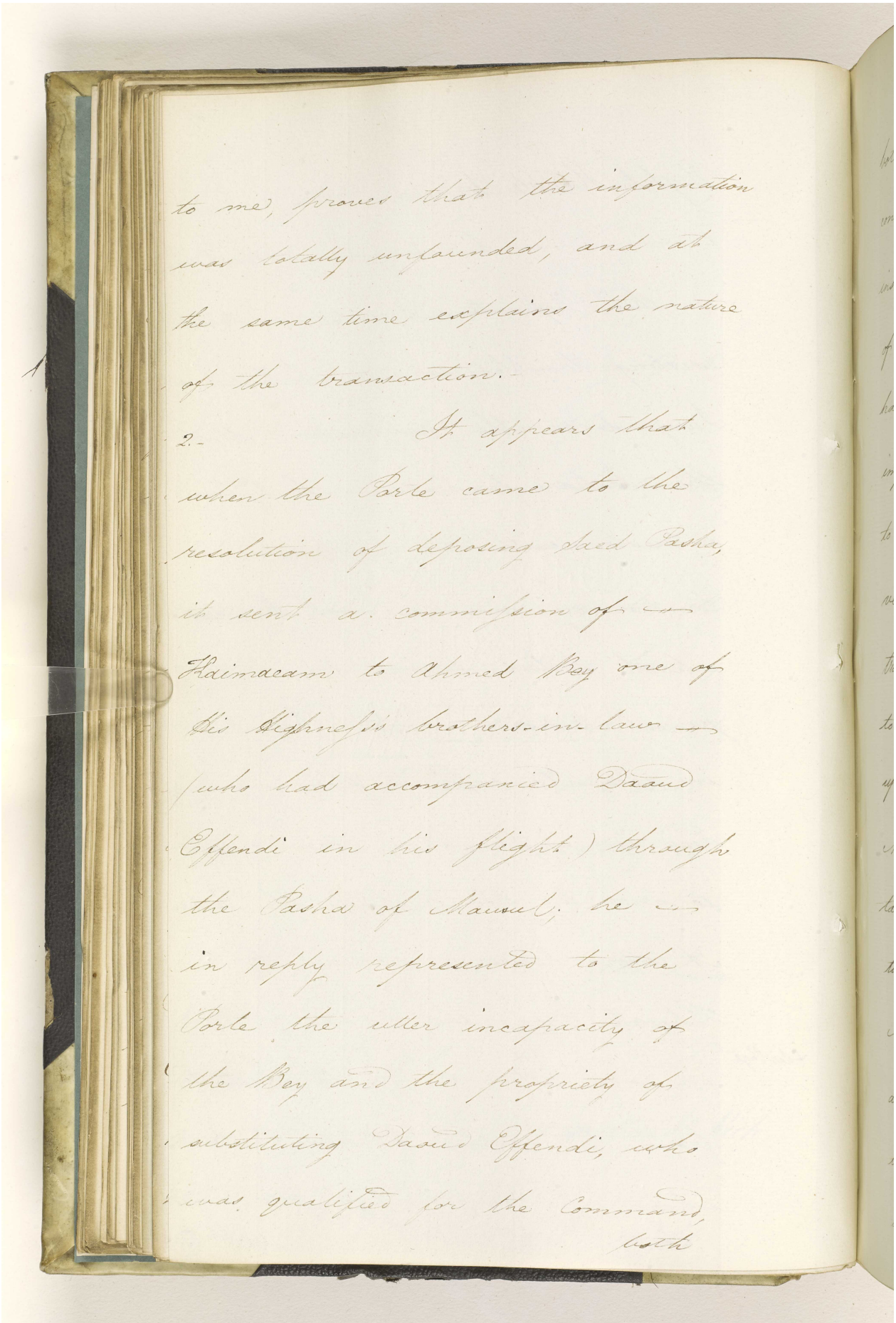
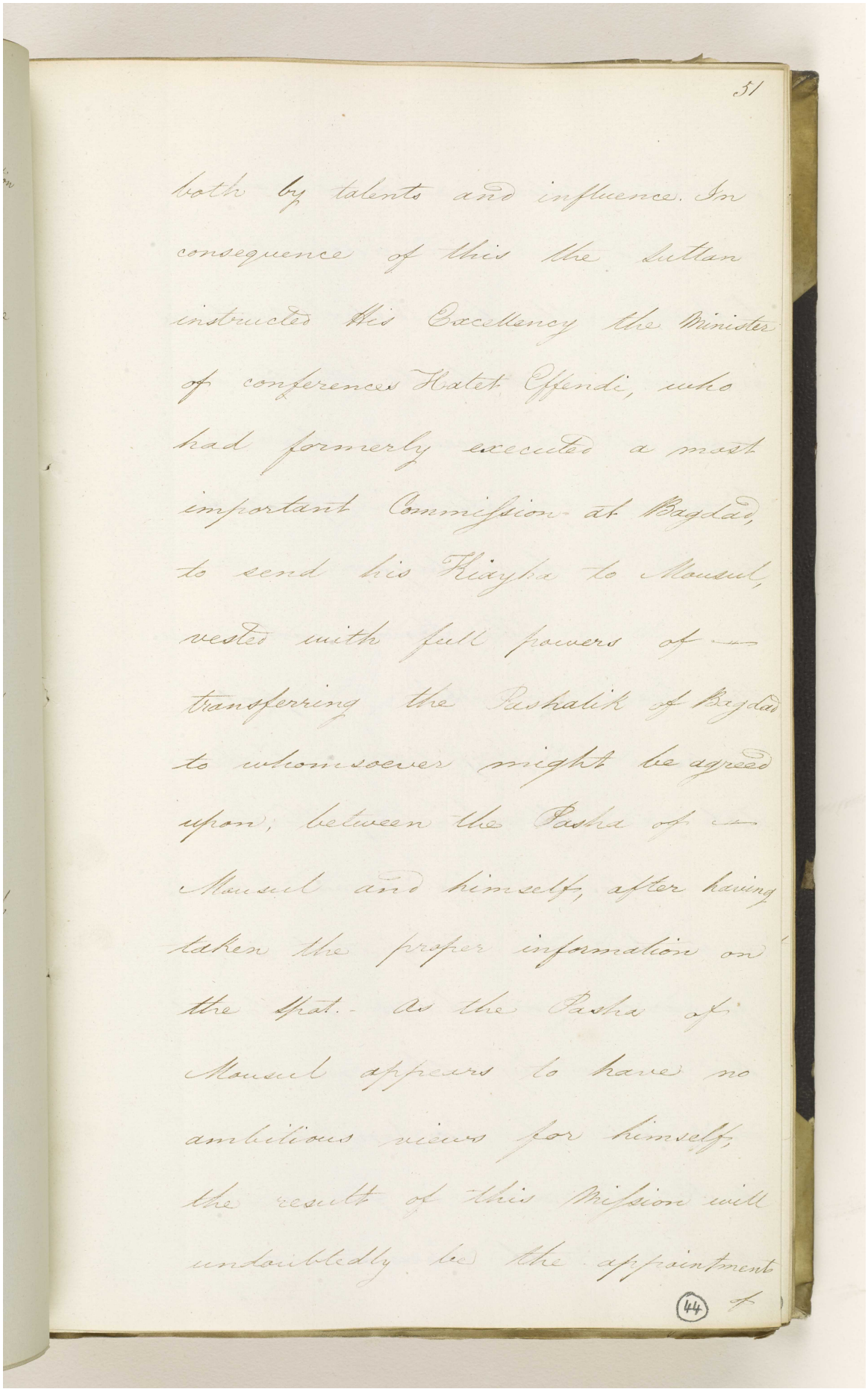


to me, proves that the information was totally unfounded, and at the same time explains the nature of the transaction.-

2.- It appears that when the Porte came to the resolution of deposing said Pasha, it sent a commission of Kaimacam to Ahmed Bey one of His Highness's brothers-in-law (who had accompanied Daud Effendi in his flight) through the Pasha of Mausul, he in in reply represented to the Porte the utter incapacity of the Bey and the propriety of substituting Daud Effendi, who was qualified for the command, both



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both by talents and influence. In
consequence of this the Sultan
instructed His Excellency the Minister
of conferences Hatet Effendi, who
had formerly executed a most
important Commission at Bagdad,
to send his Riayha to Mousul,
vested with full powers of
transferring the Pashalik of Bagdad
to whomsoever might be agreed
upon, between the Pasha of
Mousul and himself, after having
taken the proper information on
the spot. As the Pasha of
Mousul appears to have no
ambitious views for himself,
the result of this Mission will
undoubtedly be the appointment
of

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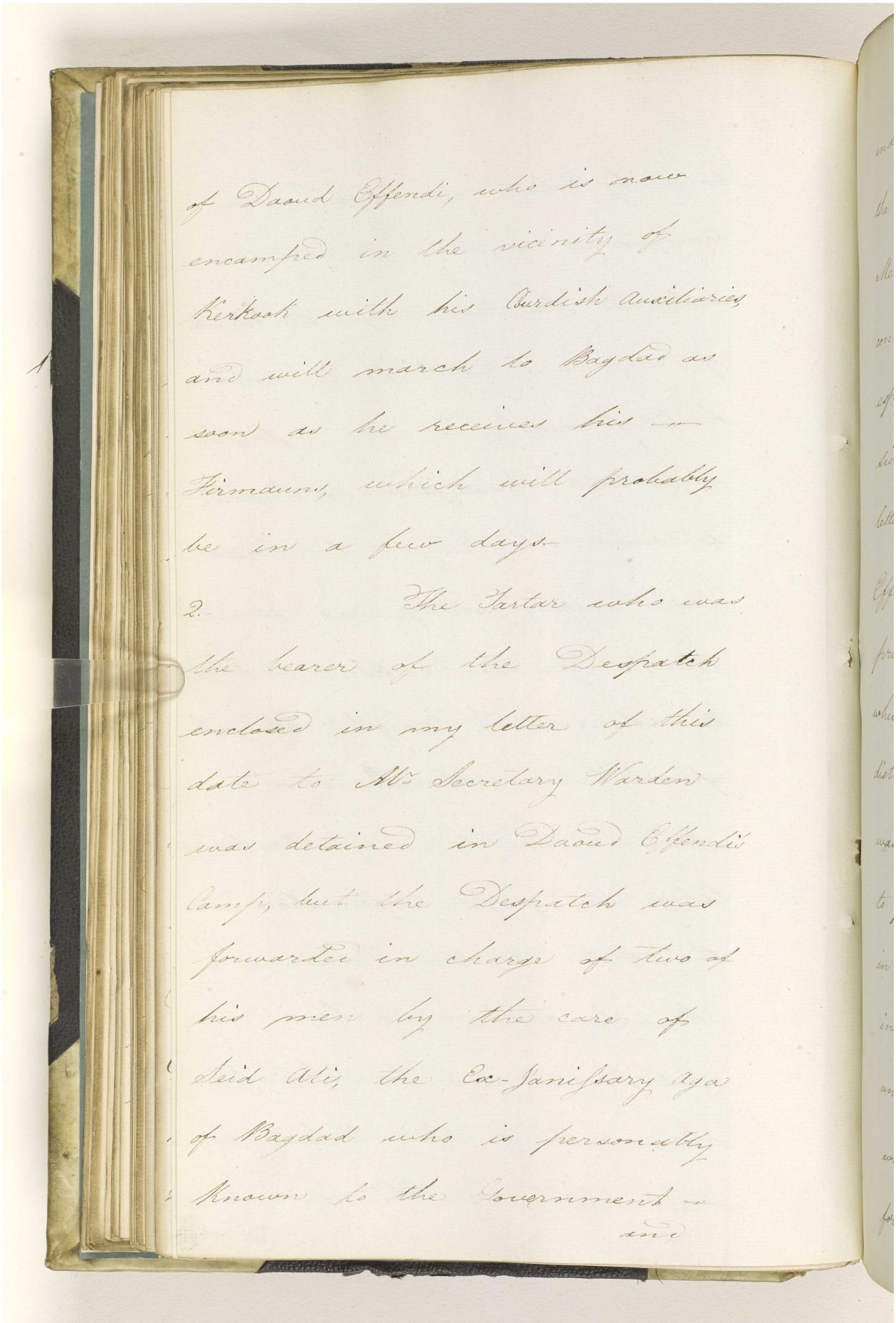
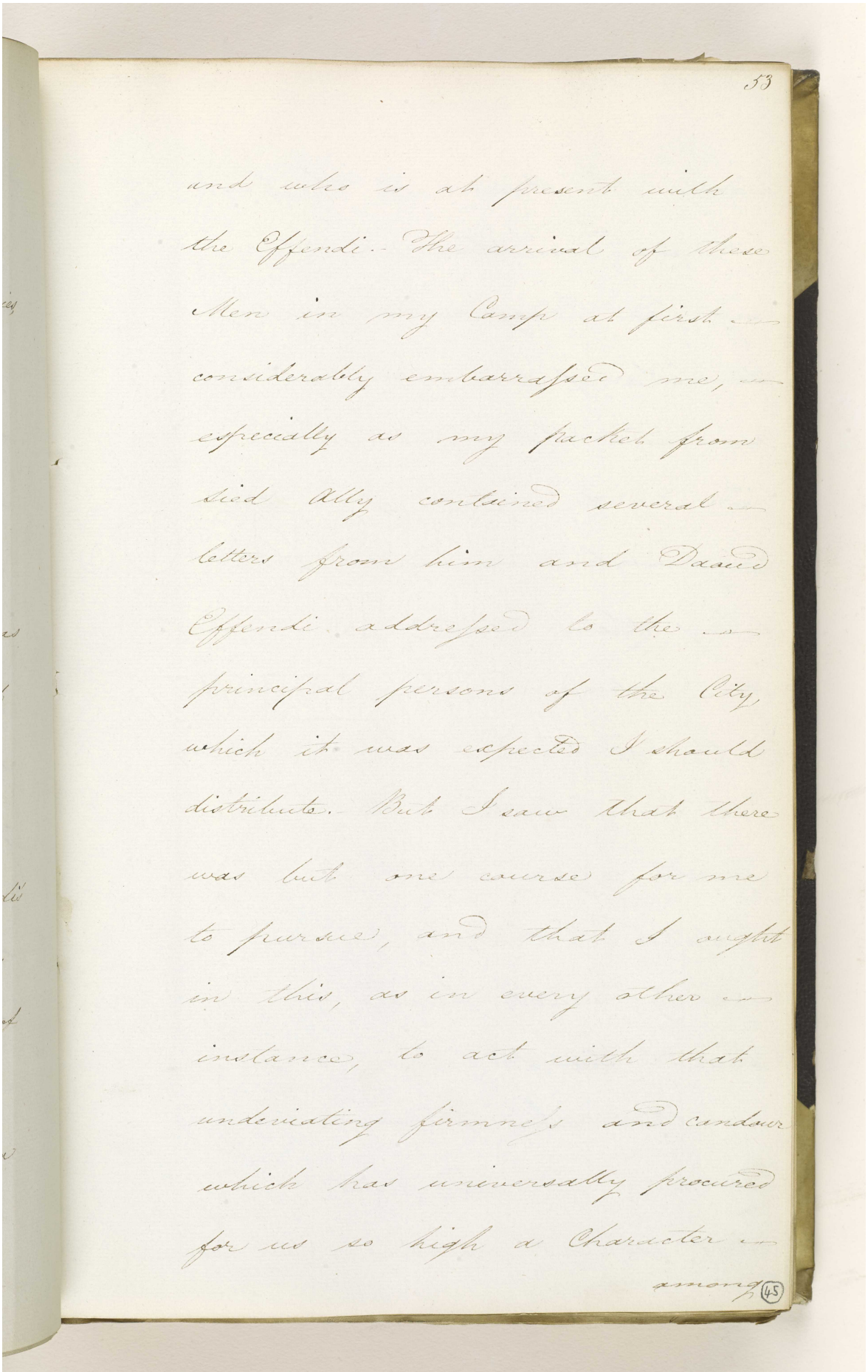


of Daoud Effendi, who is now
encamped in the vicinity of
Kerkook with his Kurdish Auxiliaries,
and will march to Bagdad as
soon as he receives his —
Firmauns, which will probably
be in a few days.

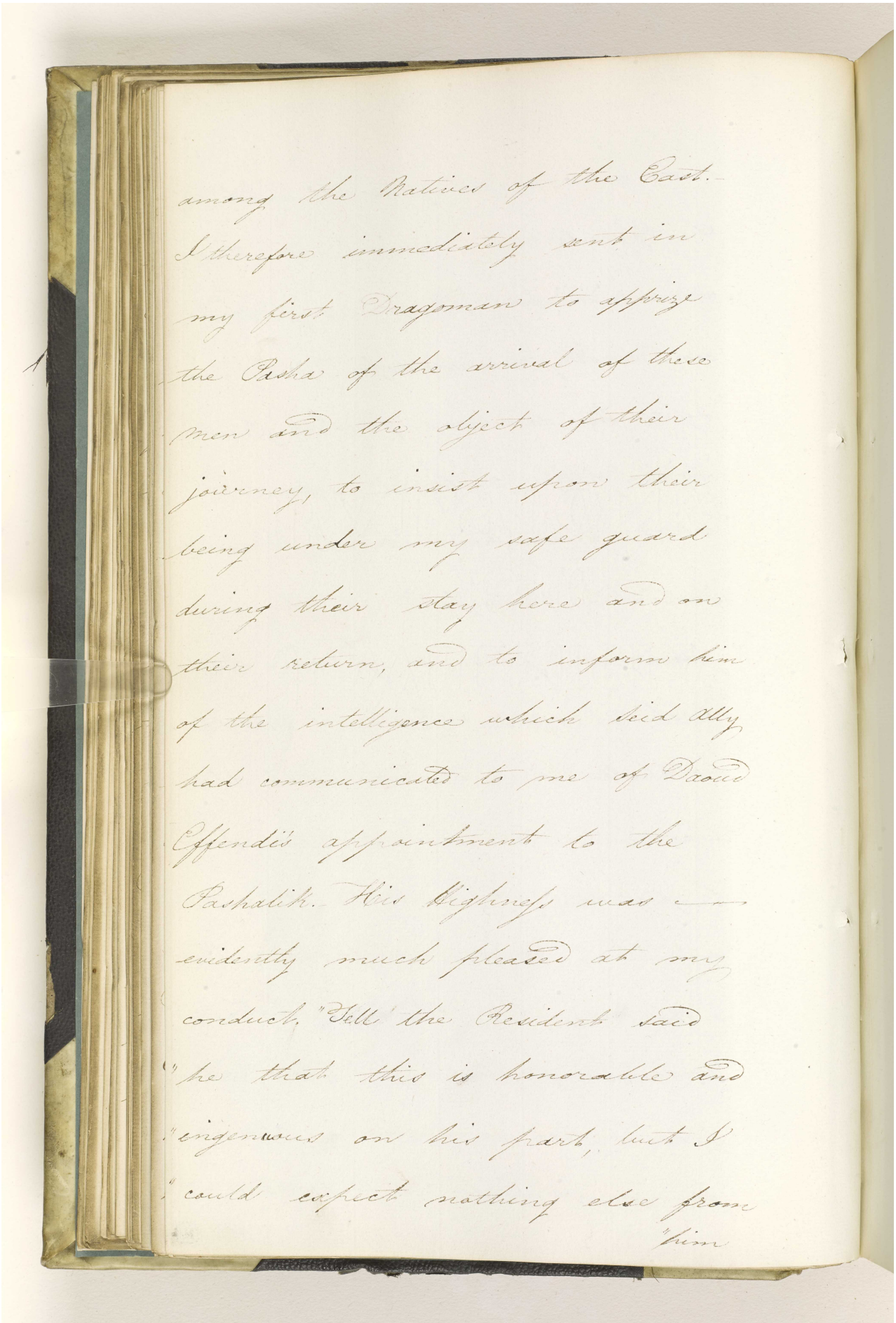
2. The Tartar who was
the bearer of the Despatch
enclosed in my letter of this
date to Mr Secretary Warden
was detained in Daoud Effendi's
Camp, but the Despatch was
forwarded in charge of two of
his men by the care of
Said Ali, the Ex-Janissary Aga
of Bagdad who is personally
known to the Government —
and



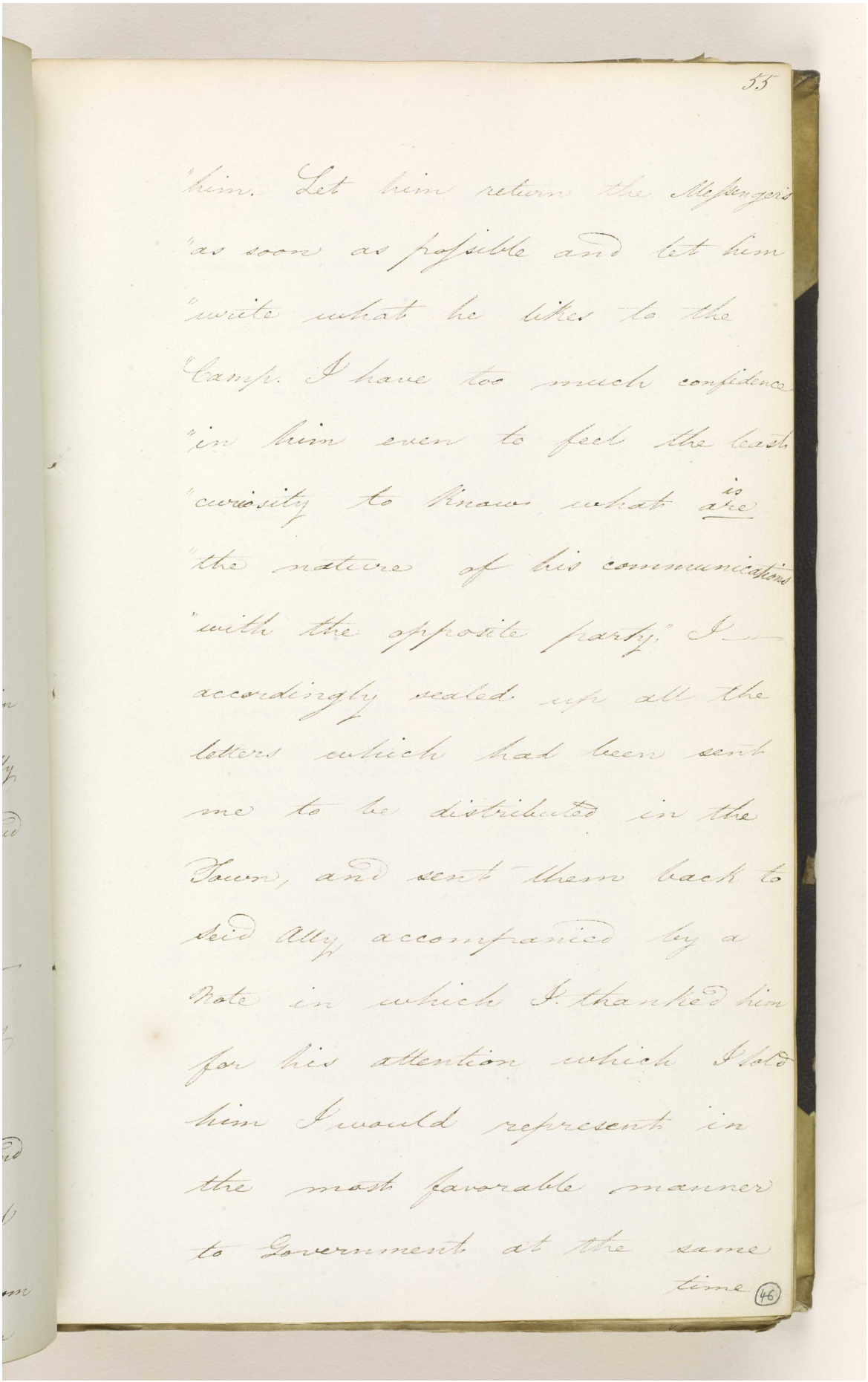
53

and who is at present with
the Effendi. The arrival of these
Men in my Camp at first
considerably embarrassed me,
especially as my packet from
Said Ally contained several
letters from him and Daud
Effendi addressed to the
principal persons of the City,
which it was expected I should
distribute. But I saw that there
was but one course for me
to pursue, and that I ought
in this, as in every other
instance, to act with that
undeviating firmness and candour
which has universally procured
for us so high a Character
among

(45)



among the Natives of the East.
I therefore immediately sent in
my first Dragoman to apprize
the Pasha of the arrival of these
men and the object of their
journey, to insist upon their
being under my safe guard
during their stay here and on
their return, and to inform him
of the intelligence which said Ally
had communicated to me of Daoud
Effendi's appointment to the
Pashalik. His Highness was —
evidently much pleased at my
conduct, "Tell" the President said
"he that this is honorable and
"ingenuous on his part, but I
"could expect nothing else from
"him



55

him. Let him return the Messengers
as soon as possible and let him
write what he likes to the
Camp. I have too much confidence
in him even to feel the least
curiosity to know what is
the nature of his communications
with the opposite party." I
accordingly sealed up all the
letters which had been sent
me to be distributed in the
Town, and sent them back to
said Ally accompanied by a
Note in which I thanked him
for his attention which I told
him I would represent in
the most favorable manner
to Government at the same
time (46)

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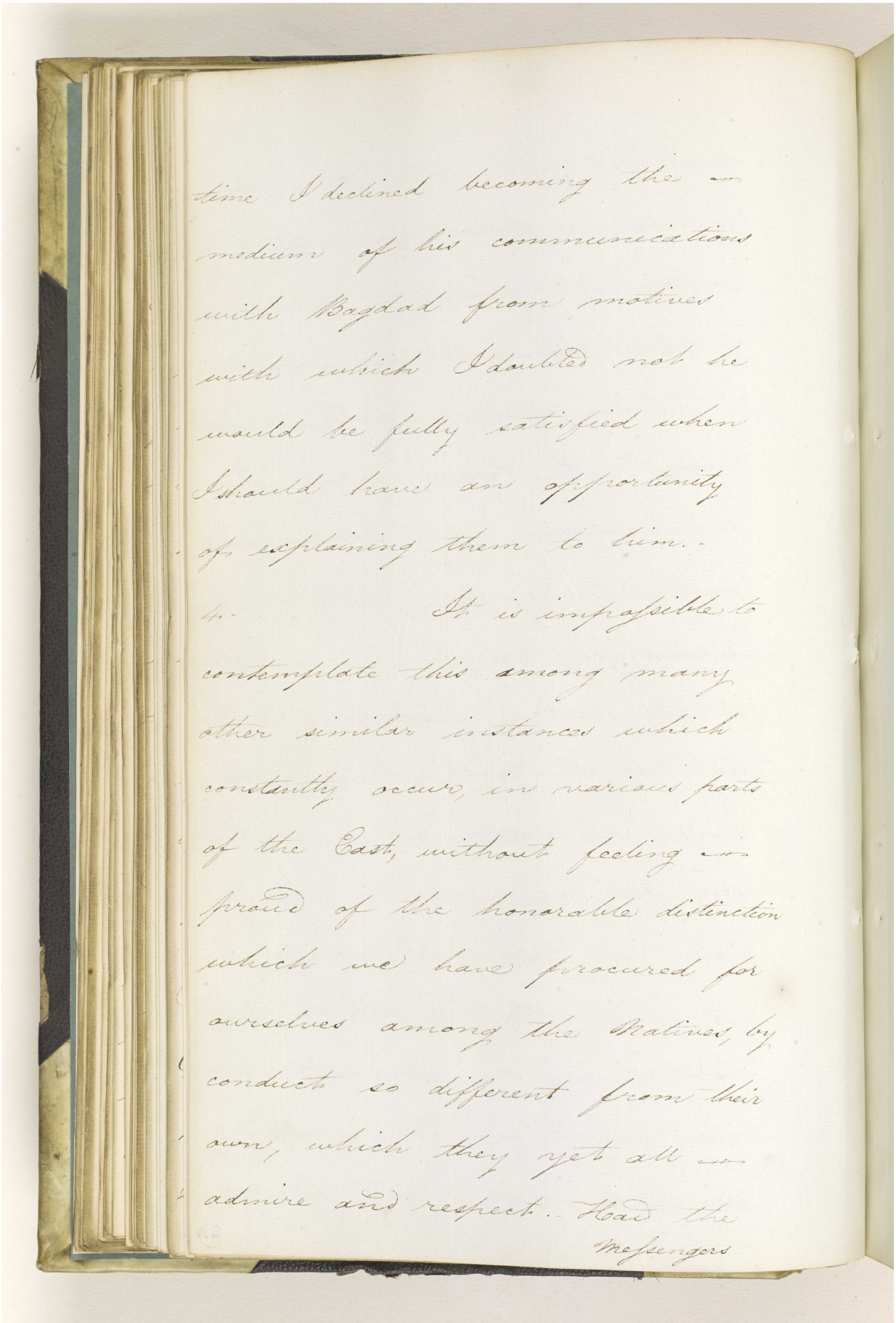

time I declined becoming the
medium of his communications
with Bagdad from motives
with which I doubted not he
would be fully satisfied when
I should have an opportunity
of explaining them to him.-

It is impossible to
contemplate this among many
other similar instances which
constantly occur, in various parts
of the East, without feeling
proud of the honorable distinction
which we have procured for
ourselves among the Natives, by
conduct so different from their
own, which they yet all
admire and respect.- Had the
Messengers

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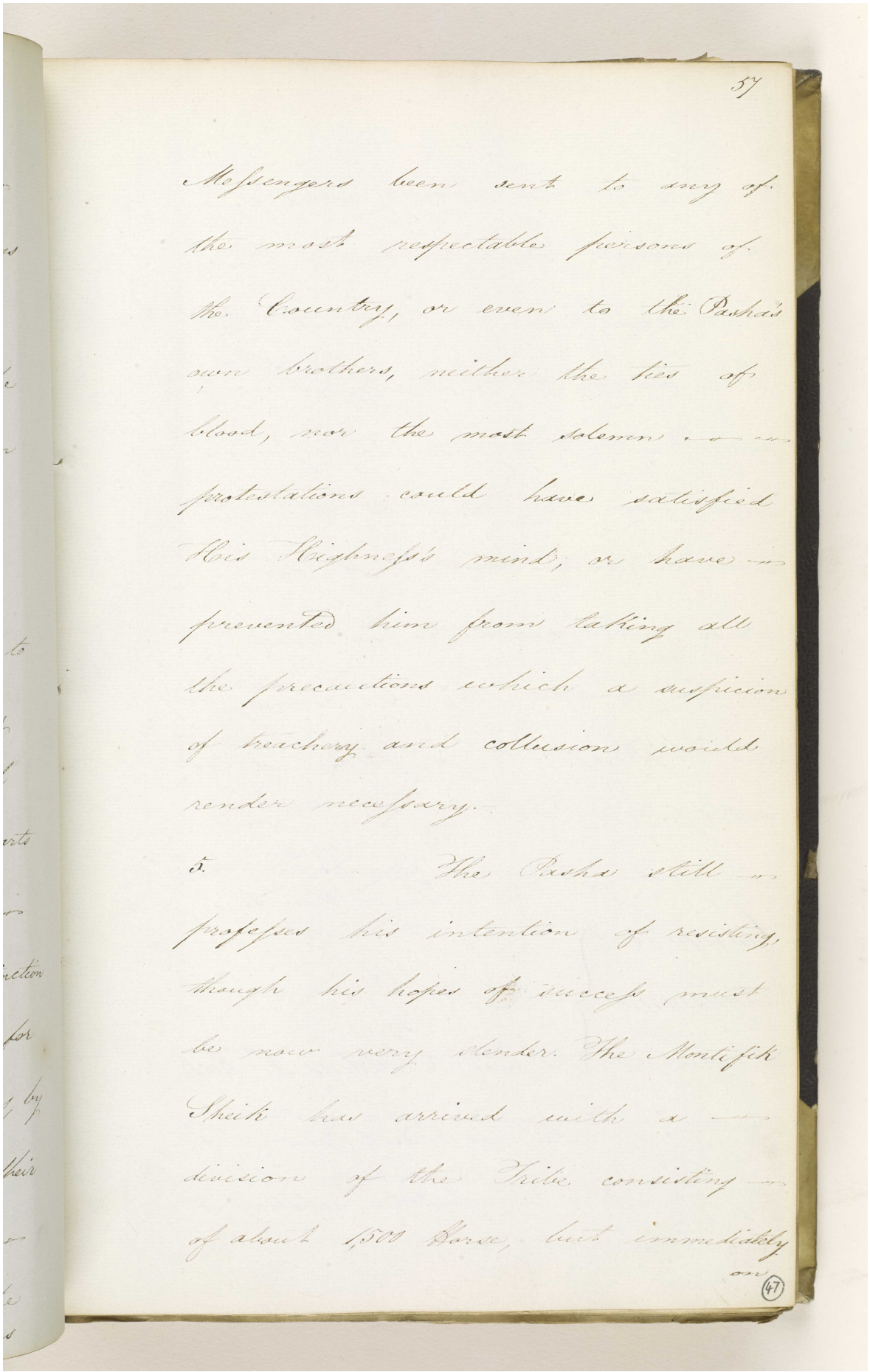

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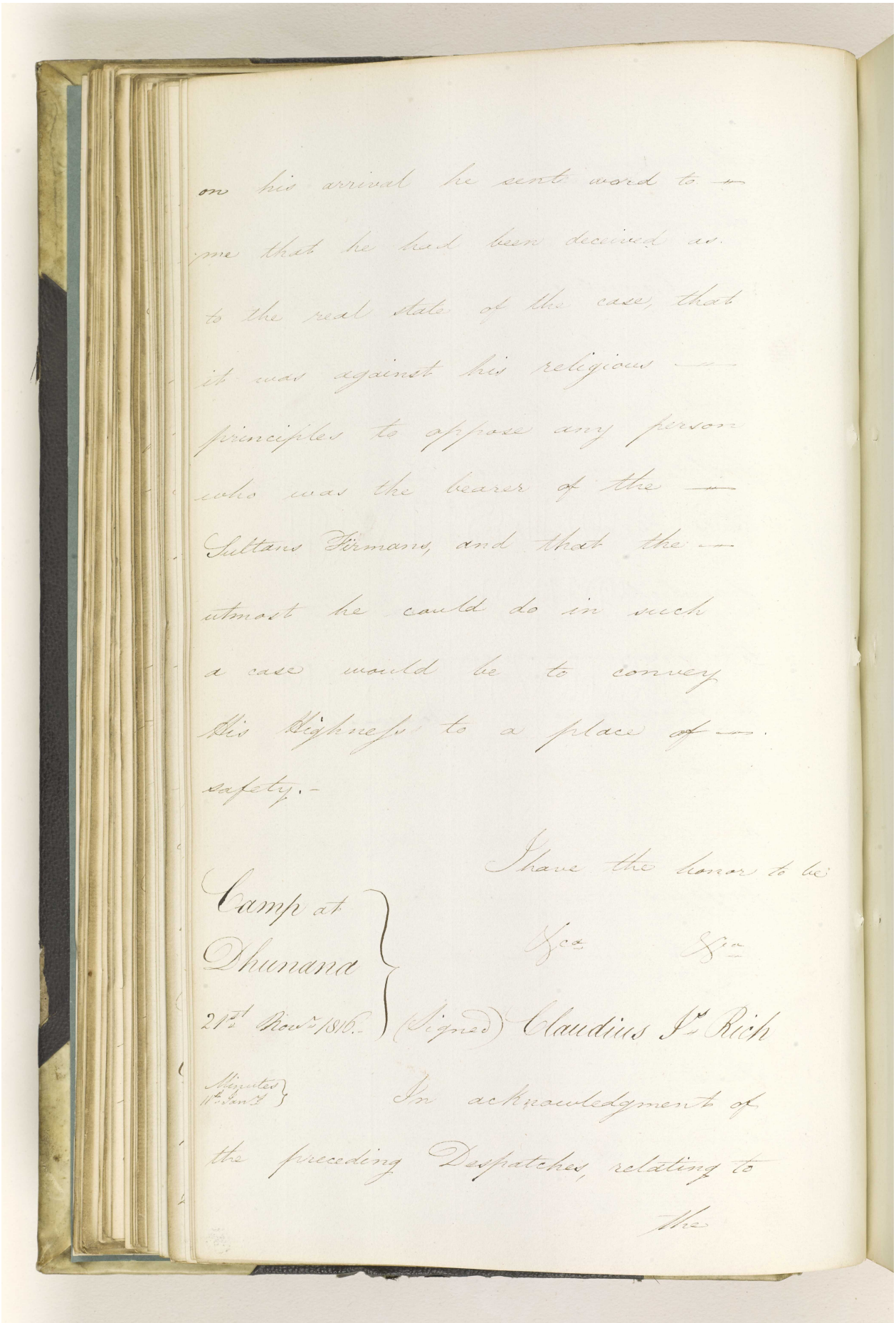
Messengers been sent to any of the most respectable persons of the Country, or even to the Pasha's own brothers, neither the ties of blood, nor the most solemn protestations could have satisfied His Highness's mind, or have prevented him from taking all the precautions which a suspicion of treachery and collusion would render necessary.

5. The Pasha still professes his intention of resisting, though his hopes of success must be now very slender. The Montifick Sheikh has arrived with a division of the Tribe consisting of about 1500 Horse, but immediately on

(47)



on his arrival he sent word to me that he had been deceived as to the real state of the case, that it was against his religious principles to oppose any person who was the bearer of the Sultans Firmans, and that the utmost he could do in such a case would be to convey His Highness to a place of safety.-

I have the honor to be

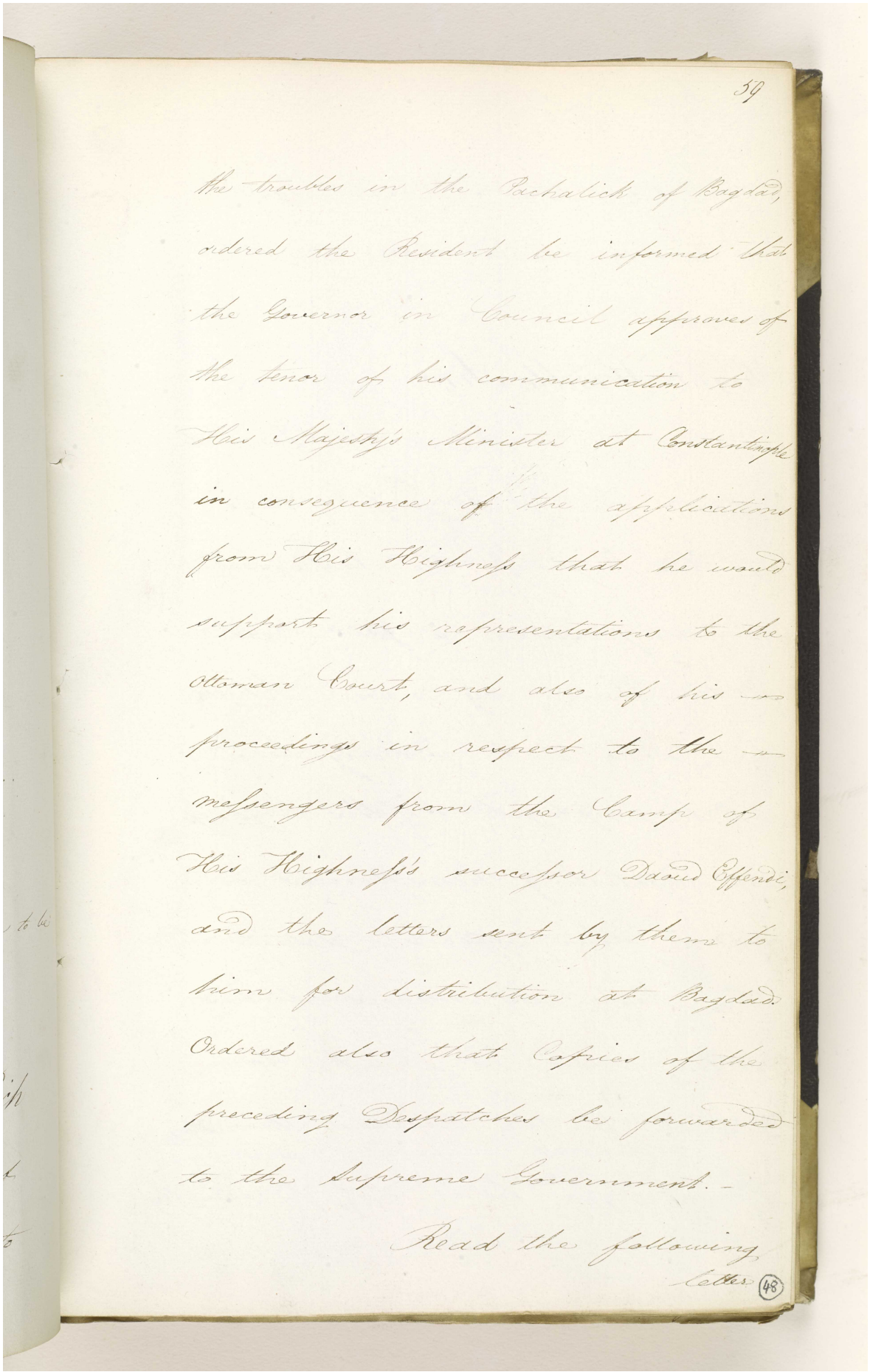
Camp at Dhunana
21st Novr 1816.-

&ca &ca

(Signed) Claudius Js Rich

Minutes 11th Jany

In acknowledgment of the preceding Despatches, relating to the



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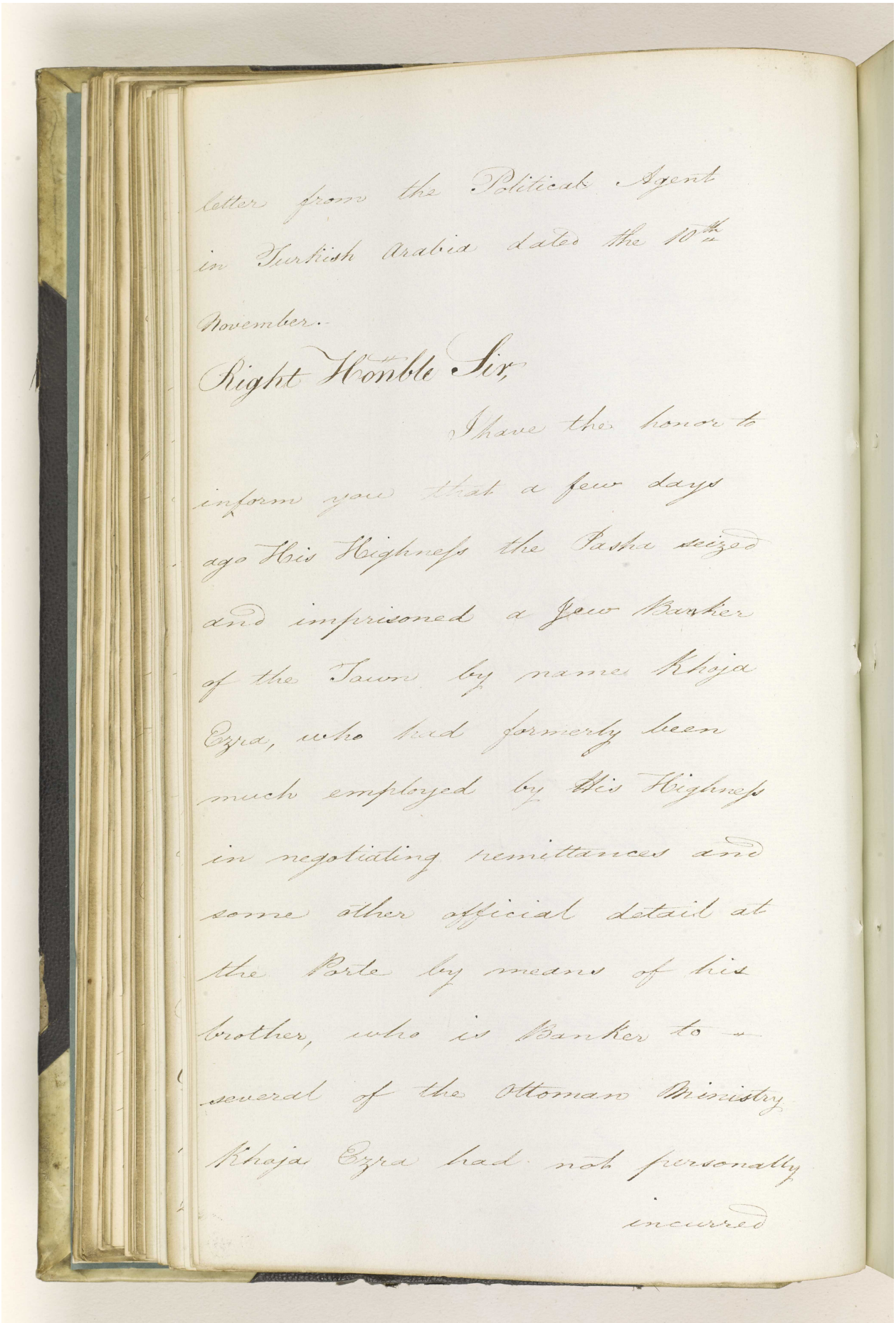
the troubles in the Pachalick of Bagdad,
ordered the Resident be informed that
the Governor in Council approves of
the tenor of his communication to
His Majesty's Minister at Constantinople
in consequence of the applications
from His Highness that he would
support his representations to the
Ottoman Court, and also of his
proceedings in respect to the
messengers from the Camp of
His Highness's successor Daoud Effendi,
and the letters sent by them to
him for distribution at Bagdad.
Ordered also that Copies of the
preceding Despatches be forwarded
to the Supreme Government.

Read the following
Letter (48)



letter from the Political Agent
in Turkish Arabia dated the 10th
November.

Right Honble Sir,

I have the honor to
inform you that a few days
ago His Highness the Pasha seized
and imprisoned a Jew Banker
of the Town by name Khoja
Ezra, who had formerly been
much employed by His Highness
in negotiating remittances and
some other official detail at
the Porte by means of his
brother, who is Banker to
several of the Ottoman Ministry
Khoja Ezra had not personally
incurred

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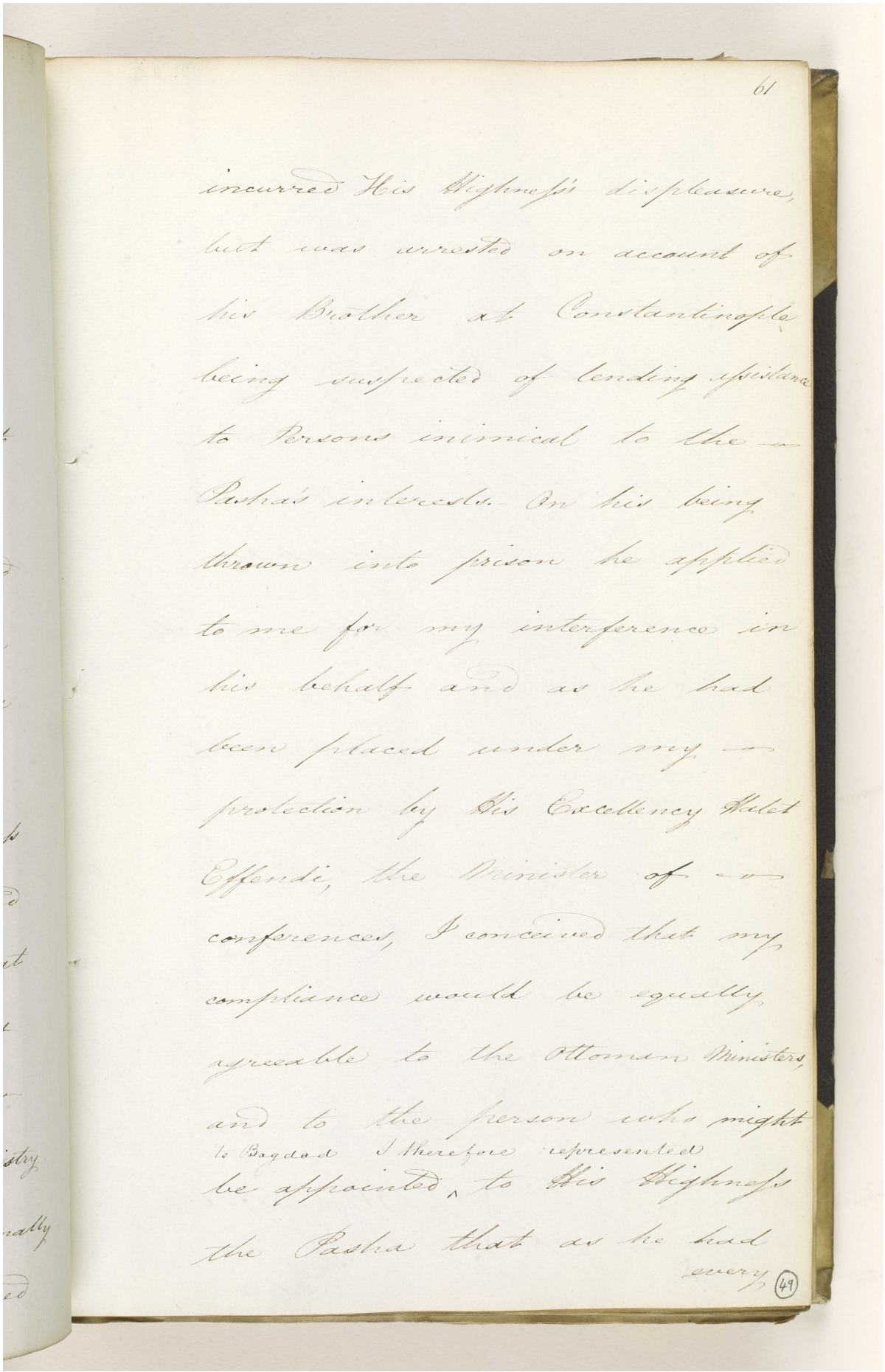

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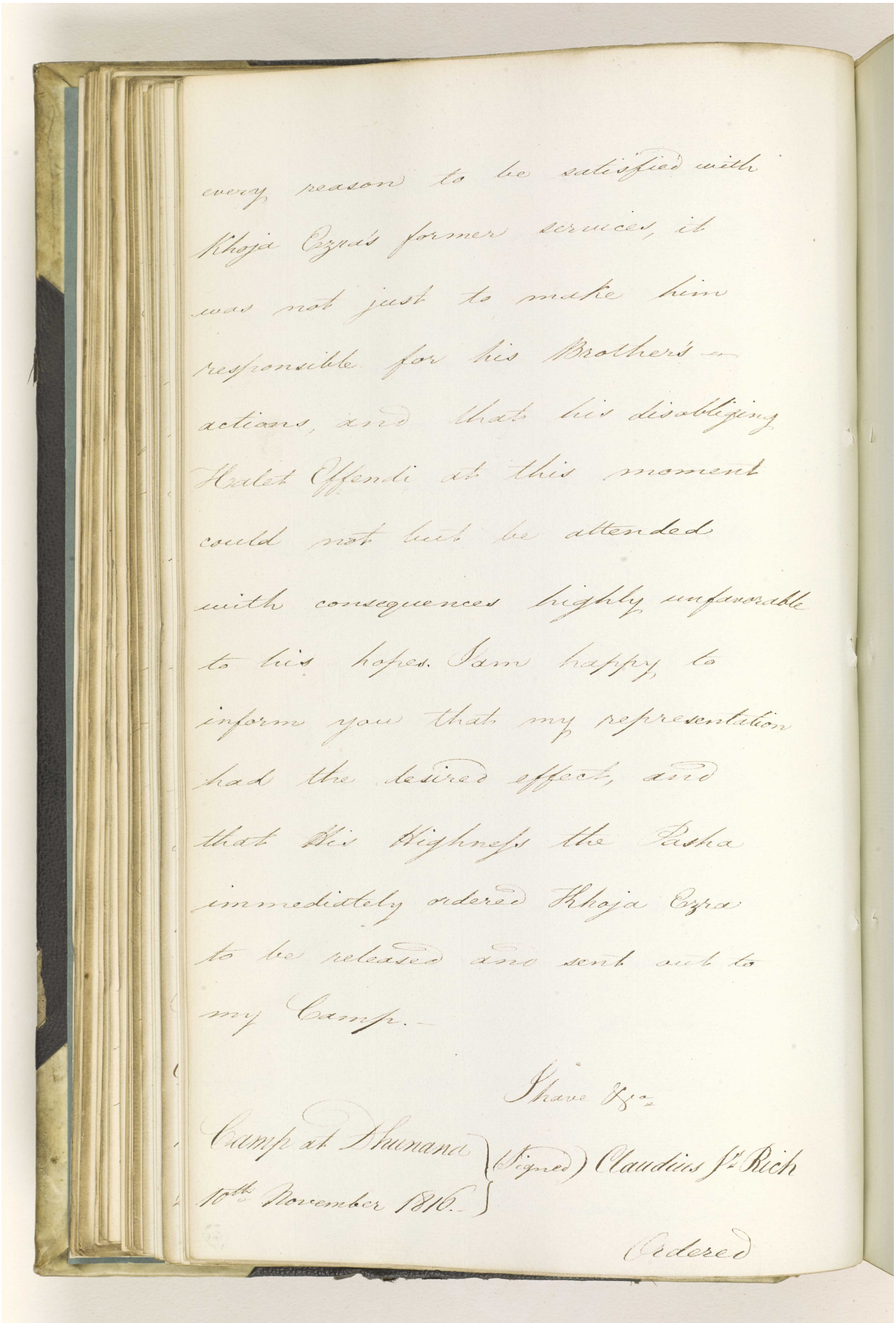
incurred His Highness's displeasure,
but was arrested on account of
his Brother at Constantinople
being suspected of sending assistance
to Persons inimical to the
Pasha's interests. On his being
thrown into prison he applied
to me for my interference in
his behalf and as he had
been placed under my
protection by His Excellency Halet
Effendi, the Minister of
conference, I conceived that my
compliance would be equally
agreeable to the Ottoman Ministers,
and to the person who might
to Bagdad I therefore represented
be appointed, to His Highness
the Pasha that as he had
every

(49)



every reason to be satisfied with Khoja Ezra's former services, it was not just to make him responsible for his Brother's actions, and that his disobliging Halet Effendi at this moment could not but be attended with consequences highly unfavorable to his hopes. I am happy to inform you that my representation had the desired effect, and that His Highness the Pasha immediately ordered Khoja Ezra to be released and sent out to my Camp.

I have &c.

Camp at Shumana 10th November 1816. (Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

Ordered

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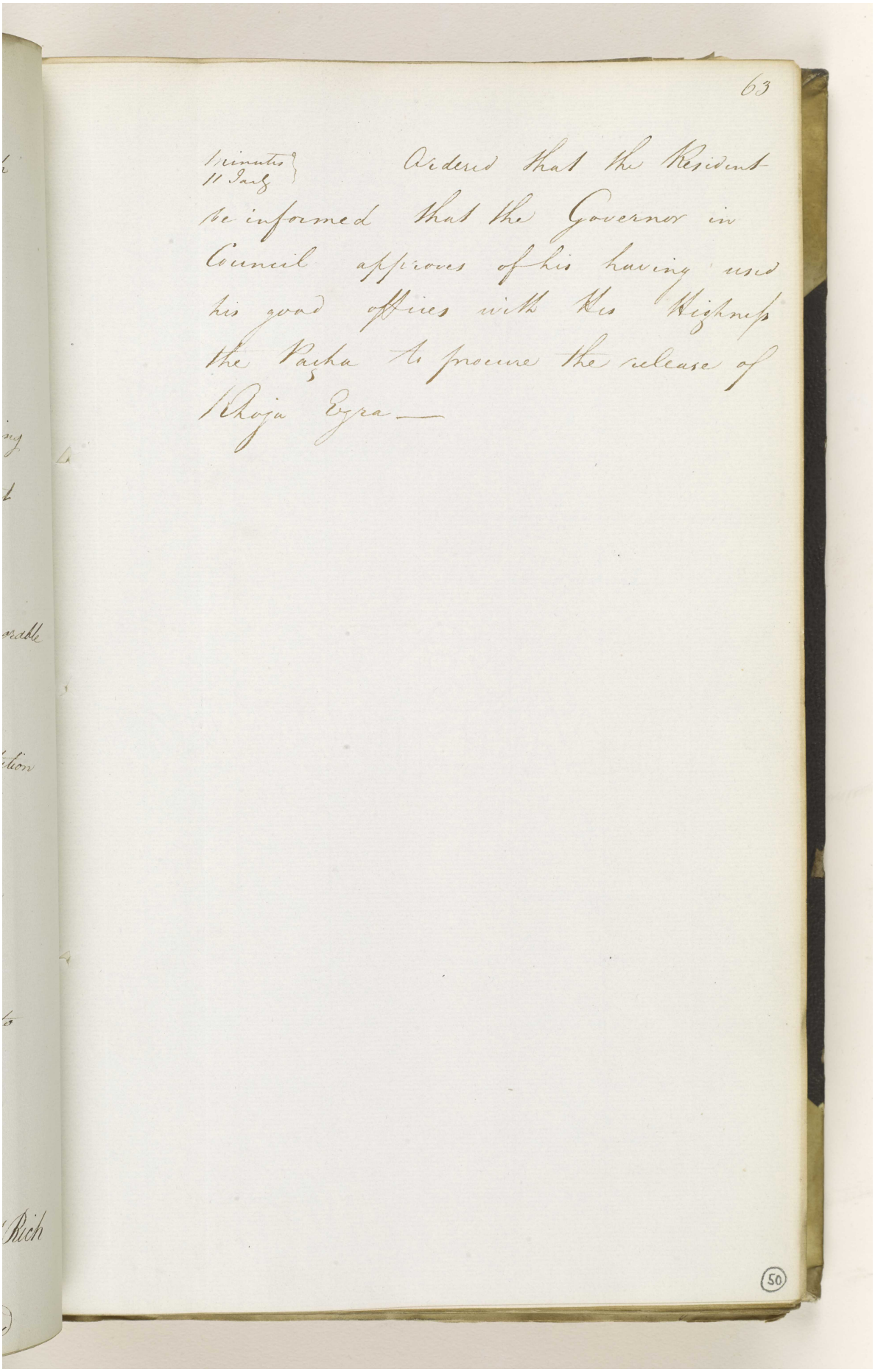

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Minutes 11 Aug

Ordered that the Resident be informed that the Governor in Council approves of his having used his good offices with His Highness the Pasha to procure the release of Khoja Ezra —

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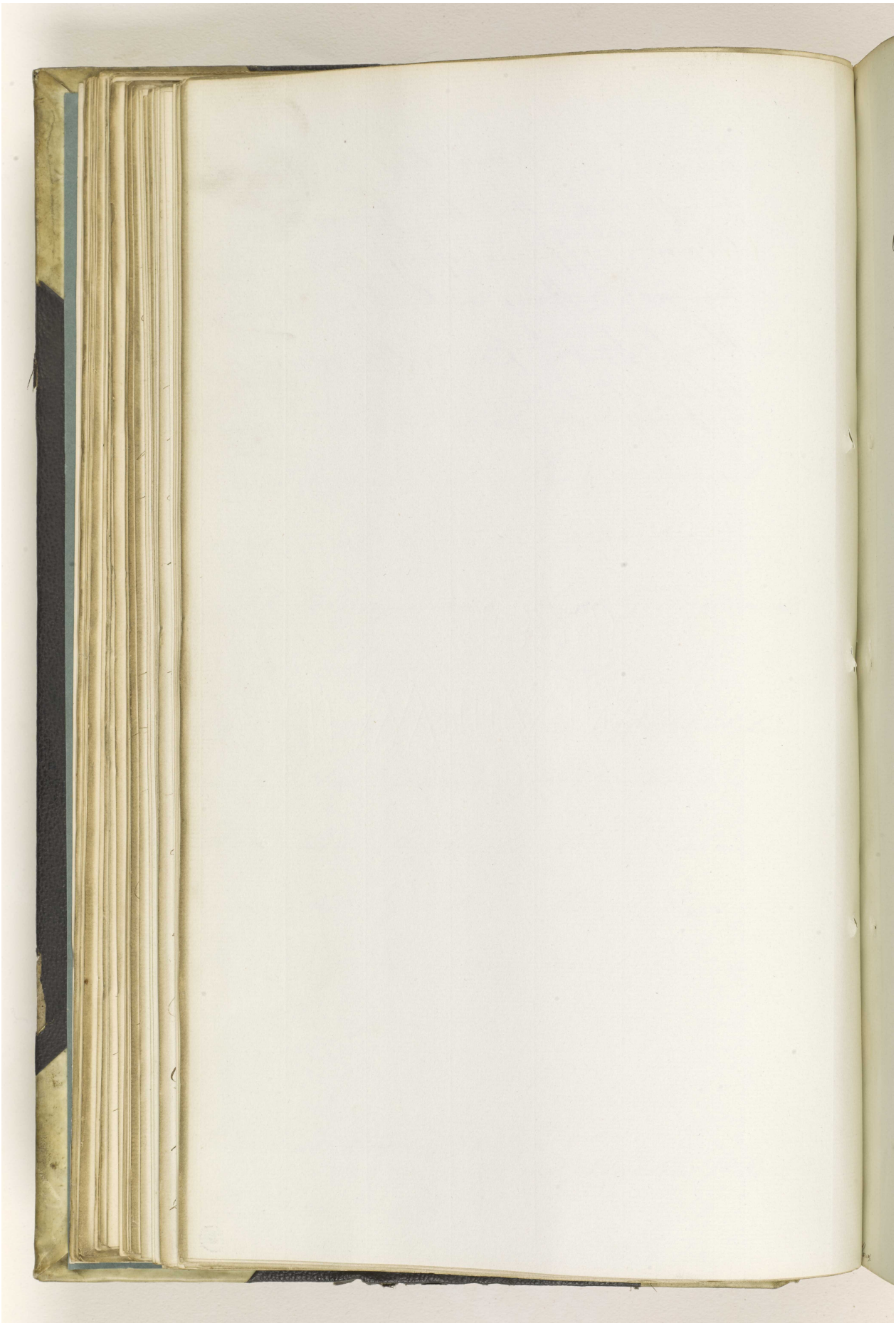

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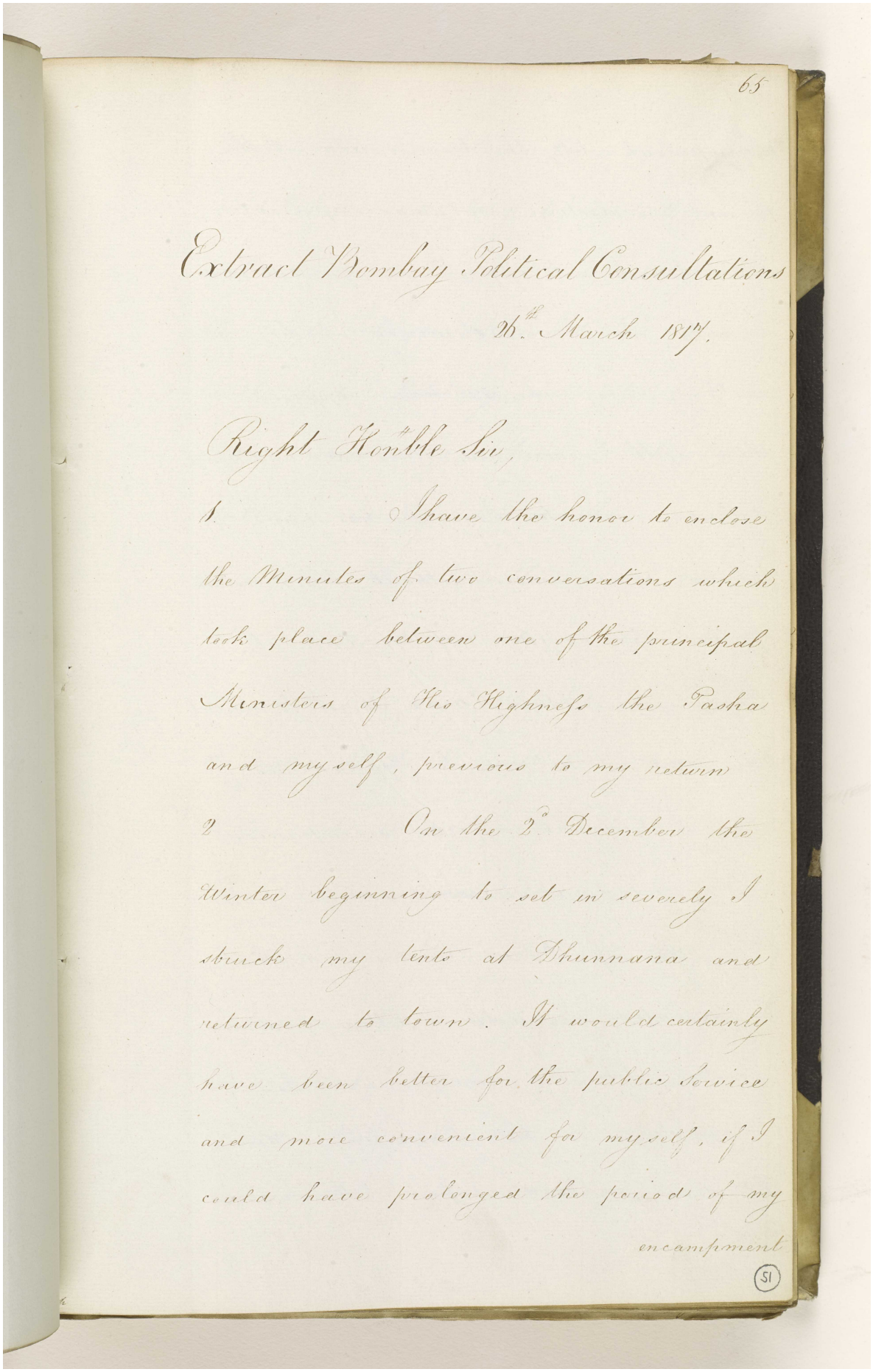

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations

26th March 1817.

Right Honble Sir,

1 I have the honor to enclose the Minutes of two conversations which took place between one of the principal Ministers of His Highness the Pasha and myself, previous to my return

2 On the 2d December the Winter beginning to set in severely I struck my tents at Dhumnana and returned to town. It would certainly have been better for the public service and more convenient for myself, if I could have prolonged the period of my encampment

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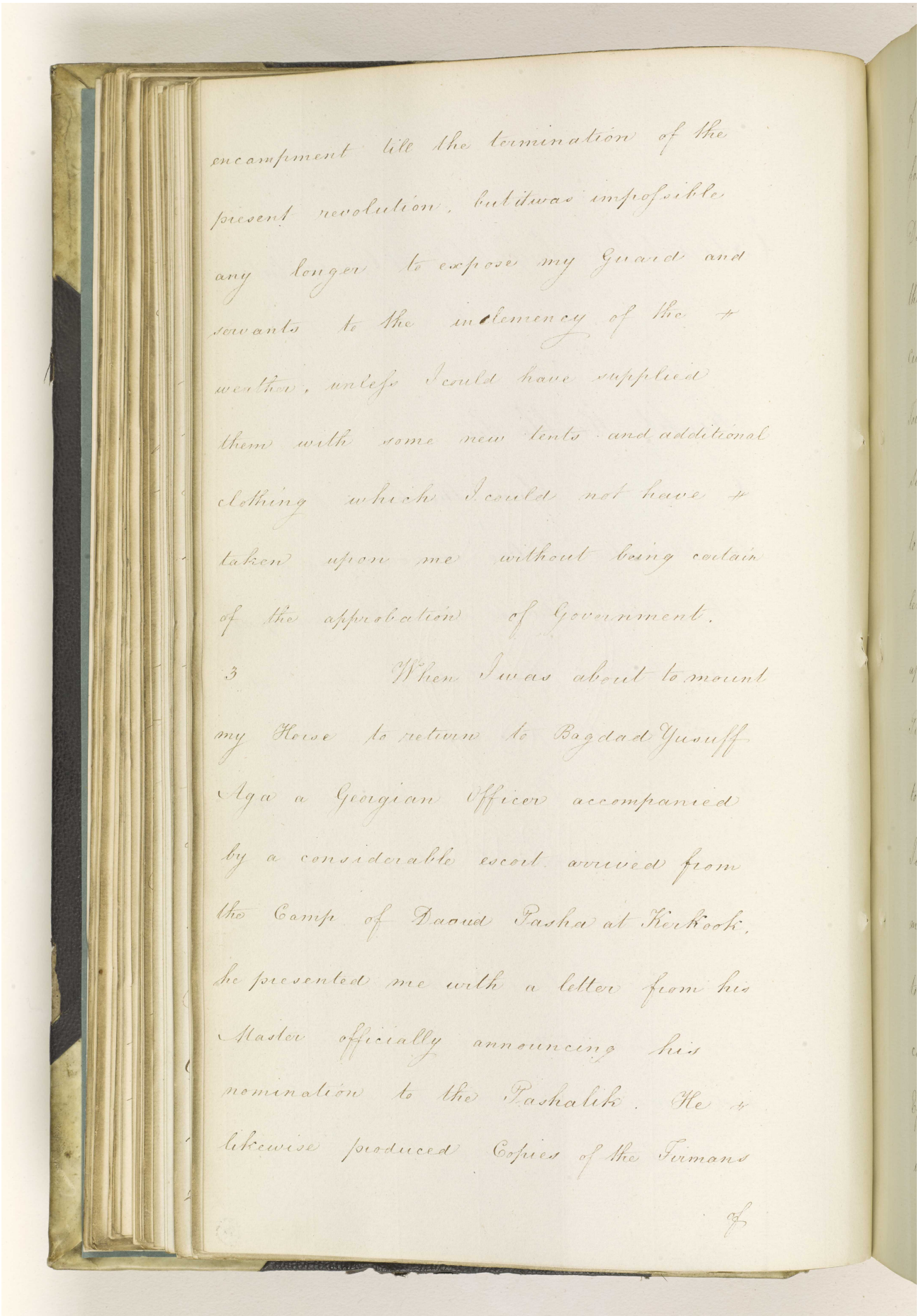

encampment till the termination of the present revolution, but it was impossible any longer to expose my Guard and servants to the inclemency of the weather, unless I could have supplied them with some new tents and additional clothing which I could not have taken upon me without being certain of the approbation of Government.

3 When I was about to mount my Horse to return to Bagdad Yusuff Aga a Georgian Officer accompanied by a considerable escort arrived from the Camp of Daoud Pasha at Kerkook, he presented me with a letter from his Master officially announcing his nomination to the Pashalik. He likewise produced Copies of the Firmans

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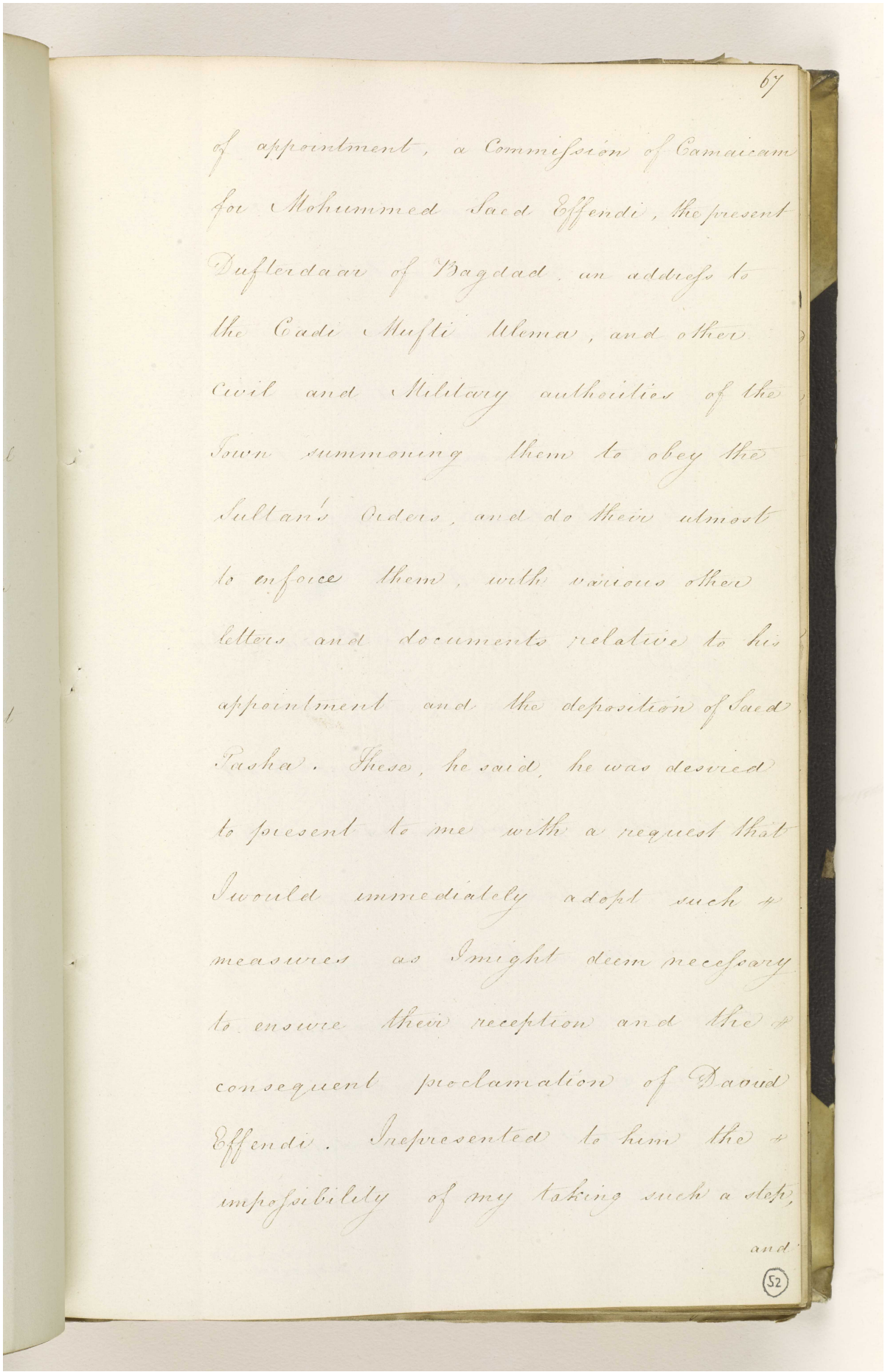

of appointment, a Commission of Camaicam for Mohammed Saed Effendi, the present Defterdaar of Bagdad, an address to the Cadi Mufti Ulema, and other Civil and Military authorities of the Town summoning them to obey the Sultan's Orders, and do their utmost to enforce them, with various other letters and documents relative to his appointment and the deposition of Saed Pasha. These, he said, he was desired to present to me with a request that I would immediately adopt such measures as I might deem necessary to ensure their reception and the consequent proclamation of Daoud Effendi. I represented to him the impossibility of my taking such a step,

and

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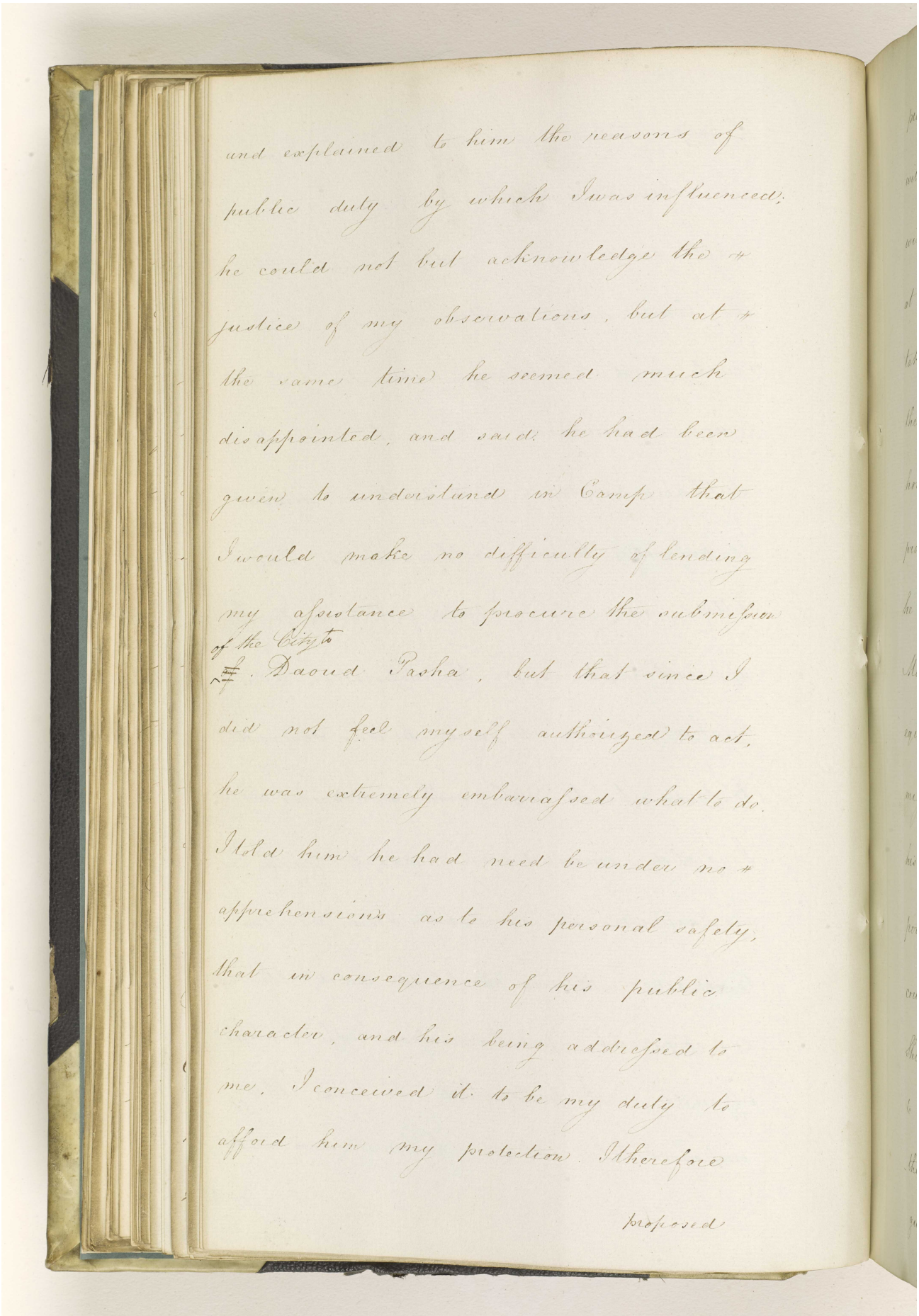
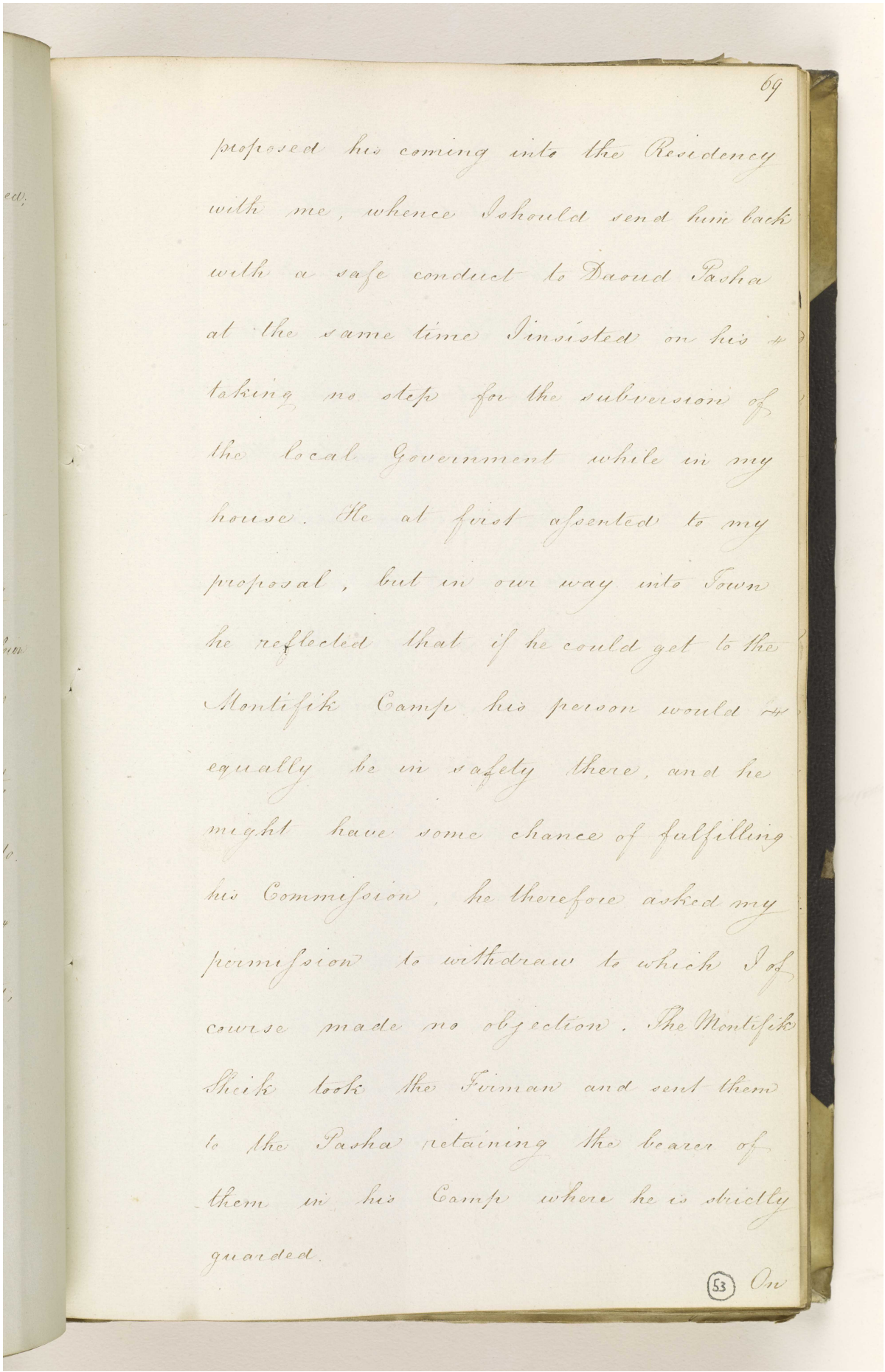


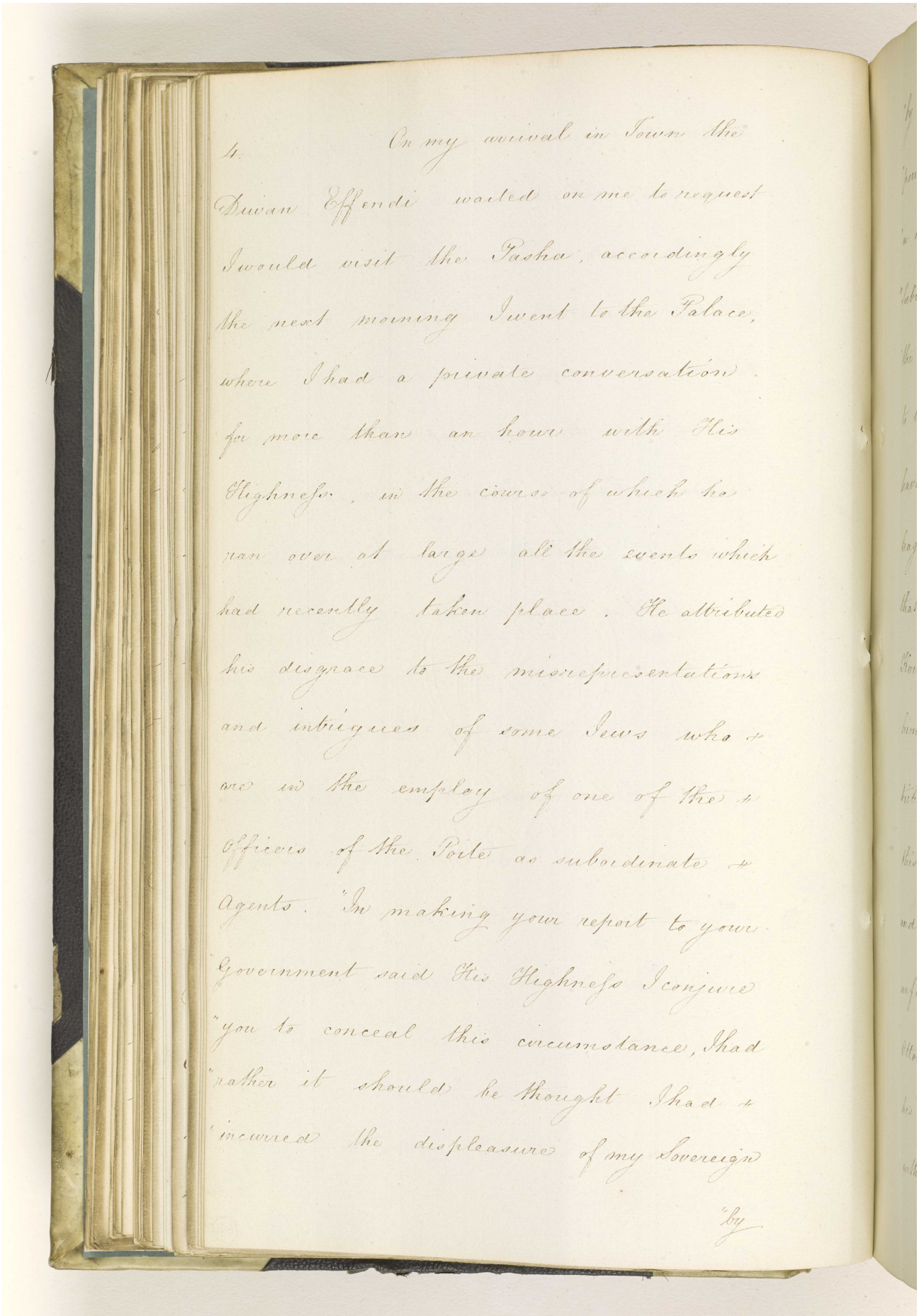
and explained to him the reasons of
public duty by which I was influenced;
he could not but acknowledge the
justice of my observations, but at
the same time he seemed much
disappointed, and said he had been
given to understand in Camp that
I would make no difficulty of lending
my assistance to procure the submission
of the City to
Daood Pasha, but that since I
did not feel myself authorized to act,
he was extremely embarrassed what to do.
I told him he had need be under no
apprehensions as to his personal safety,
that in consequence of his public
character, and his being addressed to
me, I conceived it to be my duty to
afford him my protection. I therefore

proposed



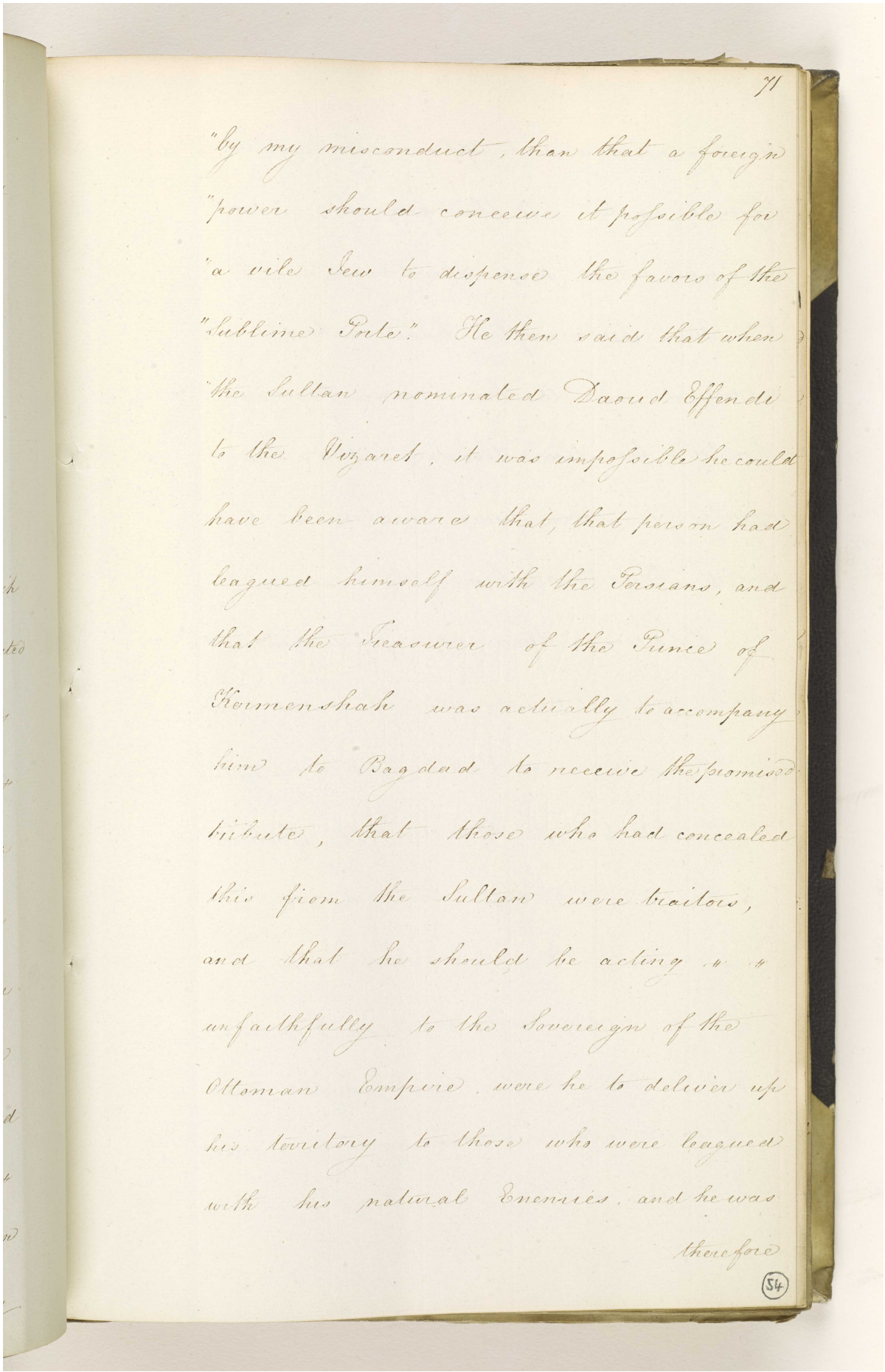
proposed his coming into the Residency with me, whence I should send him back with a safe conduct to Daoud Pasha at the same time I insisted on his not taking no step for the subversion of the local Government while in my house. He at first assented to my proposal, but in our way into Town he reflected that if he could get to the Montifik Camp his person would be equally be in safety there, and he might have some chance of fulfilling his Commission, he therefore asked my permission to withdraw to which I of course made no objection. The Montifik Sheik took the Firman and sent them to the Pasha retaining the bearer of them in his Camp where he is strictly guarded.

(53) On



4. On my arrival in Town the Diwan Effendi waited on me to request I would visit the Pasha, accordingly the next morning I went to the Palace, where I had a private conversation for more than an hour with His Highness, in the course of which he ran over at large all the events which had recently taken place. He attributed his disgrace to the misrepresentations and intrigues of some Jews who + are in the employ of one of the + Officers of the Porte as subordinate + Agents. "In making your report to your Government said His Highness I conjure "you to conceal this circumstance, I had "rather it should be thought I had + "incurred the displeasure of my Sovereign

"by



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"by my misconduct, than that a foreign
"power should conceive it possible for
"a vile Jew to dispense the favors of the
"Sublime Porte". He then said that when
"the Sultan nominated Daoud Effendi
to the Vizarat, it was impossible he could
have been aware that, that person had
leagued himself with the Persians, and
that the Treasurer of the Prince of
Kermenshah was actually to accompany
him to Bagdad to receive the promised
tribute, that those who had concealed
this from the Sultan were traitors,
and that he should be acting
unfaithfully to the Sovereign of the
Ottoman Empire, were he to deliver up
his territory to those who were leagued
with his natural Enemies, and he was
therefore

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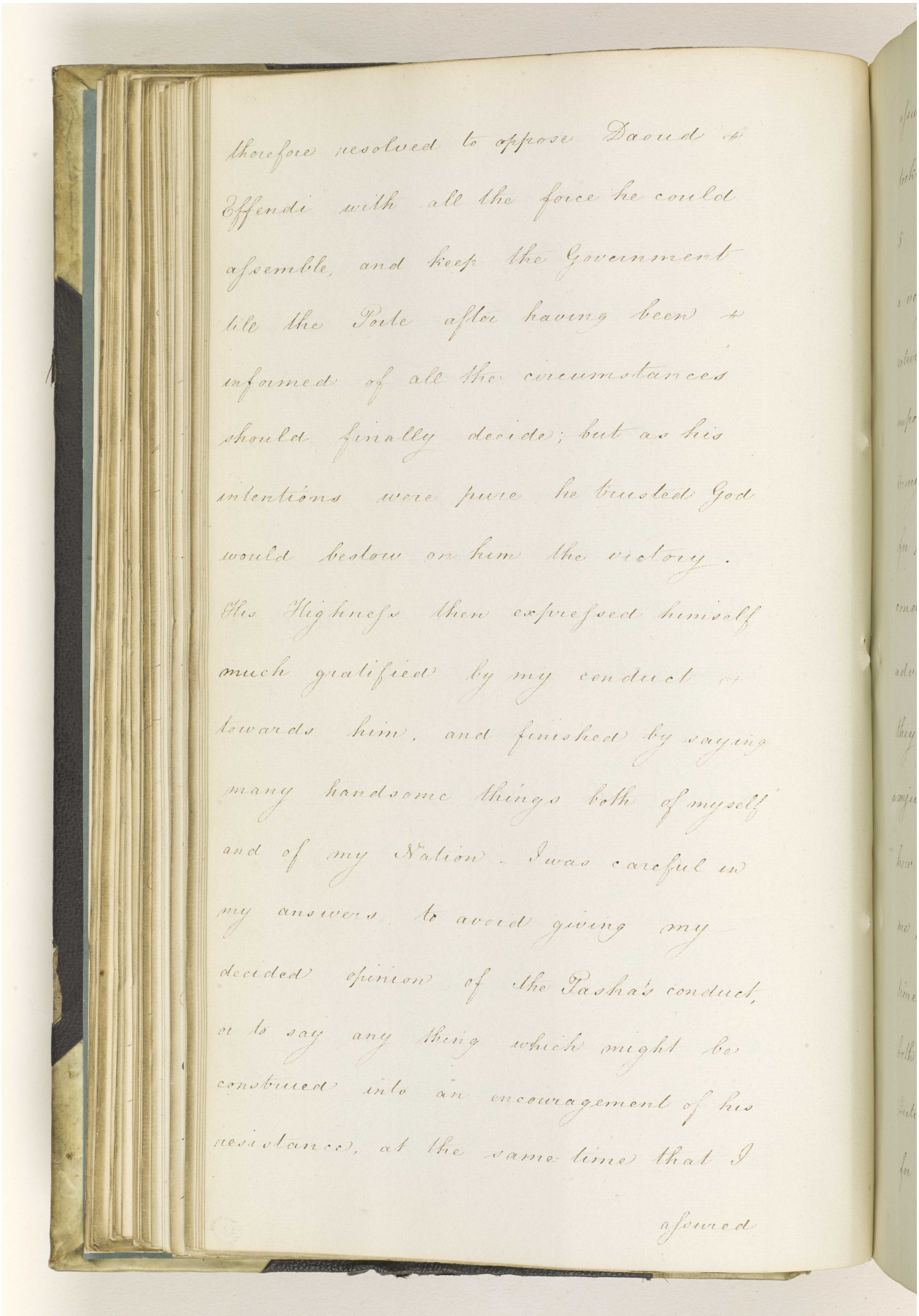

therefore resolved to oppose Daoud +
Effendi with all the force he could
assemble, and keep the Government
like the Pole after having been +
informed of all the circumstances
should finally decide; but as his
intentions were pure he trusted God
would bestow on him the victory.
His Highness then expressed himself
much gratified by my conduct +
towards him, and finished by saying
many handsome things both of myself
and of my Nation. I was careful in
my answers to avoid giving my
decided opinion of the Pashas conduct,
or to say any thing which might be
construed into an encouragement of his
resistance, at the same time that I

assured

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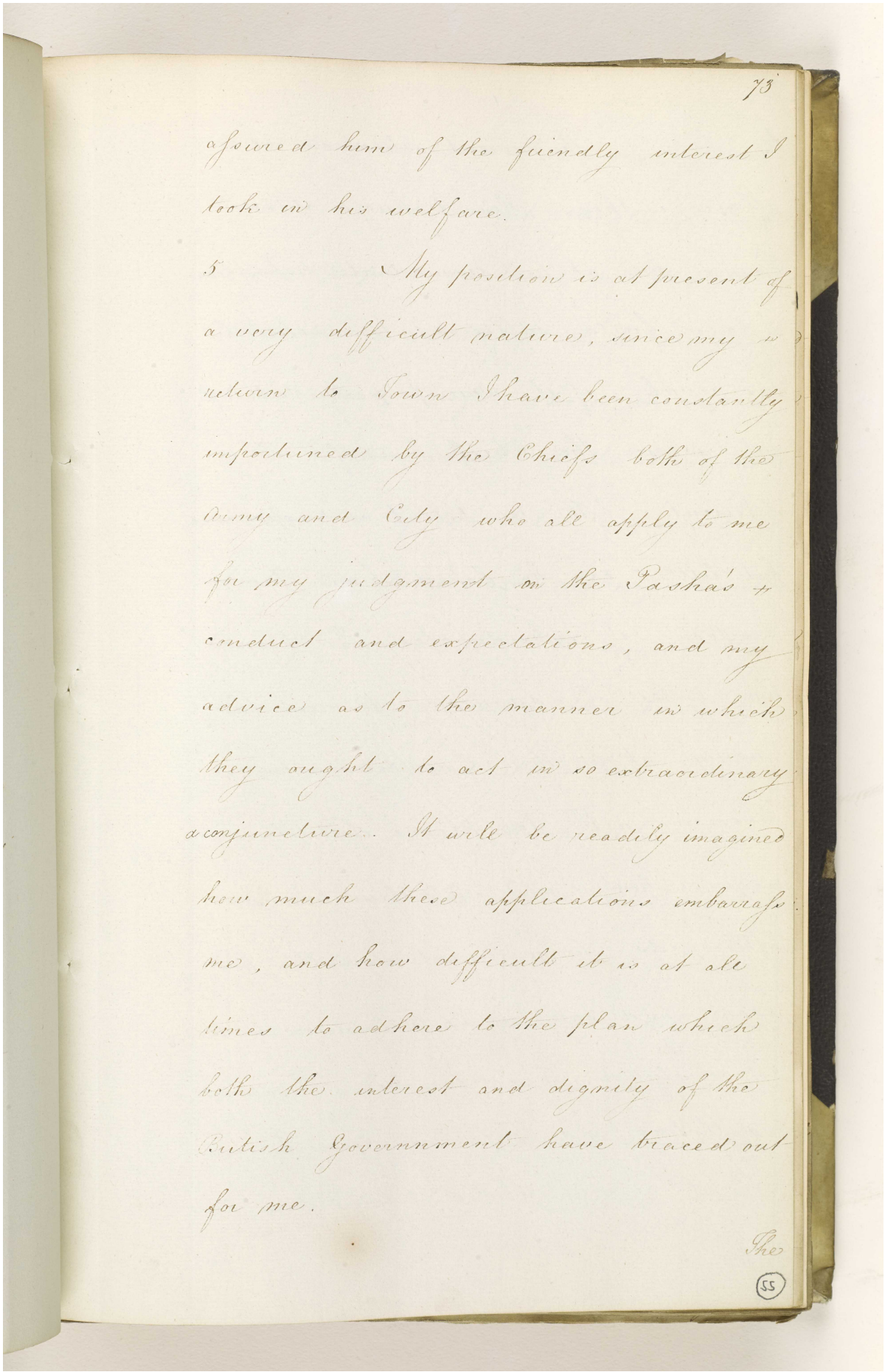

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assured him of the friendly interest I took in his welfare.

5 My position is at present of a very difficult nature, since my return to Town I have been constantly importuned by the Chiefs both of the Army and City who all apply to me for my judgment on the Pasha's conduct and expectations, and my advice as to the manner in which they ought to act in so extraordinary a conjuncture. It will be readily imagined how much these applications embarrass me, and how difficult it is at all times to adhere to the plan which both the interest and dignity of the British Government have traced out for me.

The

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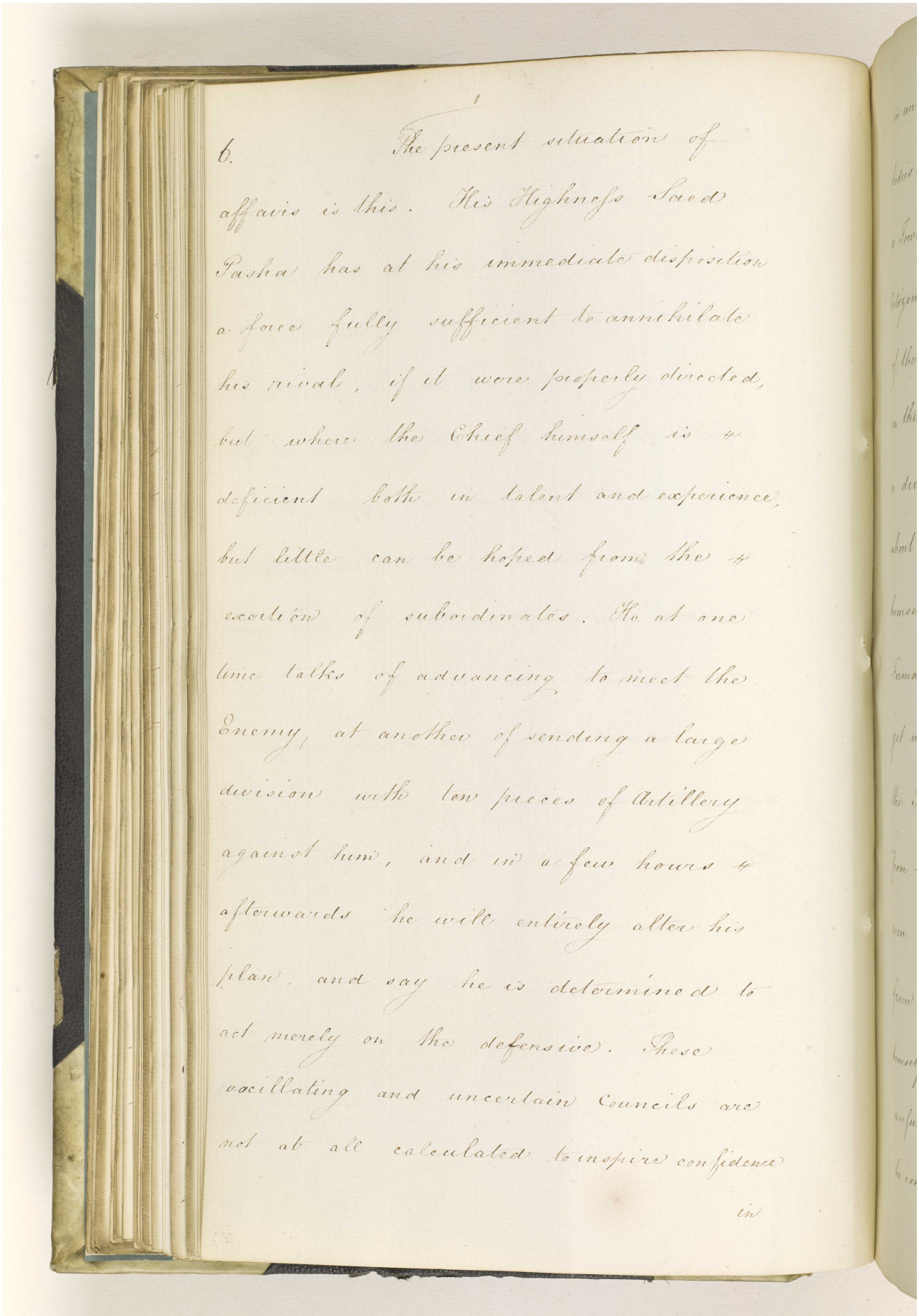
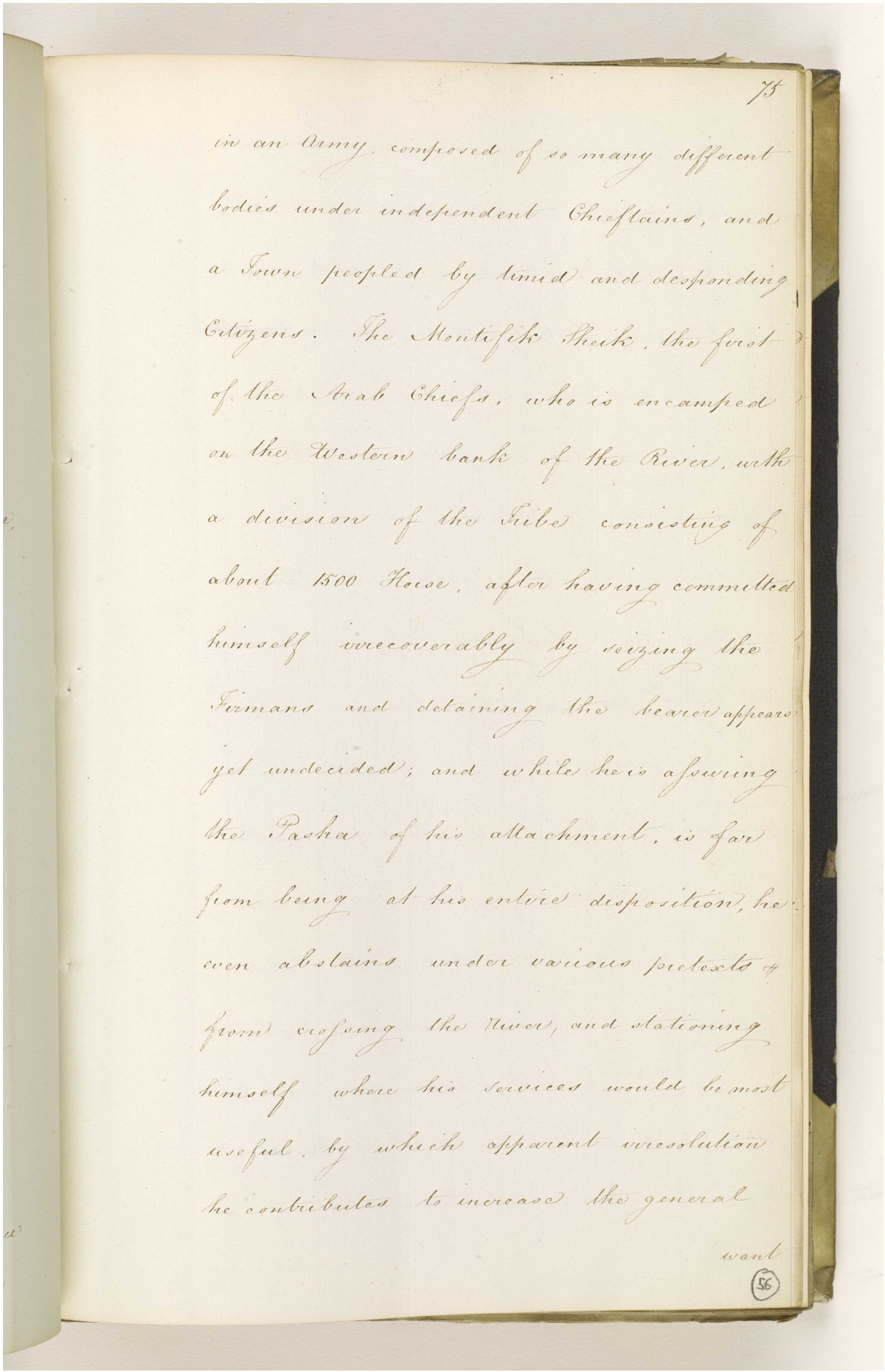


6. The present situation of affairs is this. His Highness Saeed Pasha has at his immediate disposition a force fully sufficient to annihilate his rival, if it were properly directed, but where the Chief himself is deficient both in talent and experience, but little can be hoped from the execution of subordinates. He at one time talks of advancing to meet the Enemy, at another of sending a large division with few pieces of Artillery against him, and in a few hours afterwards he will entirely alter his plan, and say he is determined to act merely on the defensive. These vacillating and uncertain Councils are not at all calculated to inspire confidence

in



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in an Army, composed of so many different bodies under independent Chieftains, and a Town peopled by timid and despondent Citizens. The Montefik Sheik, the first of the Arab Chiefs, who is encamped on the Western bank of the River, with a division of the Tribe consisting of about 1500 Horse, after having committed himself irrecoverably by seizing the Firmans and detaining the bearer appears yet undecided; and while he is assuring the Pasha of his attachment, is far from being at his entire disposition, he even abstains under various pretexts from crossing the River, and stationing himself where his services would be most useful, by which apparent irresolution he contributes to increase the general

want

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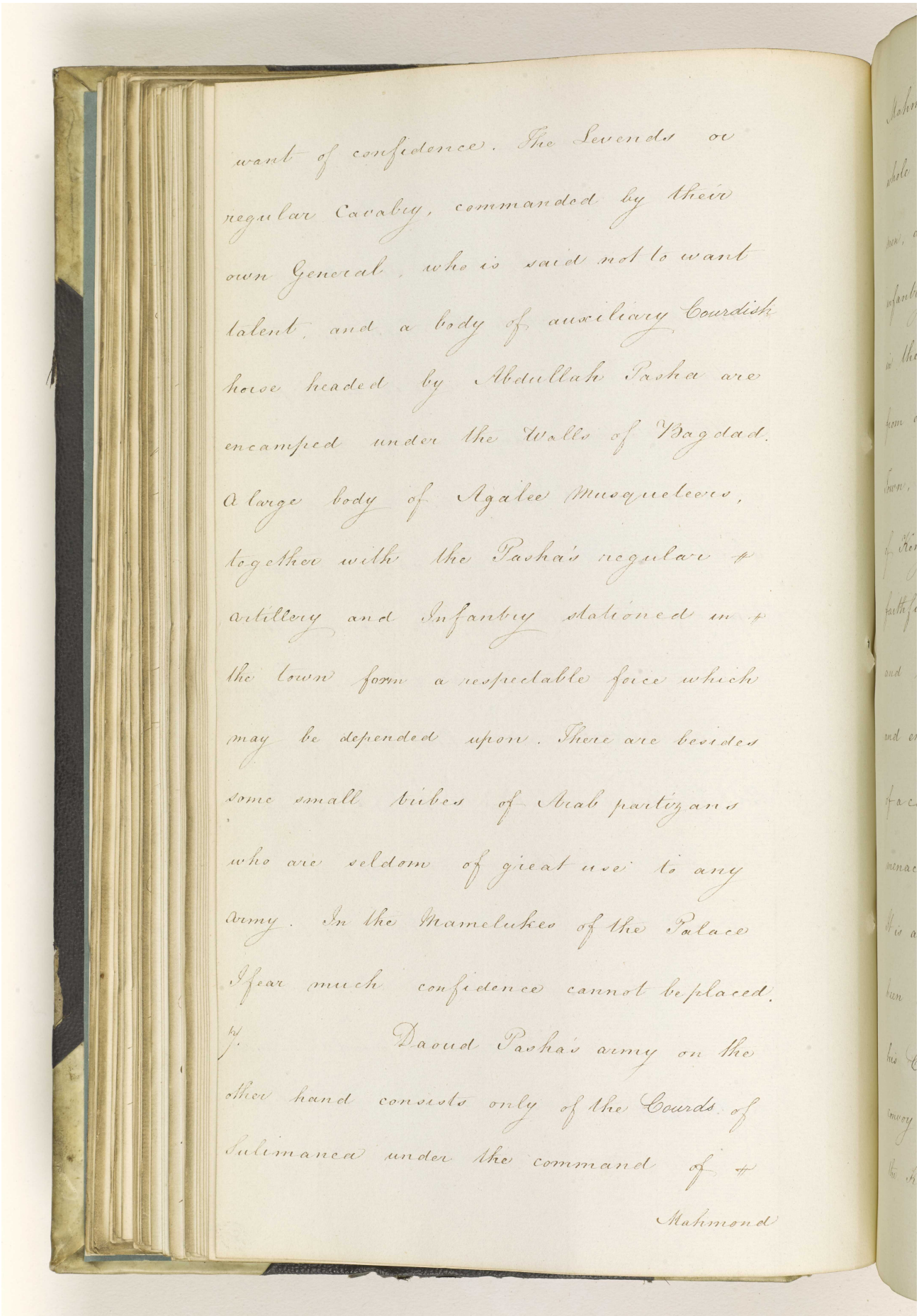

want of confidence. The Levends or
regular Cavalry, commanded by their
own General, who is said not to want
talent, and a body of auxiliary Courdish
horse headed by Abdullah Pasha are
encamped under the Walls of Bagdad.
A large body of Agalee Musqueteers,
together with the Pasha's regular &
artillery and Infantry stationed in &
the town form a respectable force which
may be depended upon. There are besides
some small tribes of Arab partizans
who are seldom of great use to any
army. In the Mamelukes of the Palace
I fear much confidence cannot be placed.
The Daoud Pasha's army on the
other hand consists only of the Courds of
Sulimanea under the command of &

Mahmond

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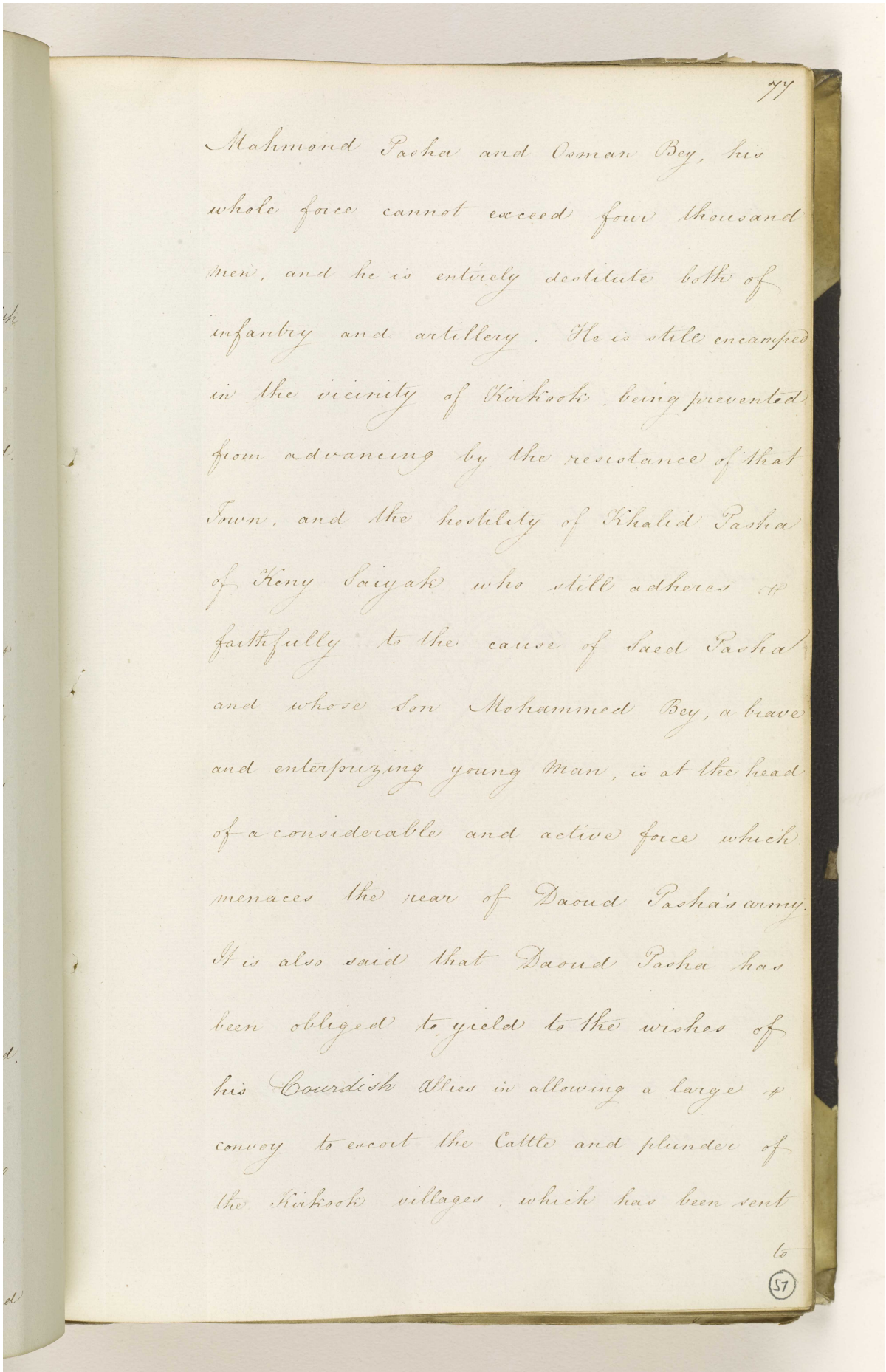

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Mahmoud Pacha and Osman Bey, his whole force cannot exceed four thousand men, and he is entirely destitute both of infantry and artillery. He is still encamped in the vicinity of Kirkook, being prevented from advancing by the resistance of that Town, and the hostility of Khalid Pacha of Keny Saigah who still adheres faithfully to the cause of Said Pacha and whose Son Mohammed Bey, a brave and enterprizing young Man, is at the head of a considerable and active force which menaces the rear of Daoud Pacha's army. It is also said that Daoud Pacha has been obliged to yield to the wishes of his Courdish Allies in allowing a large convoy to escort the Cattle and plunder of the Kirkook villages, which has been sent

to

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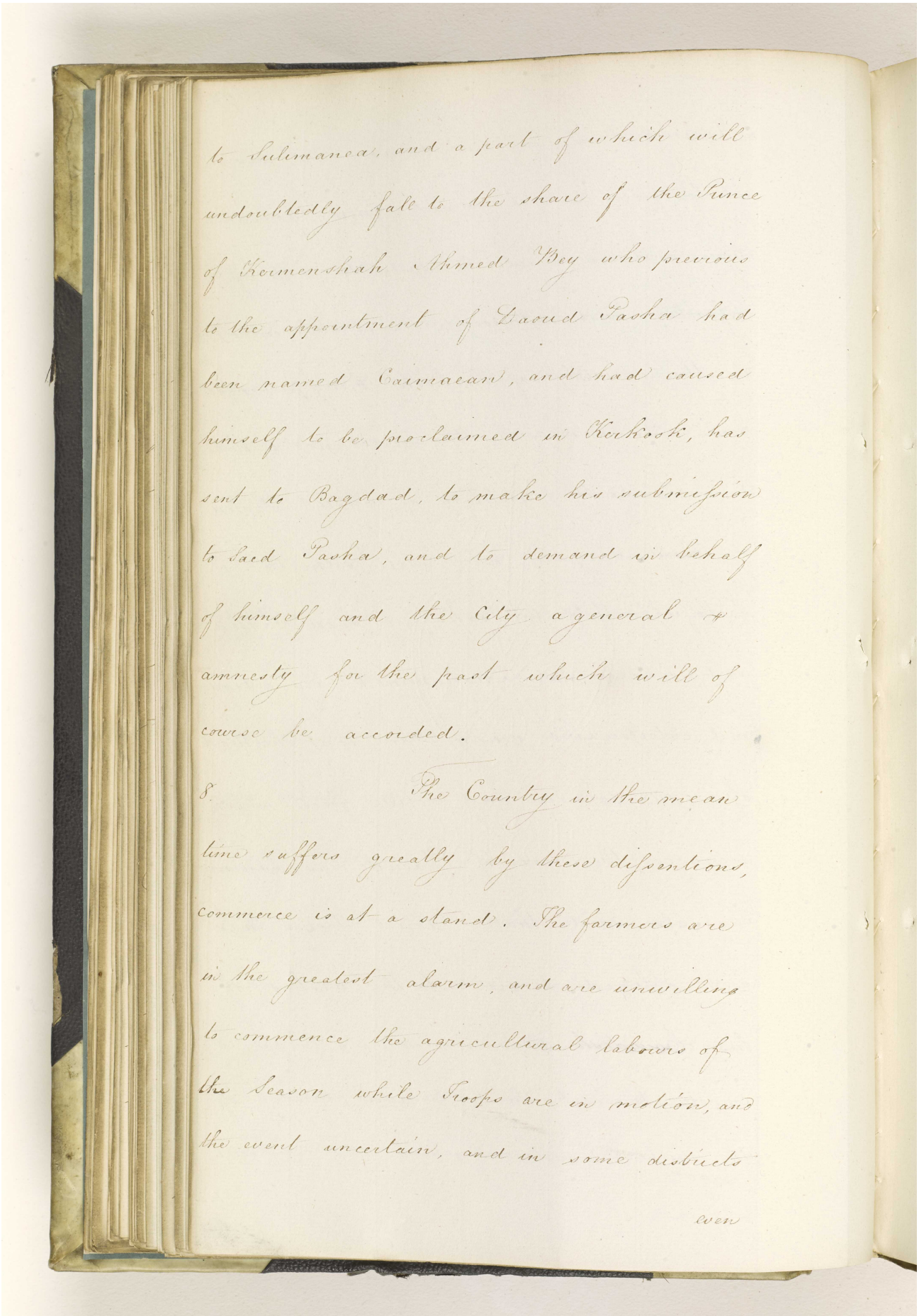

to Sulimanea, and a part of which will undoubtedly fall to the share of the Prince of Kermenshah Ahmed Bey who previous to the appointment of Daoud Pasha had been named Caimacam, and had caused himself to be proclaimed in Kerkouk, has sent to Bagdad, to make his submission to Said Pasha, and to demand in behalf of himself and the City a general & amnesty for the past which will of course be accorded.

8. The Country in the mean time suffers greatly by these dissentions, commerce is at a stand. The farmers are in the greatest alarm, and are unwilling to commence the agricultural labours of the season while Troops are in motion, and the event uncertain, and in some districts

even

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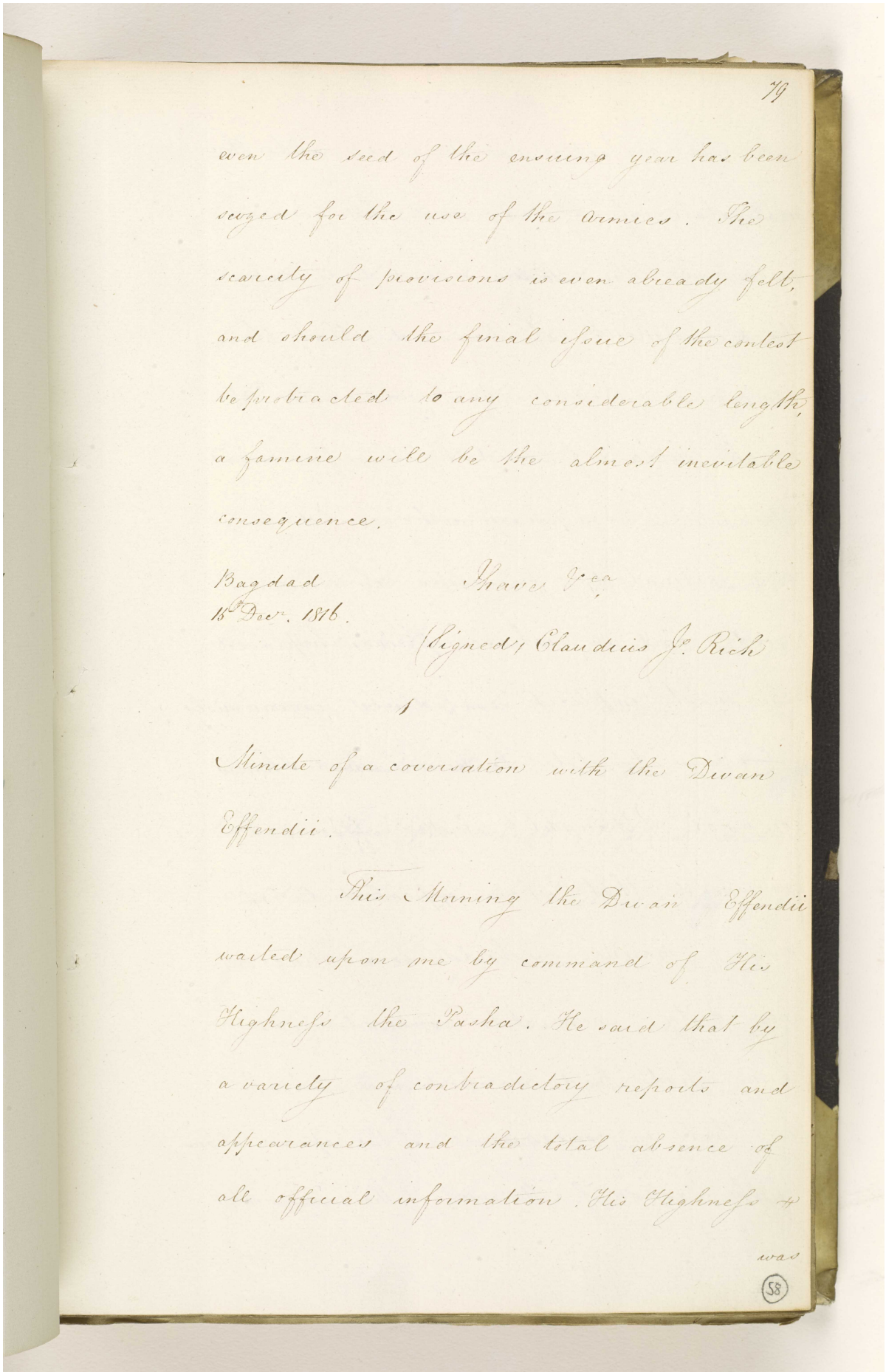

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even the seed of the ensuing year has been
seized for the use of the armies. The
scarcity of provisions is even already felt,
and should the final issue of the contest
be protracted to any considerable length,
a famine will be the almost inevitable
consequence.

Bagdad
15th Decr. 1816.

I have &c.
(Signed) Claudius J. Rich

Minute of a conversation with the Diwan
Effendii.

This Morning the Diwan Effendii
waited upon me by command of His
Highness the Pasha. He said that by
a variety of contradictory reports and
appearances and the total absence of
all official information, His Highness
was

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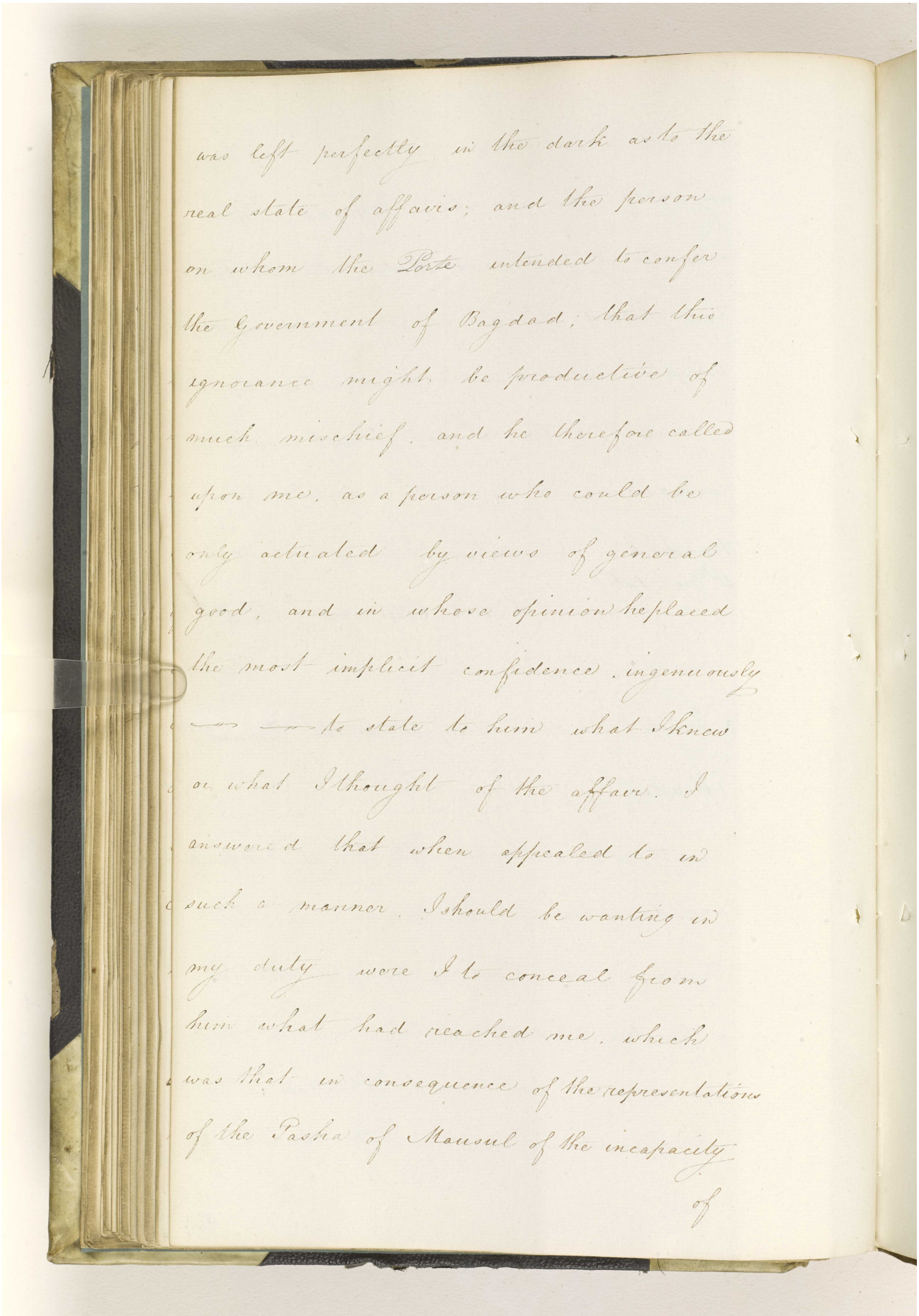

was left perfectly in the dark as to the
real state of affairs; and the person
on whom the Porte intended to confer
the Government of Bagdad; that this
ignorance might be productive of
much mischief, and he therefore called
upon me, as a person who could be
only actuated by views of general
good, and in whose opinion he placed
the most implicit confidence, ingenuously
—— —— to state to him what I knew
or what I thought of the affair. I
answered that when appealed to in
such a manner I should be wanting in
my duty were I to conceal from
him what had reached me, which
was that in consequence of the representations
of the Pasha of Mausul of the incapacity
of

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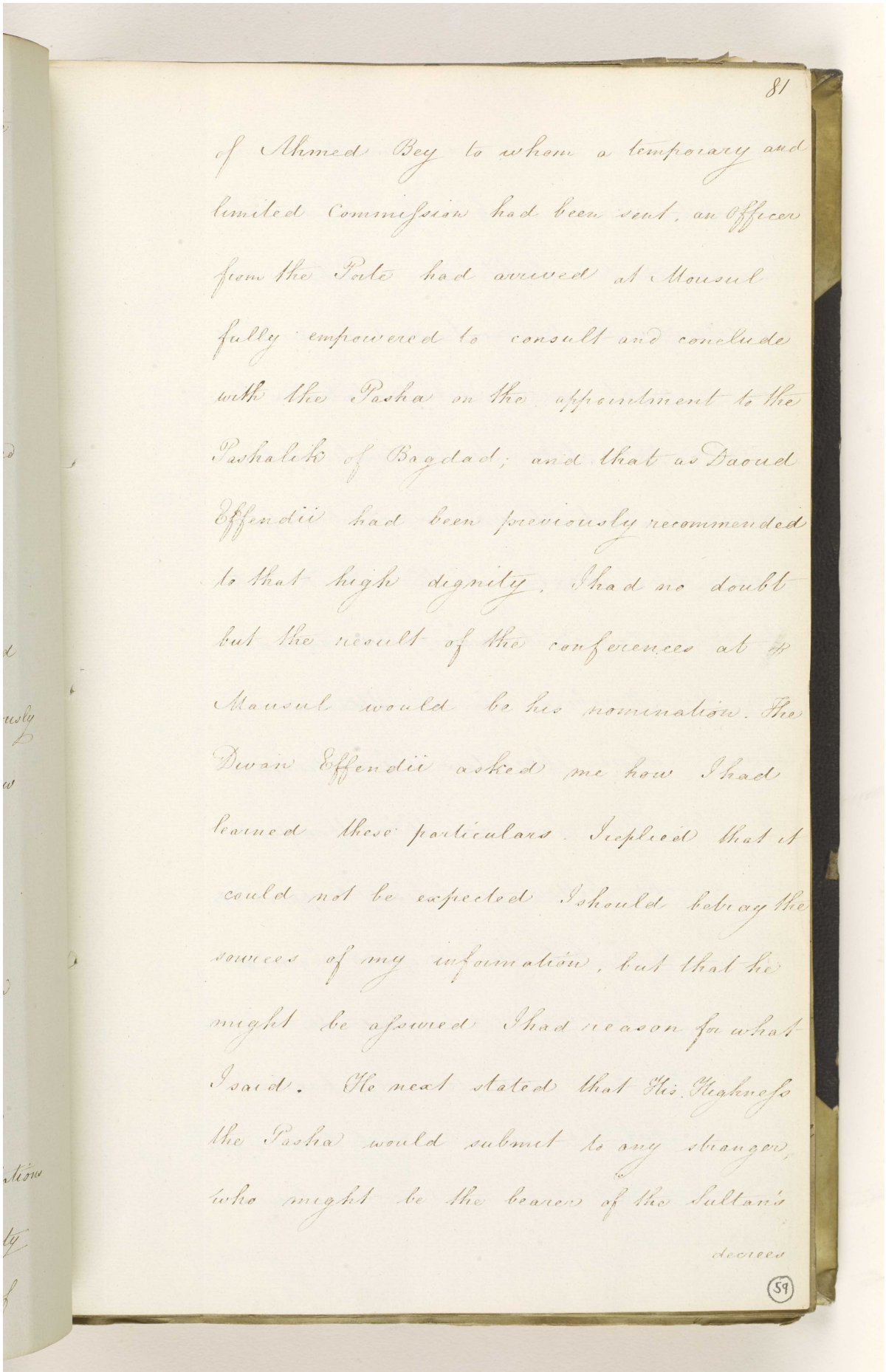

81

of Ahmed Bey to whom a temporary and limited Commission had been sent, an Officer from the Porte had arrived at Mousul fully empowered to consult and conclude with the Pasha on the appointment to the Pashalick of Bagdad; and that as Daoud Effendii had been previously recommended to that high dignity, I had no doubt but the result of the conferences at Mausul would be his nomination. The Dewan Effendii asked me how I had learned these particulars. I replied that it could not be expected I should betray the sources of my information, but that he might be assured I had reason for what I said. He next stated that His Highness the Pasha would submit to any stranger who might be the bearer of the Sultan's

decrees

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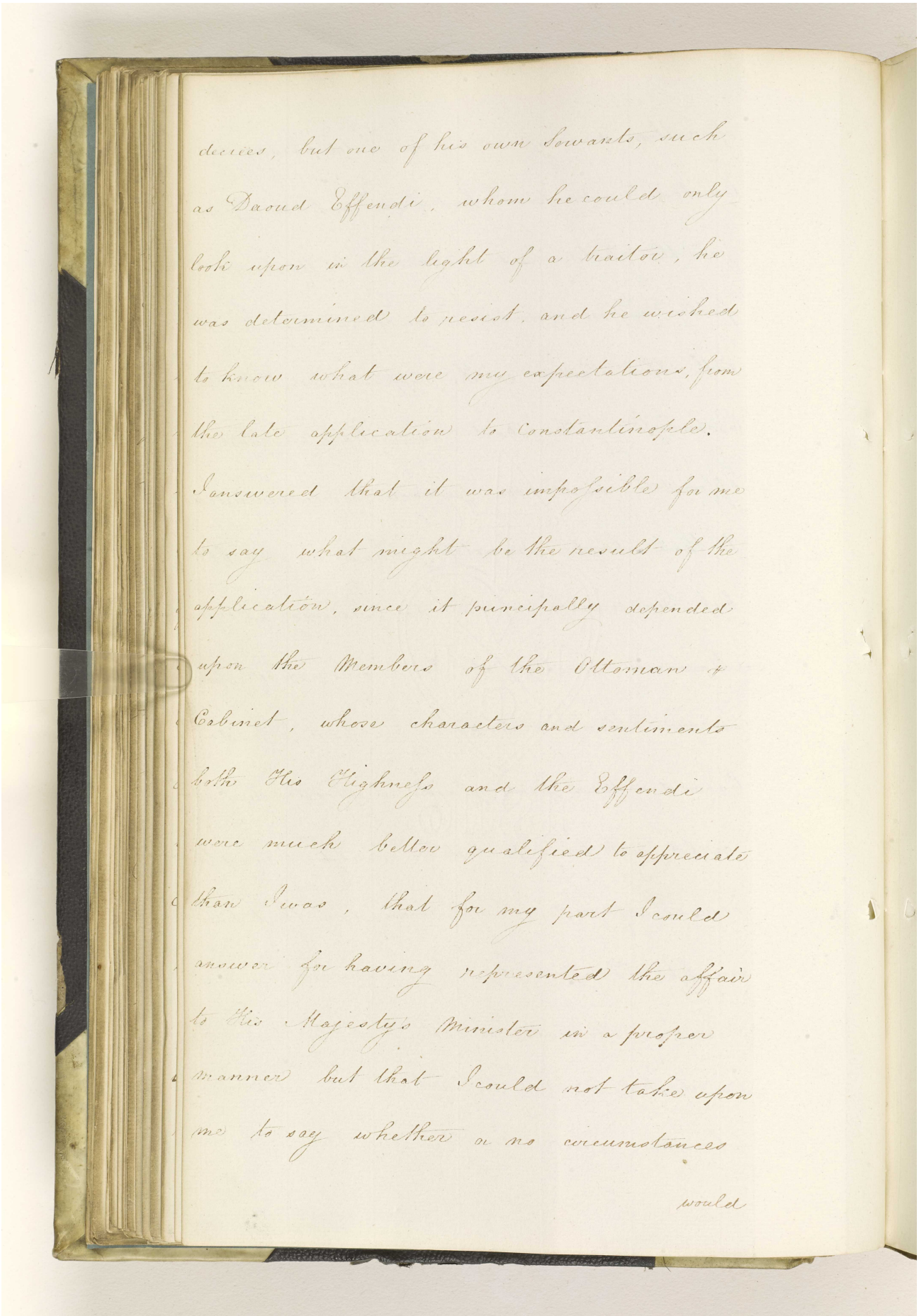
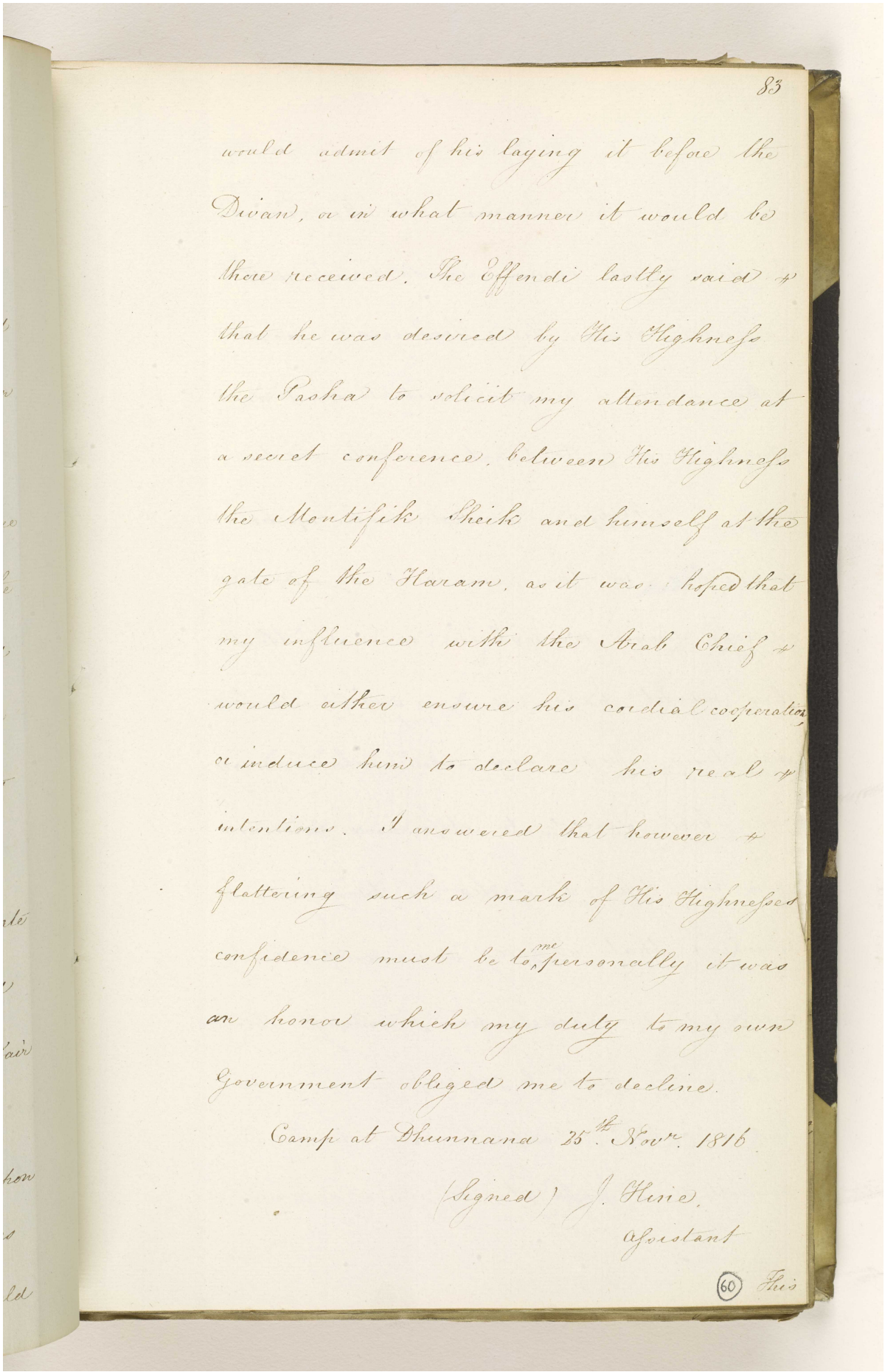


decrees, but one of his own Sowants, such as Daoud Effendi, whom he could only look upon in the light of a traitor, he was determined to resist, and he wished to know what were my expectations, from the late application to Constantinople. I answered that it was impossible for me to say what might be the result of the application, since it principally depended upon the Members of the Ottoman Cabinet, whose characters and sentiments both His Highness and the Effendi were much better qualified to appreciate than I was, that for my part I could answer for having represented the affair to His Majesty's Minister in a proper manner but that I could not take upon me to say whether or no circumstances

would

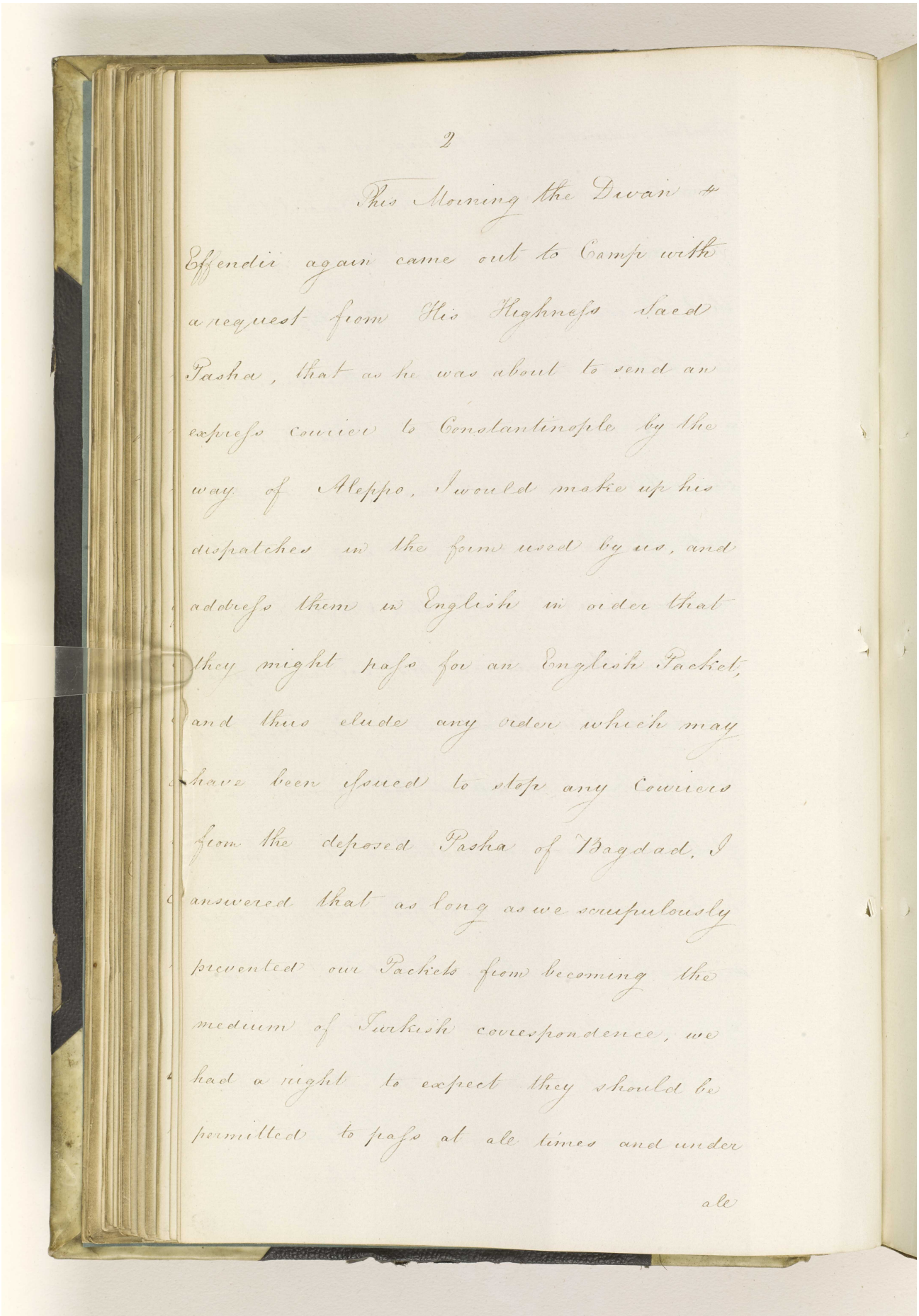


would admit of his laying it before the Divan, or in what manner it would be there received. The Effendi lastly said that he was desired by His Highness the Pasha to solicit my attendance at a secret conference between His Highness the Mutisifik Sheik and himself at the gate of the Haram, as it was hoped that my influence with the Arab Chief would either ensure his cordial cooperation or induce him to declare his real intentions. I answered that however flattering such a mark of His Highnesses confidence must be to me personally it was an honor which my duty to my own Government obliged me to decline.

Camp at Dhumnana 25th Novr. 1816.

(Signed) J. Kinie.
Assistant

(60) This



2

This Morning the Dewan
Effendi again came out to Camp with
a request from His Highness Saed
Pasha, that as he was about to send an
express courier to Constantinople by the
way of Aleppo, I would make up his
dispatches in the form used by us, and
address them in English in order that
they might pass for an English Packet,
and thus elude any order which may
have been issued to stop any Couriers
from the deposed Pasha of Bagdad. I
answered that as long as we scrupulously
prevented our Packets from becoming the
medium of Turkish correspondence, we
had a right to expect they should be
permitted to pass at all times and under

all

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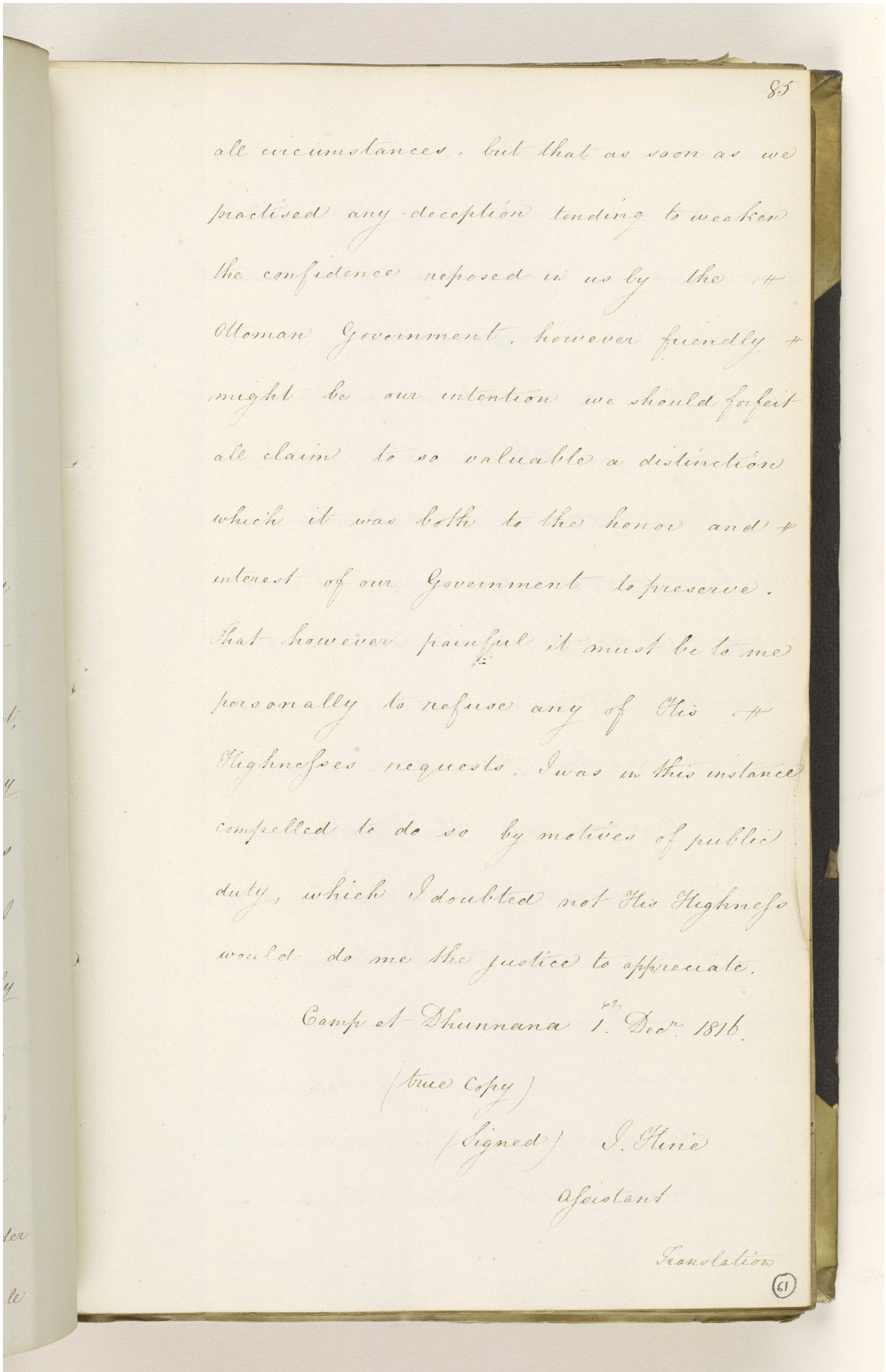

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all circumstances, but that as soon as we practised any deception tending to weaken the confidence reposed in us by the Ottoman Government, however friendly might be our intention we should forfeit all claim to so valuable a distinction which it was both to the honor and interest of our Government to preserve.

That however painful it must be to me personally to refuse any of His Highnesses requests, I was in this instance compelled to do so by motives of public duty, which I doubted not His Highness would do me the justice to appreciate.

Camp at Dhunnana 1st Decr 1816.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. Kinie

Assistant

Translation

(61)

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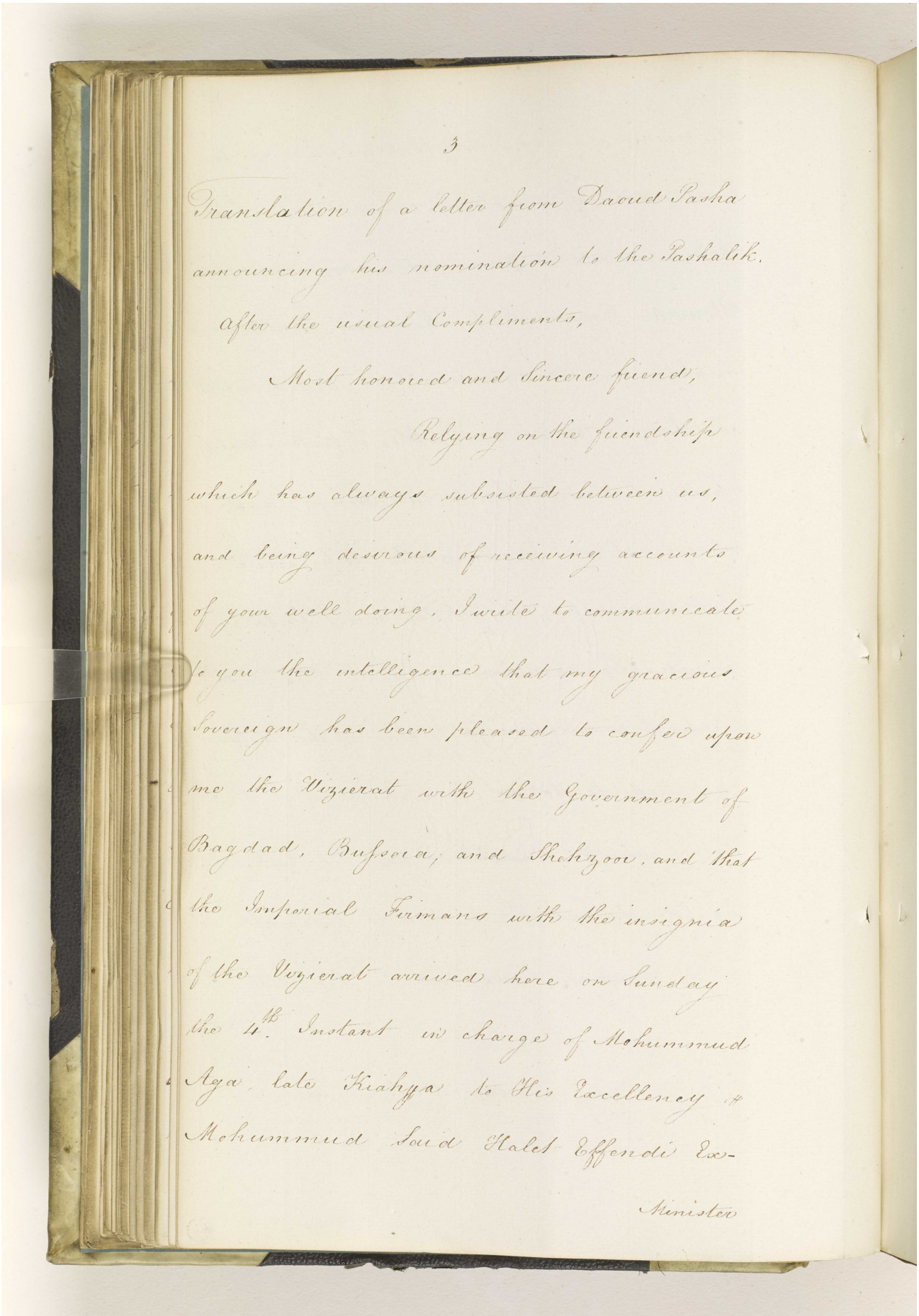


3

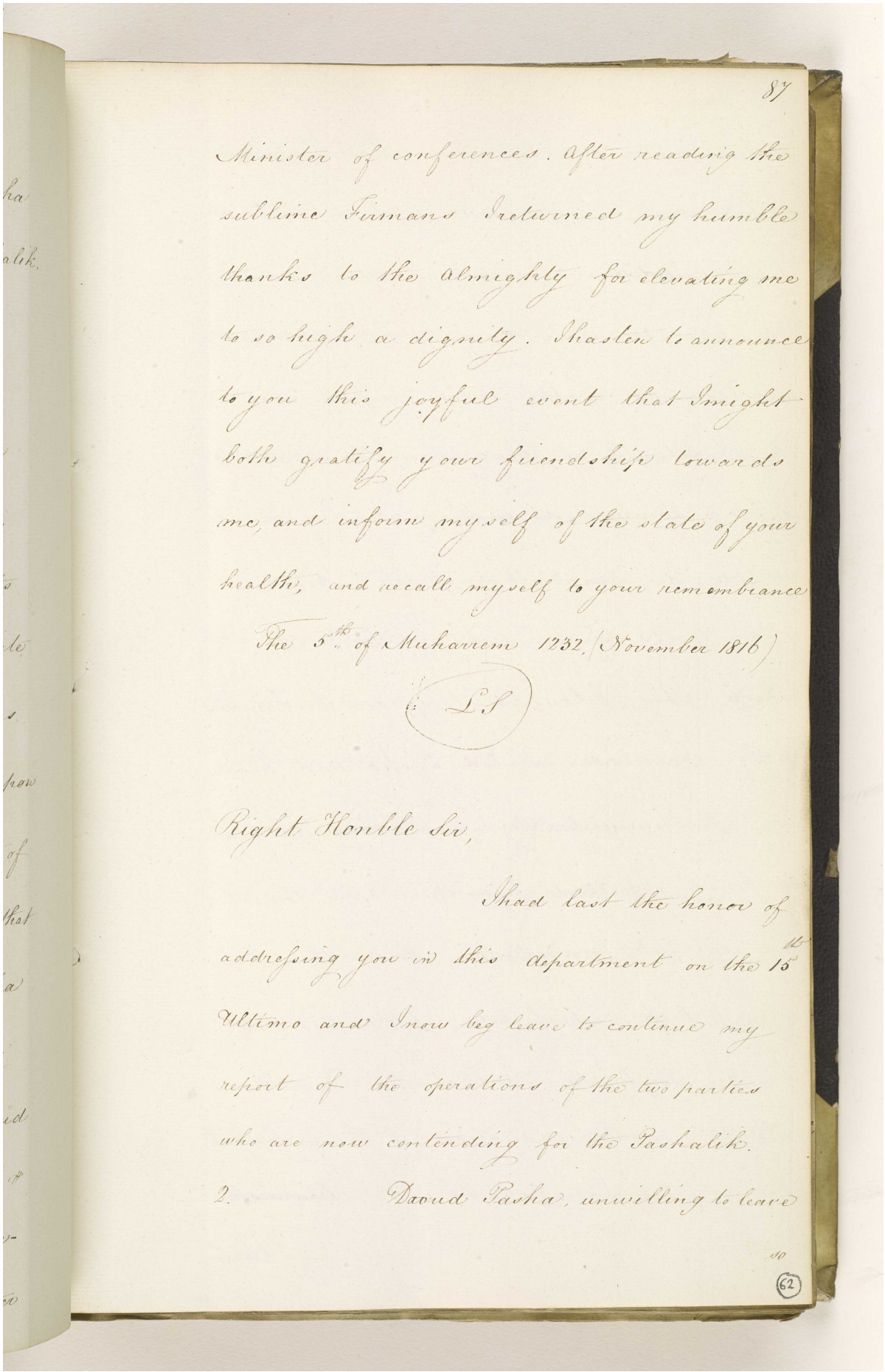
Translation of a letter from Daoud Pasha announcing his nomination to the Pashalik.

After the usual Compliments,

Most honored and Sincere fiend,

Relying on the fiendship which has always subsisted between us, and being desirous of receiving accounts of your well doing, I write to communicate to you the intelligence that my gracious Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon me the Vizierat with the Government of Bagdad, Bussora, and Shehzoor, and that the Imperial Firmans with the insignia of the Vizierat arrived here on Sunday the 4th. Instant in charge of Mohummud Aga late Kiahya to His Excellency Mohummud Said Halet Effendi Ex-

Minister



87

Minister of conferences. After reading the sublime Firmans I returned my humble thanks to the almighty for elevating me to so high a dignity. I hasten to announce to you this joyful event that I might both gratify your friendship towards me, and inform myself of the state of your health, and recall myself to your remembrance

The 5th of Muharrem 1232 (November 1816)

L.S

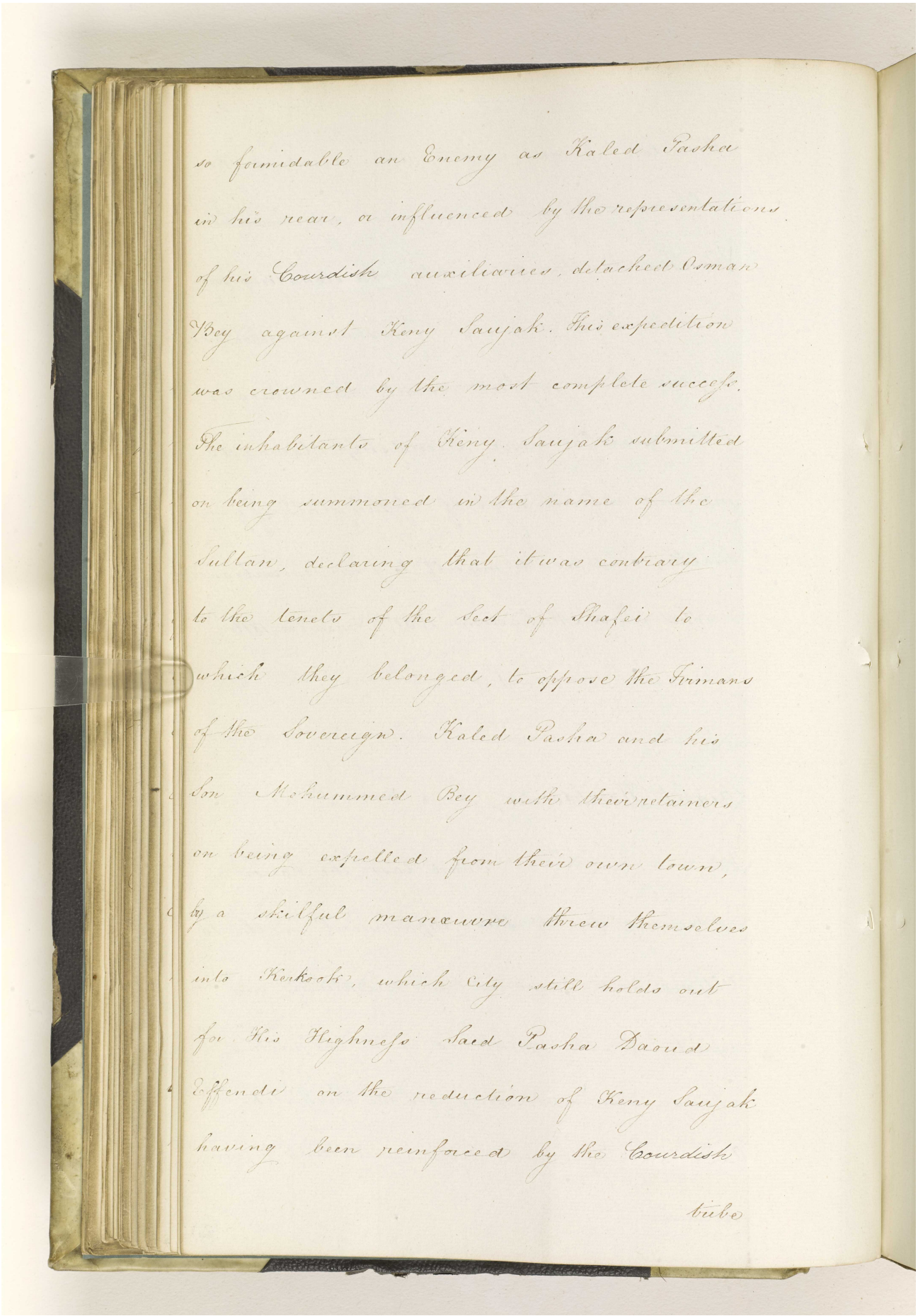
Right Honble Sir,

I had last the honor of addressing you in this department on the 15th Ultimo and I now beg leave to continue my report of the operations of the two parties who are now contending for the Pashalik.

2. Daoud Pasha, unwilling to leave

so

62



so formidable an Enemy as Kaled Pasha
in his rear, a influenced by the representations
of his Courdish auxiliaries, detached Osman
Bey against Keny Sanjak. This expedition
was crowned by the most complete success.
The inhabitants of Keny Sanjak submitted
on being summoned in the name of the
Sultan, declaring that it was contrary
to the tenets of the Sect of Shafei to
which they belonged, to oppose the Firmans
of the Sovereign. Kaled Pasha and his
Son Mohummed Bey with their retainers
on being expelled from their own town,
by a skilful manœuvre threw themselves
into Kerkook, which City still holds out
for His Highness Saed Pasha Daoud
Effendi on the reduction of Keny Sanjak
having been reinforced by the Courdish
tribe

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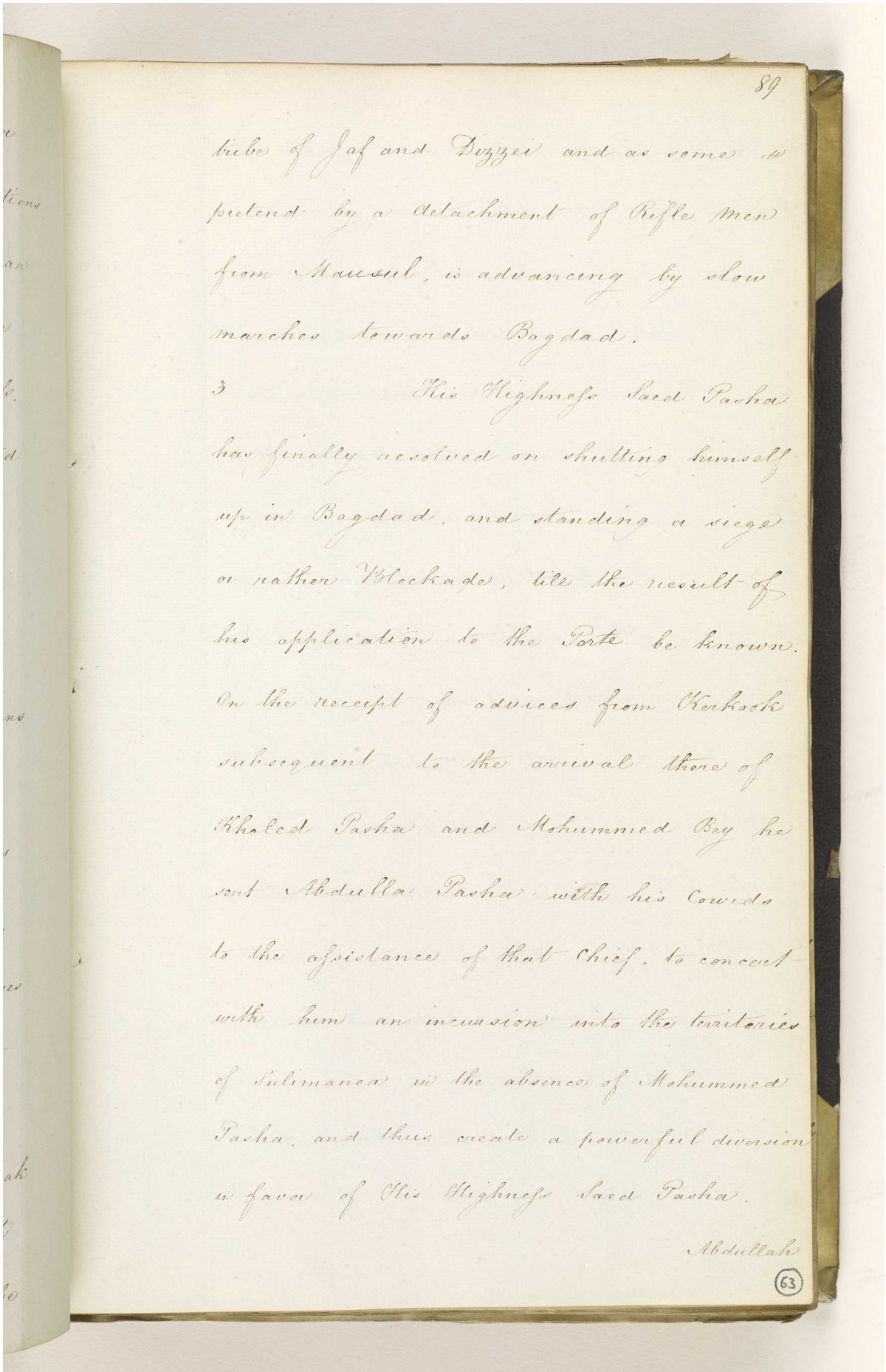

tribe of Jaf and Dizzei and as some pretend by a detachment of Rifle men from Mausul, is advancing by slow marches towards Bagdad.

3 His Highness Saed Pasha has finally resolved on shutting himself up in Bagdad, and standing a siege or rather Blockade, till the result of his application to the Porte be known. On the receipt of advices from Kerkook subsequent to the arrival there of Khaled Pasha and Mohummed Bey he sent Abdulla Pasha with his Cowrds to the assistance of that Chief, to concert with him an incursion into the territories of Sulimanea in the absence of Mohummed Pasha, and thus create a powerful diversion in favor of His Highness Saed Pasha.

Abdullah

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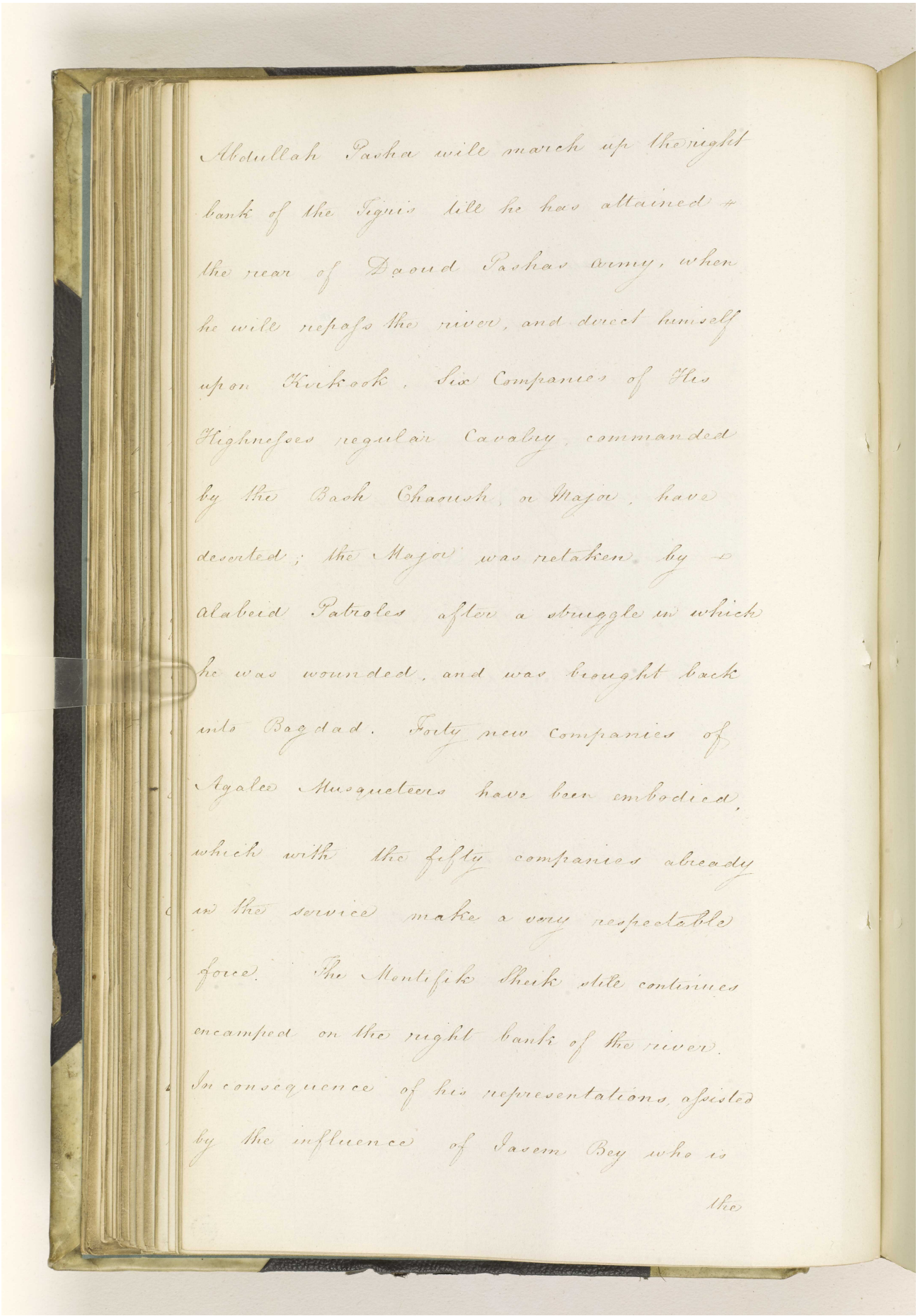
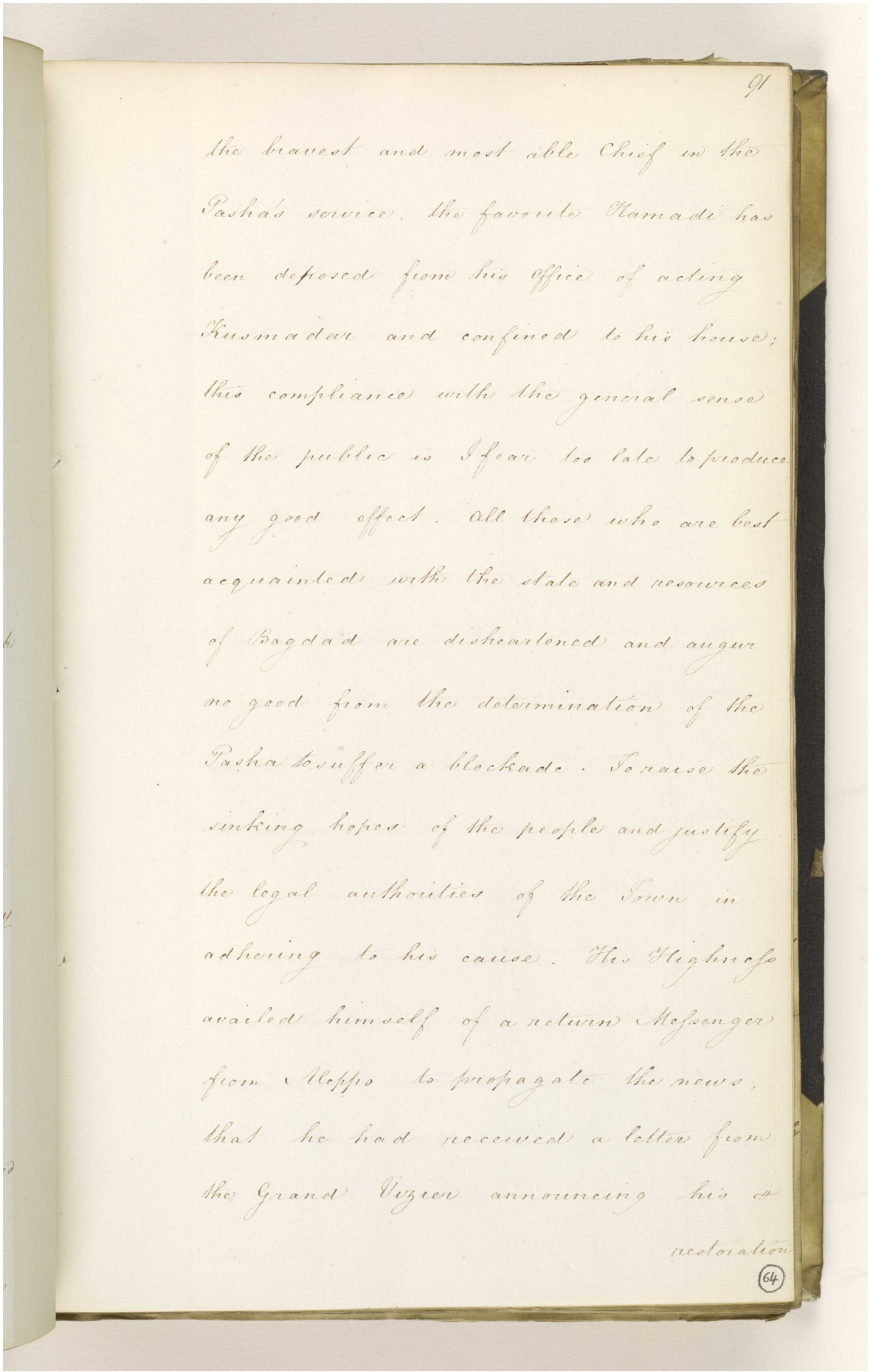


Abdullah Pasha will march up the right
bank of the Tigris till he has attained the
rear of Daoud Pashas army, when
he will repass the river, and direct himself
upon Kurkook. Six Companies of His
Highnesses regular Cavalry, commanded
by the Bash Chaoush, or Major, have
deserted; the Major was retaken by a
Arabeid Patroles after a struggle in which
he was wounded, and was brought back
into Bagdad. Forty new Companies of
Agalee Musqueteers have been embodied,
which with the fifty companies already
in the service make a very respectable
force. The Montifik Sheik still continues
encamped on the right bank of the river.
In consequence of his representations, assisted
by the influence of Jasem Bey who is

the



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the bravest and most able Chief in the Pasha's service, the favourite Hamadi has been deposed from his office of acting Kusmadar and confined to his house; this compliance with the general sense of the public is I fear too late to produce any good effect. All those who are best acquainted with the state and resources of Bagdad are disheartened and augur no good from the determination of the Pasha to suffer a blockade. To raise the sinking hopes of the people and justify the legal authorities of the Town in adhering to his cause, His Highness availed himself of a return Messenger from Aleppo to propagate the news, that he had received a letter from the Grand Vizier announcing his #

restoration

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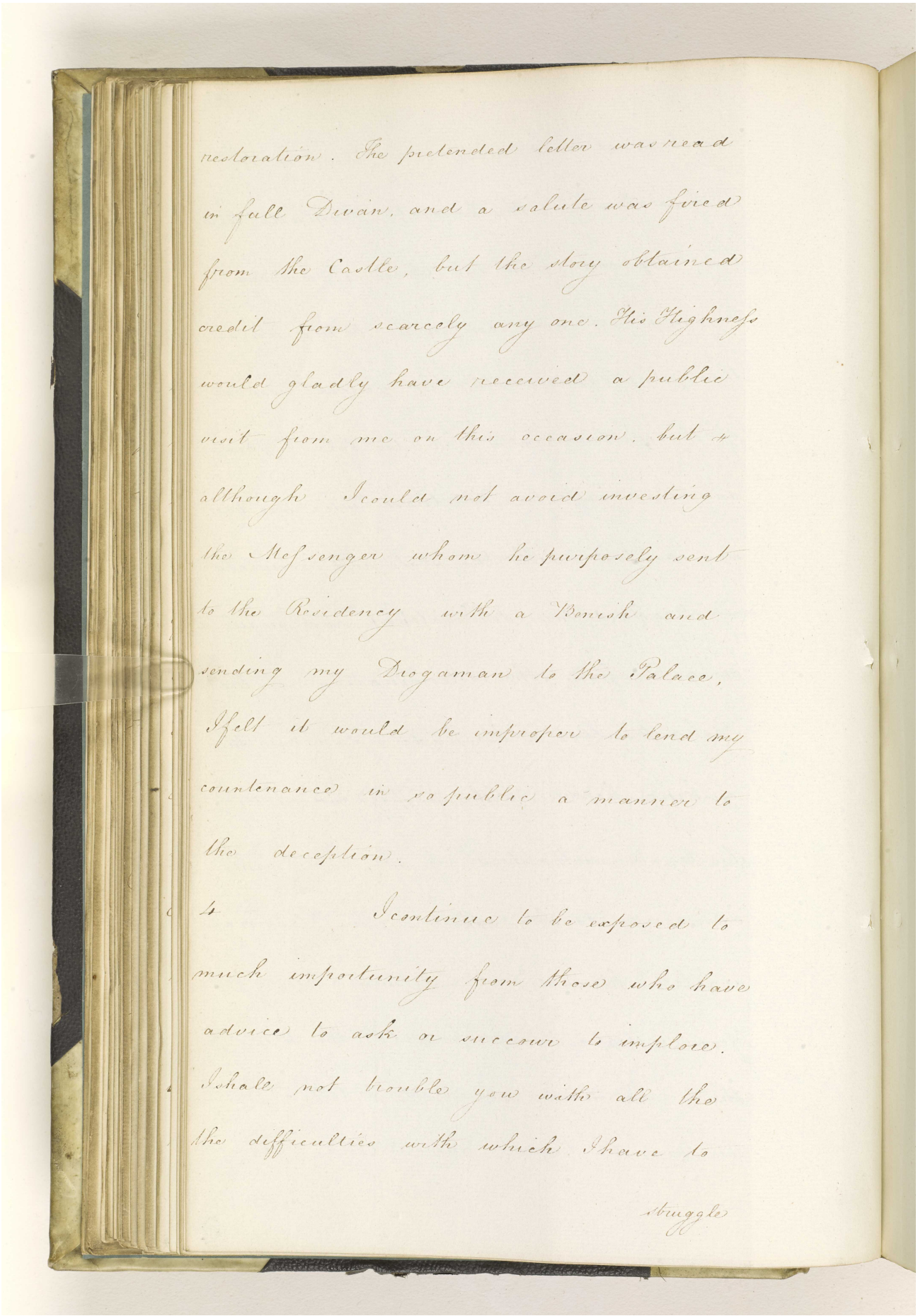

restoration. The pretended letter was read
in full Divan, and a salute was fired
from the Castle, but the story obtained
credit from scarcely any one. His Highness
would gladly have received a public
visit from me on this occasion, but
although I could not avoid investing
the Messenger whom he purposely sent
to the Residency with a Benish and
sending my Dragoman to the Palace,
I felt it would be improper to lend my
countenance in so public a manner to
the deception.

I continue to be exposed to
much importunity from those who have
advice to ask or succour to implore.
I shall not trouble you with all the
the difficulties with which I have to

struggle

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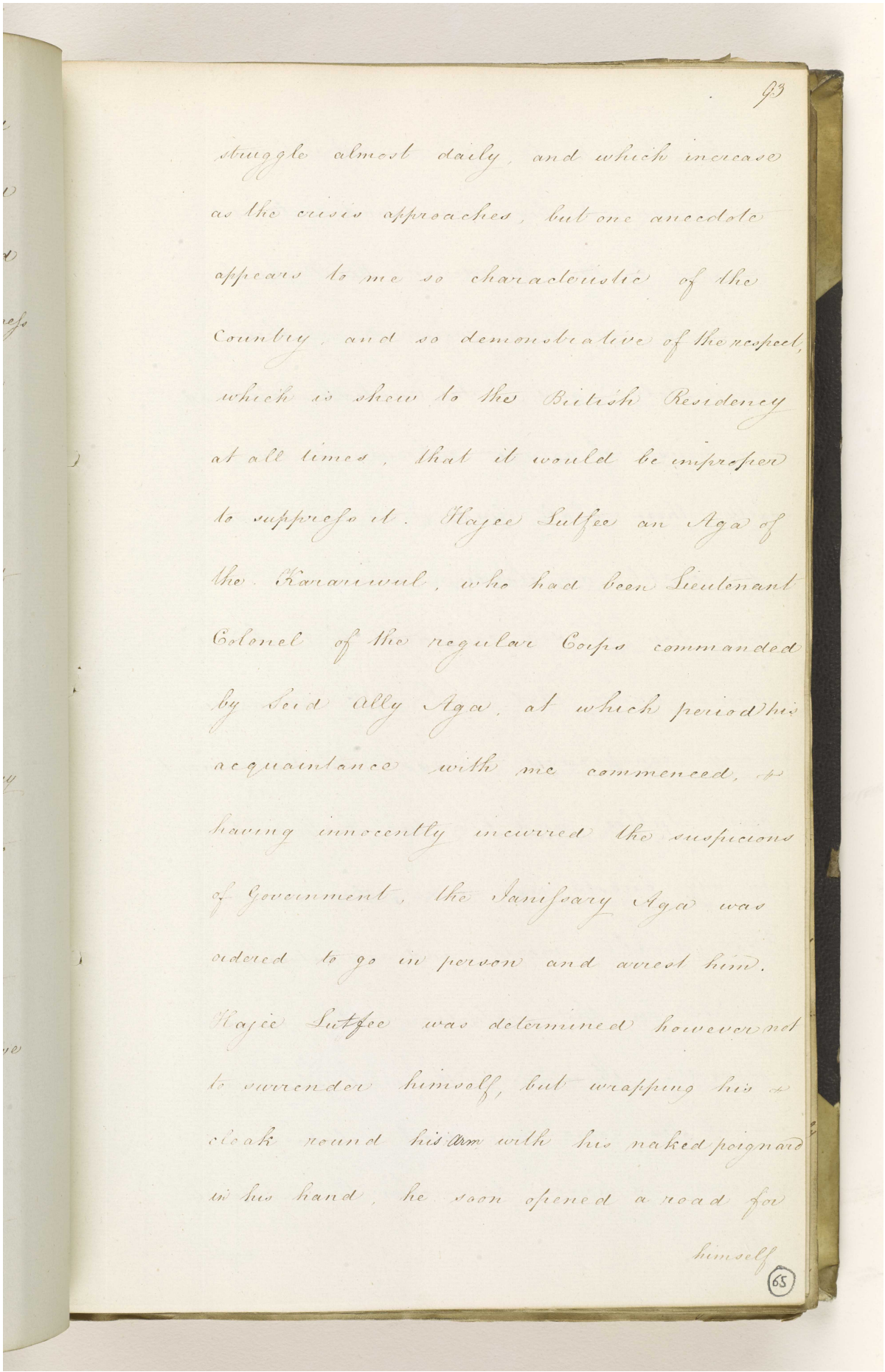

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struggle almost daily, and which increase as the crisis approaches, but one anecdote appears to me so characteristic of the Country, and so demonstrative of the respect, which is shew to the British Residency at all times, that it would be improper to suppress it. Hajee Sulfee an Aga of the Kanarewul, who had been Lieutenant Colonel of the regular Corps commanded by Seid Ally Aga, at which period his acquaintance with me commenced, + having innocently incurred the suspicions of Government, the Janissary Aga was ordered to go in person and arrest him. Hajee Sulfee was determined however not to surrender himself, but wrapping his + cloak round his arm with his naked poignard in his hand, he soon opened a road for himself

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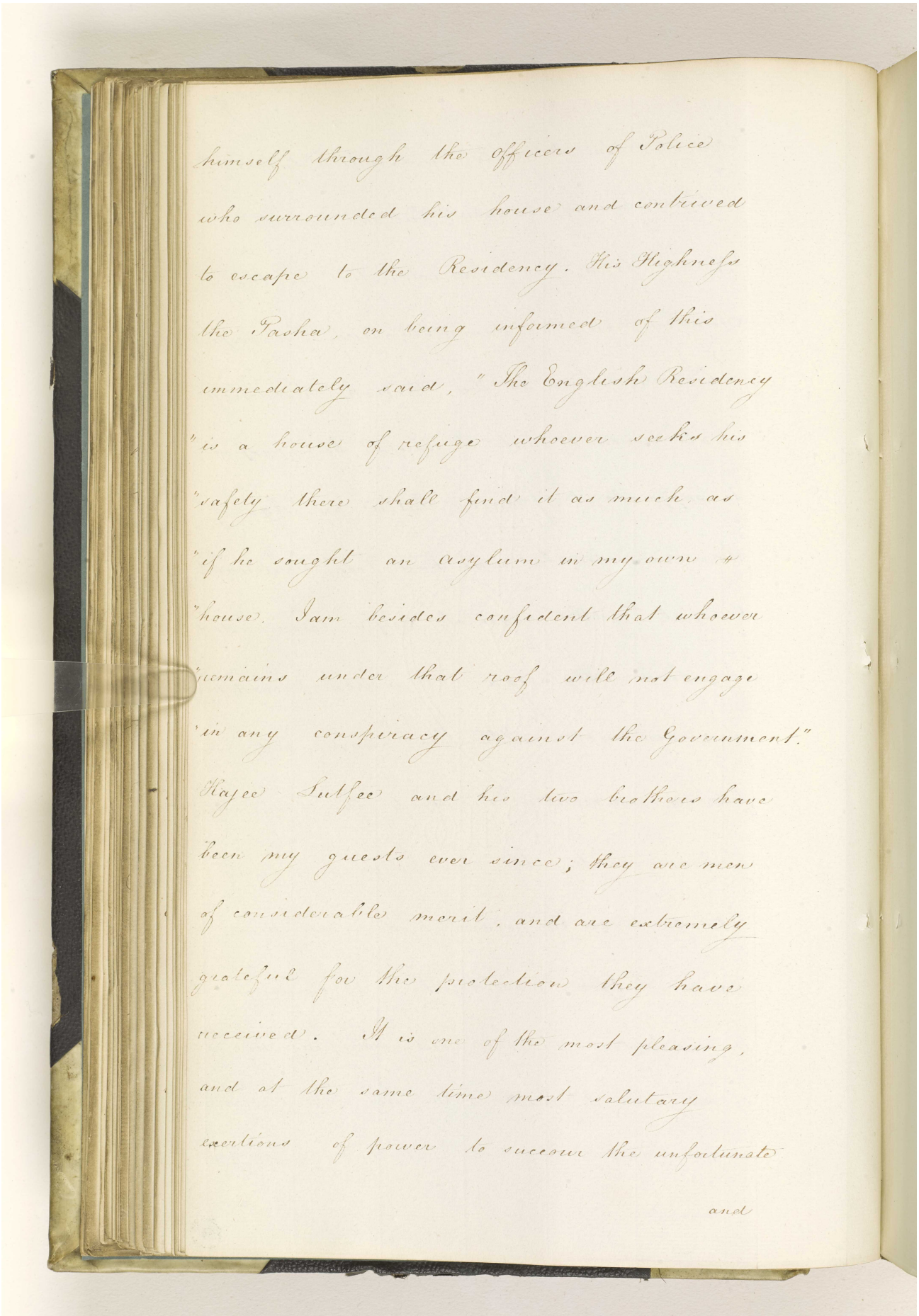
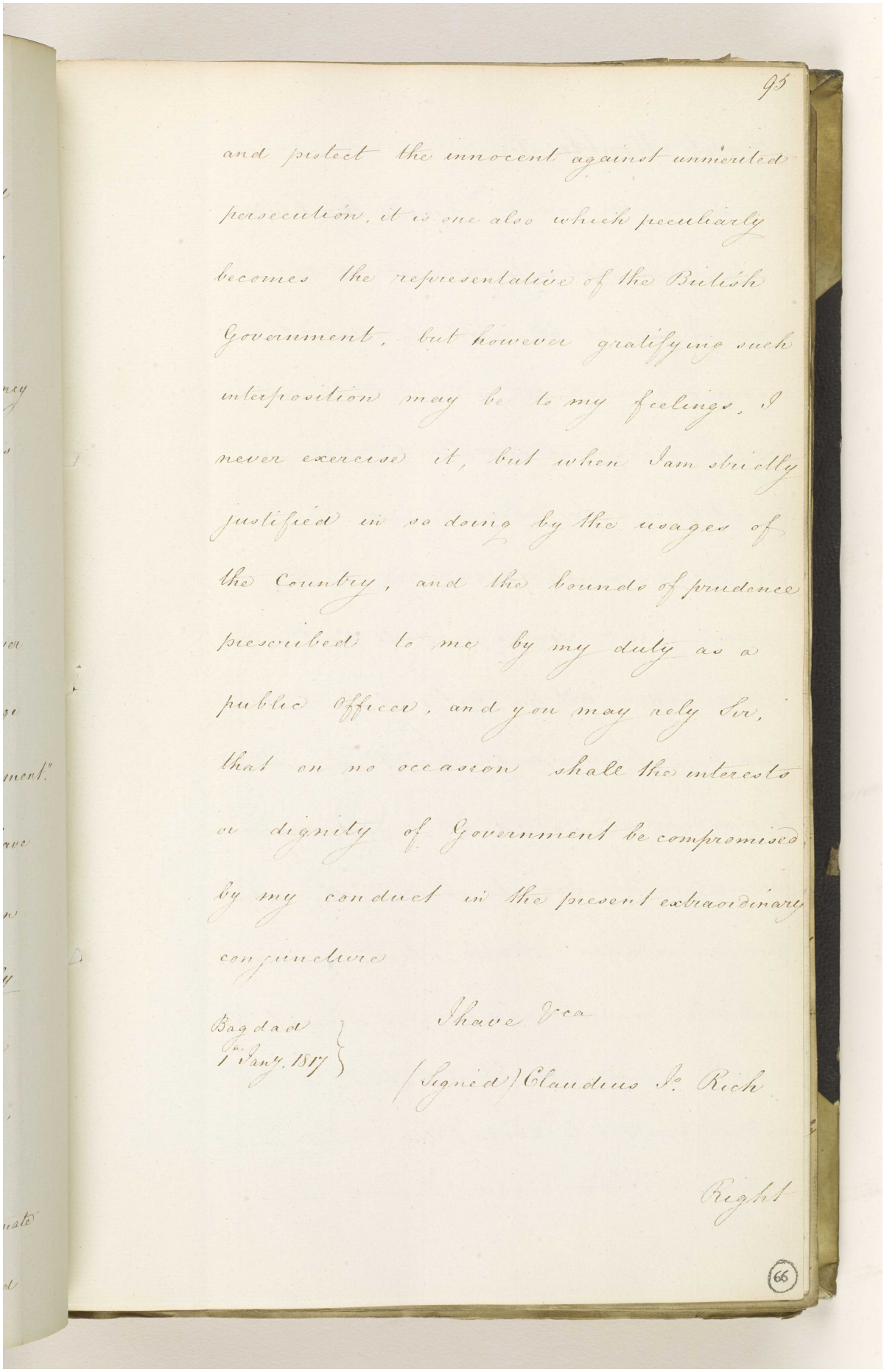


himself through the officers of Police
who surrounded his house and contrived
to escape to the Residency. His Highness
the Pasha, on being informed of this
immediately said, "The English Residency
"is a house of refuge whoever seeks his
"safety there shall find it as much as
"if he sought an asylum in my own
"house. I am besides confident that whoever
"remains under that roof will not engage
"in any conspiracy against the Government."
Hajee Sulfee and his two brothers have
been my guests ever since; they are men
of considerable merit, and are extremely
grateful for the protection they have
received. It is one of the most pleasing,
and at the same time most salutary
exertions of power to succour the unfortunate

and



and protect the innocent against unmerited persecution, it is one also which peculiarly becomes the representative of the British Government, but however gratifying such interposition may be to my feelings, I never exercise it, but when I am strictly justified in so doing by the usages of the Country, and the bounds of prudence prescribed to me by my duty as a public Officer, and you may rely Sir, that on no occasion shall the interests or dignity of Government be compromised by my conduct in the present extraordinary conjuncture

Bagdad
1st Jany. 1817

I have &ca

(Signed) Claudius Jo. Rich

Right

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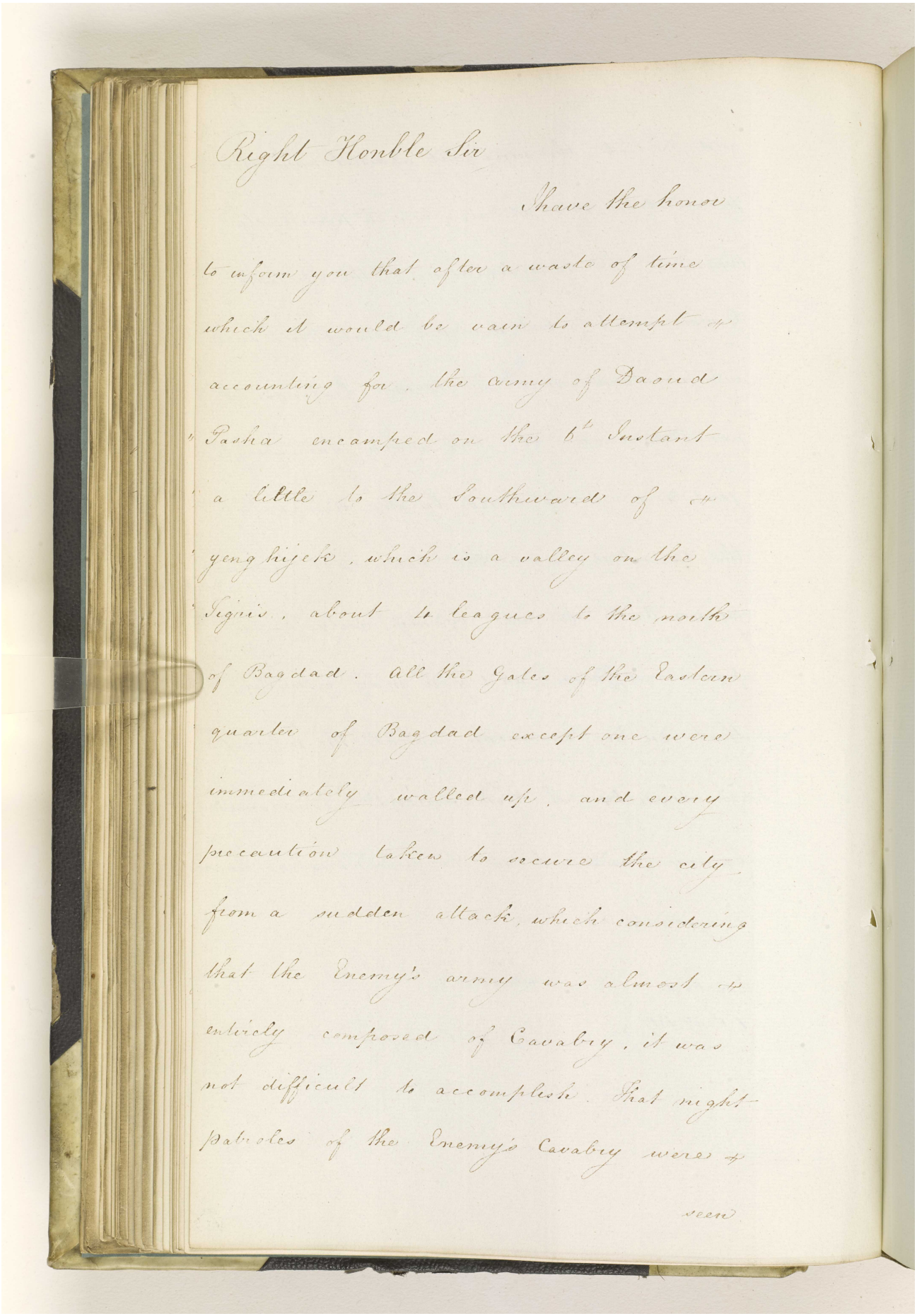

Right Honble Sir

I have the honor
to inform you that after a waste of time
which it would be vain to attempt to
accounting for, the army of Daoud
Pasha encamped on the 6th Instant
a little to the Southward of
yenghijek, which is a valley on the
Tigris, about 4 leagues to the north
of Bagdad. All the Gates of the Eastern
quarter of Bagdad except one were
immediately walled up, and every
precaution taken to secure the city
from a sudden attack, which considering
that the Enemy's army was almost
entirely composed of Cavalry, it was
not difficult to accomplish. That night
patroles of the Enemy's Cavalry were
seen

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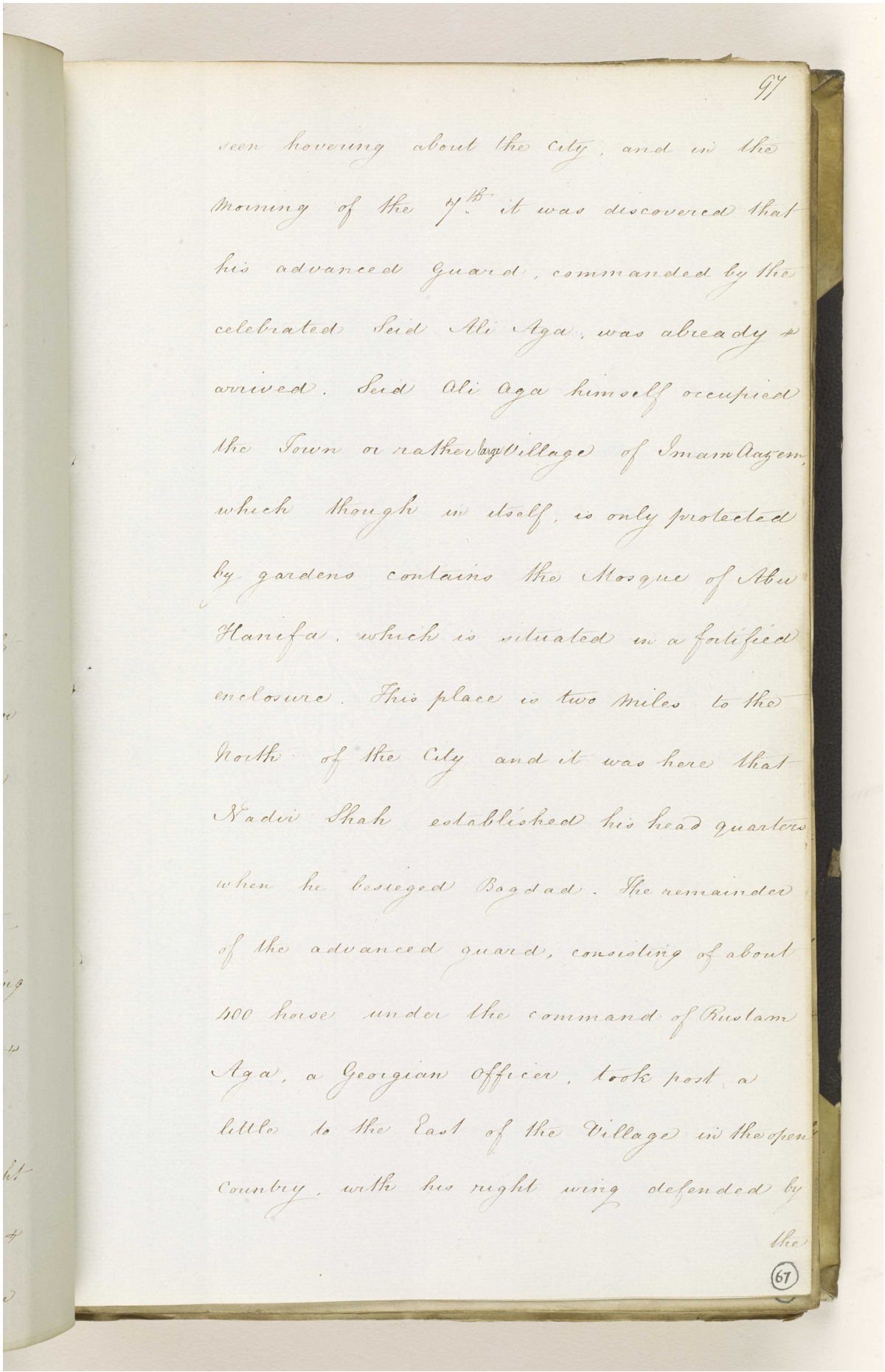

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seen hovering about the City, and in the
morning of the 7th it was discovered that
his advanced Guard, commanded by the
celebrated Seid Ali Aga, was already ar-
rived. Seid Ali Aga himself occupied
the Town or rather large Village of Imam Aazem,
which though in itself, is only protected
by gardens contains the Mosque of Abu
Hanifa, which is situated in a fortified
enclosure. This place is two Miles to the
North of the City and it was here that
Nadir Shah established his head quarters
when he besieged Bagdad. The remainder
of the advanced guard, consisting of about
400 horse under the command of Rustam
Aga, a Georgian Officer, took post a
little to the East of the Village in the open
Country, with his right wing defended by
the

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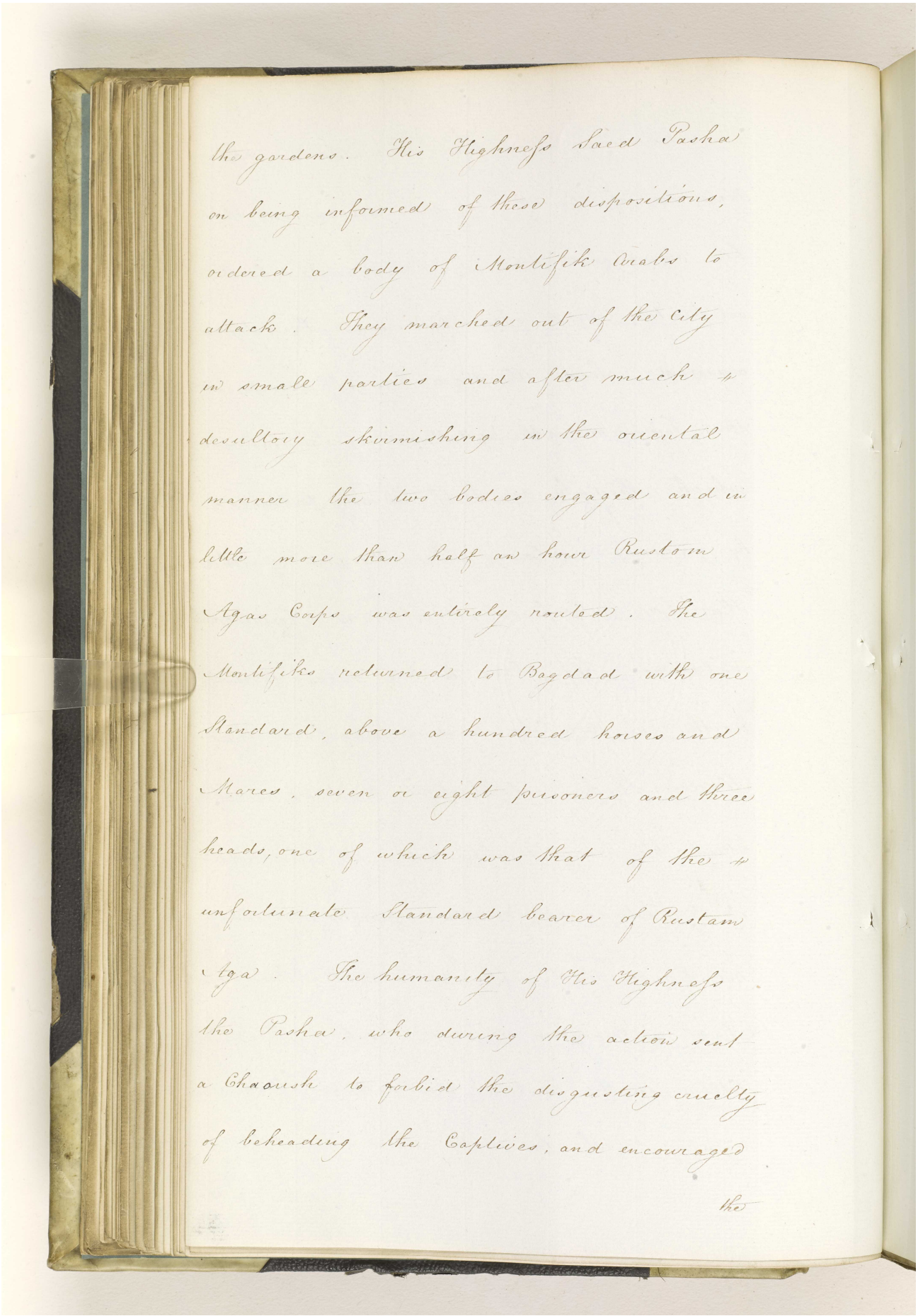
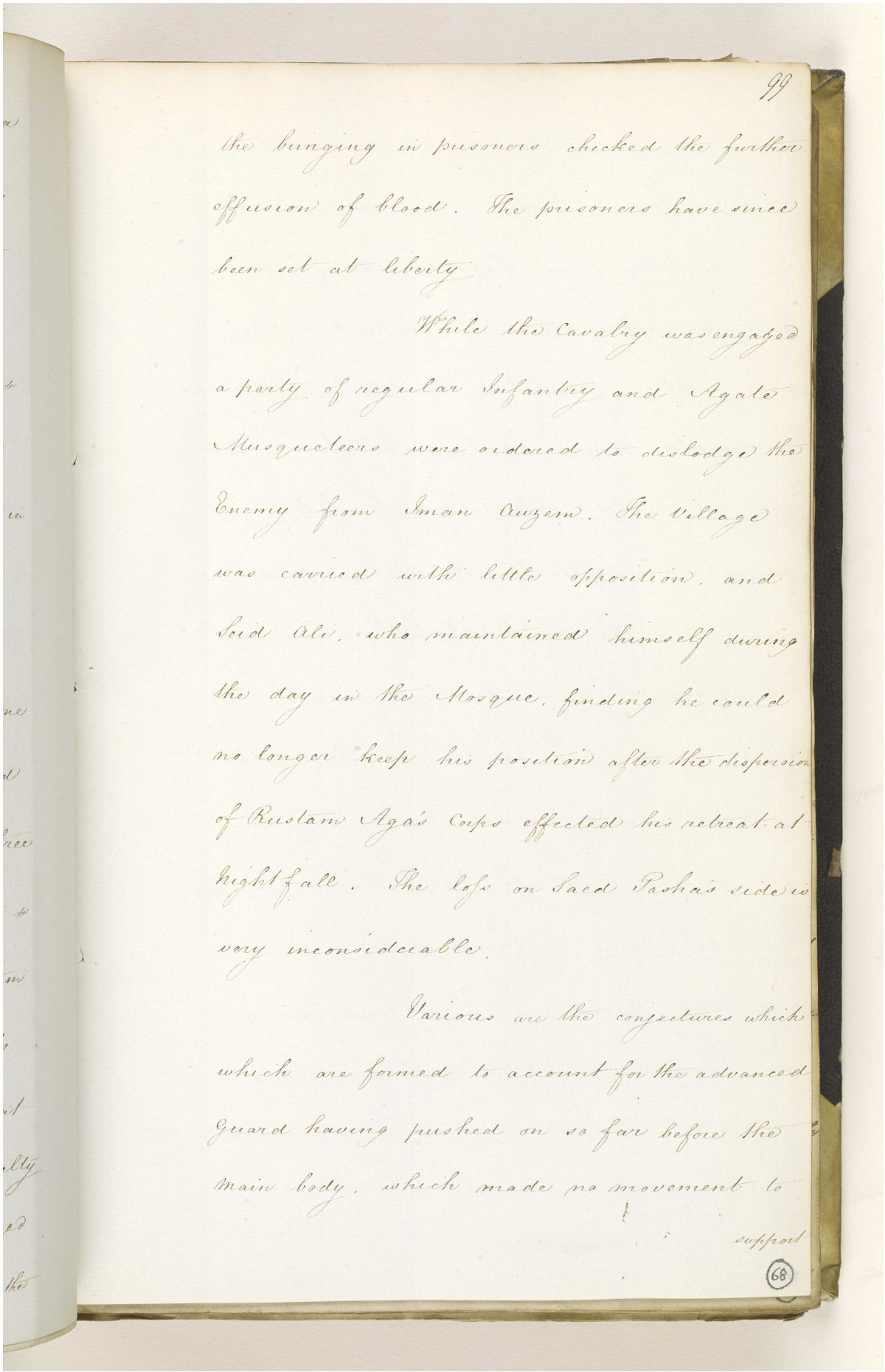


the gardens. His Highness Saed Pasha on being informed of these dispositions, ordered a body of Montifik Arabs to attack. They marched out of the city in small parties and after much + desultory skirmishing in the oriental manner the two bodies engaged and in little more than half an hour Rustom Agas Corps was entirely routed. The Montifiks returned to Bogdad with one Standard, above a hundred horses and Mares, seven or eight prisoners and three heads, one of which was that of the + unfortunate Standard bearer of Rustam Aga. The humanity of His Highness the Pasha, who during the action sent a Chaoush to forbid the disgusting cruelty of beheading the Captives, and encouraged

the



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the bringing in prisoners checked the further effusion of blood. The prisoners have since been set at liberty

While the Cavalry was engaged a party of regular Infantry and Agate Musqueteers were ordered to dislodge the Enemy from Iman Auzem. The Village was carried with little opposition, and Said Ali, who maintained himself during the day in the Mosque, finding he could no longer keep his position after the dispersion of Ruslam Aga's Corps effected his retreat at night fall. The loss on Saed Pasha's side is very inconsiderable.

Various are the conjectures which which are formed to account for the advanced Guard having pushed on so far before the main body, which made no movement to

support

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support. The most probable supposition is that Daoud Pasha was deceived by his Emissaries in Bagdad into a belief that the appearance of any part of his army before the city would be sufficient to operate a movement in his favor, and that he would only have to follow in triumphal procession. He still occupies his position at Yenghijeh but there has been no appearance of his cavalry since the 4th affair of the 17th in Bagdad the success has considerably raised the hopes of those who are attached to Sacd Pasha, and His Highness's army has received a very important accession in a fresh division of a thousand Montifiks and an equal number of Mahéid Horse which arrived yesterday.

I have &c.

Bagdad 9th Feby 1817

(Signed) Claudius Js. Rich

Ordered

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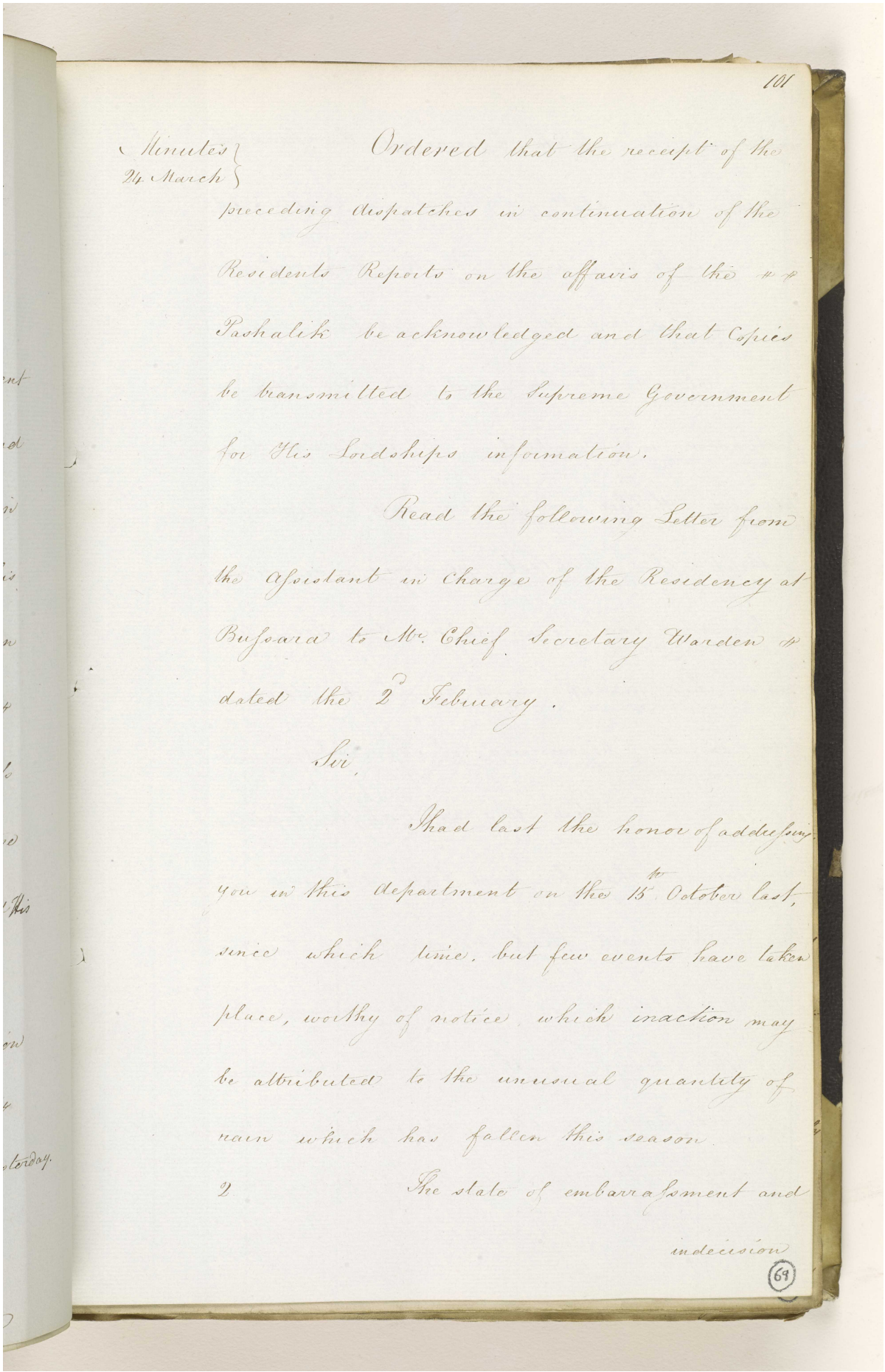

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Minutes 24 March

Ordered that the receipt of the preceding dispatches in continuation of the Residents Reports on the affairs of the ⁋ Pashalik be acknowledged and that Copies be transmitted to the Supreme Government for His Lordships information.

Read the following Letter from the Assistant in Charge of the Residency at Bussora to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden ⁋ dated the 2d February.

Sir,

I had last the honor of addressing you in this department on the 15th October last, since which time, but few events have taken place, worthy of notice, which inaction may be attributed to the unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this season.

2 The state of embarrassment and indecision

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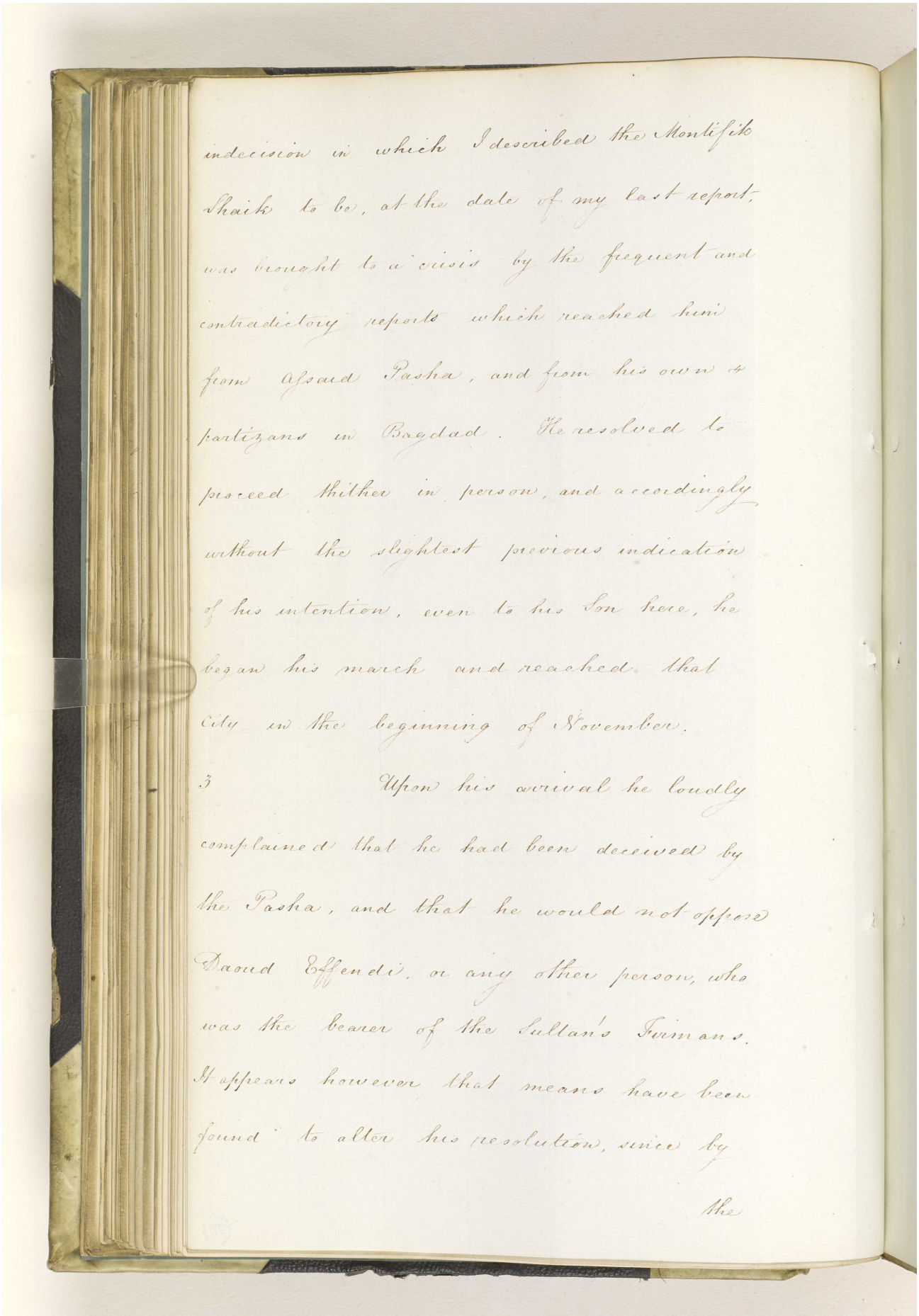

indecision in which I described the Montifick
Shaik to be, at the date of my last report,
was brought to a crisis by the frequent and
contradictory reports which reached him
from Afsaad Pasha, and from his own
partizans in Bagdad. He resolved to
proceed thither in person, and accordingly
without the slightest previous indication
of his intention, even to his Son here, he
began his march and reached that
City in the beginning of November.

3 Upon his arrival he loudly
complained that he had been deceived by
the Pasha, and that he would not oppose
Daoud Effendi, or any other person, who
was the bearer of the Sultan's Firmans.
It appears however that means have been
found to alter his resolution, since by

the

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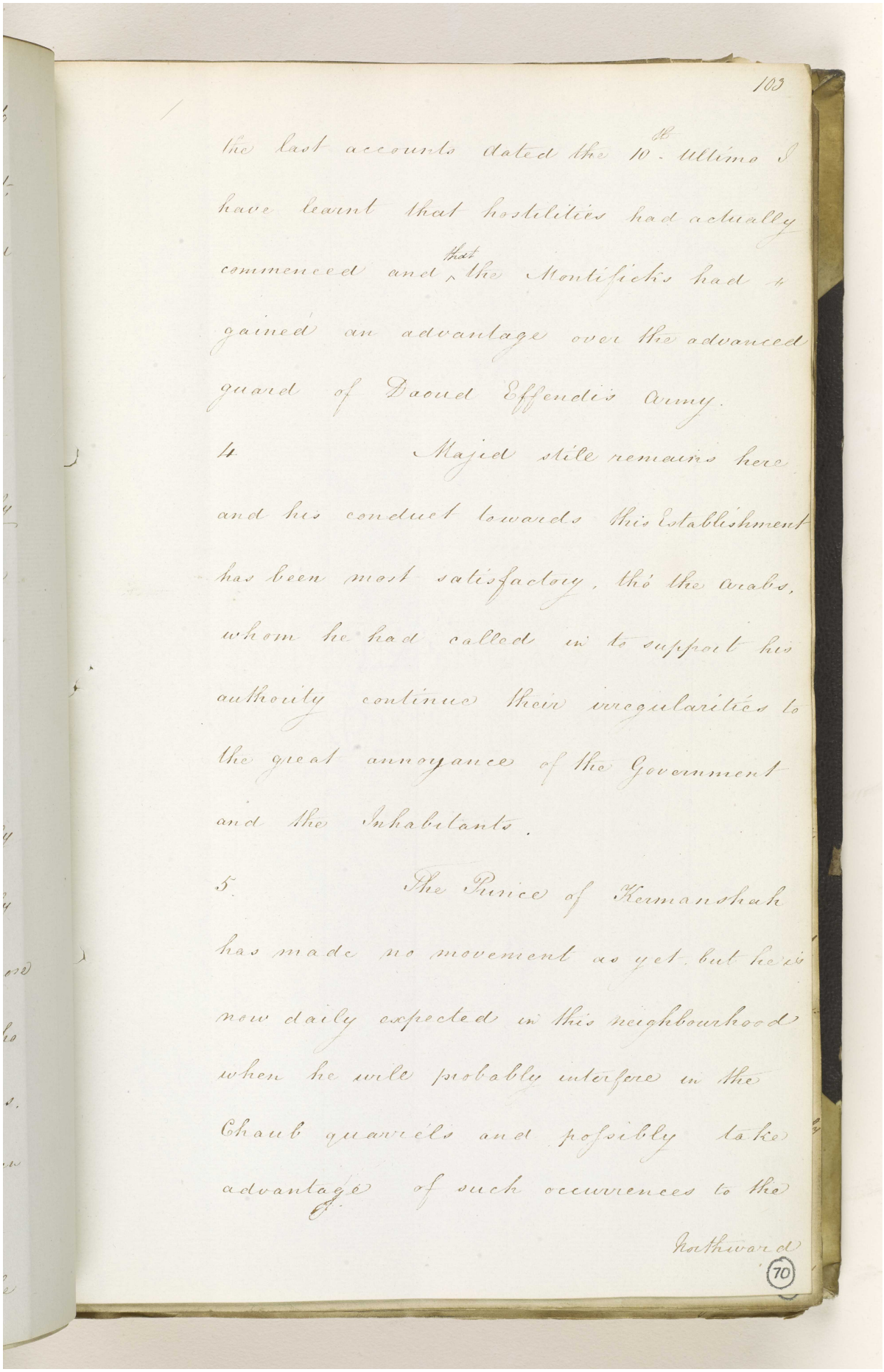

the last accounts dated the 10th Ultimo I have learnt that hostilities had actually commenced and that the Montifieks had gained an advantage over the advanced guard of Daoud Effendi's Army.

4 Majid Bile remains here and his conduct towards this Establishment has been most satisfactory, tho' the Arabs, whom he had called in to support his authority continue their irregularities to the great annoyance of the Government and the Inhabitants.

5 The Prince of Kermanshah has made no movement as yet, but he is now daily expected in this neighbourhood when he will probably interfere in the Chaub quarrels and possibly take advantage of such occurrences to the

Southward

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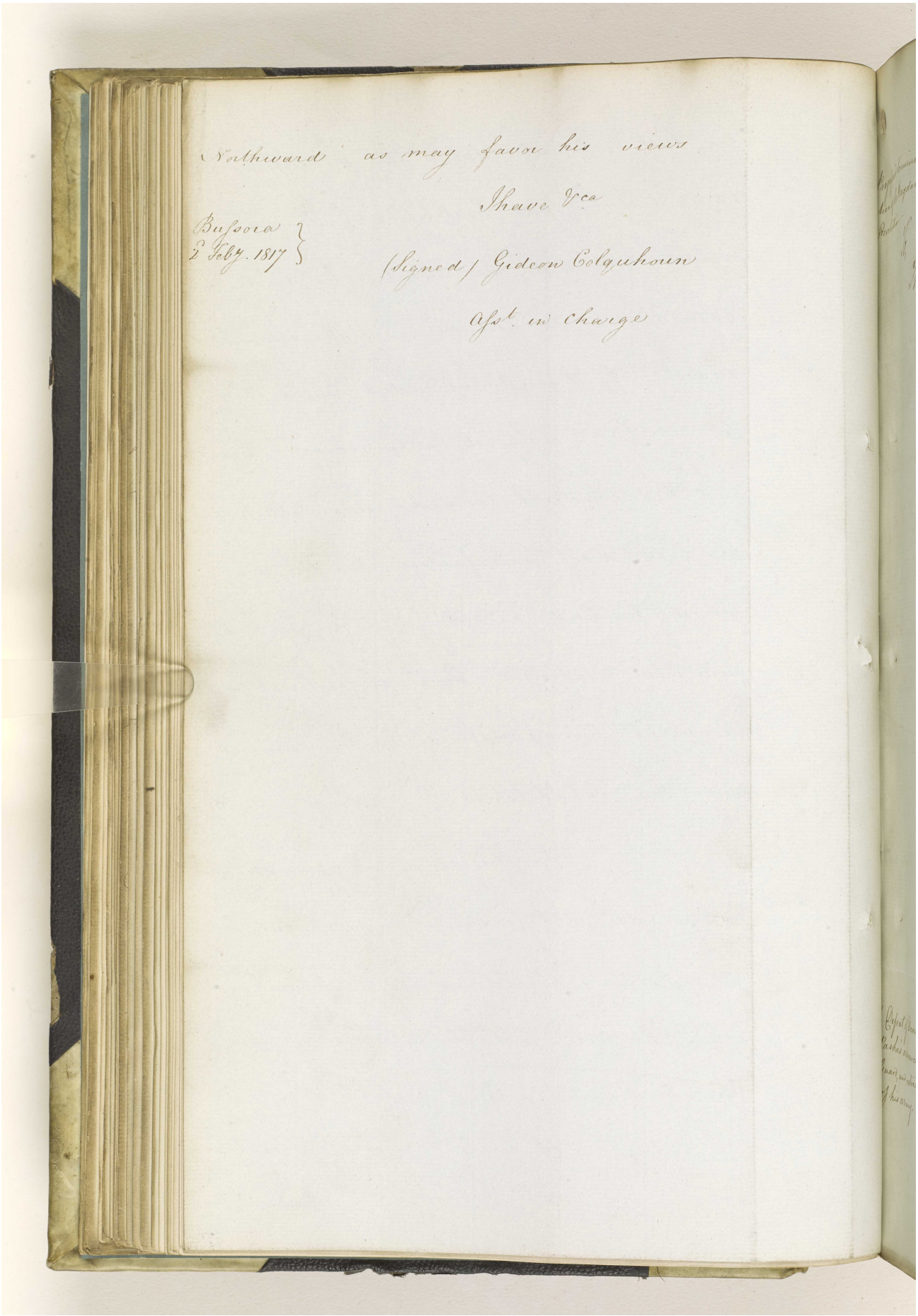

Southward as may favor his views

I have &c.

Bussora
2 Febr. 1817

(Signed) Gideon Colquhoun

Asst in Charge

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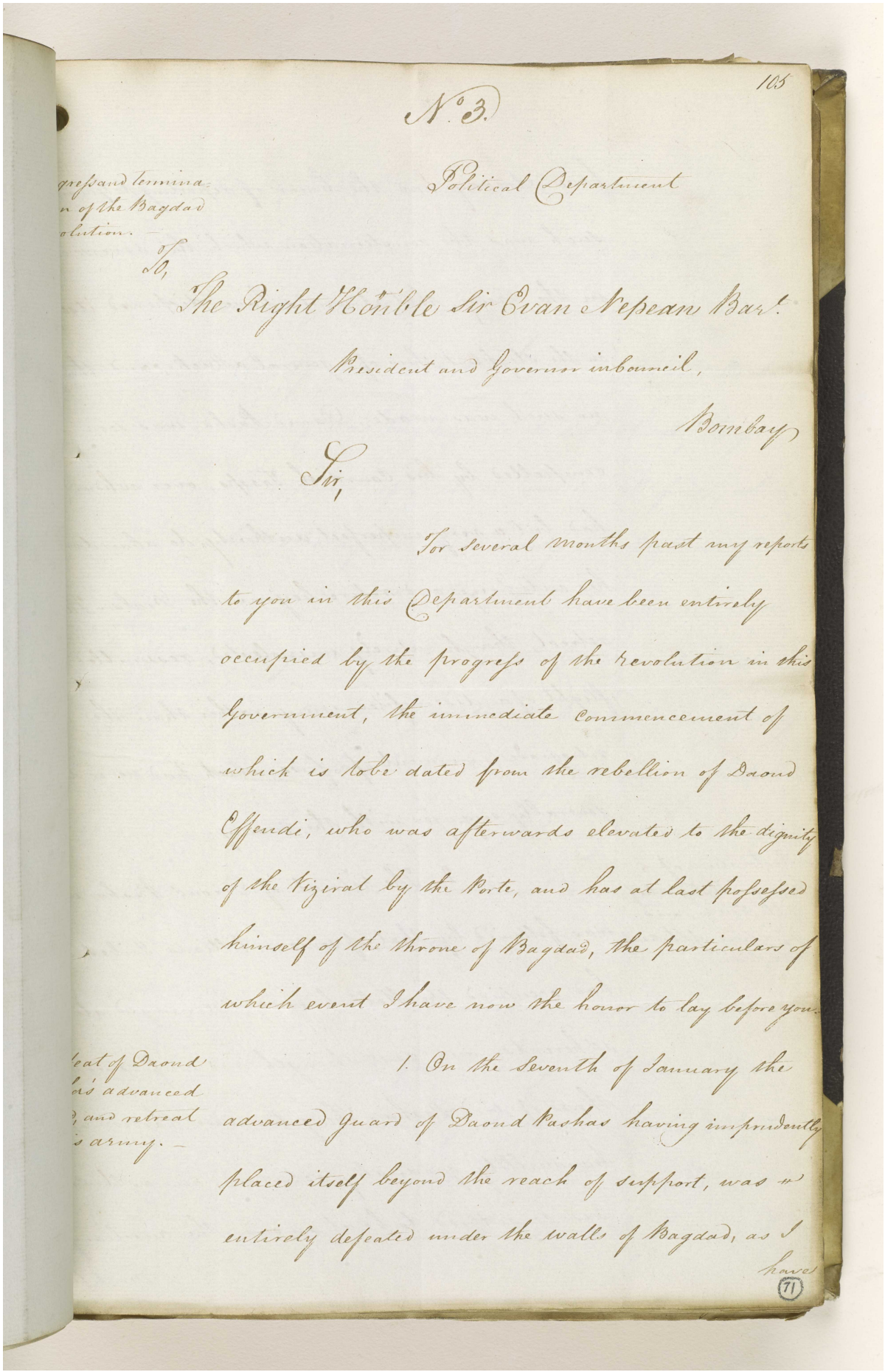

No. 3.

Political Department

...gress and termina-
...n of the Bagdad
...olution. —

To,

The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean Bart.

President and Governor in Council,

Bombay

Sir,

For several months past my reports to you in this Department have been entirely occupied by the progress of the revolution in this Government, the immediate commencement of which is to be dated from the rebellion of Daoud Effendi, who was afterwards elevated to the dignity of the Viziral by the Porte, and has at last possessed himself of the throne of Bagdad, the particulars of which event I have now the honor to lay before you.

...eat of Daoud
...a's advanced
..., and retreat
...s army. —

1. On the Seventh of January the advanced Guard of Daoud Pashas having imprudently placed itself beyond the reach of support, was entirely defeated under the walls of Bagdad, as I have

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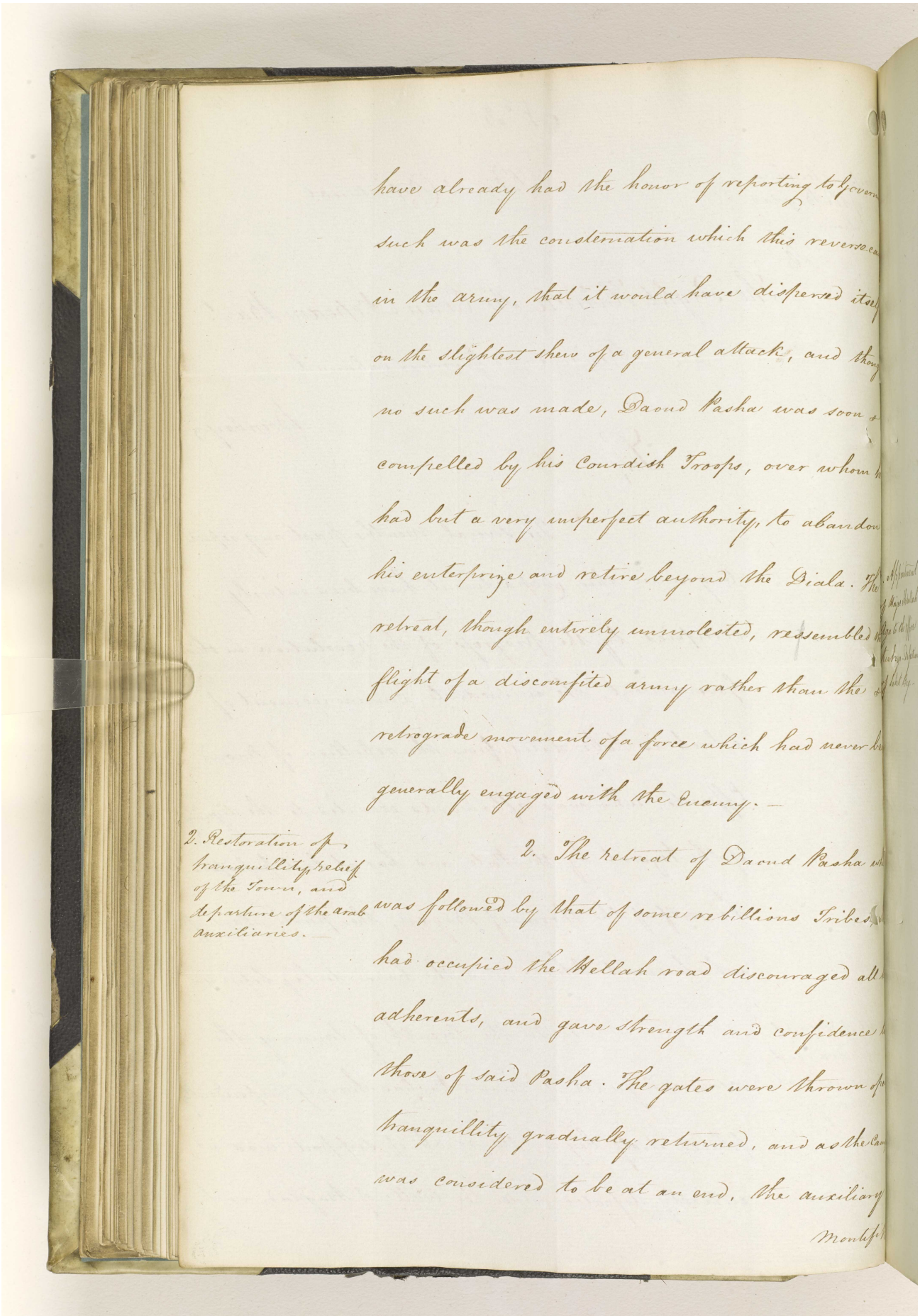
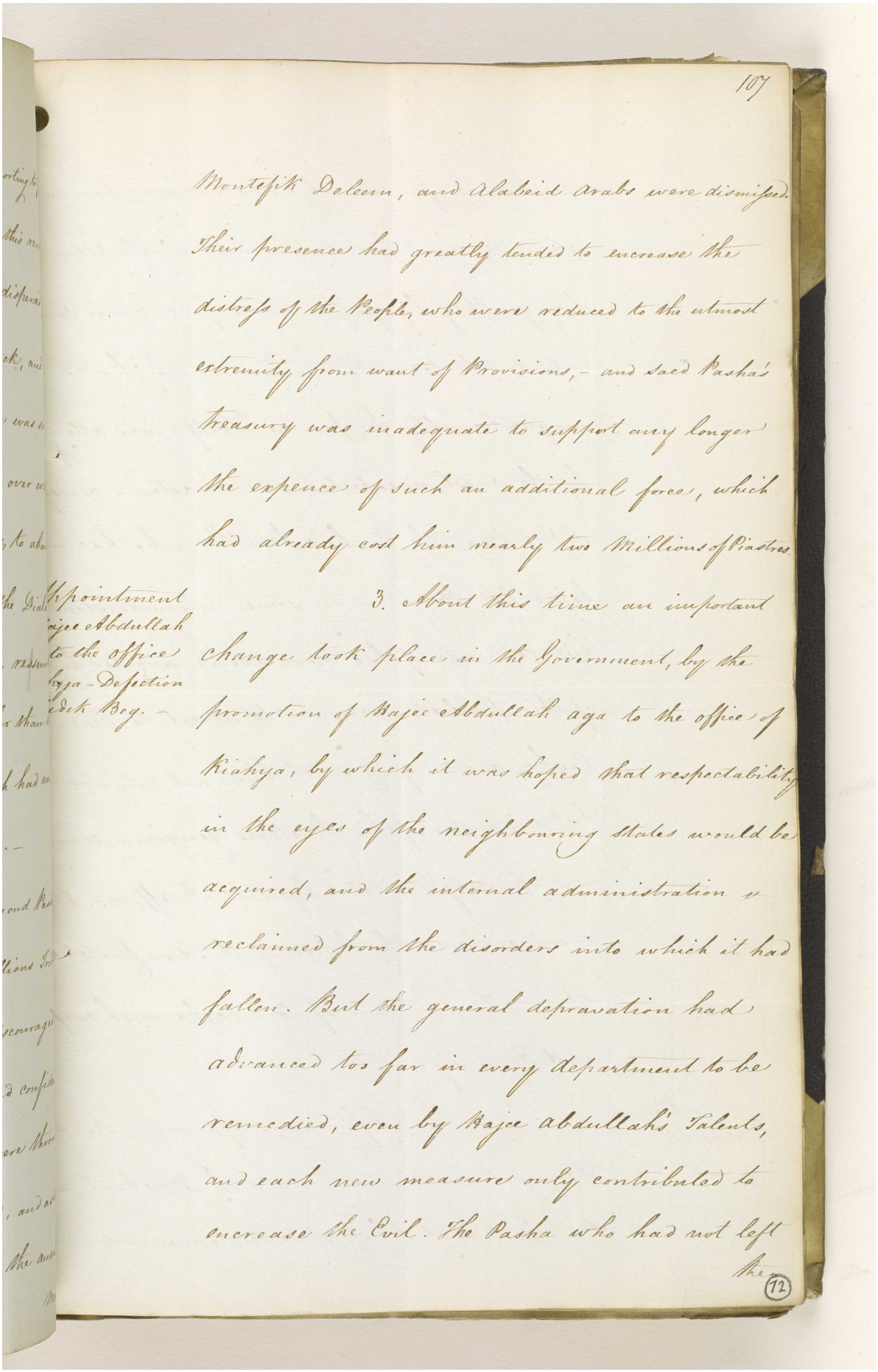


have already had the honor of reporting to Govern
such was the consternation which this reverse ca
in the army, that it would have dispersed itse
on the slightest shew of a general attack, and thou
no such was made, Daoud Pasha was soon
compelled by his Courdish Troops, over whom h
had but a very imperfect authority, to abandon
his enterprize and retire beyond the Diala. The
retreat, though entirely unmolested, ressembled
flight of a discomfited army rather than the
retrograde movement of a force which had never be
generally engaged with the Enemy. —

2. Restoration of tranquillity, relief of the Town, and departure of the Arab auxiliaries. —

2. The retreat of Daoud Pasha wh
was followed by that of some rebellious Tribes,
had occupied the Bellah road discouraged all
adherents, and gave strength and confidence
those of said Pasha. The gates were thrown o
tranquillity gradually returned, and as the Cam
was considered to be at an end, the auxiliary

Monthly



Montefik Deleem, and Alabeid Arabs were dismissed. Their presence had greatly tended to encrease the distress of the People, who were reduced to the utmost extremity from want of Provisions, - and Saed Pasha's treasury was inadequate to support any longer the expence of such an additional force, which had already cost him nearly two Millions of Piastres.

Appointment of Bajee Abdullah to the office of Kiahya - Defection of Abdoh Beg. -

3. About this time an important change took place in the Government, by the promotion of Bajee Abdullah aga to the office of Kiahya, by which it was hoped that respectability in the eyes of the neighbouring States would be acquired, and the internal administration reclaimed from the disorders into which it had fallen. But the general depravation had advanced too far in every department to be remedied, even by Bajee Abdullah's Talents, and each new measure only contributed to encrease the Evil. The Pasha who had not left the

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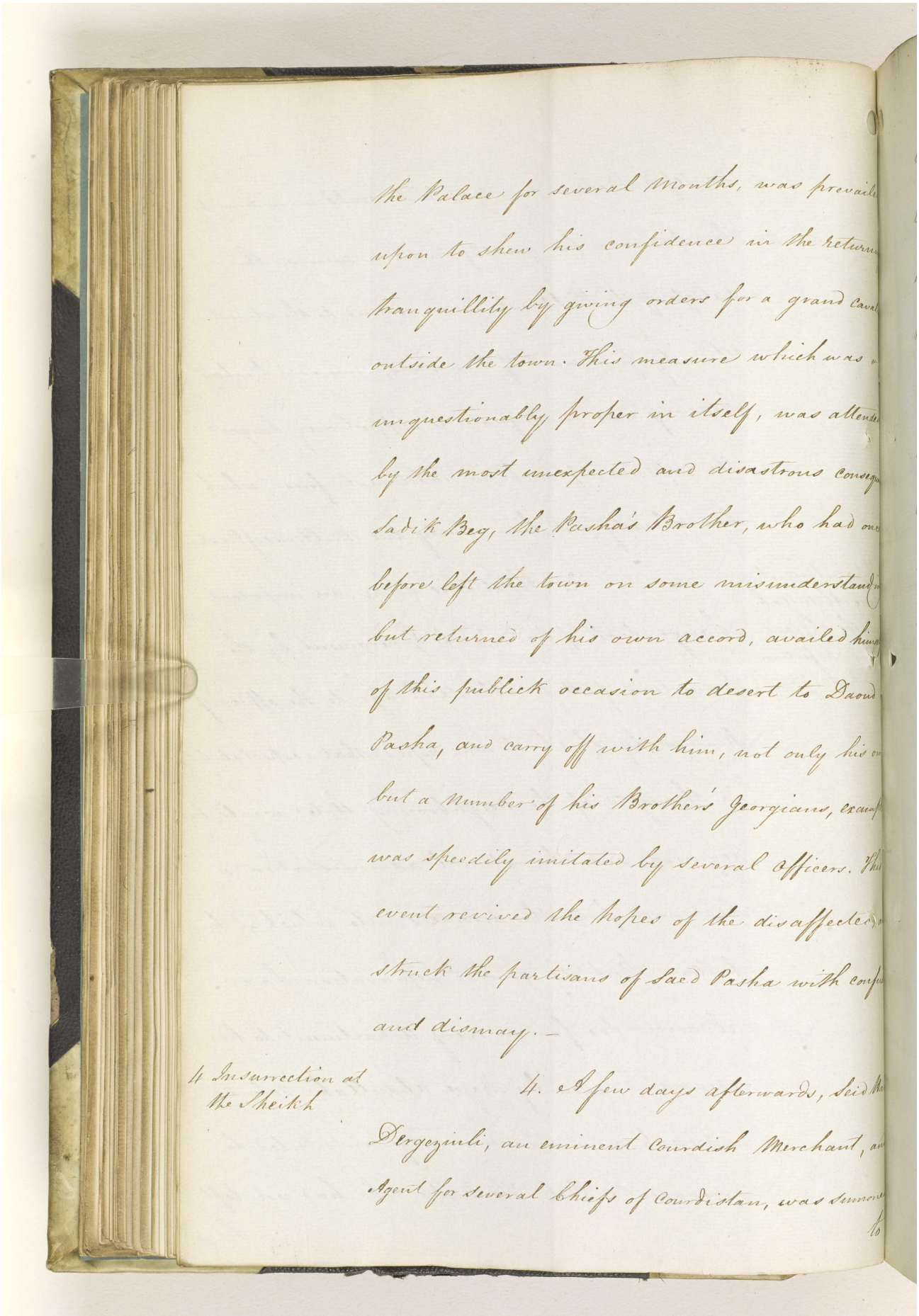

the Palace for several Months, was prevail
upon to shew his confidence in the return
tranquillity by giving orders for a grand caval
outside the town. This measure which was
unquestionably proper in itself, was attende
by the most unexpected and disastrous consequ
Sadik Beg, the Pasha's Brother, who had one
before left the town on some misunderstand
but returned of his own accord, availed himself
of this publick occasion to desert to Daoud
Pasha, and carry off with him, not only his own
but a Number of his Brother's Georgians, excas
was speedily imitated by several officers. This
event revived the hopes of the disaffected a
struck the partisans of Said Pasha with confu
and dismay. —

4 Insurrection at the Sheikh

4. A few days afterwards, Said Pa
Dergezinli, an eminent Courdish Merchant, and
Agent for several Chiefs of Courdistan, was summon
to

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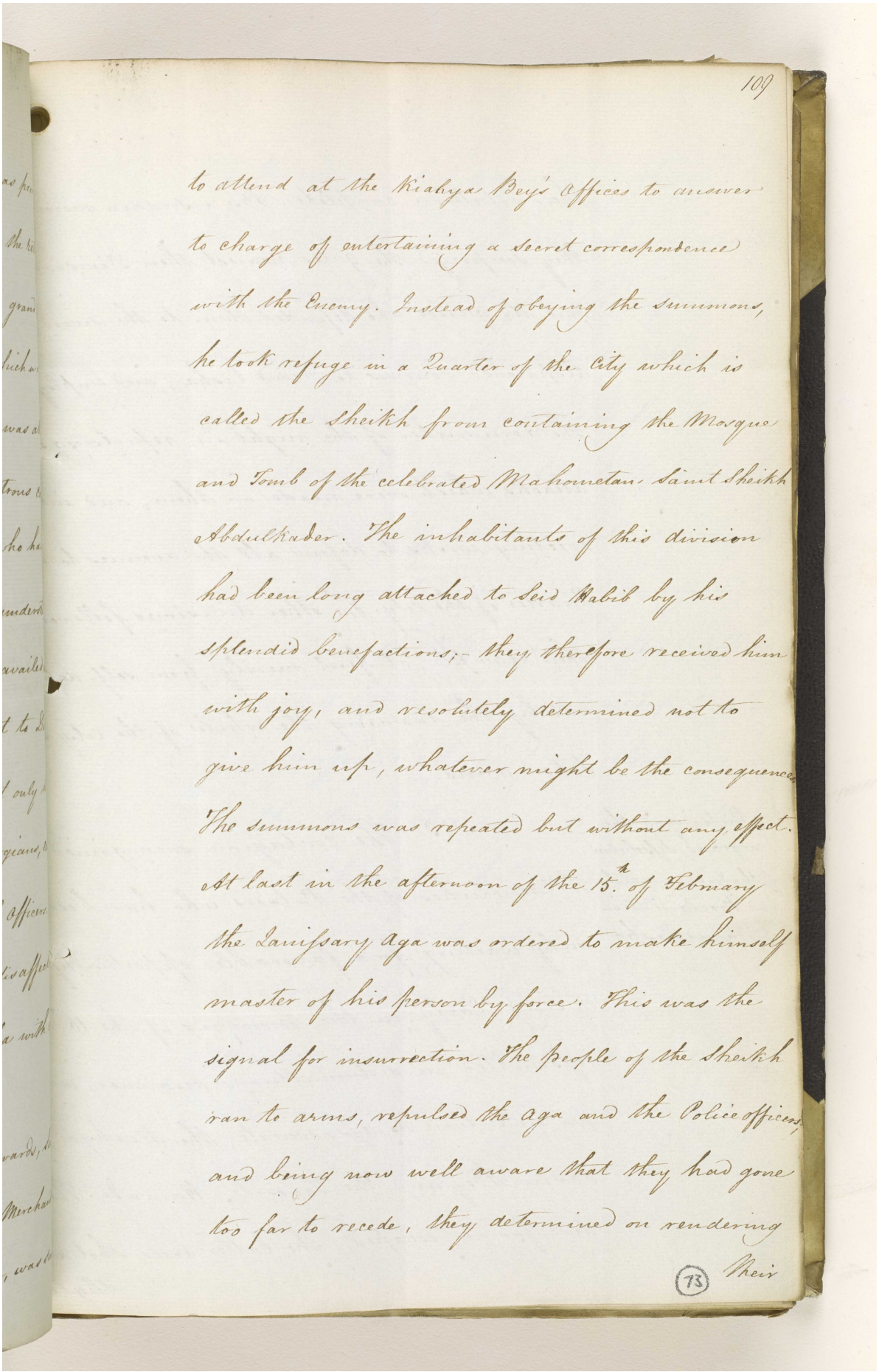

to attend at the Kiahya Beg's offices to answer to charge of entertaining a secret correspondence with the Enemy. Instead of obeying the summons, he took refuge in a Quarter of the City which is called the Sheikh from containing the Mosque and Tomb of the celebrated Mahometan Saint Sheikh Abdulkader. The inhabitants of this division had been long attached to Seid Habib by his splendid benefactions;- they therefore received him with joy, and resolutely determined not to give him up, whatever might be the consequence. The summons was repeated but without any effect. At last in the afternoon of the 15th. of February the Janissary Aga was ordered to make himself master of his person by force. This was the signal for insurrection. The people of the Sheikh ran to arms, repulsed the aga and the Police officers, and being now well aware that they had gone too far to recede, they determined on rendering

Their

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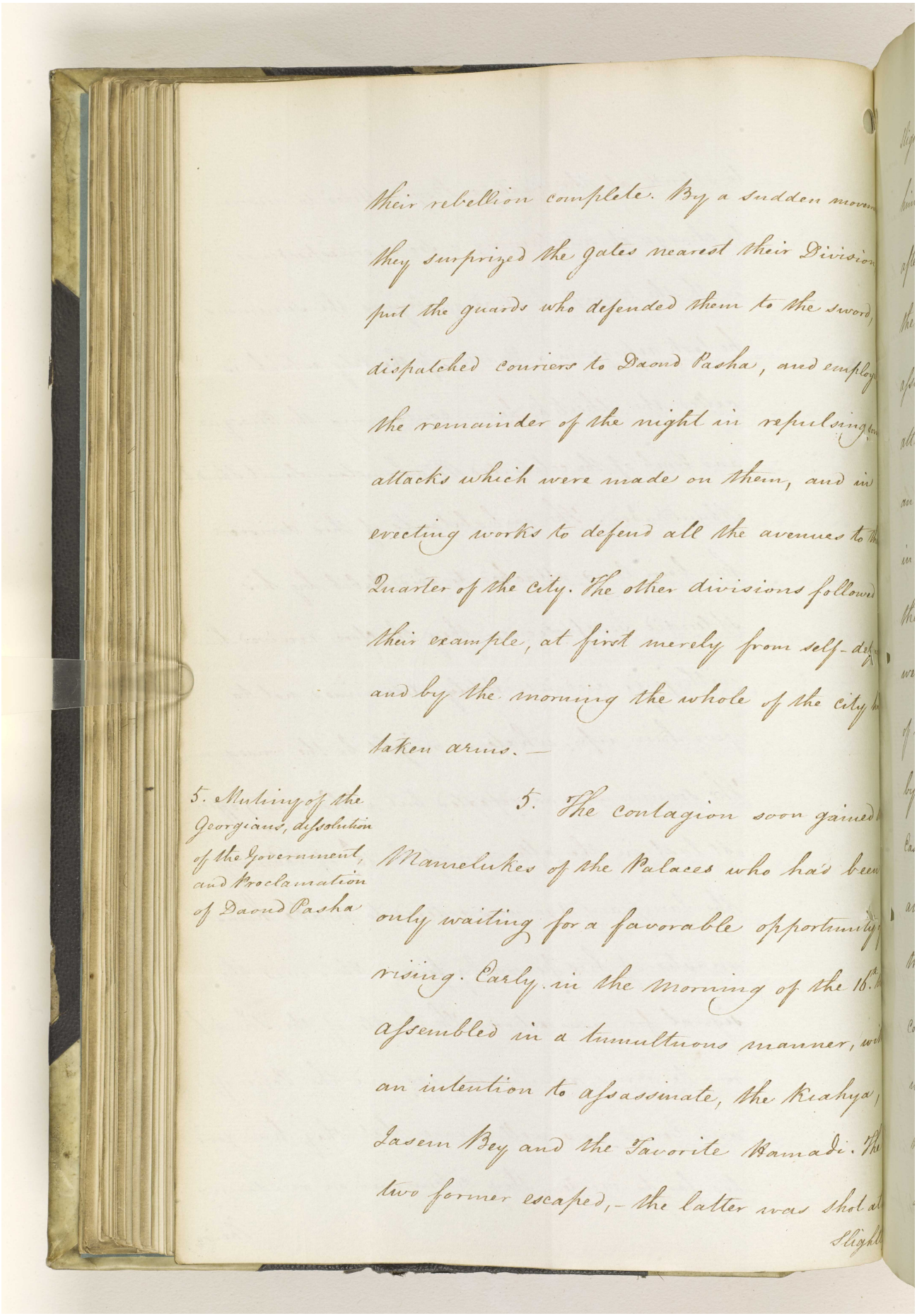
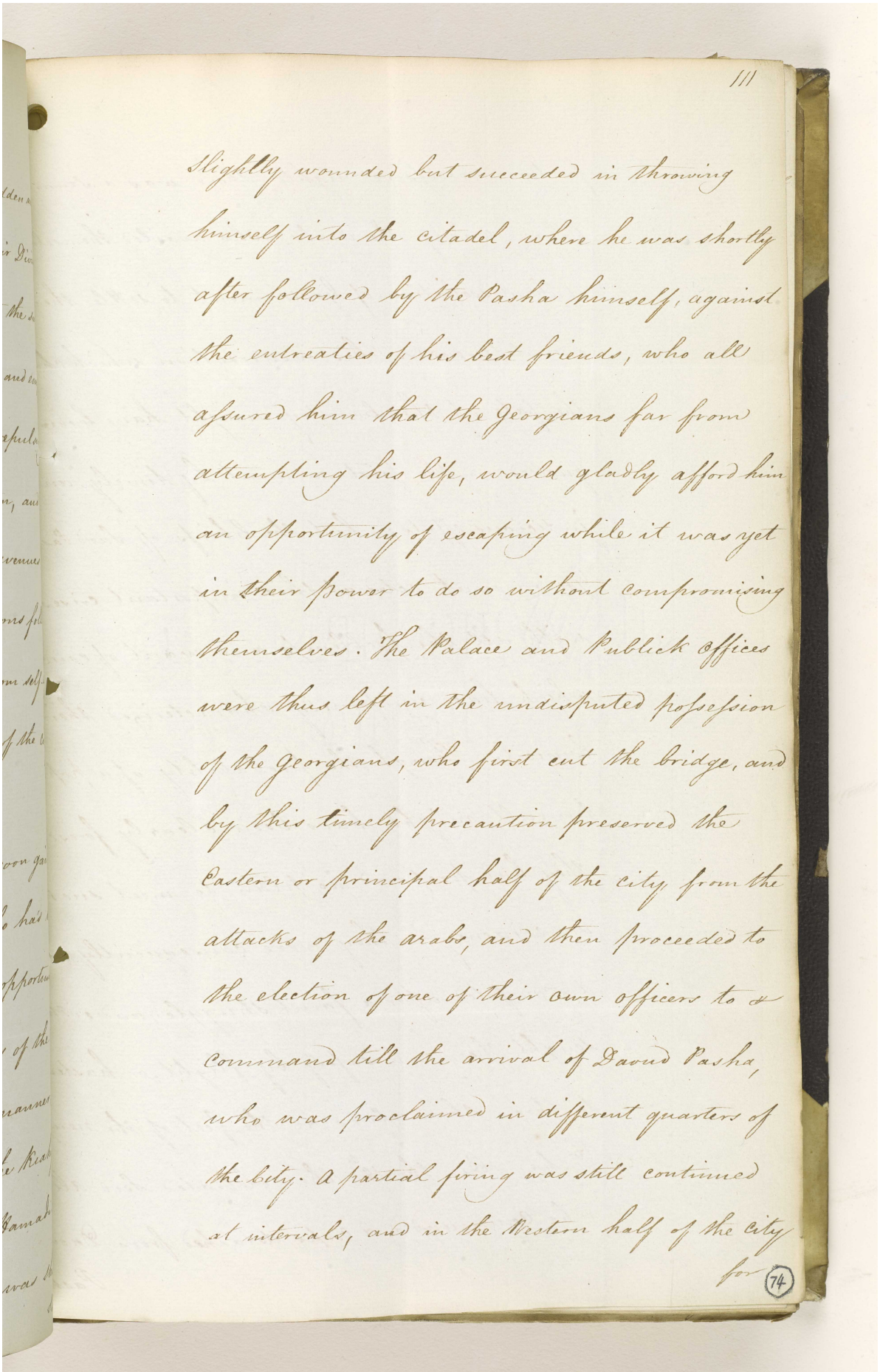


their rebellion complete. By a sudden movem
they surprized the gates nearest their Division
put the guards who defended them to the sword,
dispatched couriers to Daoud Pasha, and employ
the remainder of the night in repulsing
attacks which were made on them, and in
erecting works to defend all the avenues to
Quarter of the city. The other divisions followed
their example, at first merely from self-def
and by the morning the whole of the city
taken arms. —

5. Muting of the Georgians, dissolution of the Government, and Proclamation of Daoud Pasha

5. The contagion soon gained
Mamelukes of the Palaces who has been
only waiting for a favorable opportunity
rising. Early in the Morning of the 16th
assembled in a tumultuous manner, wi
an intention to assassinate, the Kiahya,
Jasem Bey and the Favorite Hamadi. The
two former escaped, - the latter was shot at
slightly



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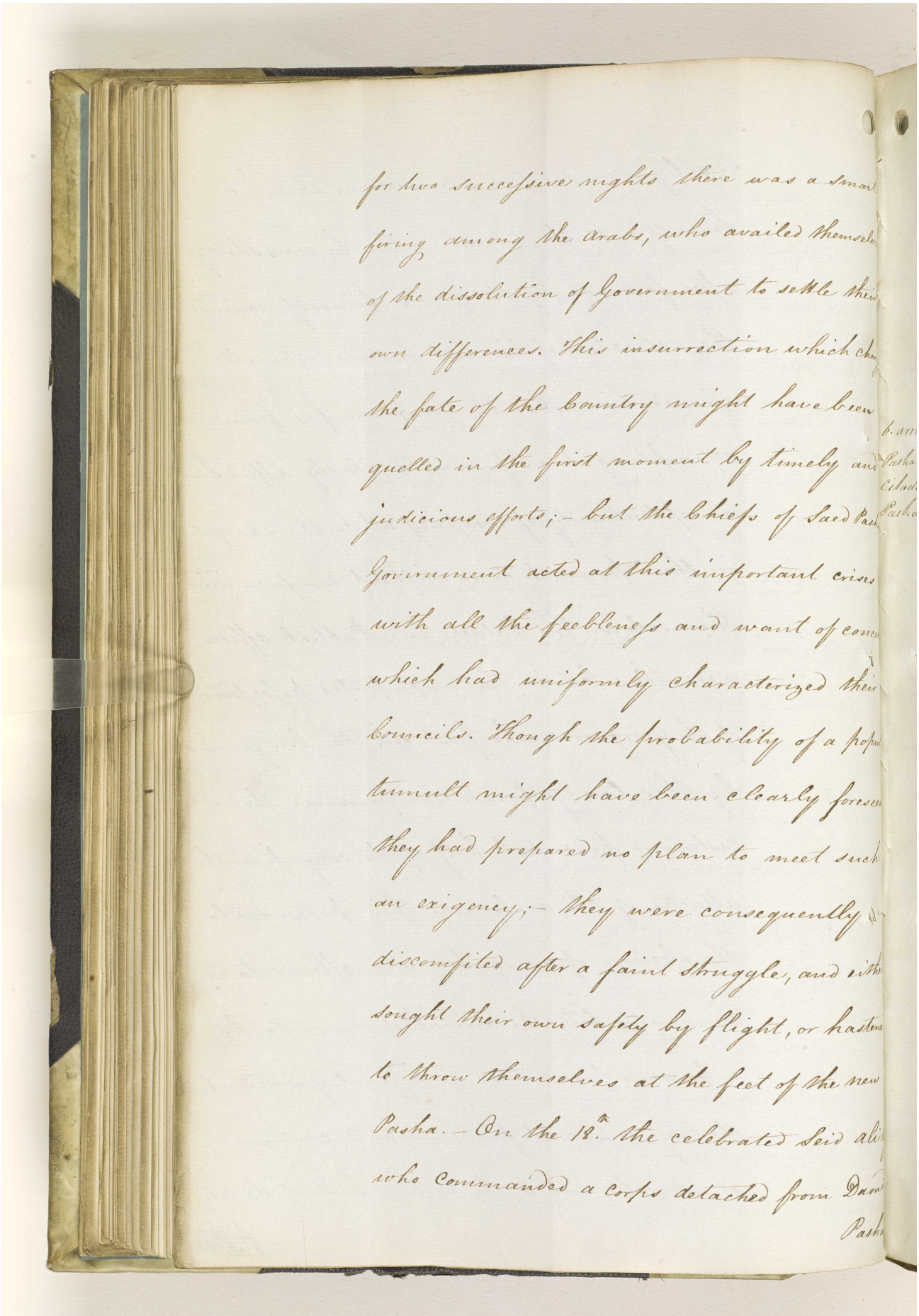
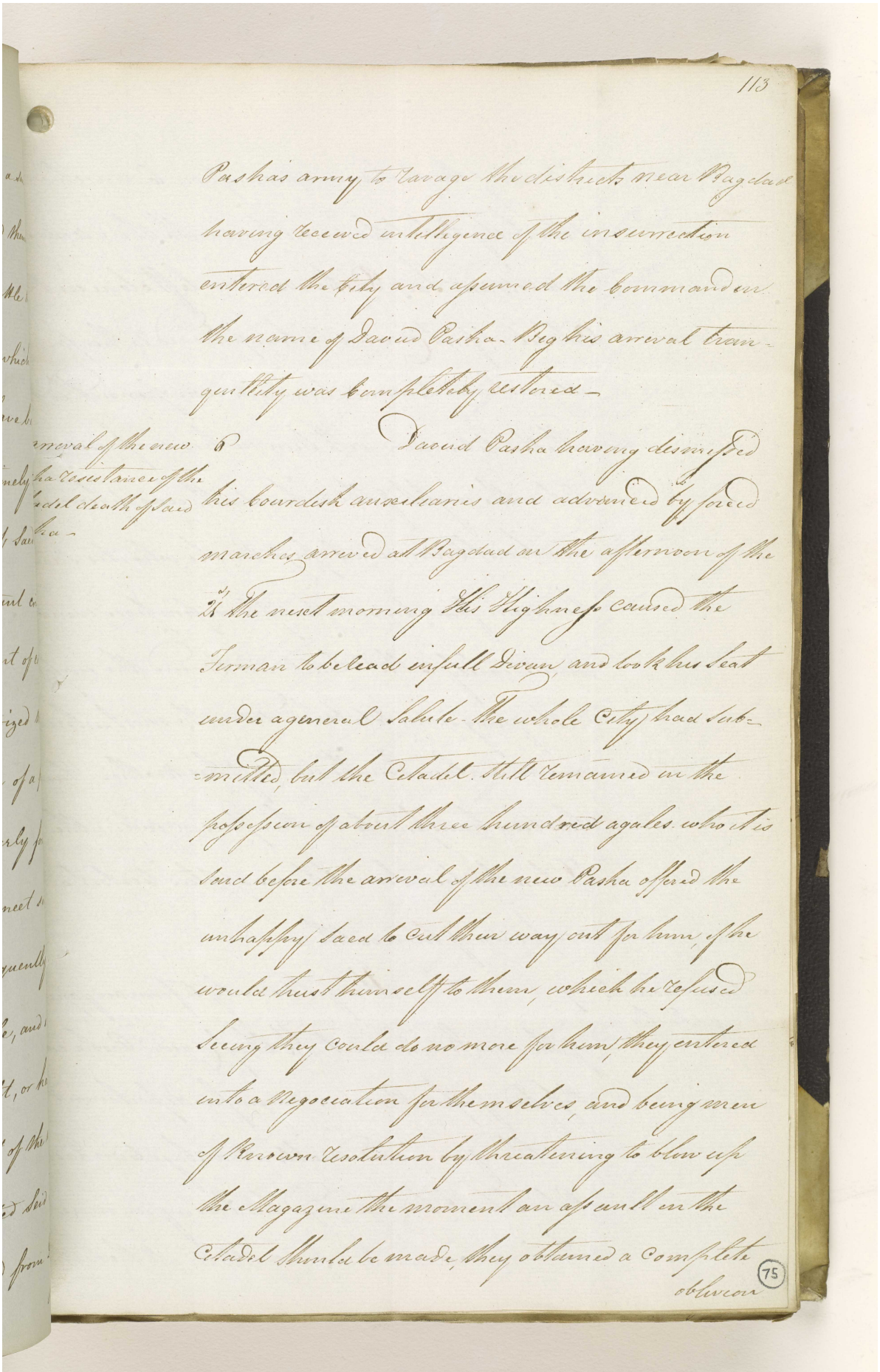
Slightly wounded but succeeded in throwing himself into the citadel, where he was shortly after followed by the Pasha himself, against the entreaties of his best friends, who all assured him that the Georgians far from attempting his life, would gladly afford him an opportunity of escaping while it was yet in their power to do so without compromising themselves. The Palace and Publick offices were thus left in the undisputed possession of the Georgians, who first cut the bridge, and by this timely precaution preserved the Eastern or principal half of the city from the attacks of the arabs, and then proceeded to the election of one of their own officers to a command till the arrival of Daoud Pasha, who was proclaimed in different quarters of the city. a partial firing was still continued at intervals, and in the Western half of the city for

74



for two successive nights there was a smart
firing among the Arabs, who availed themselv
of the dissolution of Government to settle their
own differences. This insurrection which cha
the fate of the Country might have been
quelled in the first moment by timely and
judicious efforts;- but the Chiefs of Saed Pash
Government acted at this important crises
with all the feebleness and want of concer
which had uniformly characterized their
Councils. Though the probability of a popu
tumult might have been clearly foresee
they had prepared no plan to meet such
an exigency;- they were consequently
discomfited after a faint struggle, and with
sought their own safety by flight, or hastene
to throw themselves at the feet of the new
Pasha.- On the 18th. the celebrated Seid Ali
who Commanded a Corps detached from Daou
Pasha



Pasha's army to ravage the districts near Bagdad having received intelligence of the insurrection entered the City and assumed the Command in the name of Daoud Pasha - Beg his arrival tranquillity was completely restored -

arrival of the new Pasha resistance of the Citadel death of Said Pasha -

6 Daoud Pasha having dismissed his Courdish auxiliaries and advanced by forced marches arrived at Bagdad on the afternoon of the 27 the next morning His Highness caused the Firman to be read in full Divan and took his Seat under a general Salute - The whole City had submitted, but the Citadel still remained in the possession of about three hundred agales who it is said before the arrival of the new Pasha offered the unhappy Said to cut their way out for him, if he would trust himself to them, which he refused Seeing they could do no more for him, they entered into a Negociation for themselves, and being men of known resolution by threatening to blow up the Magazine the moment an assault in the Citadel should be made, they obtained a complete oblivion

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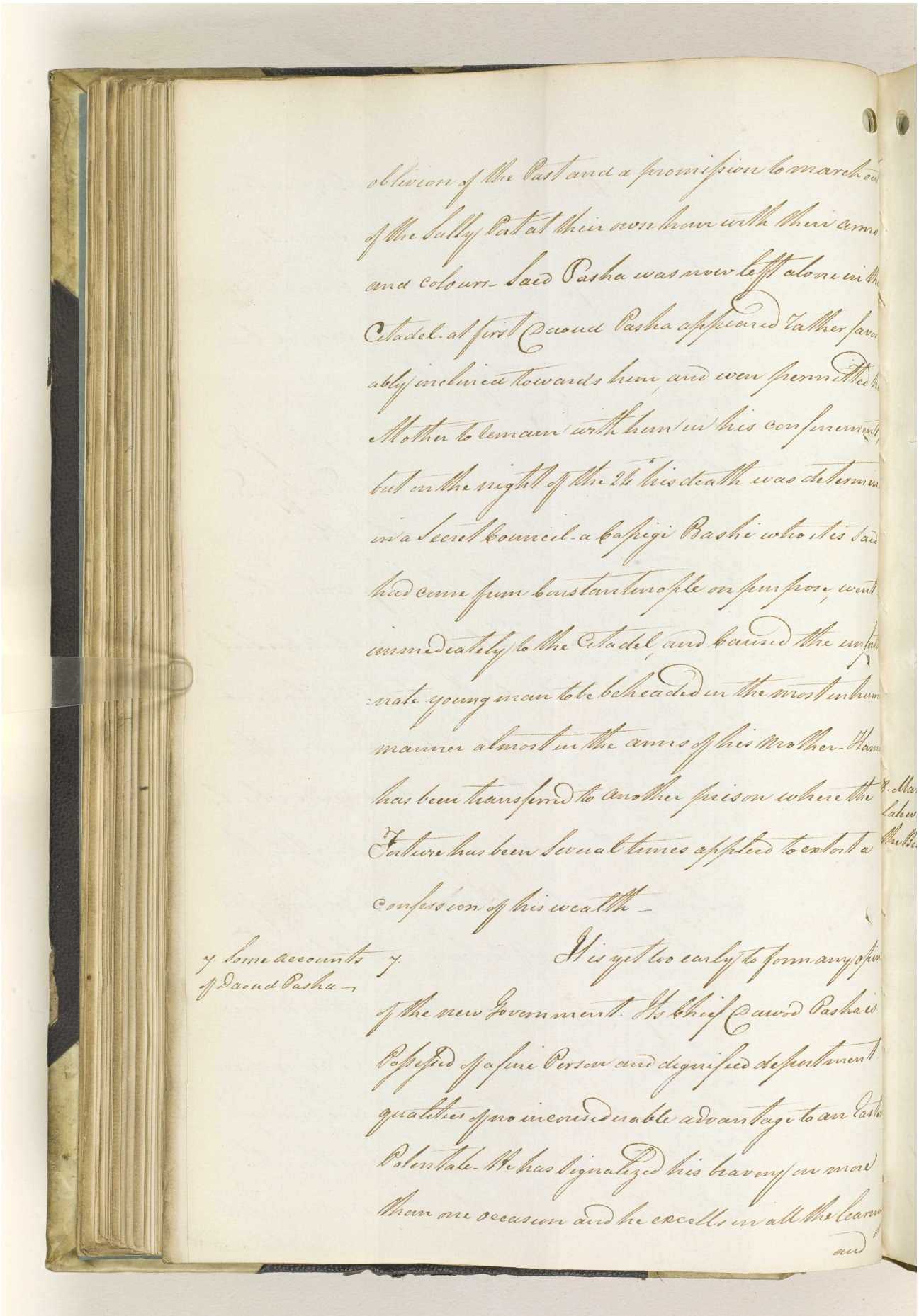

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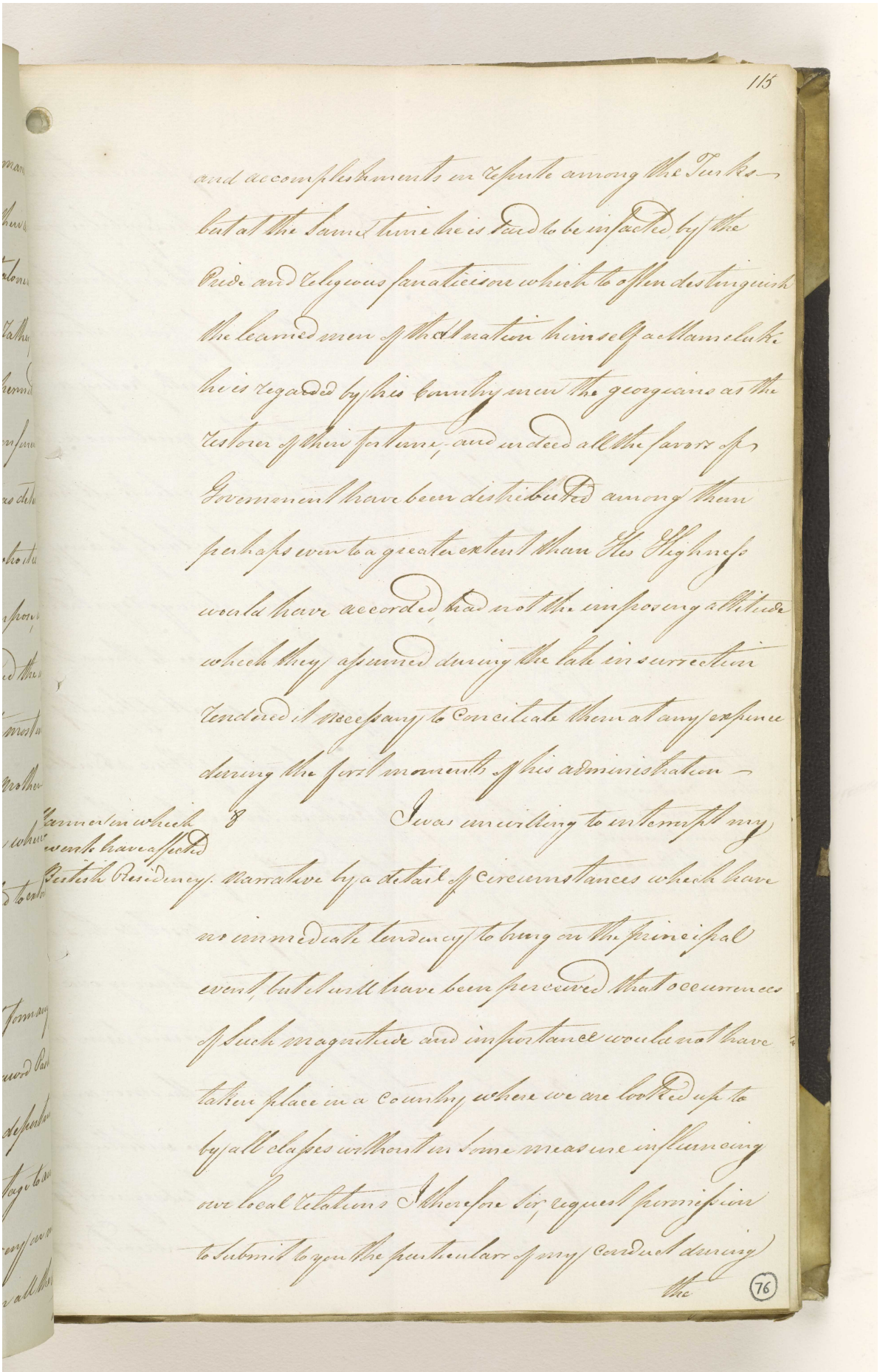

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and accomplishments in repute among the Turks
but at the same time he is said to be impached by the
pride and religious fanaticism which to often distinguish
the learned men of that nation himself as I am told
he is regarded by his country men the georgians as the
restorer of their fortune, and indeed all the favors of
Government have been distributed among them
perhaps even to a greater extent than His Highness
would have accorded had not the imposing attitude
which they assumed during the late insurrection
rendered it necessary to conciliate them at any expence
during the first moments of his administration —

manner in which
events have affected
British Residency.

I was unwilling to interrupt my
narrative by a detail of circumstances which have
no immediate tendency to bring on the principal
event, but it will have been perceived that occurrences
of such magnitude and importance would not have
taken place in a country where we are looked up to
by all classes without in some measure influencing
our local relations. I therefore beg leave permission
to submit to you the particulars of my conduct during
the

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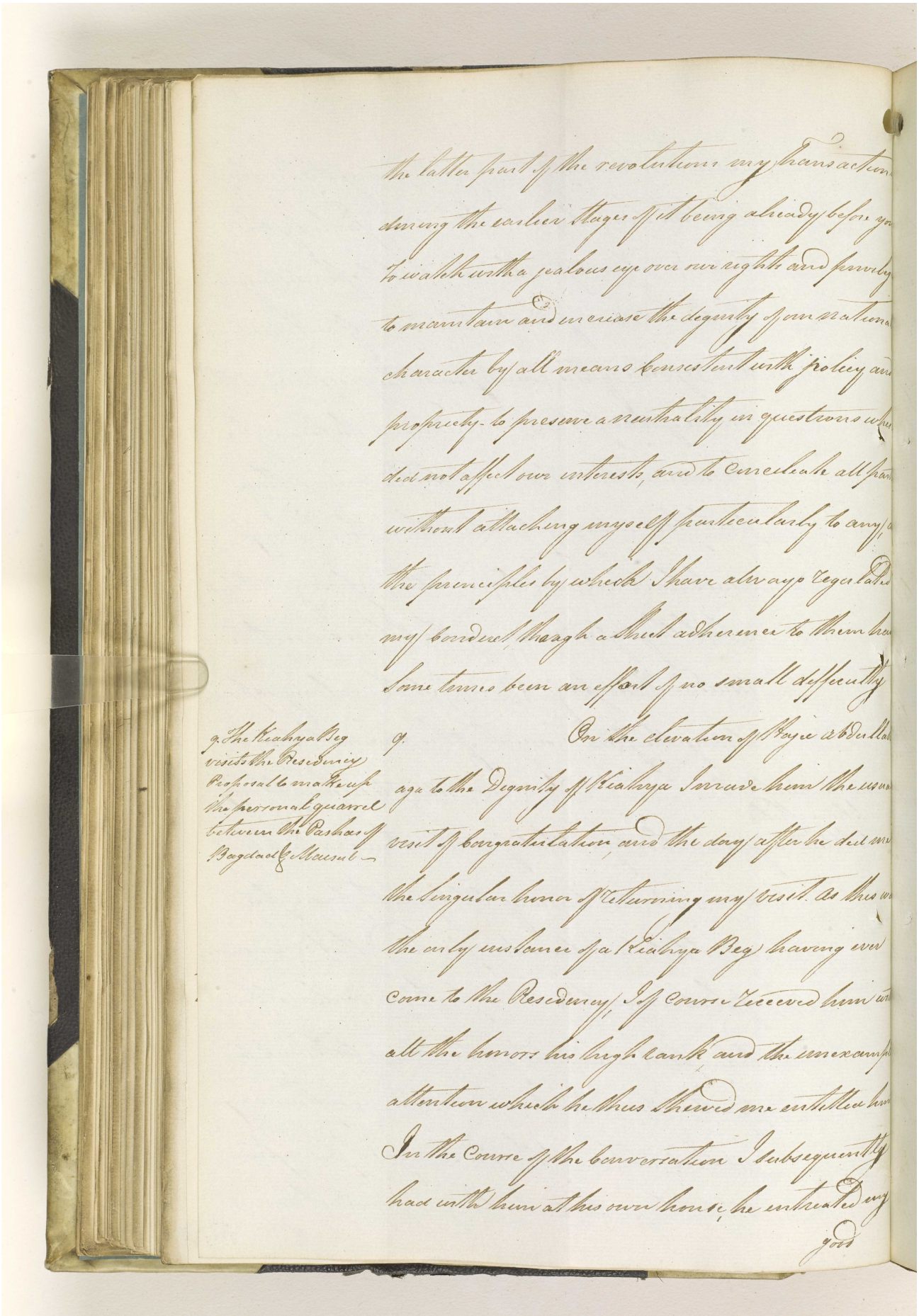

the latter part of the revolutions my transactions
during the earlier stages of it being already before you
to watch with a jealous eye over our rights and privileges
to maintain and increase the dignity of our national
character by all means consistent with policy and
propriety - to preserve a neutrality in questions which
did not affect our interests, and to conciliate all parties
without attaching myself particularly to any
the principles by which I have always regulated
my conduct, though a strict adherence to them has
sometimes been an effort of no small difficulty

9. The Kiahya Beg visits the Residency. Proposal to make up the personal quarrel between the Pashas of Bagdad & Mousul.

9. On the elevation of Sayid Abdullah
aga to the Dignity of Kiahya I invited him the usual
visit of congratulation, and the day after he did me
the singular honor of returning my visit. As this was
the only instance of a Kiahya Beg having ever
come to the Residency, I of course received him with
all the honors his high rank and the unexampled
attention which he thus shewed me entitled him
In the course of the conversation I subsequently
had with him at this our house, he entreated my
good

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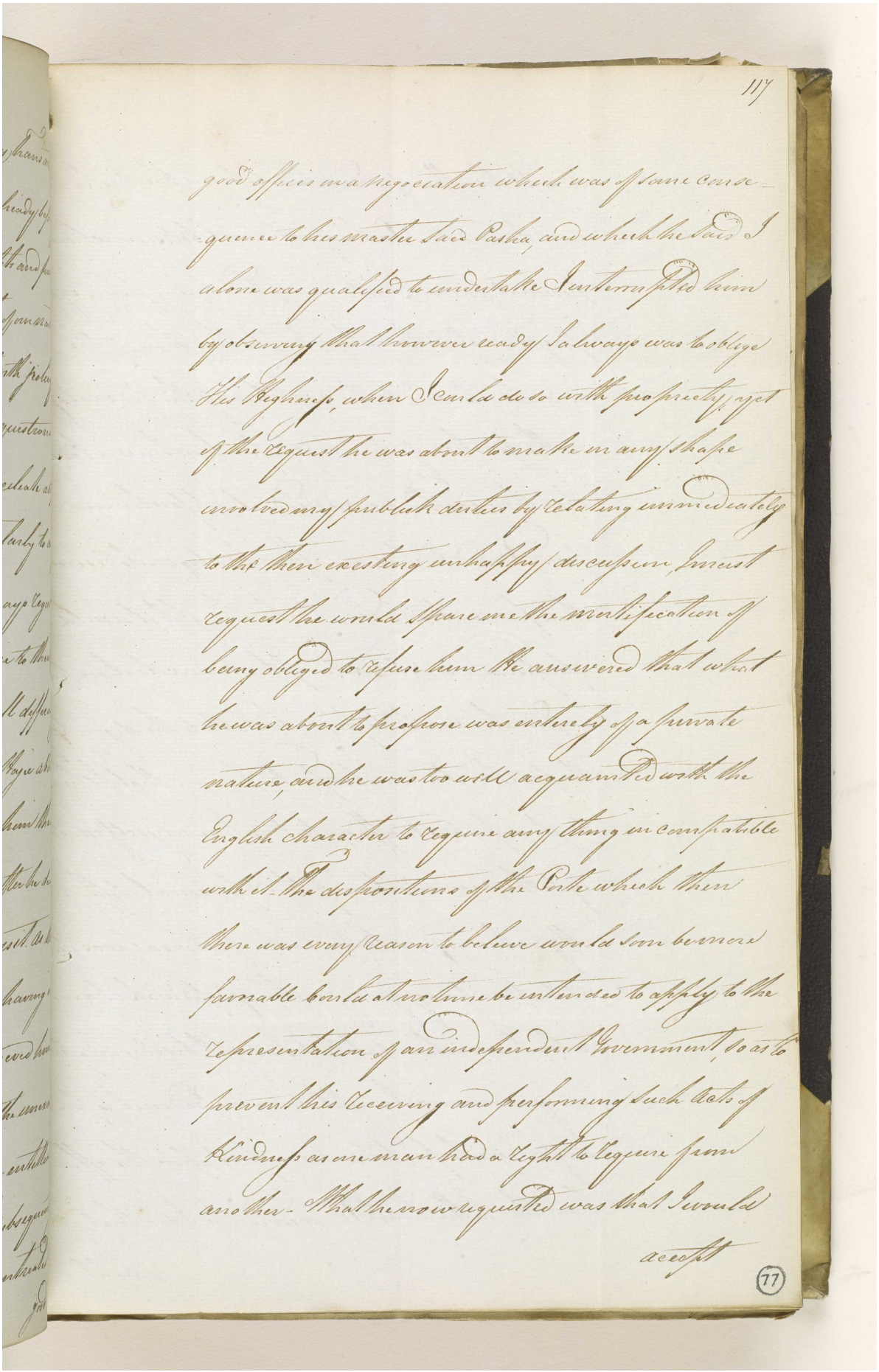

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good offices in a negociation which was of some conse-
quence to his master said Pasha, and which he said I
alone was qualified to undertake I interrupted him
by observing that however ready I always was to oblige
His Highness, when I could do so with propriety as yet
of the Request he was about to make in any shape
involved any public duties by relating immediately
to the then existing unhappy discussion I must
request he would spare me the mortification of
being obliged to refuse him He answered that what
he was about to propose was entirely of a private
nature, and he was too well acquainted with the
English character to require any thing incompatible
with it. The dispositions of the Porte which there
then was every reason to believe would soon become
favorable towards us could not be intended to apply to the
Representation of an independent Government, so as to
prevent his receiving and performing such acts of
Kindness as one man had a right to require from
another. What he now requested was that I would

accept

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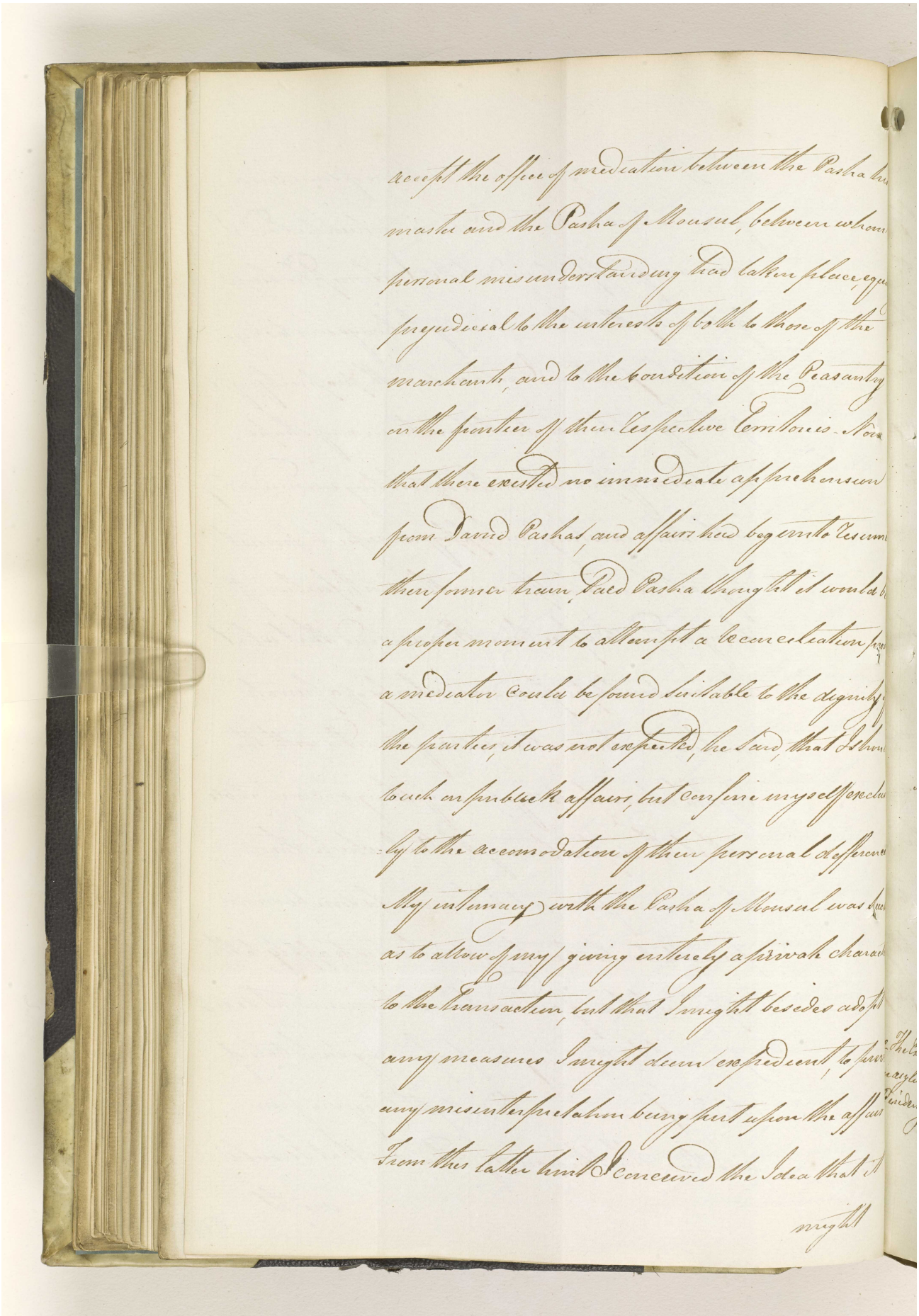
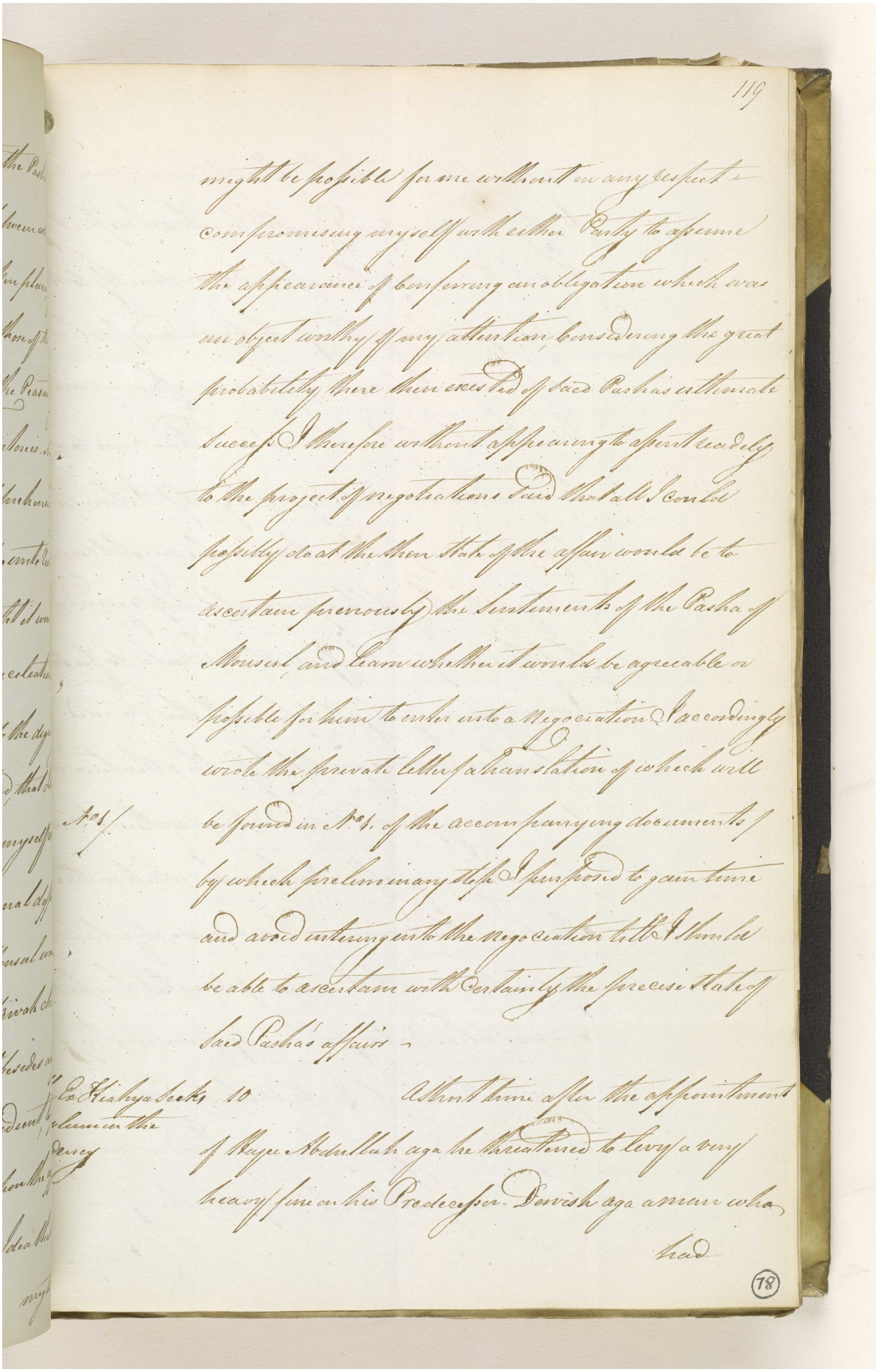


accept the office of mediation between the Pasha his
master and the Pasha of Mousul, between whom
personal misunderstanding had taken place, equa
prejudicial to the interests of both to those of the
merchants, and to the condition of the Peasantry
on the frontier of their respective Territories. Now
that there existed no immediate apprehension
from David Pashas, and affairs had begun to resume
their former train, Said Pasha thought it would be
a proper moment to attempt a reconciliation pro
a mediator could be found suitable to the dignity of
the parties, it was not expected, he said, that I should
touch on publick affairs, but confine myself exclus
-ly to the accomodation of their personal differences
My intimacy with the Pasha of Mousul was such
as to allow of my giving entirely a private charact
to the transaction, but that I might besides adopt
any measures I might deem expedient, to prev
any misinterpretation being put upon the affair
From this latter hint I conceived the Idea that it

might



might be possible for me without in any respect compromising myself with either Party to assume the appearance of conferring an obligation which was an object worthy of my attention, considering the great probability there then existed of Saed Pasha's ultimate success. I therefore without appearing to assent readily to the project of negotiations said that all I could possibly do at the then state of the affair would be to ascertain previously the sentiments of the Pasha of Mousul, and learn whether it would be agreeable or possible for him to enter into a Negociation. I accordingly wrote the private letter (a translation of which will be found in No. 1. of the accompanying documents) by which preliminary step I purposed to gain time and avoid entering into the negociation till I should be able to ascertain with certainty the precise state of Saed Pasha's affairs.

No. 1

Ex Kiahya Seeks a lumen in the Dency

10 A short time after the appointment of Hajee Abdullah aga he threatened to levy a very heavy fine on his Predecessor Dewish aga a man who had

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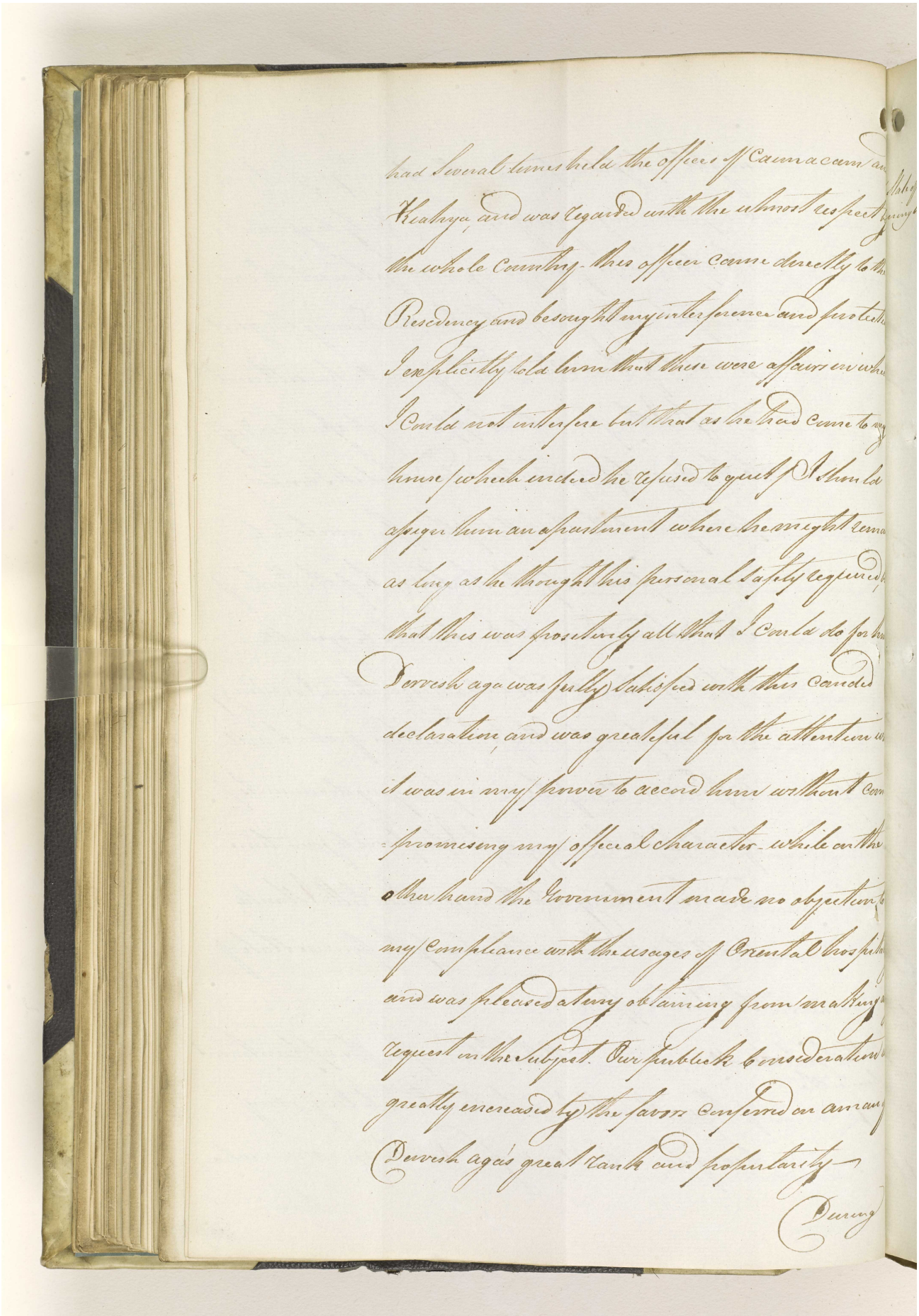
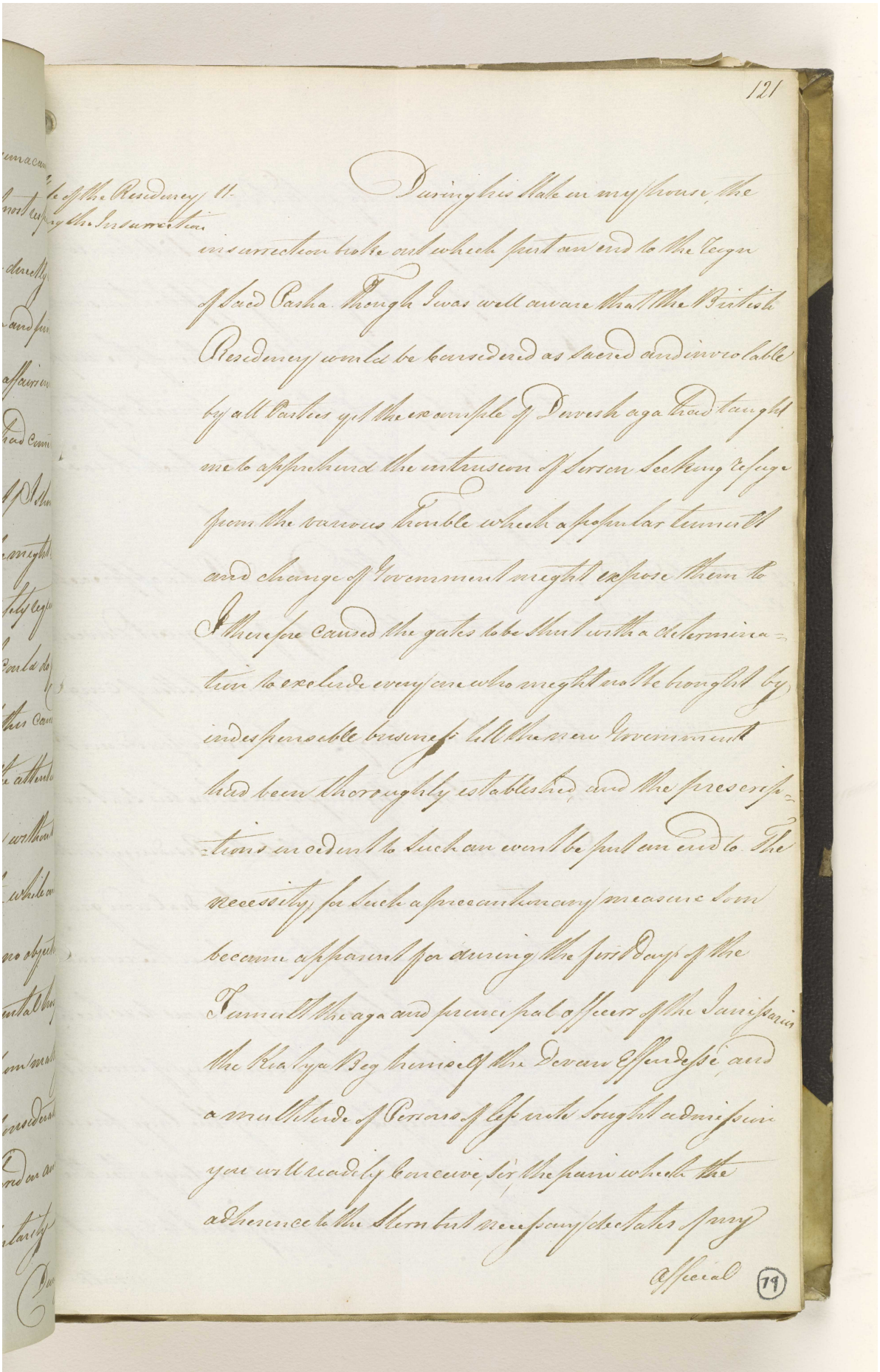


had several times held the offices of Caimacam and
Kiahya, and was regarded with the utmost respect by
the whole Country - this officer came directly to the
Residency and besought my interference and protection
I explicitly told him that these were affairs in which
I could not interfere but that as he had come to my
house (which indeed he refused to quit) I should
assign him an apartment where he might remain
as long as he thought his personal safety required, but
that this was positively all that I could do for him
Dervesh aga was fully satisfied with this candid
declaration, and was greateful for the attention which
it was in my power to accord him without com-
-promising my official character - while on the
other hand the Government made no objection to
my compliance with the usages of Oriental hospitality
and was pleased at my obtaining from making any
request on the subject. Our publick consideration was
greatly encreased by the favors conferred on a man of
Dervesh aga's great rank and popularity -

During



...e of the Residency 11
...ng the Insurrection

During his state in my house, the insurrection broke out which put an end to the reign of Saad Pasha. Though I was well aware that the British Residency would be considered as sacred and inviolable by all Parties yet the example of Dewesh aga had taught me to apprehend the intrusion of Persons seeking refuge from the various trouble which a popular tumult and change of Government might expose them to I therefore caused the gates to be shut with a determination to exclude every one who might not be brought by indespensable business till the new Government had been thoroughly established, and the prescriptions incident to such an event be put an end to. The necessity for such a precautionary measure soon became apparent for during the first days of the Tumult the aga and principal officers of the Janissaries the Kiatya Beg himself the Devan Effendesse, and a multitude of Persons of less note sought admission you will readily conceive, Sir, the pain which the adherence to the Stern but necessary dictates of my

Official

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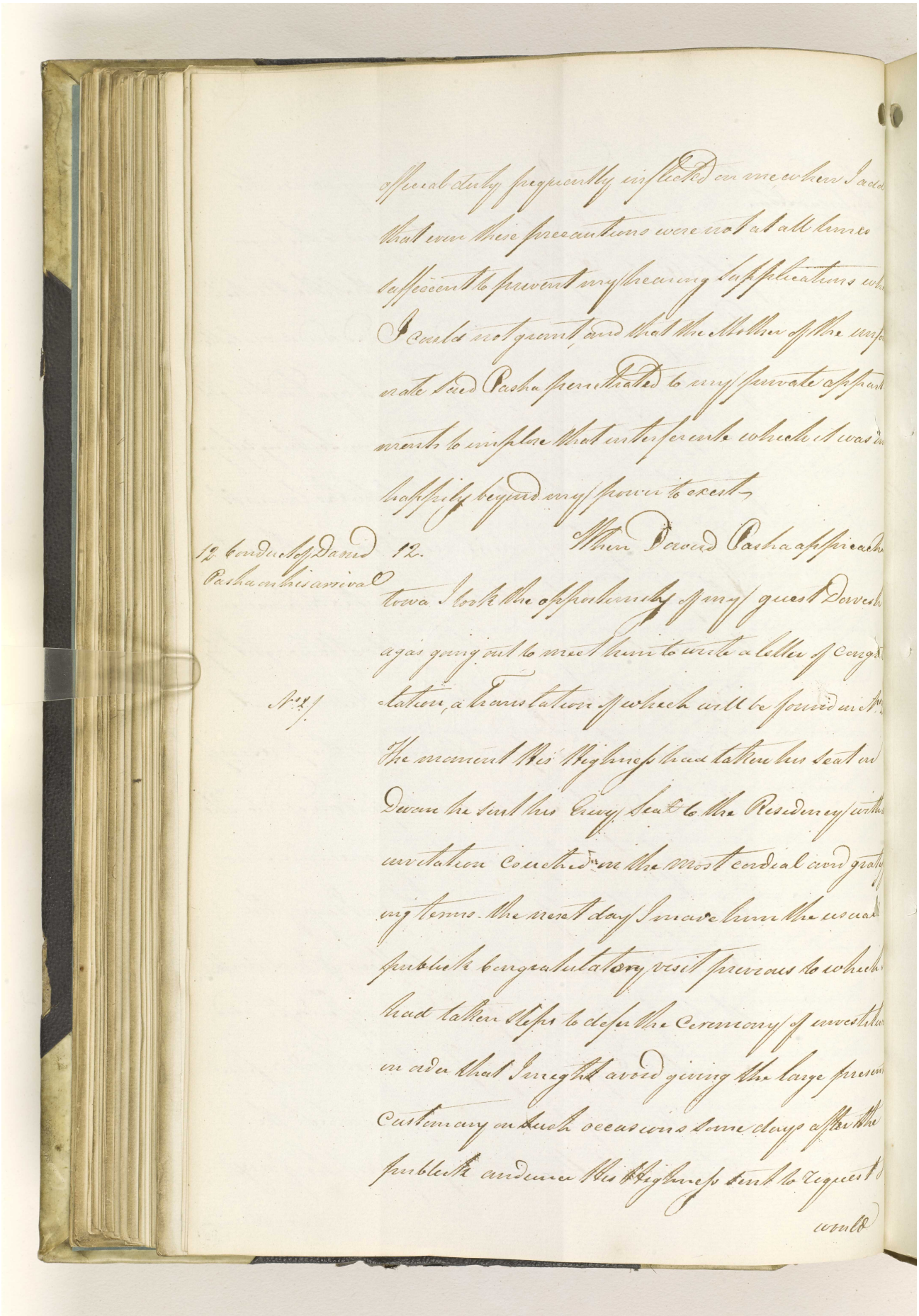
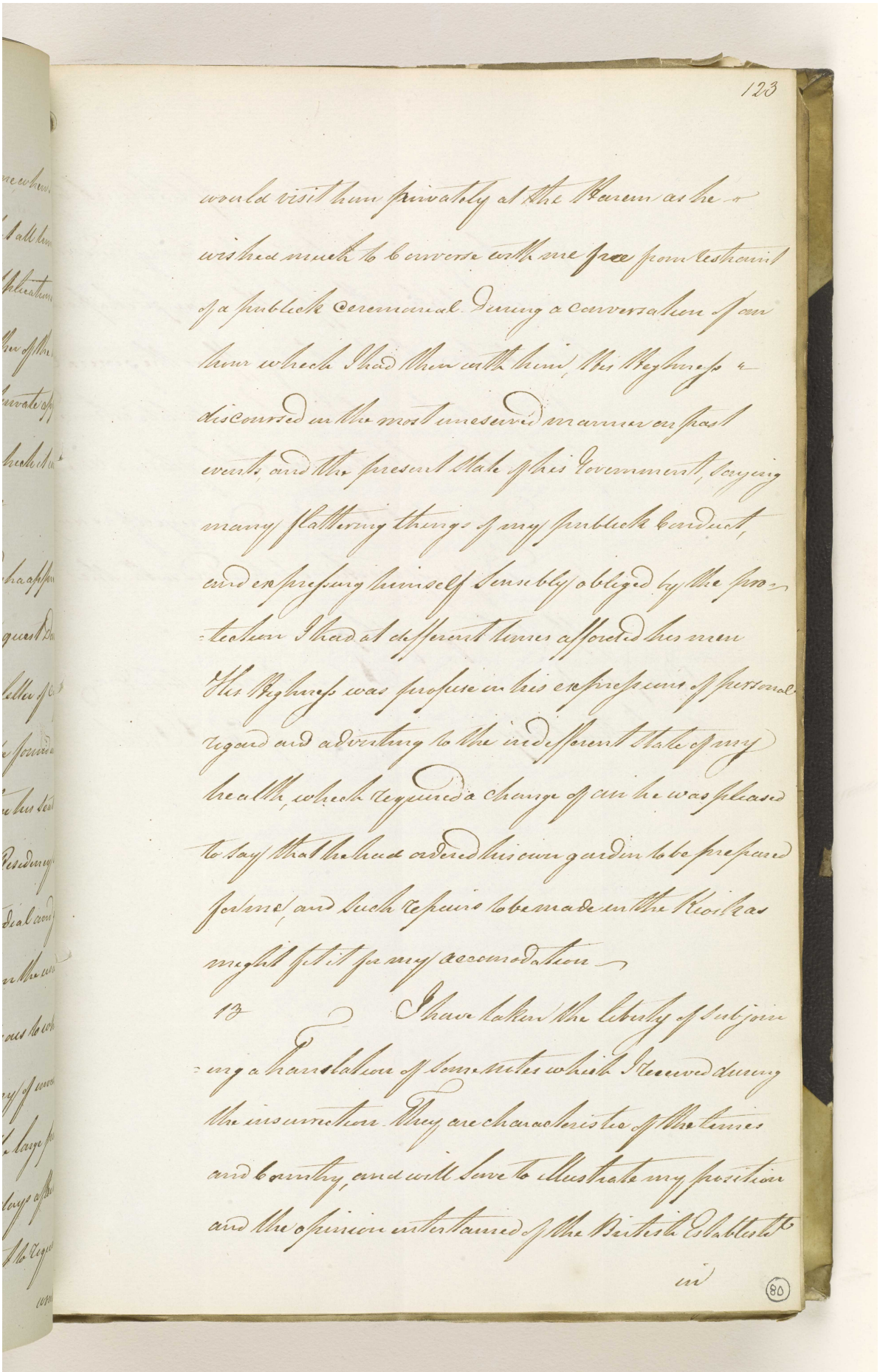


official duty frequently inflicted on me, when I add
that even these precautions were not at all times
sufficient to prevent my hearing supplications wh
I could not grant, and that the Mother of the unfo
rate Said Pasha penetrated to my private appart
ments to implore that interference which it was in
happily beyond my power to exert.

12 Conduct of David Pasha on his arrival

12. When David Pasha approach
towa I took the opportunity of my guest Dawesh
agas going out to meet him to write a letter of congra
tulation, a translation of which will be found in No. 2
The moment His Highness had taken his seat on
Dewan he sent his Grey Seat to the Residency with
invitation couched in the most cordial and grati
ing terms. the next day I made him the usual
publick congratulatory visit previous to which
had taken steps to defer the Ceremony of investitu
in order that I might avoid giving the large presen
Customary on such occasions some days after the
publick audience His Highness sent to request I
would



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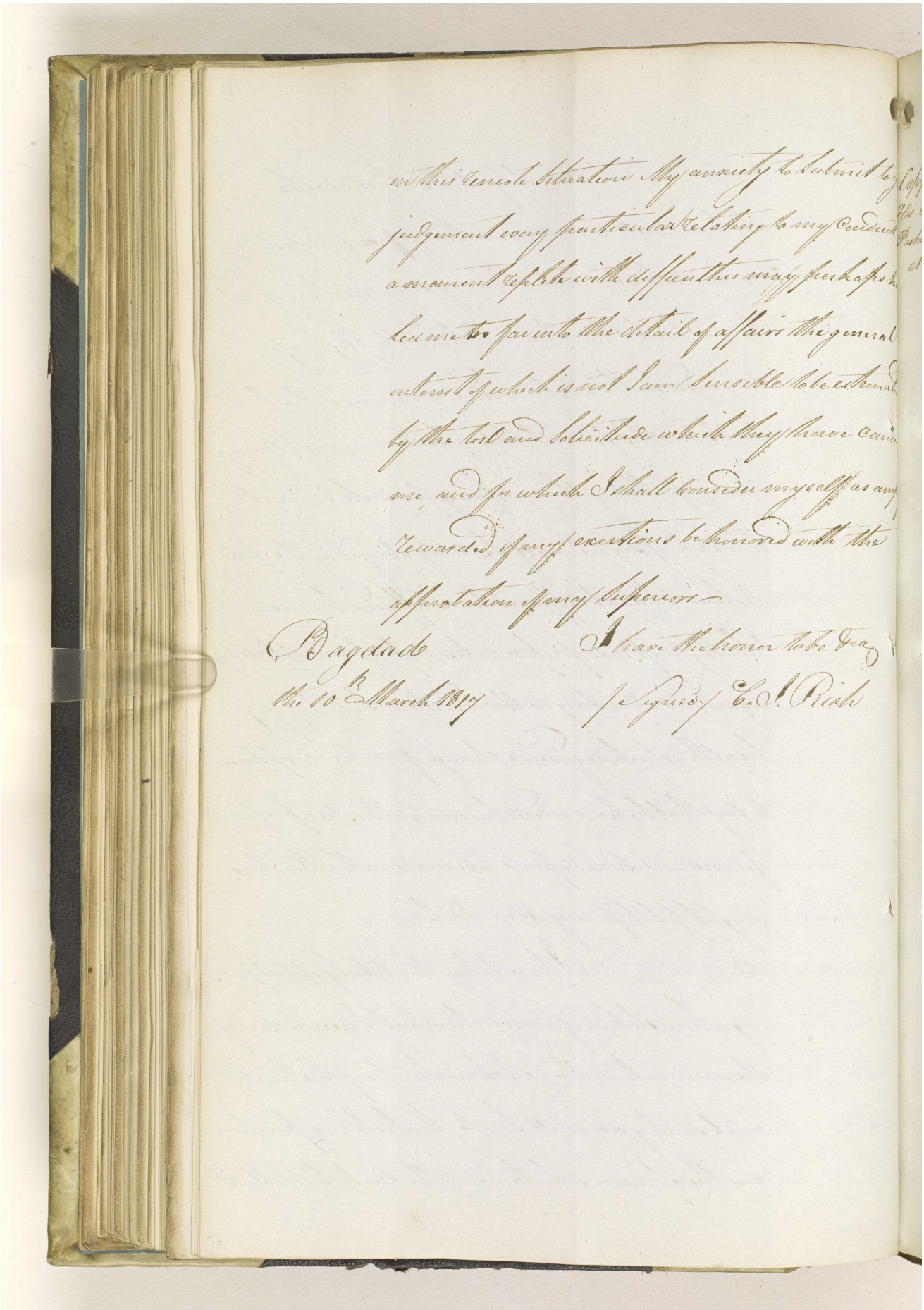
would visit him privately at the Harem as he
wished much to converse with me free from restraint
of a publick ceremonial During a conversation of an
hour which I had then with him, His Highness
discoursed in the most unreserved manner on past
events, and the present State of his Government, saying
many flattering things of my publick conduct,
and expressing himself sensibly obliged by the pro-
tection I had at different times afforded his men
His Highness was profuse in his expressions of personal
regard and concern at the indifferent State of my
health, which required a change of air he was pleased
to say that he had ordered his own garden to be prepared
for me, and such repairs to be made in the Kiosk as
might fit it for my accomodation

I have taken the liberty of subjoin-
ing a translation of some notes which I received during
the insurrection They are characteristic of the times
and country, and will serve to illustrate my position
and the opinion entertained of the British Establish-

in

(80)



in this remote situation My anxiety to submit to y
judgement every particular relating to my conduct
a moment replete with difficulties may perhaps h
led me too far into the detail of affairs the general
interest of which is not I am sensible to be estimat
by the toil and solicitude which they have cause
me, and for which I shall consider myself as amp
rewarded, if my exertions be honored with the
approbation of my superiors —

Bagdad
the 10th March 1817

I have the honor to be &ca
(Signed) C. J. Rich

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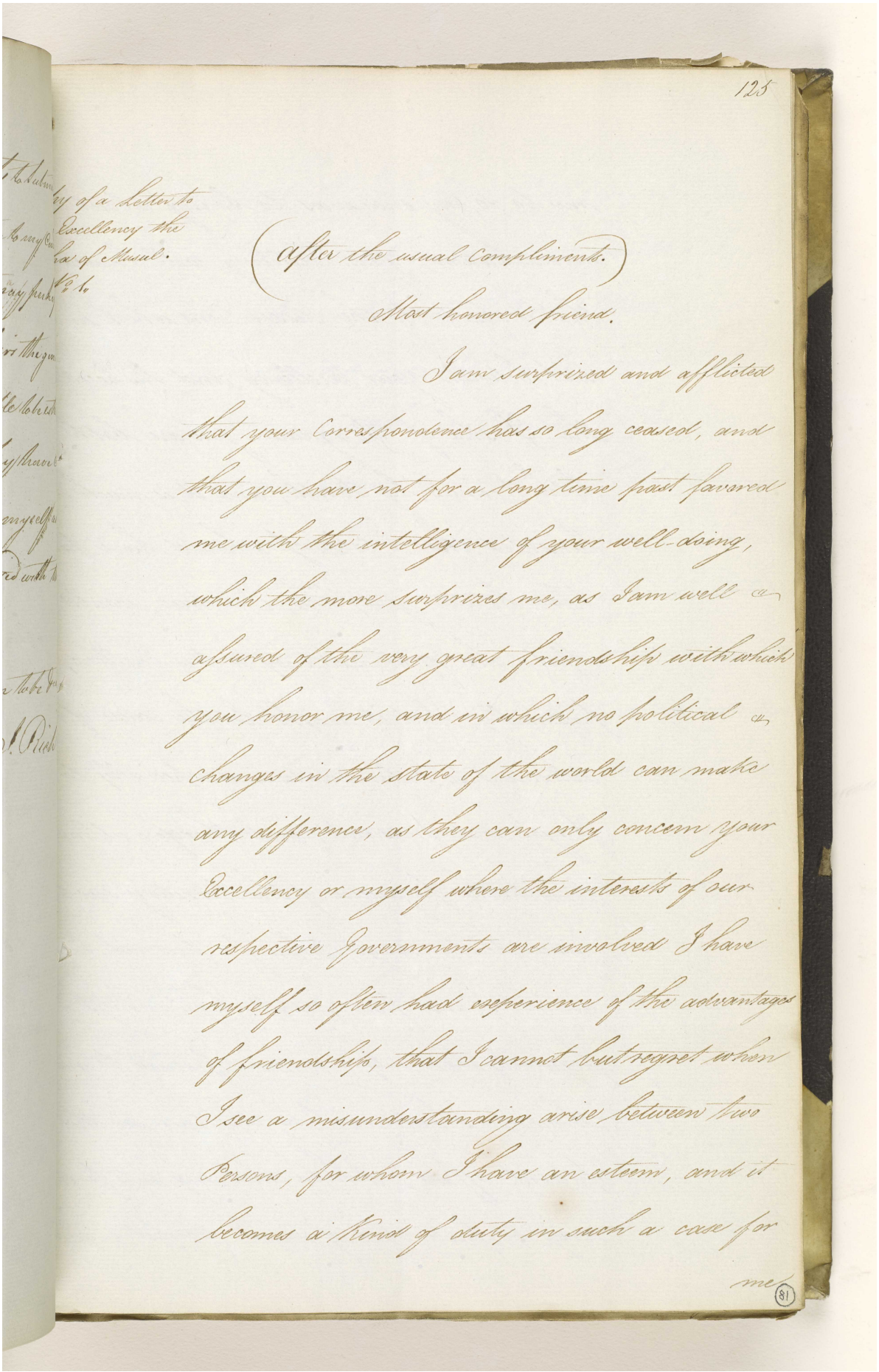

125

ry of a Letter to
Excellency the
ha of Mosul.

(after the usual Compliments.

Most honored friend.

I am surprized and afflicted that your Correspondence has so long ceased, and that you have not for a long time past favored me with the intelligence of your well doing, which the more surprizes me, as I am well assured of the very great friendship with which you honor me, and in which no political changes in the state of the world can make any difference, as they can only concern your Excellency or myself where the interests of our respective Governments are involved I have myself so often had experience of the advantages of friendship, that I cannot but regret when I see a misunderstanding arise between two Persons, for whom I have an esteem, and it becomes a kind of duty in such a case for me

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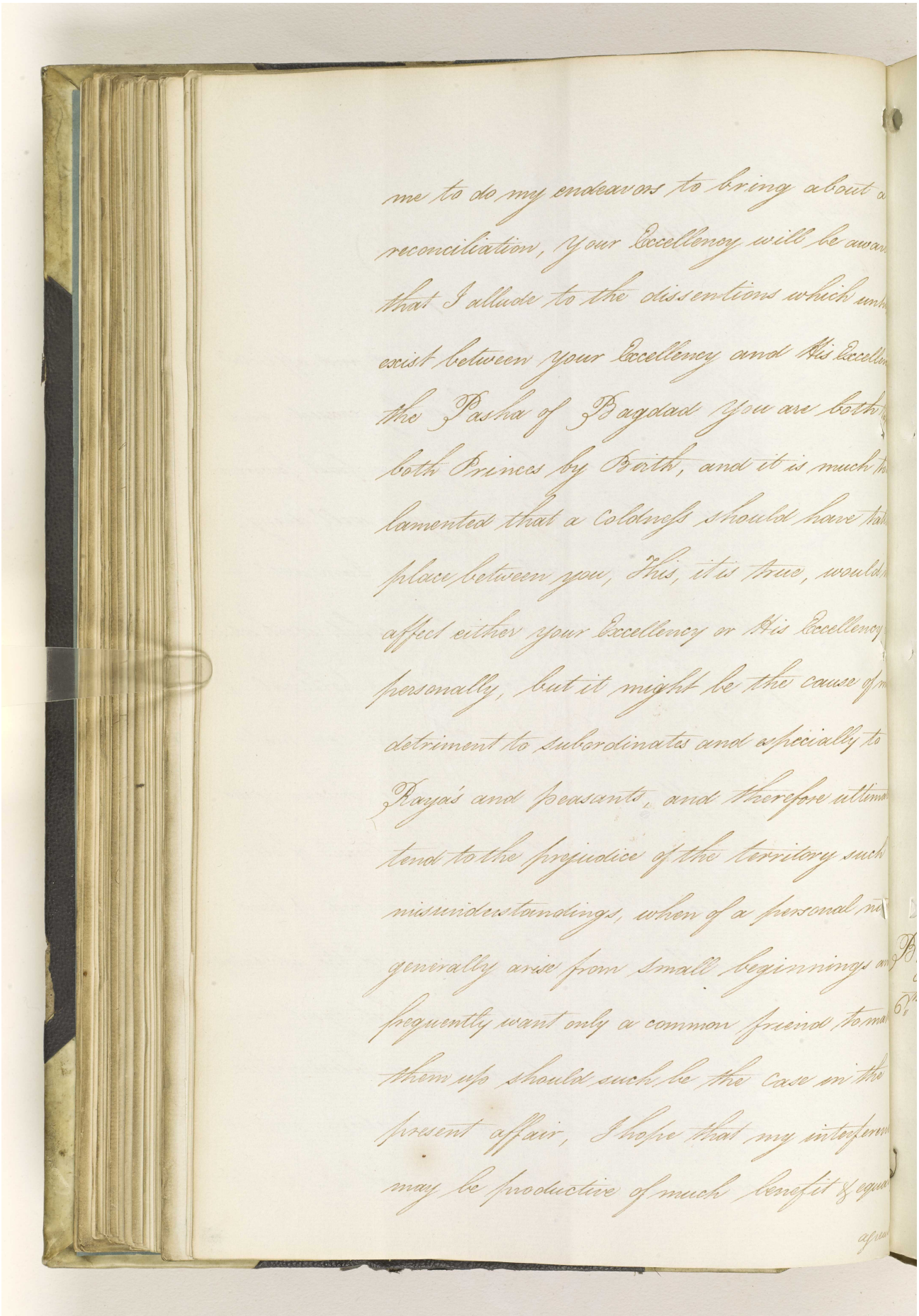
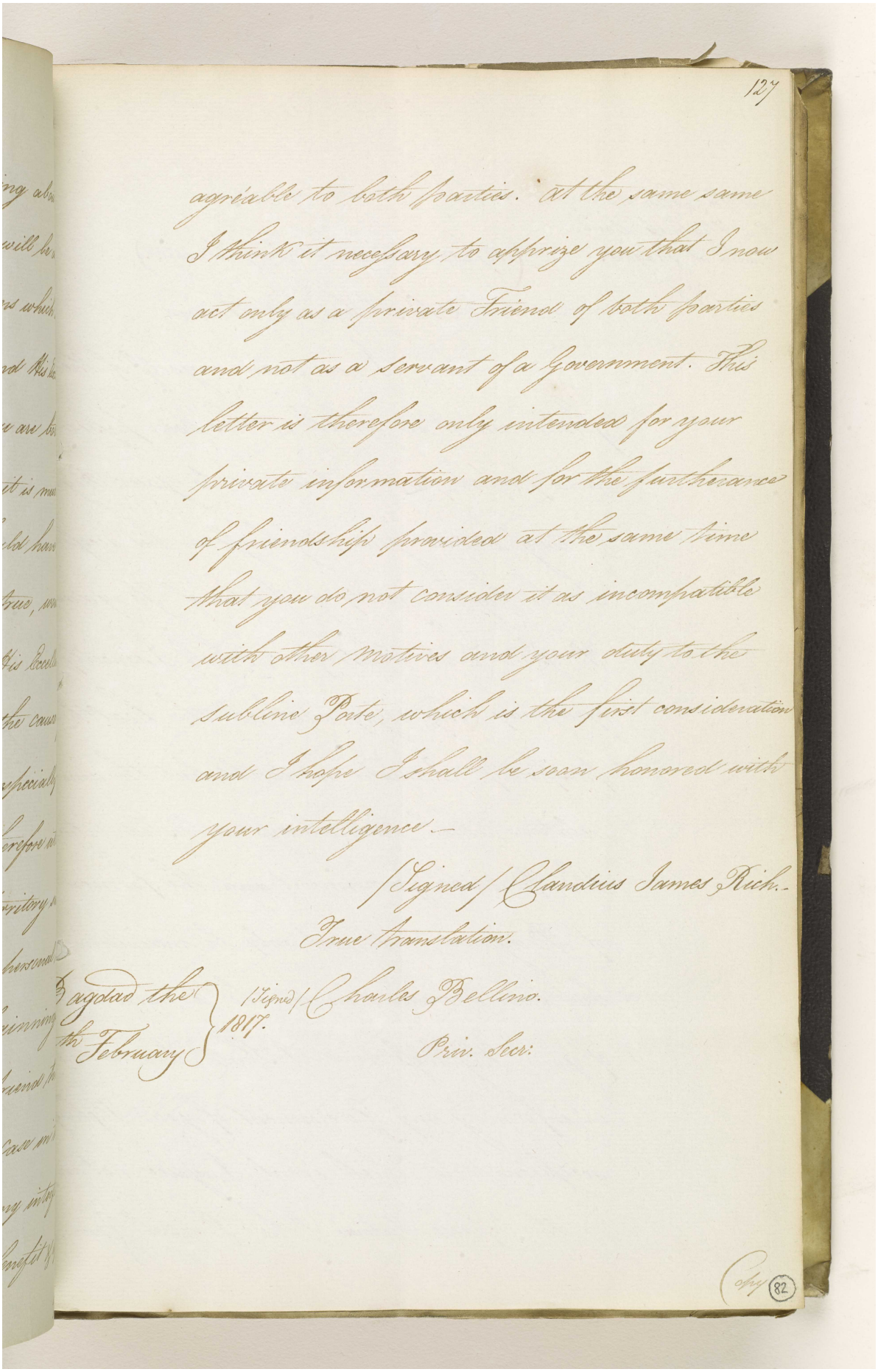


me to do my endeavors to bring about a
reconciliation, Your Excellency will be aware
that I allude to the dissentions which unh
exist between your Excellency and His Excellen
the Pasha of Bagdad you are both
both Princes by Birth, and it is much to
lamented that a Colonels should have tak
place between you, This, it is true, would
affect either your Excellency or His Excellency
personally, but it might be the cause of m
detriment to Subordinates and especially to
Rayas and peasants, and therefore ultima
tend to the prejudice of the territory such
misunderstandings, when of a personal na
generally arise from small beginnings an
frequently want only a common friend to ma
them up should such be the case in the
present affair, I hope that my interferen
may be productive of much benefit & equa



127

agreable to both parties. At the same same
I think it necessary, to apprize you that I now
act only as a private Friend of both parties
and not as a Servant of a Government. This
letter is therefore only intended for your
private information and for the furtherance
of friendship provided at the same time
that you do not consider it as incompatible
with other motives and your duty to the
sublime Porte, which is the first consideration
and I hope I shall be soon honored with
your intelligence.—

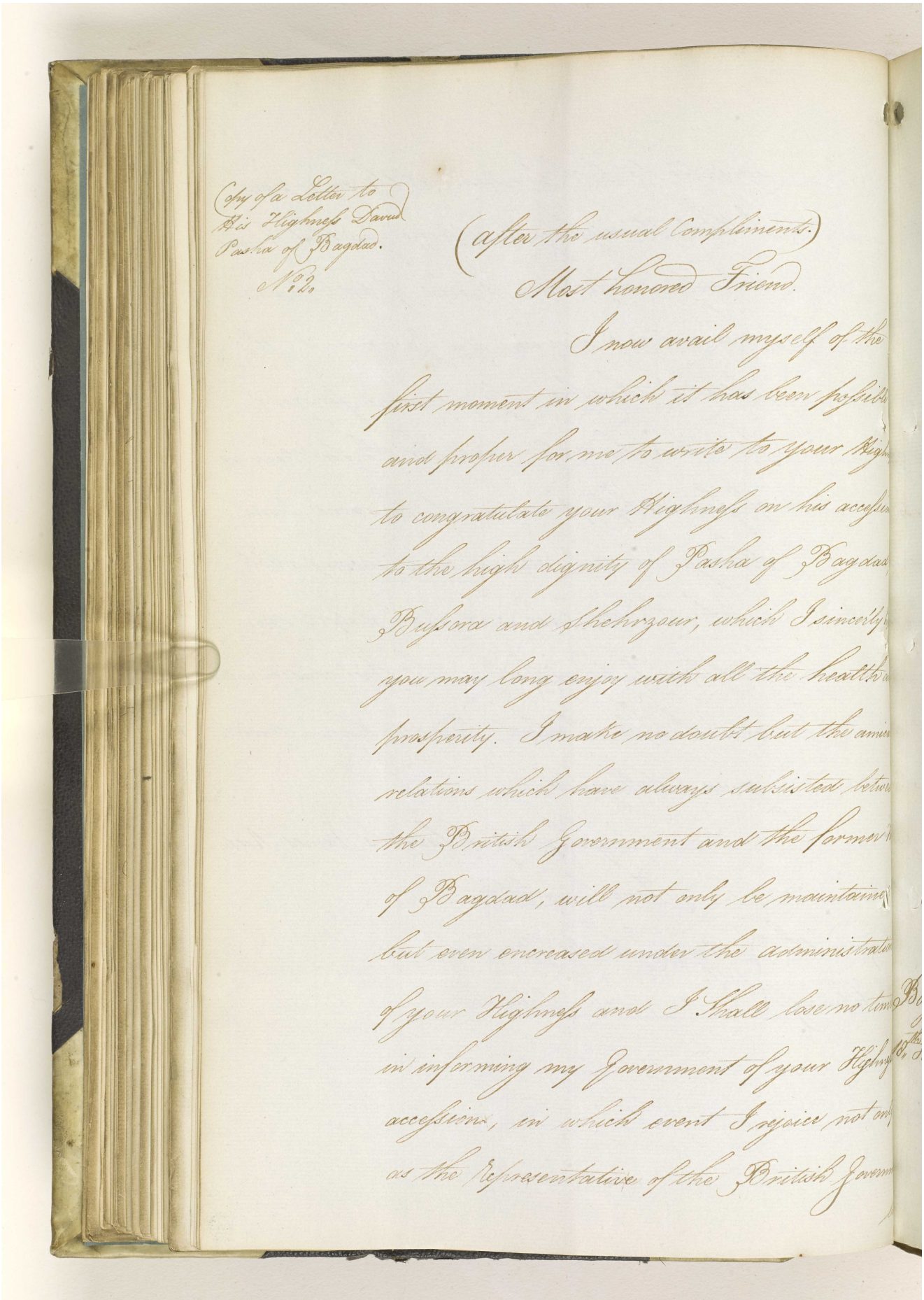
/Signed/ Claudius James Rich.—

True translation.

/Signed/ Charles Bellino.
Priv. Secr.

Bagdad the 17th February 1817.

(82)

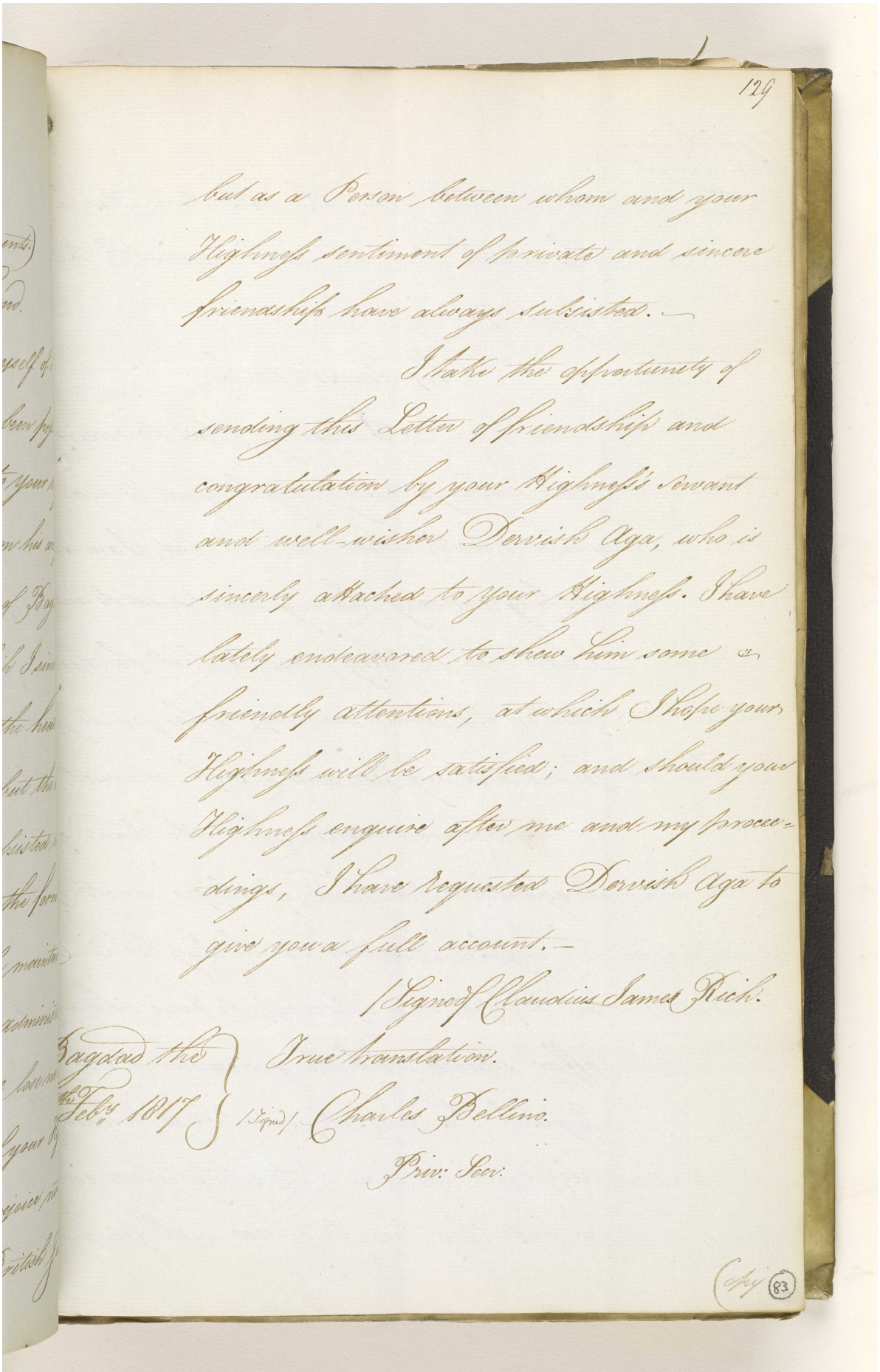


Copy of a Letter to
His Highness David
Pasha of Bagdad.
No 2.

(after the usual Compliments.)

Most honored Friend.

I now avail myself of the
first moment in which it has been possible
and proper for me to write to your High
to congratulate your Highness on his accessi
to the high dignity of Pasha of Bagdad
Bussora and Shehrzour, which I sincerely
you may long enjoy with all the health a
prosperity. I make no doubt but the amic
relations which have always subsisted betwe
the British Government and the former
of Bagdad, will not only be maintained
but even encreased under the administrati
of your Highness and I shall lose no time
in informing my Government of your Highn
accession, in which event I rejoice not on
as the Representative of the British Govern



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but as a Person between whom and your Highness sentiment of private and sincere friendships have always subsisted. —

I take the opportunity of sending this Letter of friendship and congratulation by your Highness's Servant and well-wisher Dervish Aga, who is sincerly attached to your Highness. I have lately endeavored to shew him some friendly attentions, at which I hope your Highness will be satisfied; and should your Highness enquire after me and my proceedings, I have requested Dervish Aga to give you a full account. —

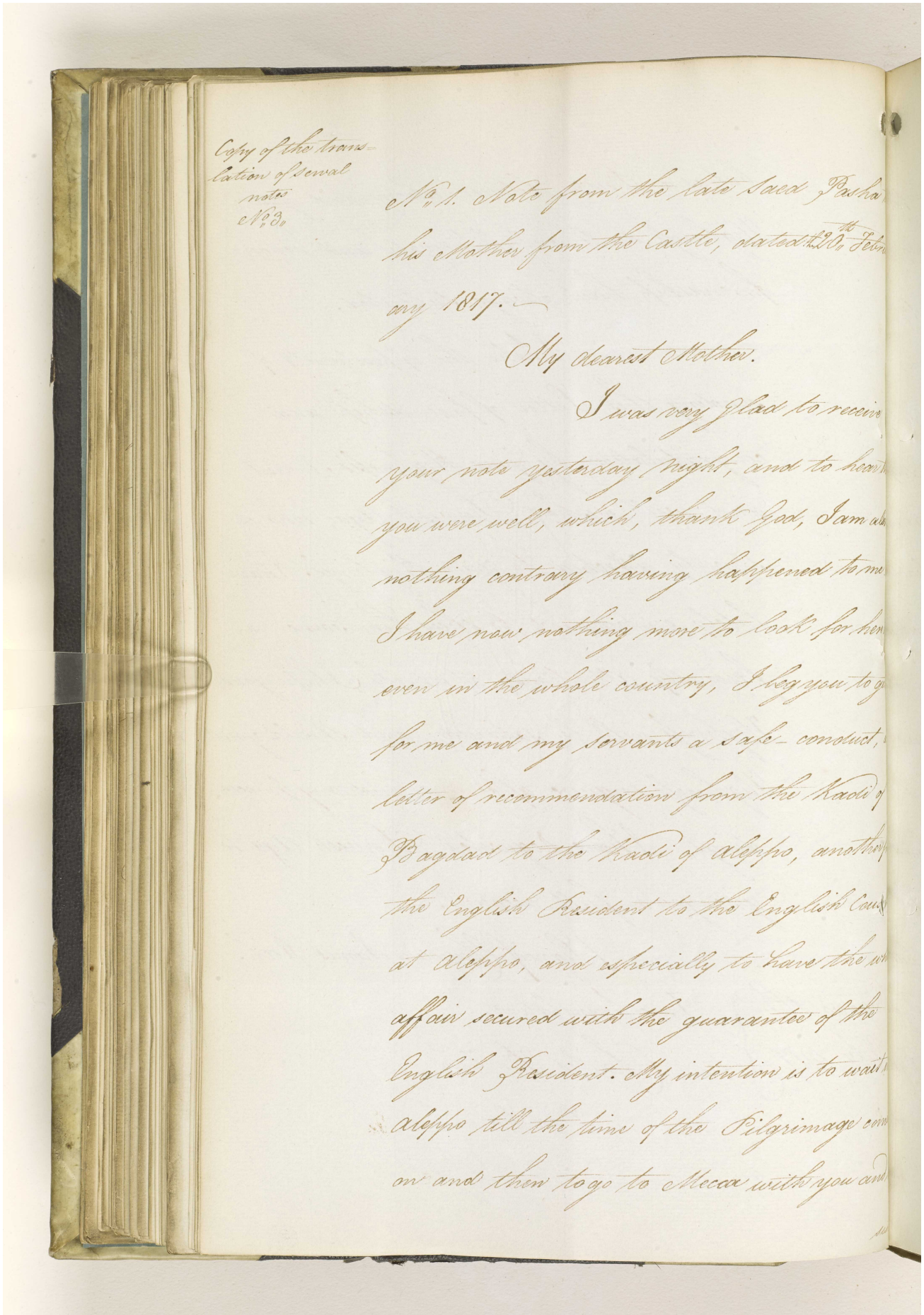
(Signed) Claudius James Rich.

Bagdad the 8th Feby 1817

True translation.

(Signed) Charles Bellino.

Priv: Secr.



Copy of the translation of several notes No. 3.

No. 1. Note from the late Saed Pasha to his Mother from the Castle, dated the 20th February 1817.

My dearest Mother.

I was very glad to receive your note yesterday night, and to hear that you were well, which, thank God, I am also, nothing contrary having happened to me. I have now nothing more to look for here, even in the whole country, I beg you to get for me and my servants a safe-conduct, a letter of recommendation from the Kadi of Bagdad to the Kadi of Aleppo, another from the English Resident to the English Consul at Aleppo, and especially to have the whole affair secured with the guarantee of the English Resident. My intention is to wait in Aleppo till the time of the Pilgrimage comes on and then to go to Mecca with you and

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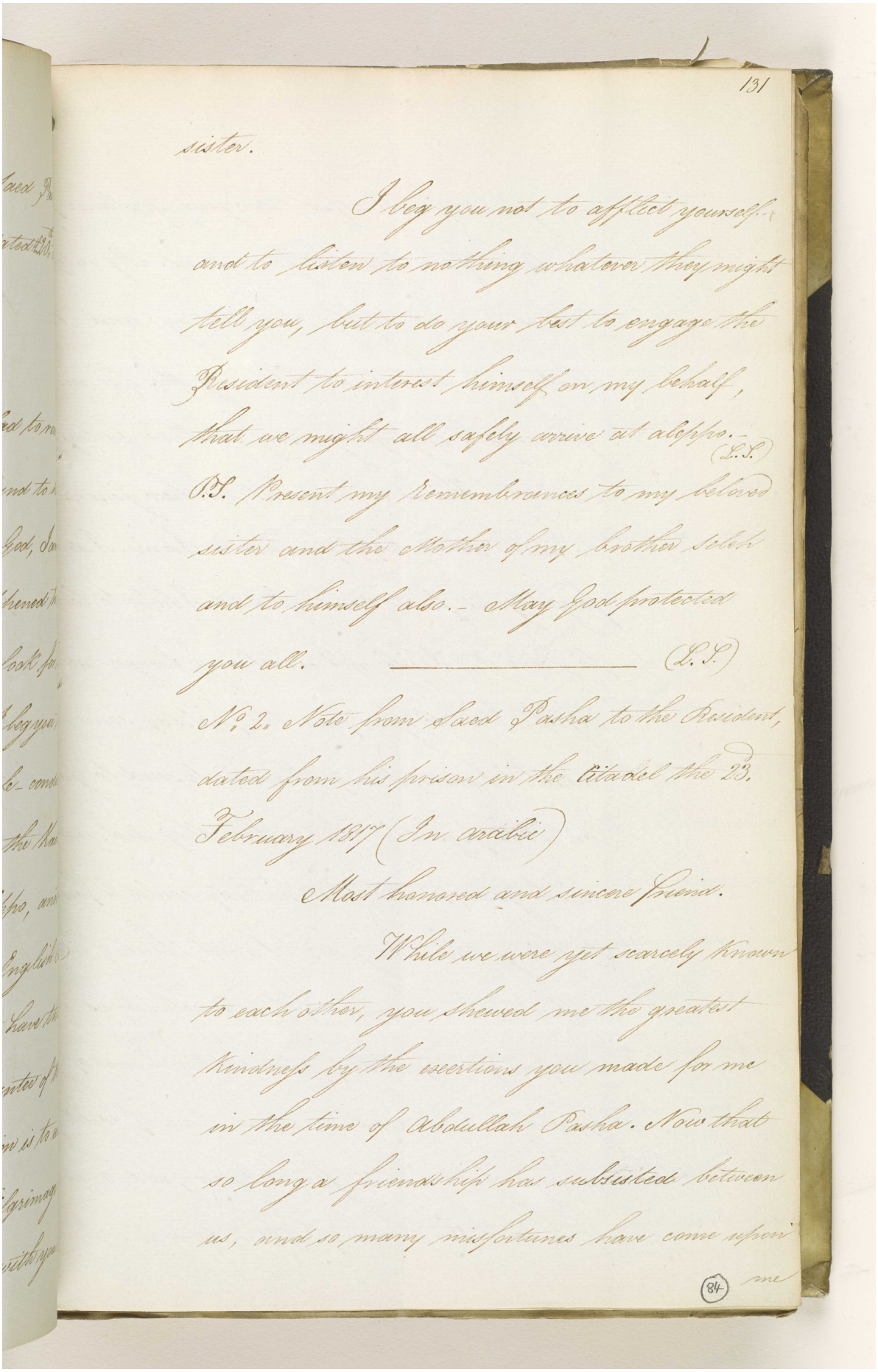

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sister.

I beg you not to afflict yourself, and to listen to nothing whatever they might tell you, but to do your best to engage the Resident to interest himself on my behalf, that we might all safely arrive at aleppo. (L.S.)

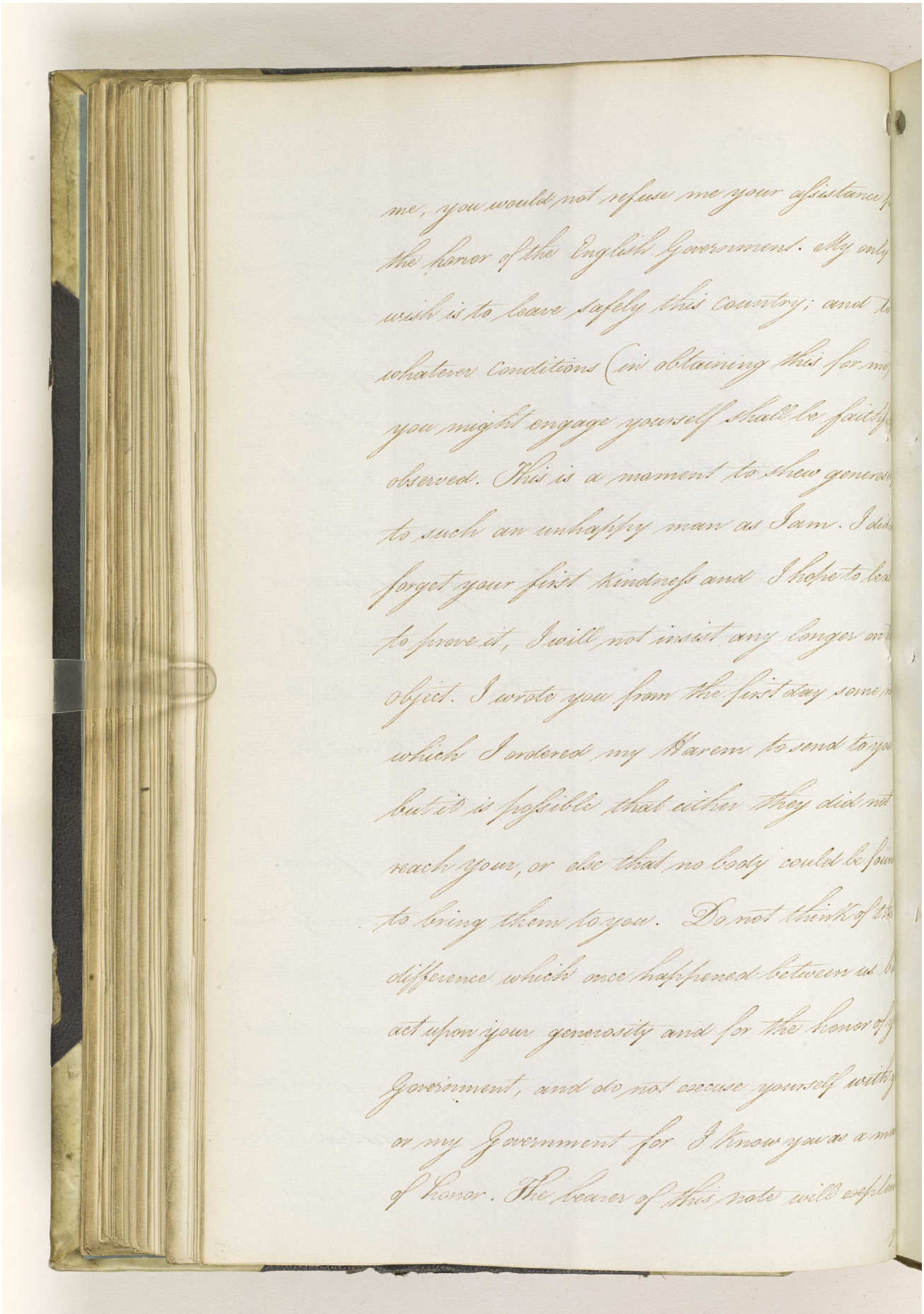
P.S. Present my Remembrances to my beloved sister and the Mother of my brother Seleh and to himself also. - May God protected you all. (L.S.)

N°. 2. Note from Saeed Pasha to the Resident, dated from his prison in the Citadel the 23. February 1817 (In arabic)

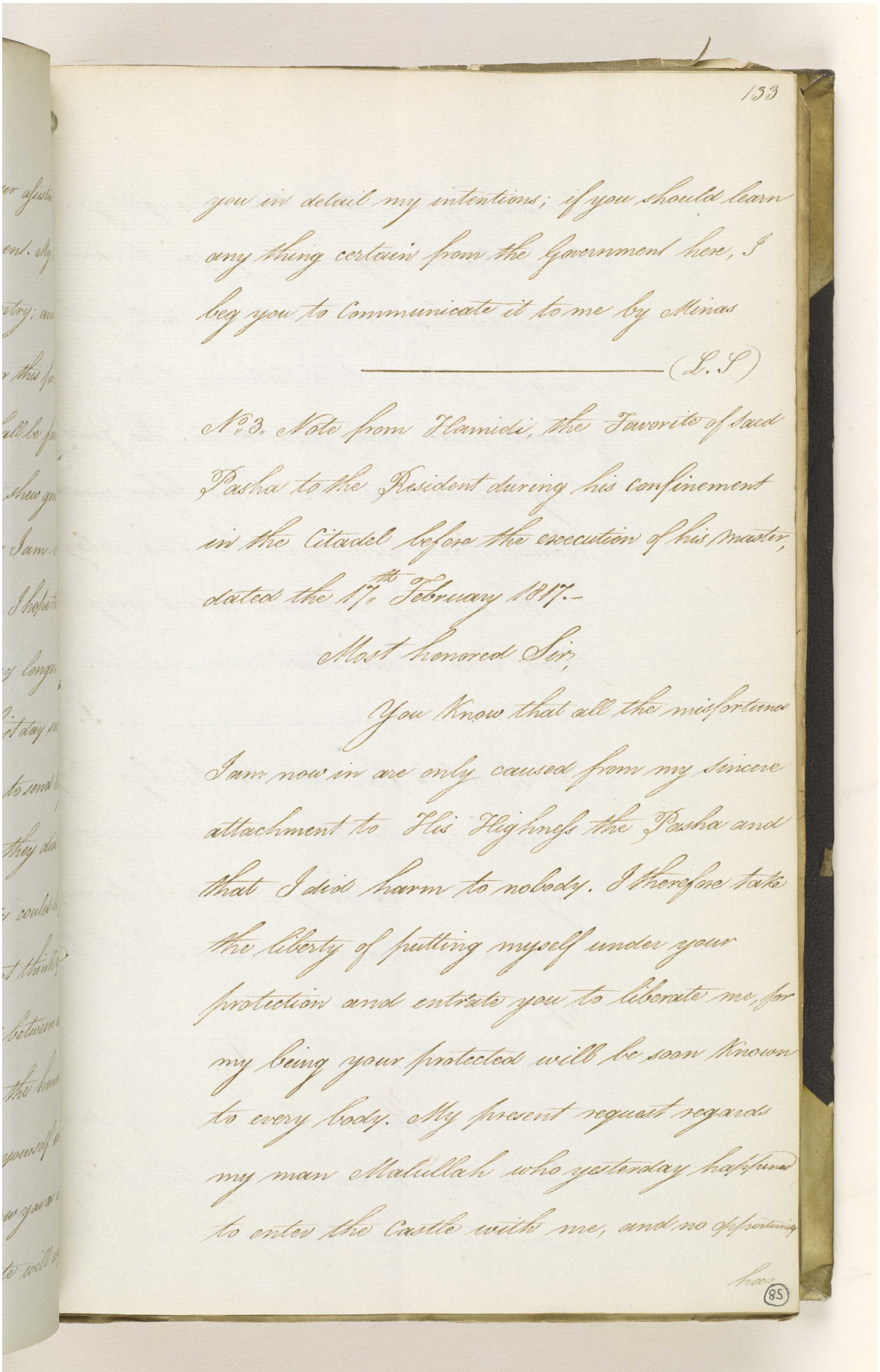
Most honored and sincere Friend.

While we were yet scarcely known to each other, you shewed me the greatest kindness by the exertions you made for me in the time of Abdullah Pasha. Now that so long a friendship has subsisted between us, and so many misfortunes have come upon me

84



me, you would not refuse me your assistance
the honor of the English Government. My only
wish is to leave safely this country; and to
whatever conditions (in obtaining this for me
you might engage yourself shall be faithfully
observed. This is a moment to shew generosity
to such an unhappy man as I am. I did
forget your first kindness and I hope to be
to prove it, I will not insist any longer on
object. I wrote you from the first day some
which I ordered my Harem to send to you
but it is possible that either they did not
reach your, or else that no body could be found
to bring them to you. Do not think of the
difference which once happened between us but
act upon your generosity and for the honor of
Government, and do not accuse yourself with
or my Government for I know yours a man
of honor. The bearer of this note will explain



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you in detail my intentions; if you should learn
any thing certain from the Government here, I
beg you to Communicate it to me by Minas

(L.S)

N°3. Note from Hamidi, the Favorite of Said
Pasha to the Resident during his confinement
in the Citadel before the execution of his Master,
dated the 17th February 1817.-

Most honored Sir,

You know that all the misfortunes
I am now in are only caused from my sincere
attachment to His Highness the Pasha and
that I did harm to nobody. I therefore take
the liberty of putting myself under your
protection and entreate you to liberate me, for
my being your protected will be soon known
to every body. My present request regards
my man Mahillah who yesterday had found
to enter the Castle with me, and no opportunity

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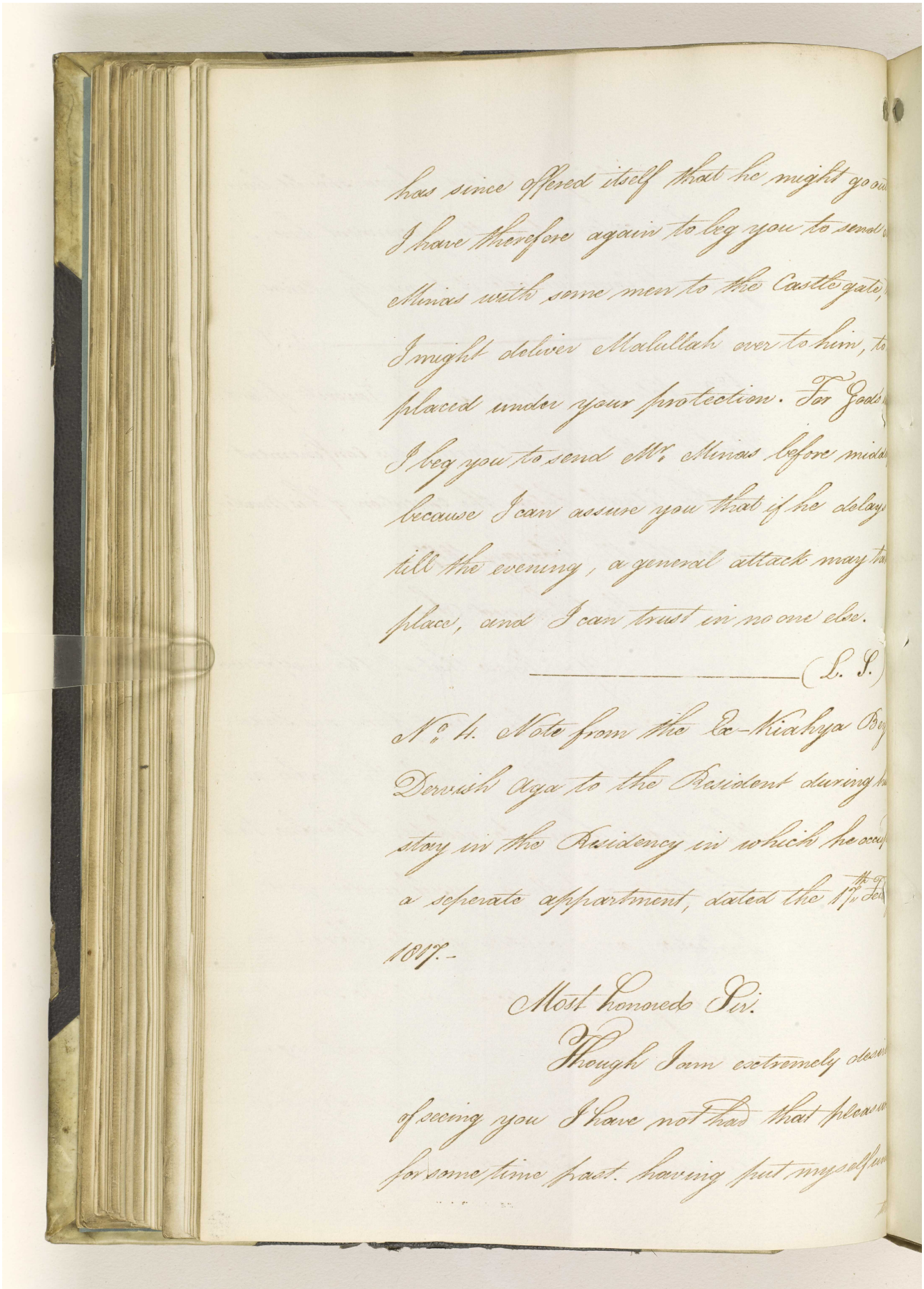


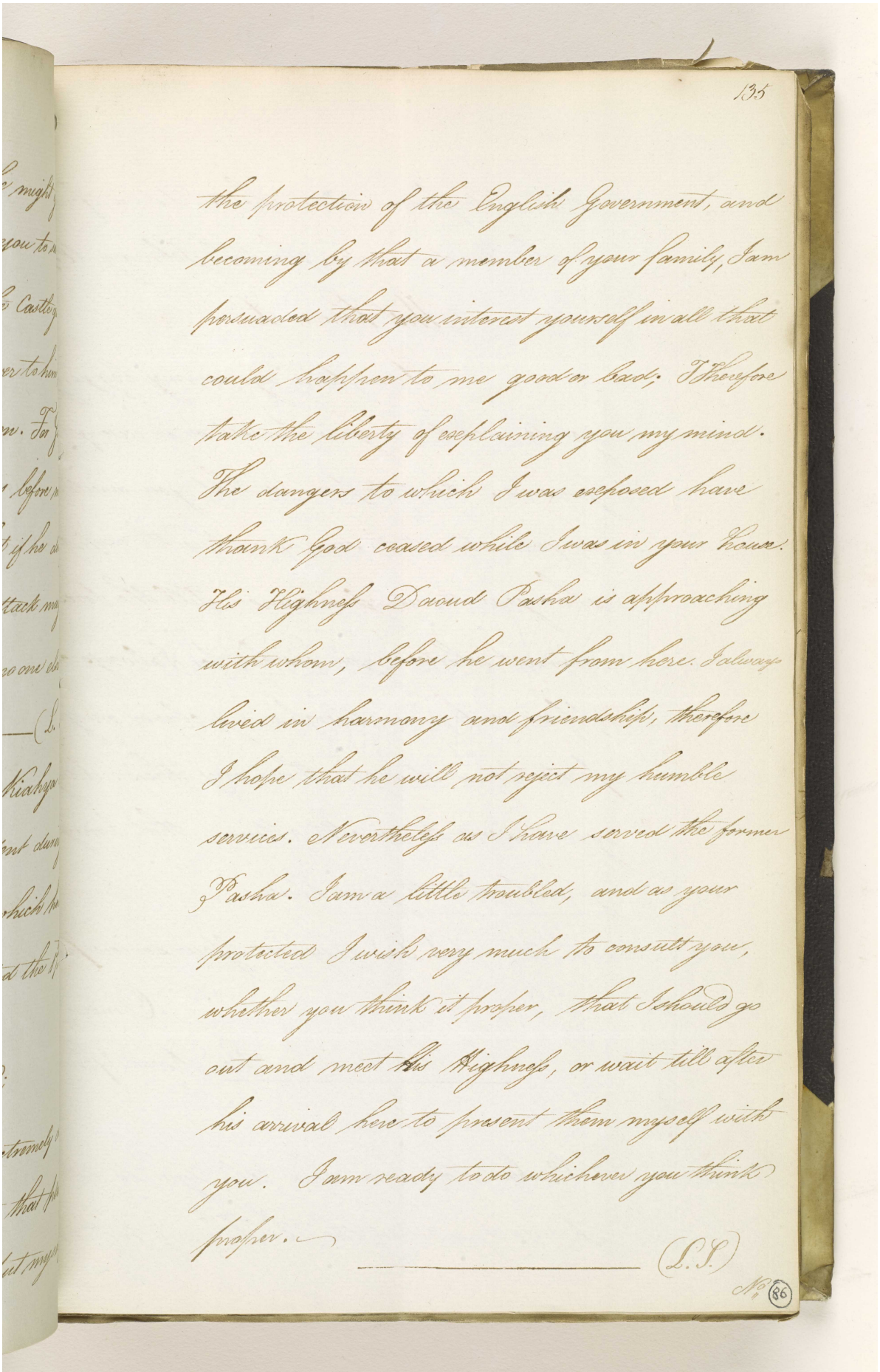
has since offered itself that he might go ou
I have therefore again to beg you to send
Monias with some men to the Castle gate,
I might deliver Mahullah over to him, to
placed under your protection. For Gods
I beg you to send Mr. Monias before midd
because I can assure you that if he delays
till the evening, a general attack may ta
place, and I can trust in no one else.

(L. S.)

N°. 4. Note from the Ex-Kiahya Be
Derwish Aga to the Resident during h
stay in the Residency in which he occu
a seperate appartment, dated the 17th Se
1817.-

Most honored Sir.

Though I am exstremely desir
of seeing you I have not had that pleasu
for some time past. having put myself un



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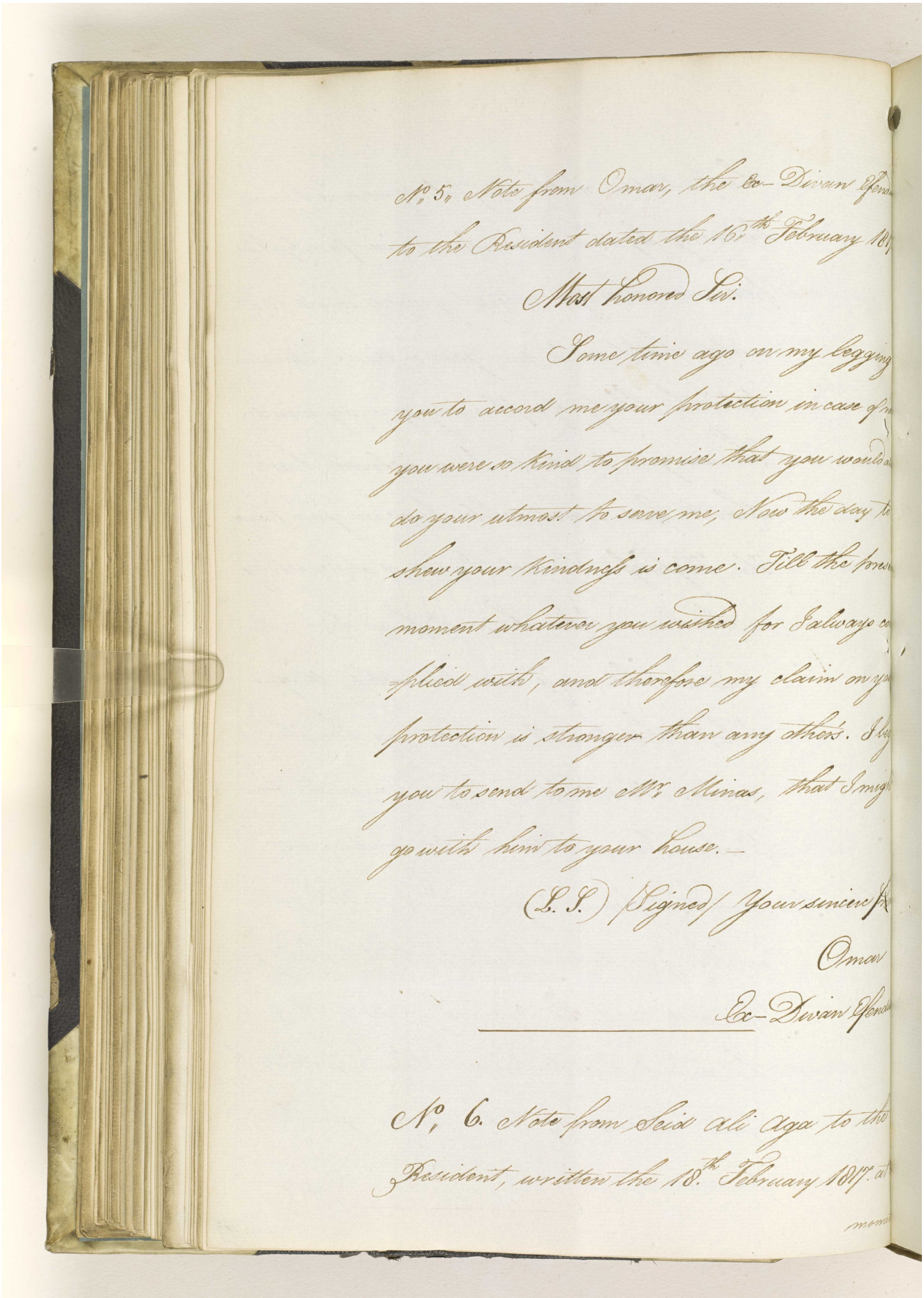
the protection of the English Government, and becoming by that a member of your family, I am persuaded that you interest yourself in all that could happen to me good or bad. Therefore take the liberty of explaining you my mind. The dangers to which I was exposed have thank God ceased while I was in your house. His Highness Daoud Pasha is approaching with whom, before he went from here I always lived in harmony and friendship, therefore I hope that he will not reject my humble services. Nevertheless as I have served the former Pasha. I am a little troubled, and as your protected I wish very much to consult you, whether you think it proper, that I should go out and meet His Highness, or wait till after his arrival here to present them myself with you. I am ready to do whichever you think proper. (L.S.)

No (86)



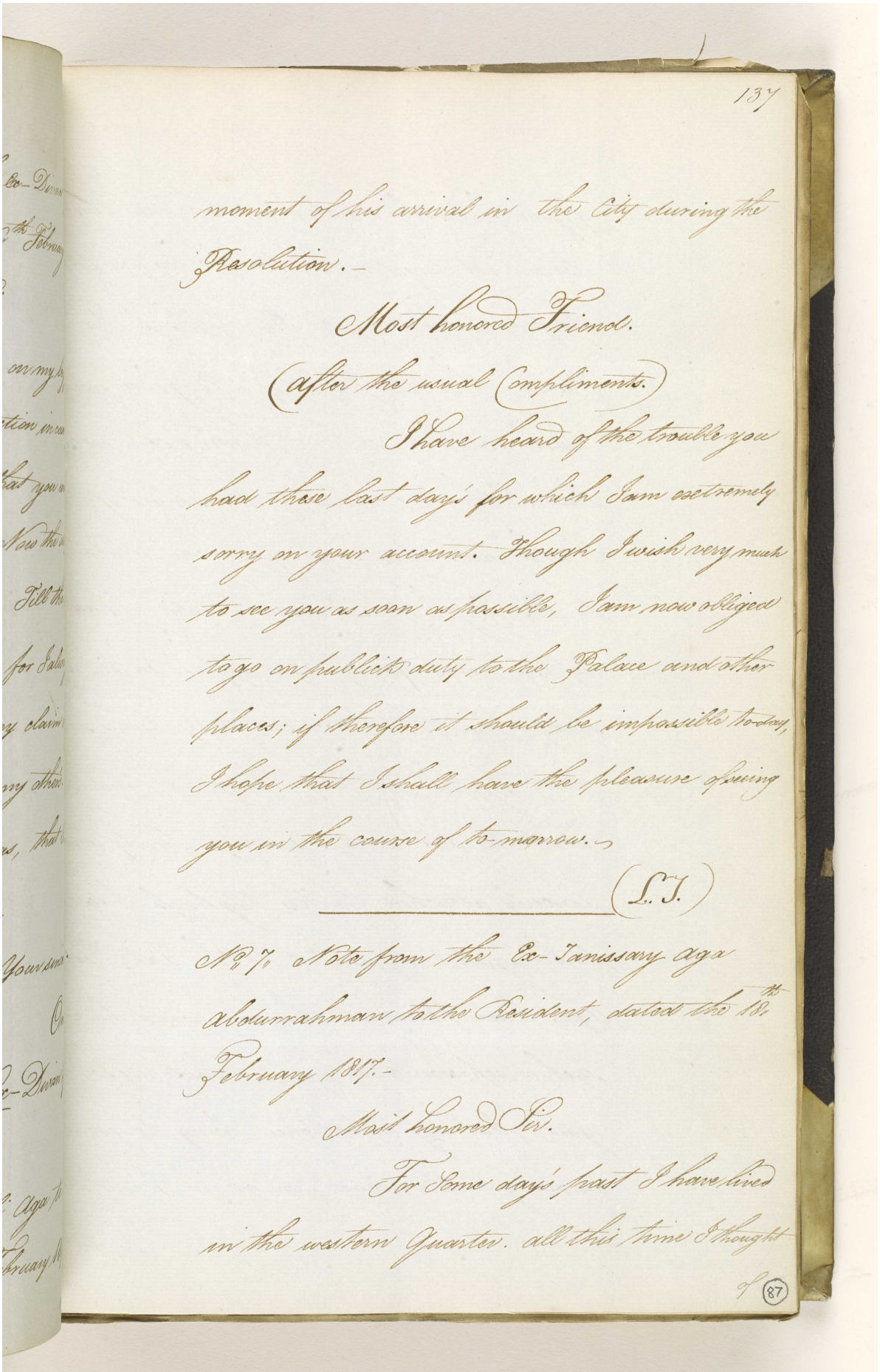
No. 5. Note from Omar, the Ex-Divan Efendi
to the Resident dated the 16th February 1817

Most honored Sir.

Some time ago on my legging
you to accord me your protection in case of ne
you were so kind to promise that you would al
do your utmost to serve me, Now the day to
shew your kindness is come. Till the prese
moment whatever you wished for I always co
-plied with, and therefore my claim on you
protection is stronger than any other's. I leg
you to send to me Mr. Minas, that I migh
go with him to your house.—

(L. S.) (Signed) Your sincere fr
Omar
Ex-Divan Efendi

No. 6. Note from Seid Ali Aga to the
Resident, written the 18th February 1817. at
moment



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moment of his arrival in the city during the Resolution.—

Most honored Friend.

(after the usual Compliments.)

I have heard of the trouble you had these last days for which I am exetremely sorry on your account. Though I wish very much to see you as soon as possible, I am now obliged to go on publick duty to the Palace and other places; if therefore it should be impossible to-day, I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of to-morrow.—

(L. J.)

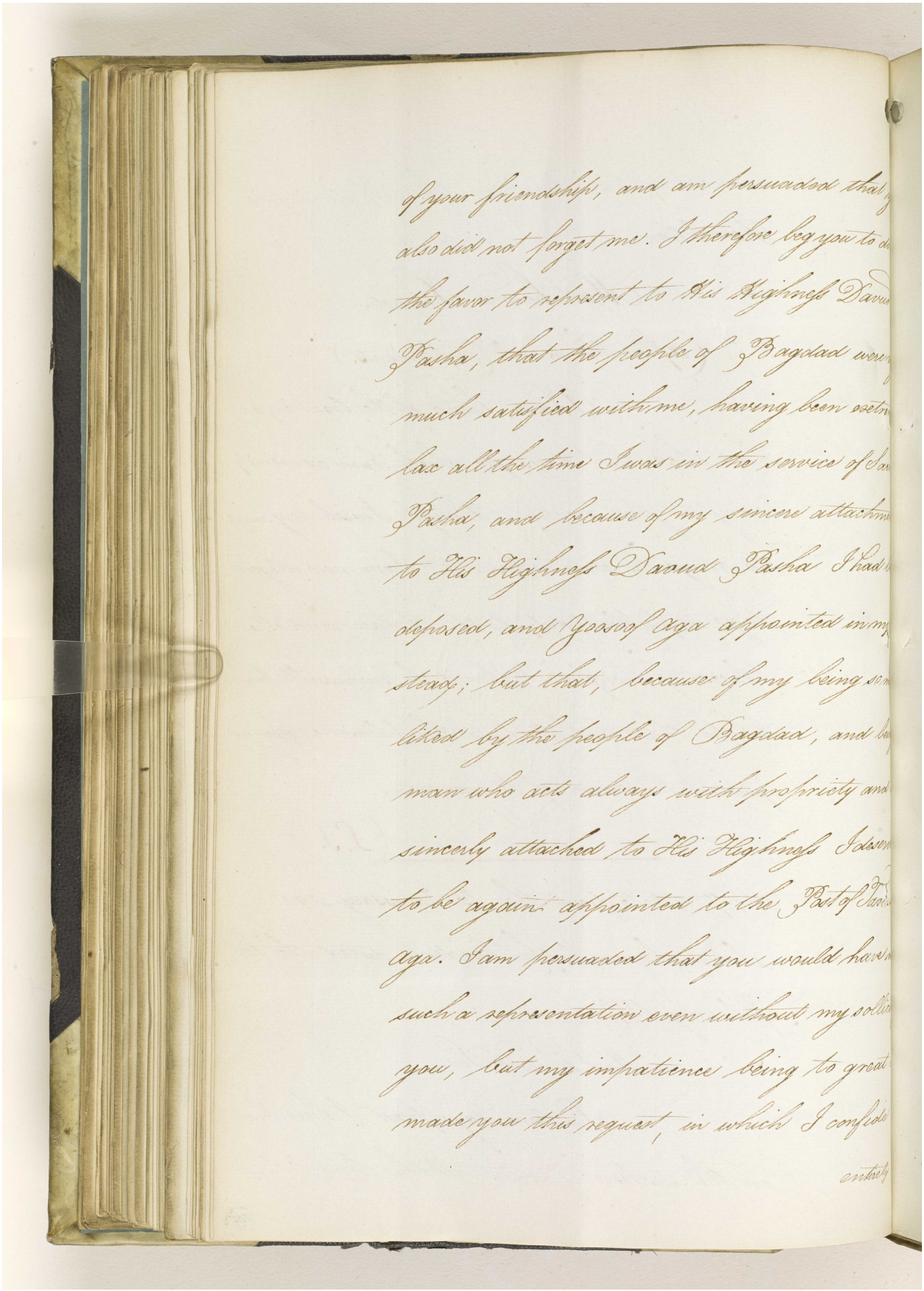
N.B. Note from the Ex-Janissary aga Abdurrahman to the Resident, dated the 18th February 1817.—

Most honored Sir.

For some days past I have lived in the western Quarter. all this time I thought

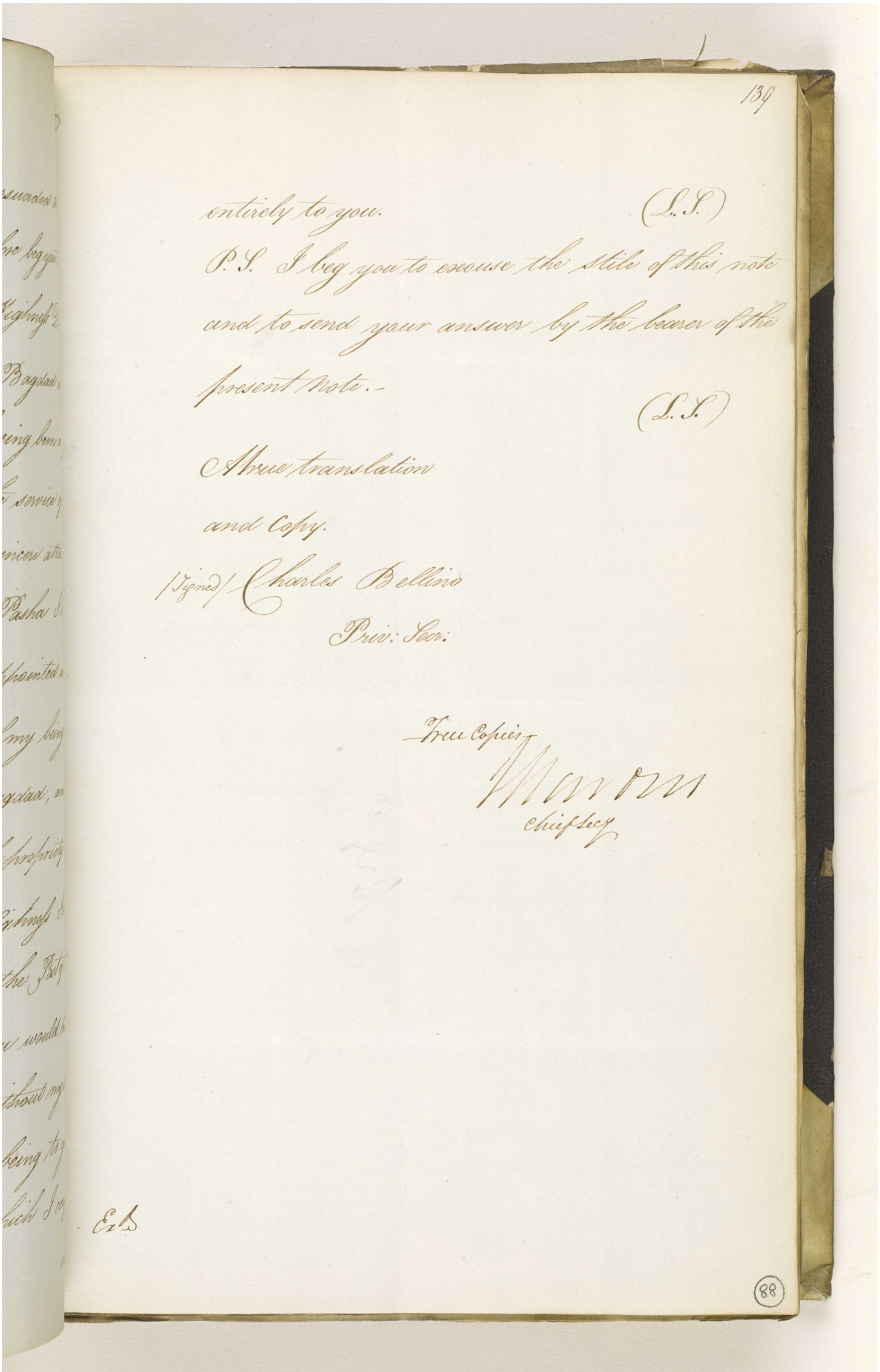
of

(87)



of your friendship, and am persuaded that y
also did not forget me. I therefore beg you to d
the favor to represent to His Highness Davud
Pasha, that the people of Bagdad were
much satisfied with me, having been extre
lax all the time I was in the service of Sa
Pasha, and because of my sincere attachm
to His Highness Daoud Pasha I had
deposed, and Yoosof Aga appointed in my
stead; but that, because of my being so m
liked by the people of Bagdad, and be
man who acts always with propriety and
sincerly attached to His Highness I deserv
to be again appointed to the Post of Sa
Aga. I am persuaded that you would have m
such a representation even without my sollic
you, but my impatience being to great
made you this request, in which I confide

entirely



entirely to you. (L.S.)

P.S. I beg you to excuse the stile of this note and to send your answer by the bearer of the present note.-

(L.S.)

A true translation and Copy.

(Signed) Charles Bellino
Priv: Secr:

True Copies
[signature]
Chief Secy

Ex.D

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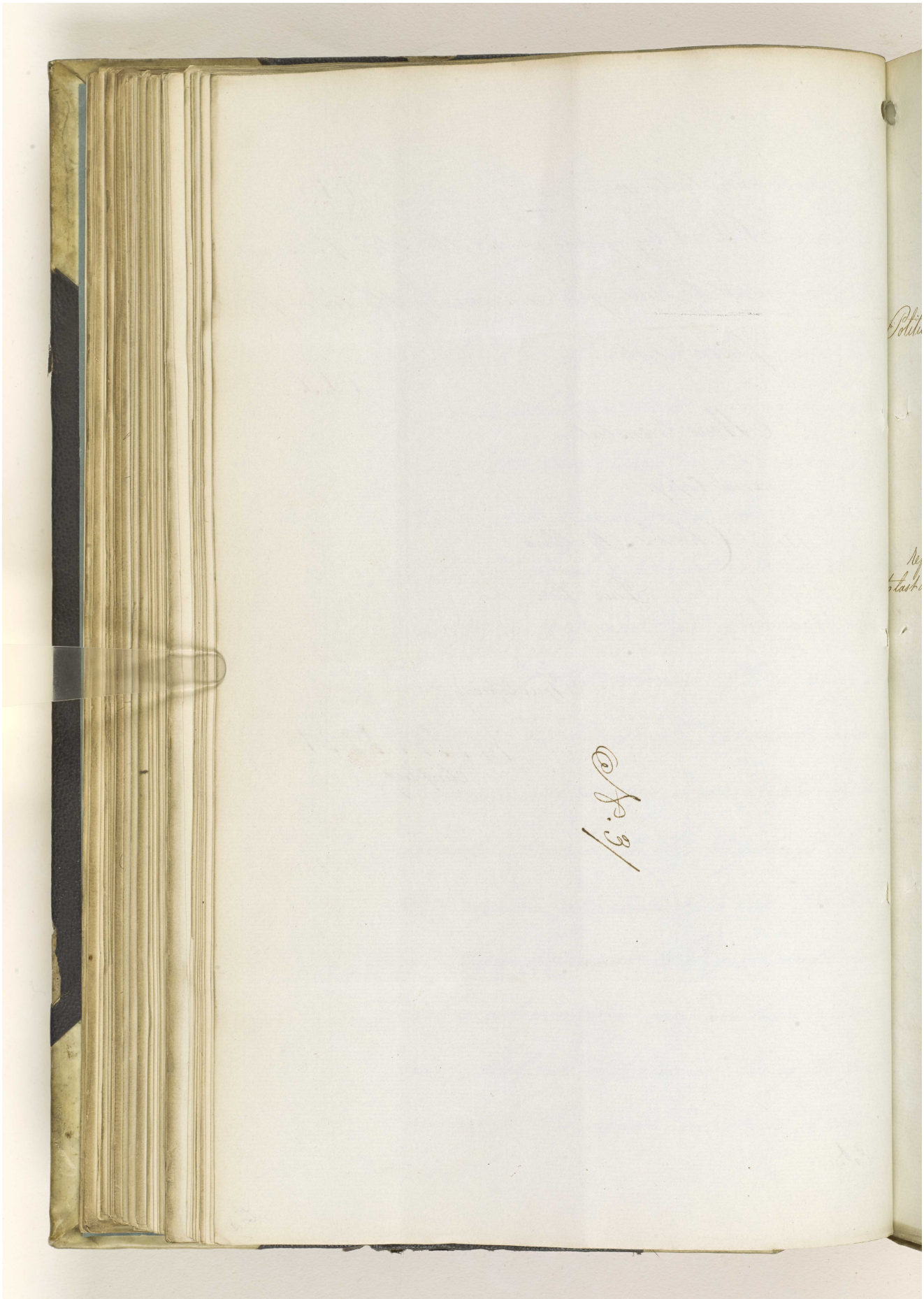

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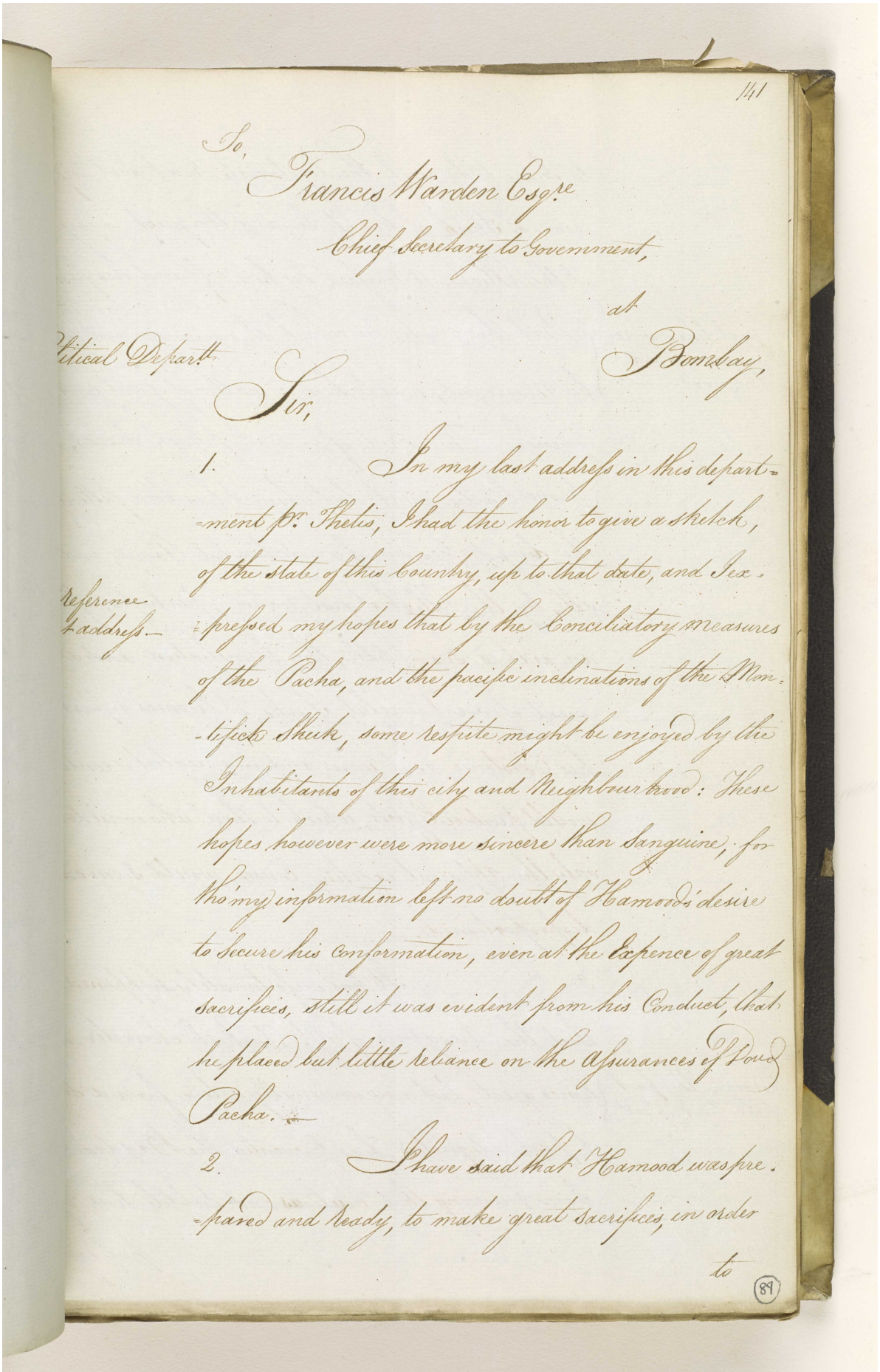

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To,
Francis Warden Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government,
at
Bombay,

Political Depart.t

Sir,

1. In my last address in this depart-
-ment pr. Thetis, I had the honor to give a sketch,
of the state of this Country, up to that date, and Ex-
-pressed my hopes that by the Conciliatory measures
of the Pacha, and the pacific inclinations of the Mon-
-tifick Shiek, some respite might be enjoyed by the
Inhabitants of this city and Neighbourhood: These
hopes however were more sincere than sanguine, for
tho' my information left no doubt of Hamood's desire
to secure his conformation, even at the Expence of great
sacrifices, still it was evident from his Conduct, that
he placed but little Reliance on the Assurances of Your
Pacha.

Reference
to address

2. I have said that Hamood was pre-
-pared and ready, to make great sacrifices, in order
to

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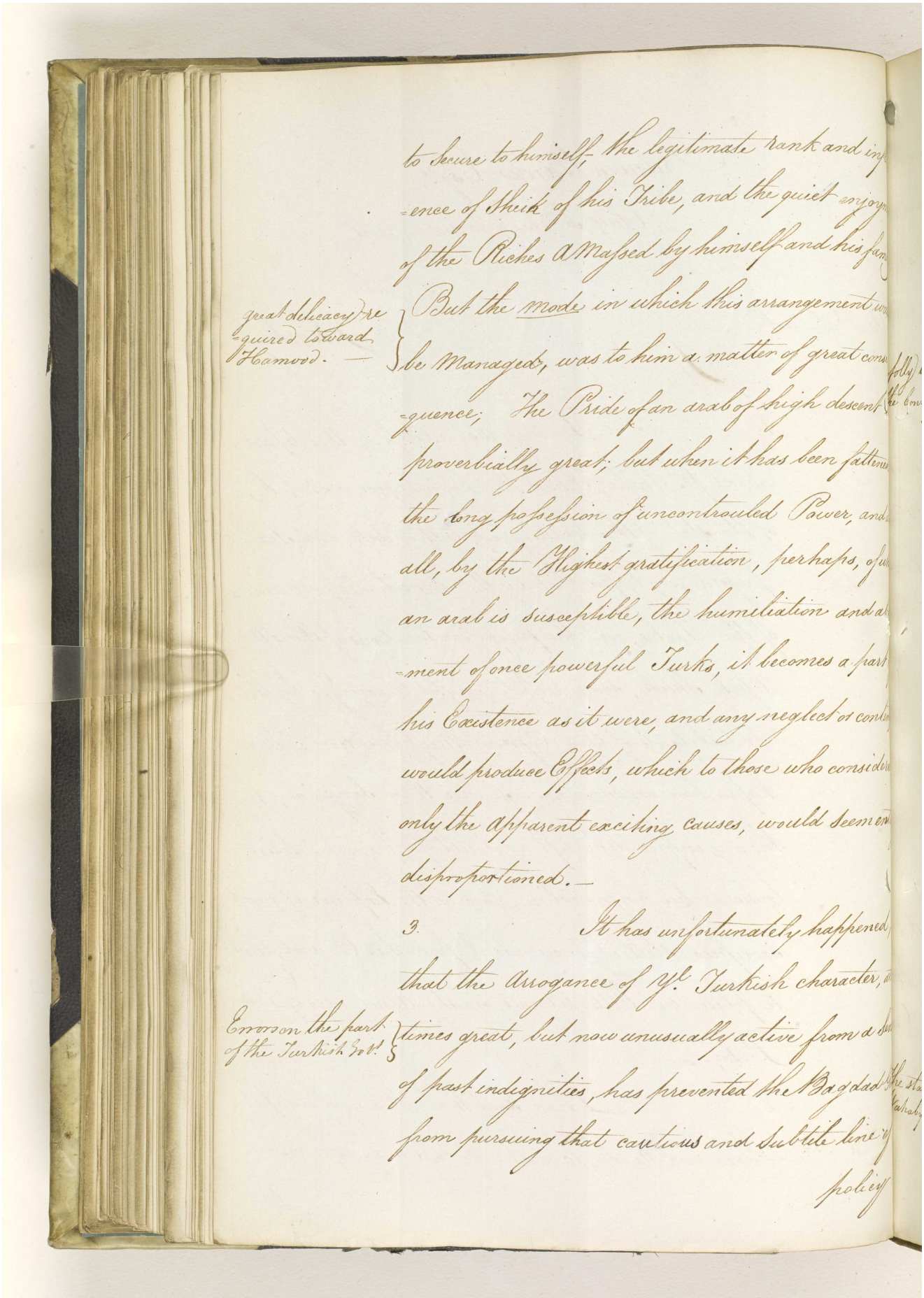
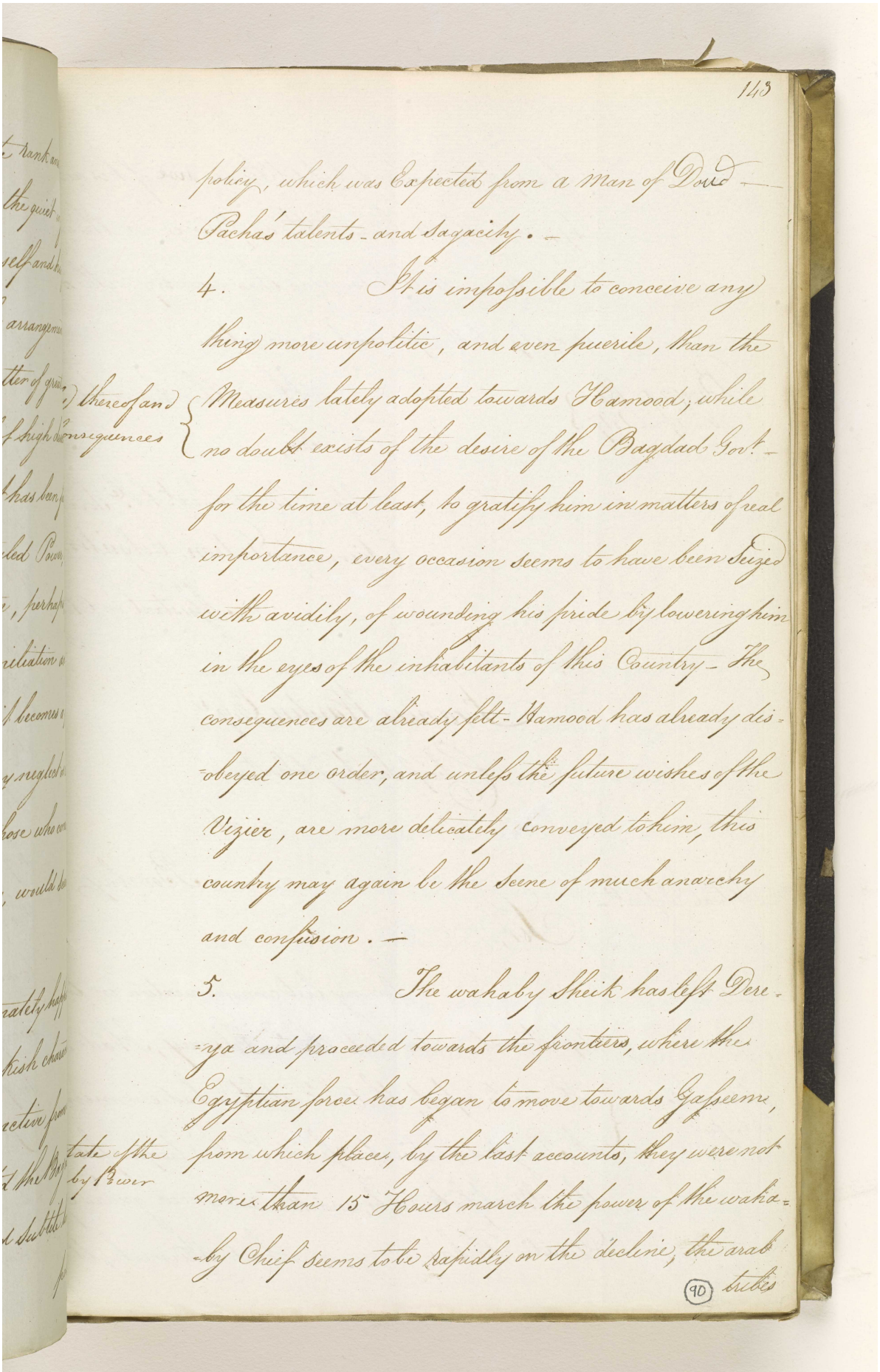


to secure to himself the legitimate rank and influence of Sheik of his Tribe, and the quiet enjoyment of the Riches amassed by himself and his family.

great delicacy required toward Hamood. — But the mode in which this arrangement would be Managed, was to him a matter of great consequence; The Pride of an arab of high descent is proverbially great; but when it has been fattened by the long possession of uncontrouled Power, and above all, by the Highest gratification, perhaps, of which an arab is susceptible, the humiliation and abasement of once powerful Turks, it becomes a part of his Existence as it were, and any neglect or contempt would produce Effects, which to those who considered only the apparent exciting causes, would seem disproportioned. —

3. It has unfortunately happened that the Arrogance of the Turkish character, at all times great, but now unusually active from a sense of past indignities, has prevented the Bagdad Errors on the part of the Turkish Govt. from pursuing that cautious and subtle line of policy



policy, which was Expected from a Man of Daud Pacha's talents - and Sagacity. -

4. It is impossible to conceive any thing more unpolitic, and even puerile, than the Measures lately adopted towards Hamood, while no doubt exists of the desire of the Bagdad Govt. - for the time at least, to gratify him in matters of real importance, every occasion seems to have been seized with avidity, of wounding his pride by lowering him in the eyes of the inhabitants of this Country - The consequences are already felt - Hamood has already disobeyed one order, and unless the future wishes of the Vizier, are more delicately conveyed to him, this country may again be the Scene of much anarchy and confusion. -

5. The wahaby Sheik has left Dereiya and proceeded towards the frontiers, where the Egyptian force has began to move towards Gaseem, from which places, by the last accounts, they were not more than 15 Hours march the power of the wahaby Chief seems to be rapidly on the decline, the arab tribes

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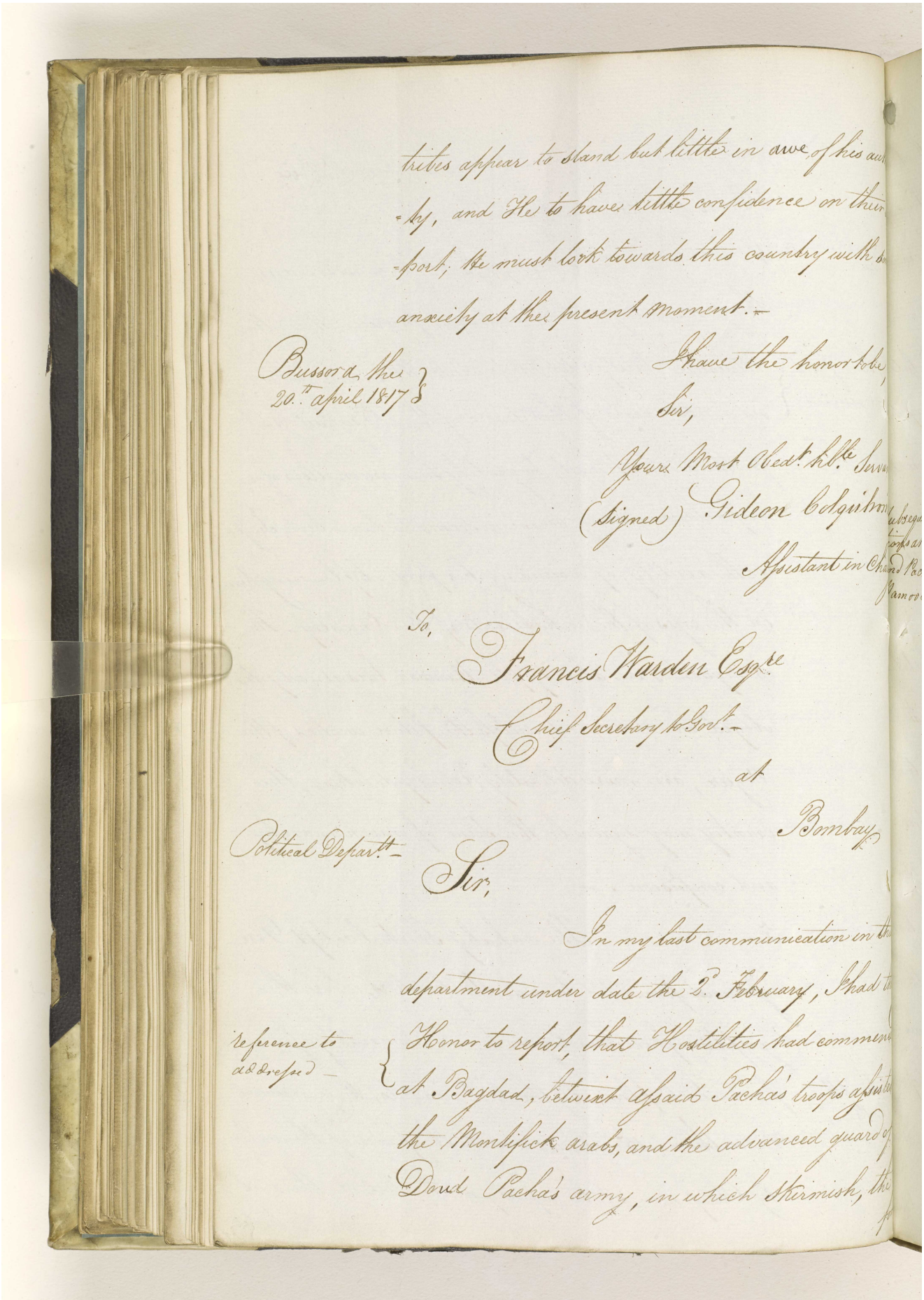


tribes appear to stand but little in awe of his au-
-ty, and He to have little confidence on their
-port; He must look towards this country with so
anxiety at the present moment.—

Bussora the 20th april 1817

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. hble. Servant
(Signed) Gideon Colquhoun
Assistant in Chand Pac
Pamoo

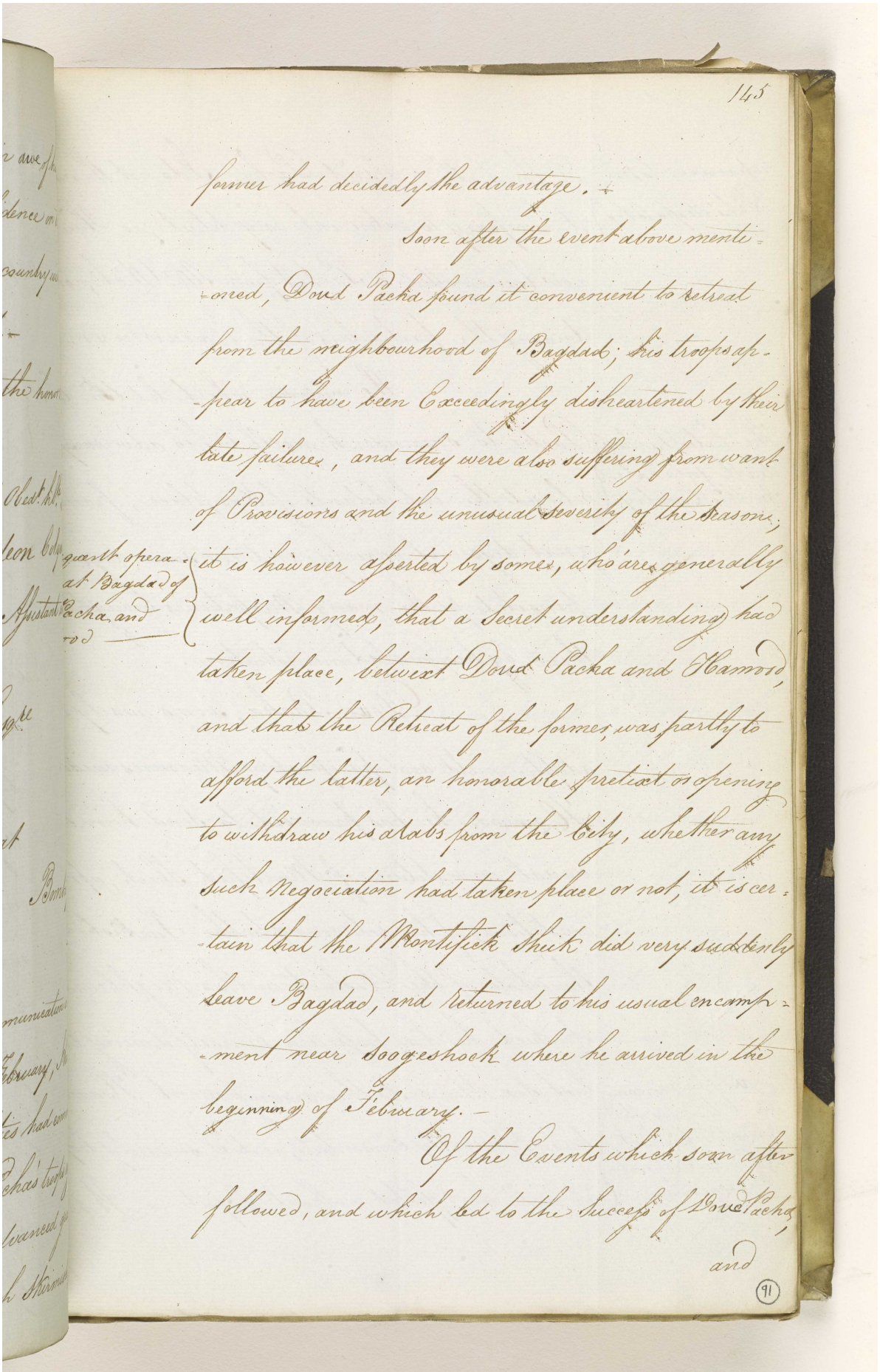
To,
Francis Warden Esqre.
Chief Secretary to Govt.—
at
Bombay

Political Departt.—

Sir,

In my last communication in this
department under date the 2d. February, I had the
Honor to report, that Hostilities had commenced
at Bagdad, betwixt assaid Pacha's troops assisted
the Montifick arabs, and the advanced guard of
Doud Pacha's army, in which skirmish, the

reference to addressed—



former had decidedly the advantage. +

Soon after the event above menti-
-oned, Doud Pacha found it convenient to retreat
from the neighbourhood of Bagdad; his troops ap-
-pear to have been Exceedingly disheartened by their
late failure, and they were also suffering from want
of Provisions and the unusual severity of the season;
it is however asserted by some, who are generally
well informed, that a Secret understanding had
taken place, betwixt Doud Pacha and Hamood,
and that the Retreat of the former, was partly to
afford the latter, an honorable pretext or opening
to withdraw his arabs from the City, whether any
such Negociation had taken place or not, it is cer-
-tain that the Montifick Sheik did very suddenly
leave Bagdad, and returned to his usual encamp-
-ment near Soogeshock where he arrived in the
beginning of February. –

quarth opera-
at Bagdad of
Pacha and
ood

Of the Events which soon after
followed, and which led to the Success of Doud Pacha,
and

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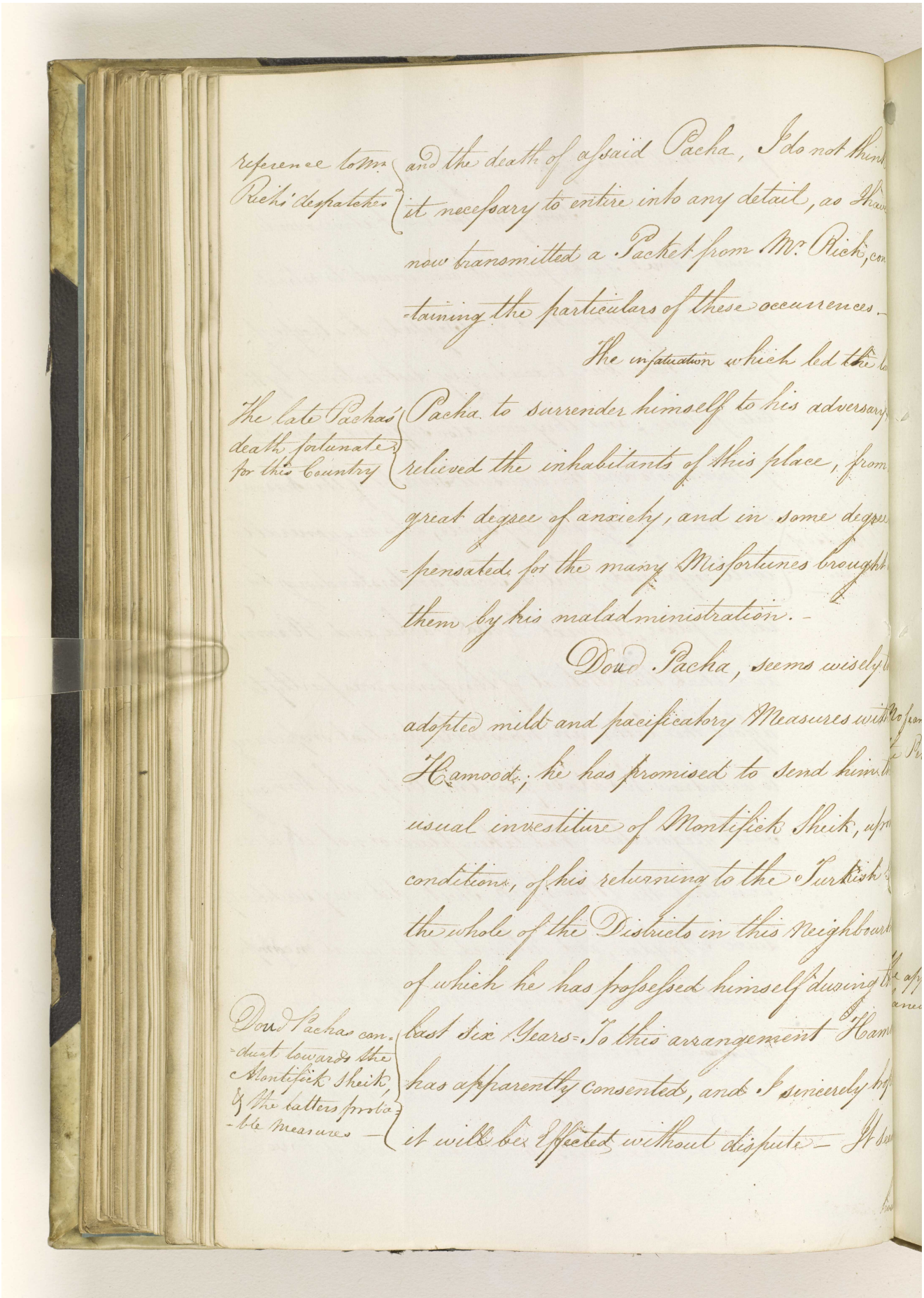

reference to Mr Rich's despatches

and the death of aforesaid Pacha, I do not think it necessary to enter into any detail, as I have now transmitted a Packet from Mr Rich, containing the particulars of these occurrences.

The late Pacha's death fortunate for this Country

The infatuation which led the late Pacha to surrender himself to his adversary relieved the inhabitants of this place, from great degree of anxiety, and in some degree compensated for the many Misfortunes brought on them by his maladministration.

Doud Pacha, seems wisely to have adopted milde and pacificatory Measures with Hamood; he has promised to send him the usual investiture of Montifick Sheik, upon condition, of his returning to the Turkish [illegible] the whole of the Districts in this Neighbourhood of which he has possessed himself during the last six Years. To this arrangement Hamood has apparently consented, and I sincerely hope it will be effected without dispute. It seems

Doud Pachas conduct towards the Montifick Sheik, & the latters probable measures

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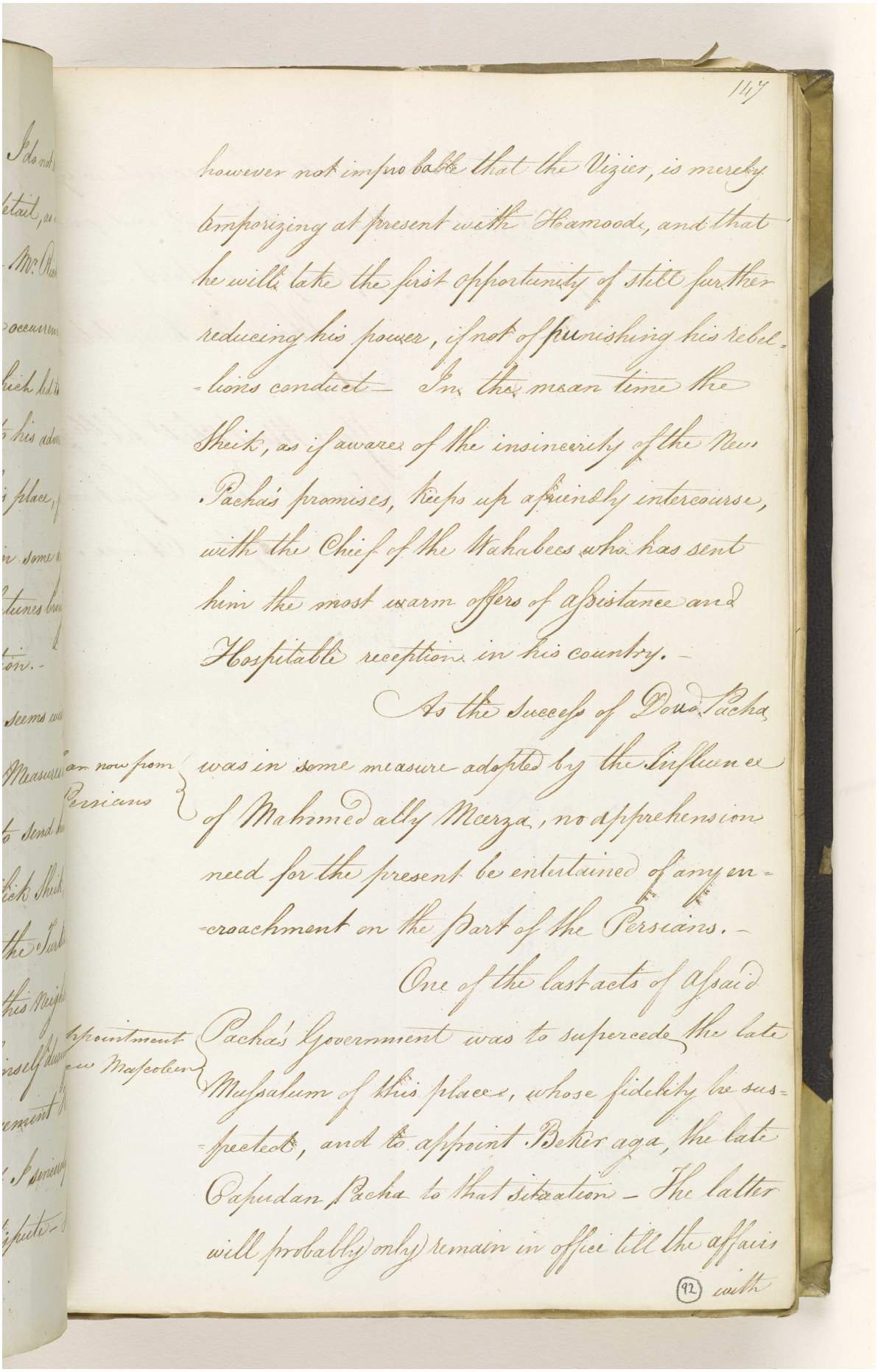

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however not impro bable that the Vizier, is merely
temporizing at present with Hamoode, and that
he will take the first opportunity of still further
reducing his power, if not of punishing his rebel-
-lious conduct — In the mean time the
Sheik, as if aware of the insincerity of the New
Pacha's promises, keeps up a friendly intercourse,
with the Chief of the Wahabees who has sent
him the most warm offers of assistance and
Hospitable reception in his country. —

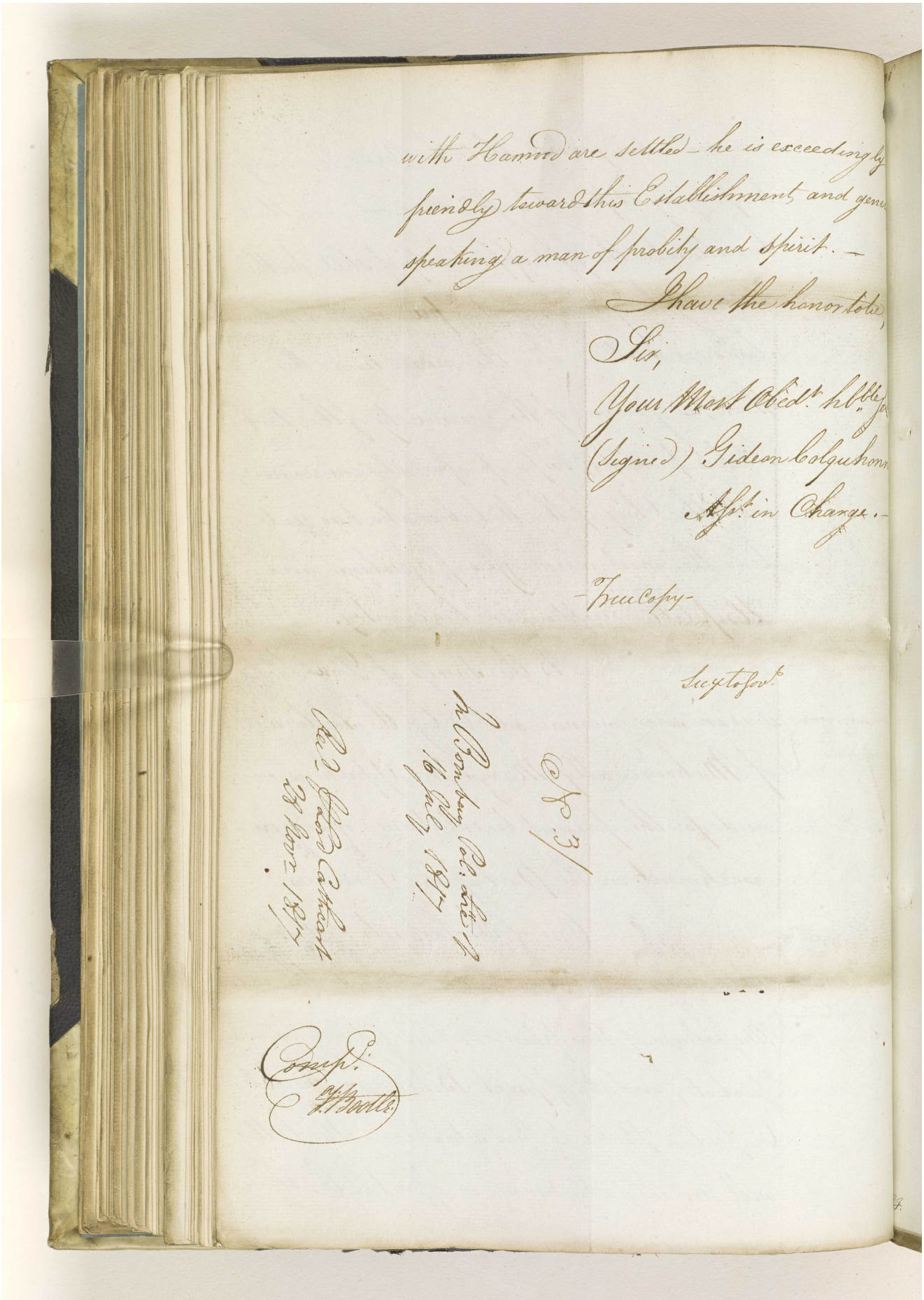
As the Success of Daoud Pacha
was in some measure adopted by the Influence
of Mahmed ally Meerza, no apprehension
need for the present be entertained of any en-
-croachment on the part of the Persians. —

One of the last acts of said
Pacha's Government was to supercede the late
Mutsalum of this place, whose fidelity be sus-
-pected, and to appoint Beker aga, the late
Capudan Pacha to that situation — The latter
will probably only remain in office till the affairs

(92) with

am now from Persians

appointment new Mutsalem



with Hamood are settled – he is exceedingly friendly toward this Establishment, and gene speaking a man of probity and spirit. –

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. hbble. Sr.
(Signed) Gideon Colquhoun
Asst. in Charge. –

– True Copy –

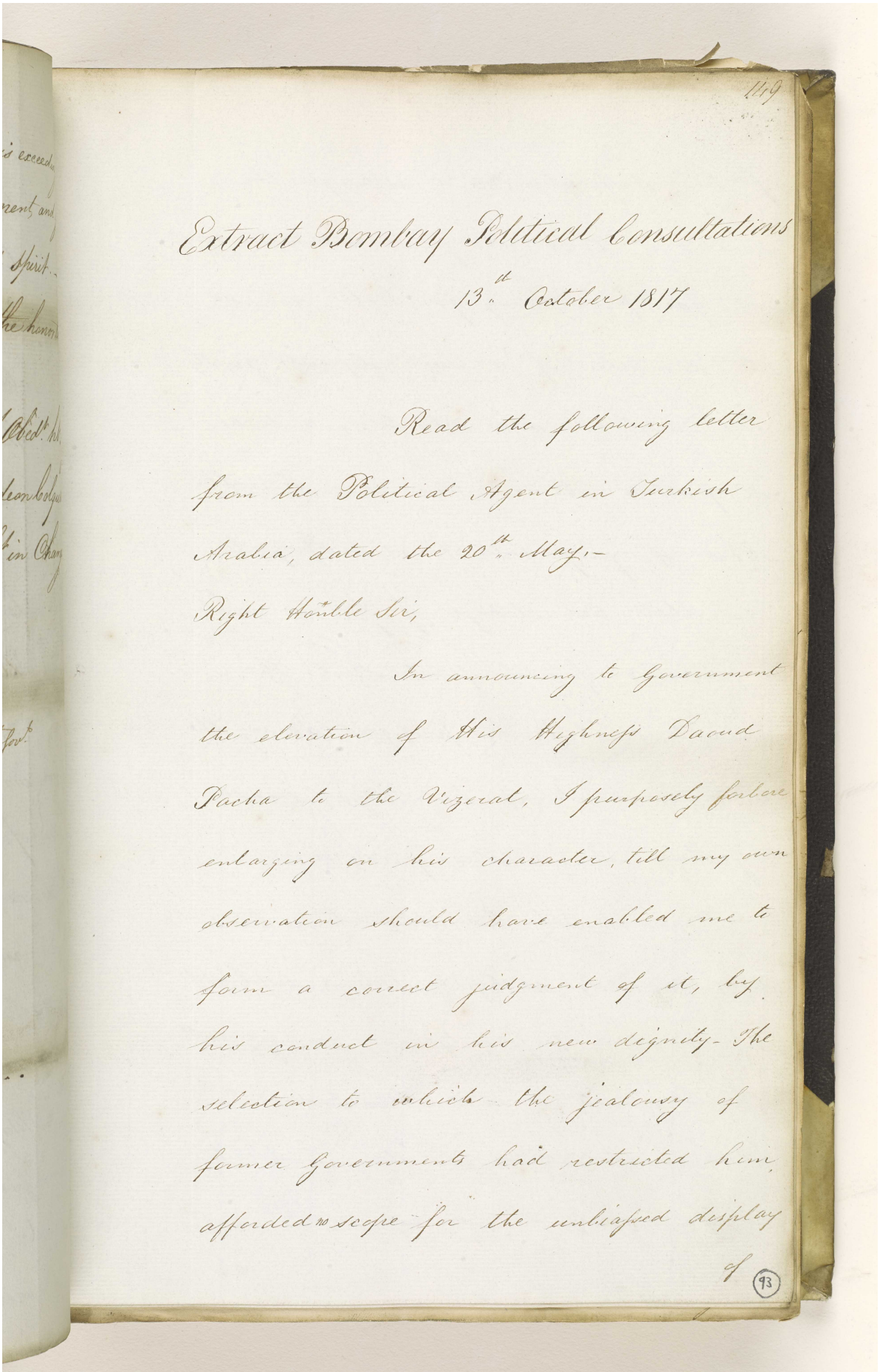
Secy to Govt.

No. 3/

In Bombay Pol. Lte. 4
16 July 1817

Recd. of Lord Cathcart
28 Novr. 1817

Compd.
J. Bootle



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Extract Bombay Political Consultations

13th October 1817

Read the following letter from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, dated the 20th May,-

Right Honble Sir,

In announcing to Government the elevation of His Highness Daood Pacha to the Vizerat, I purposely forbore enlarging on his character, till my own observation should have enabled me to form a correct judgment of it, by his conduct in his new dignity- The selection to which the jealousy of former Governments had restricted him, afforded no scope for the unbiassed display of

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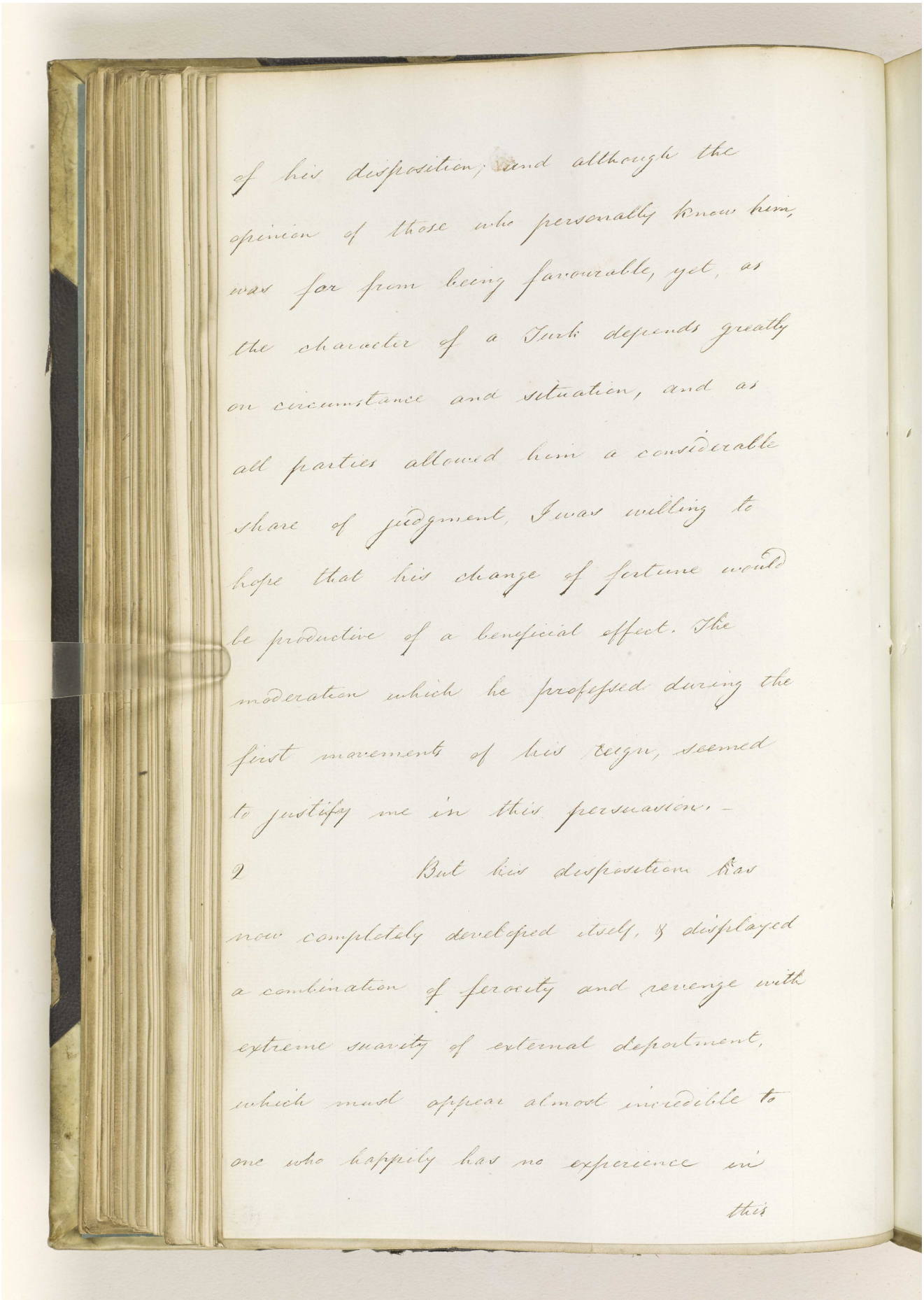

of his disposition; and although the opinion of those who personally know him, was far from being favourable, yet, as the character of a Turk depends greatly on circumstance and situation, and as all parties allowed him a considerable share of judgment, I was willing to hope that his change of fortune would be productive of a beneficial effect. The moderation which he professed during the first moments of his reign, seemed to justify me in this persuasion. –

2 But his disposition has now completely developed itself, & displayed a combination of ferocity and revenge with extreme suavity of external deportment, which must appear almost incredible to one who happily has no experience in this

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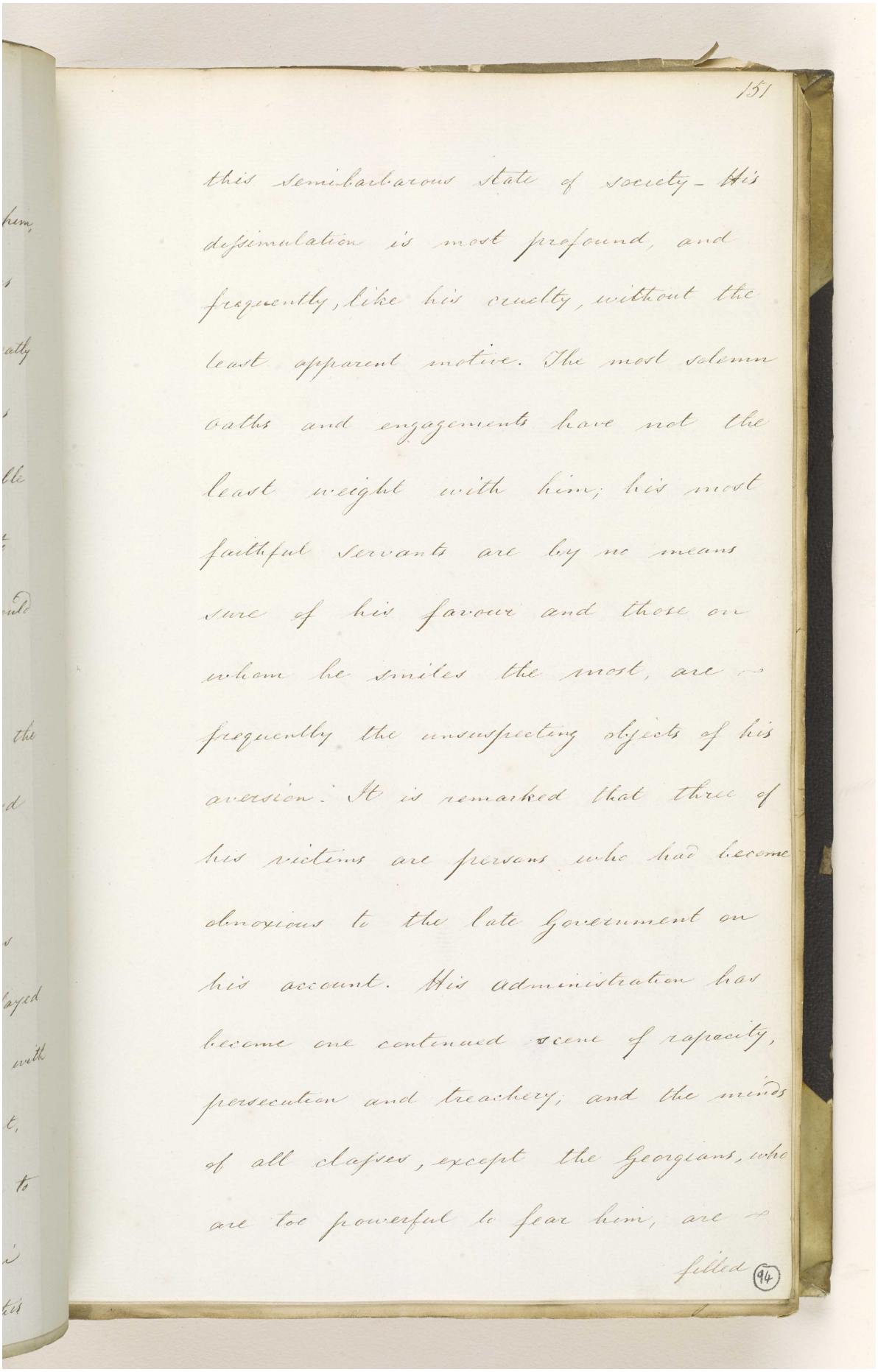

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this semibarbarous state of society – His dissimulation is most profound, and frequently, like his cruelty, without the least apparent motive. The most solemn oaths and engagements have not the least weight with him; his most faithful servants are by no means sure of his favour and those on whom he smiles the most, are frequently the unsuspecting objects of his aversion. It is remarked that three of his victims are persons who had become obnoxious to the late Government on his account. His administration has become one continued scene of rapacity, persecution and treachery, and the minds of all classes, except the Georgians, who are too powerful to fear him, are filled

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filled with consternation.-

3 Without entering into a minute detail of all his cruelties, I shall beg leave to mention a few instances in order to illustrate his character, and shew that the portrait I have drawn of him is far from being too highly coloured. Hamudi, the favorite of the late Said Pacha, was during nearly two Months subjected to the most atrocious torments, and at last put to death. Omar Aga, a man of high rank and great worth, who narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to the jealousy of the late Government, in consequence of his attachment to the present Pacha, and who ever since his accession was in daily habits of the most familiar

and

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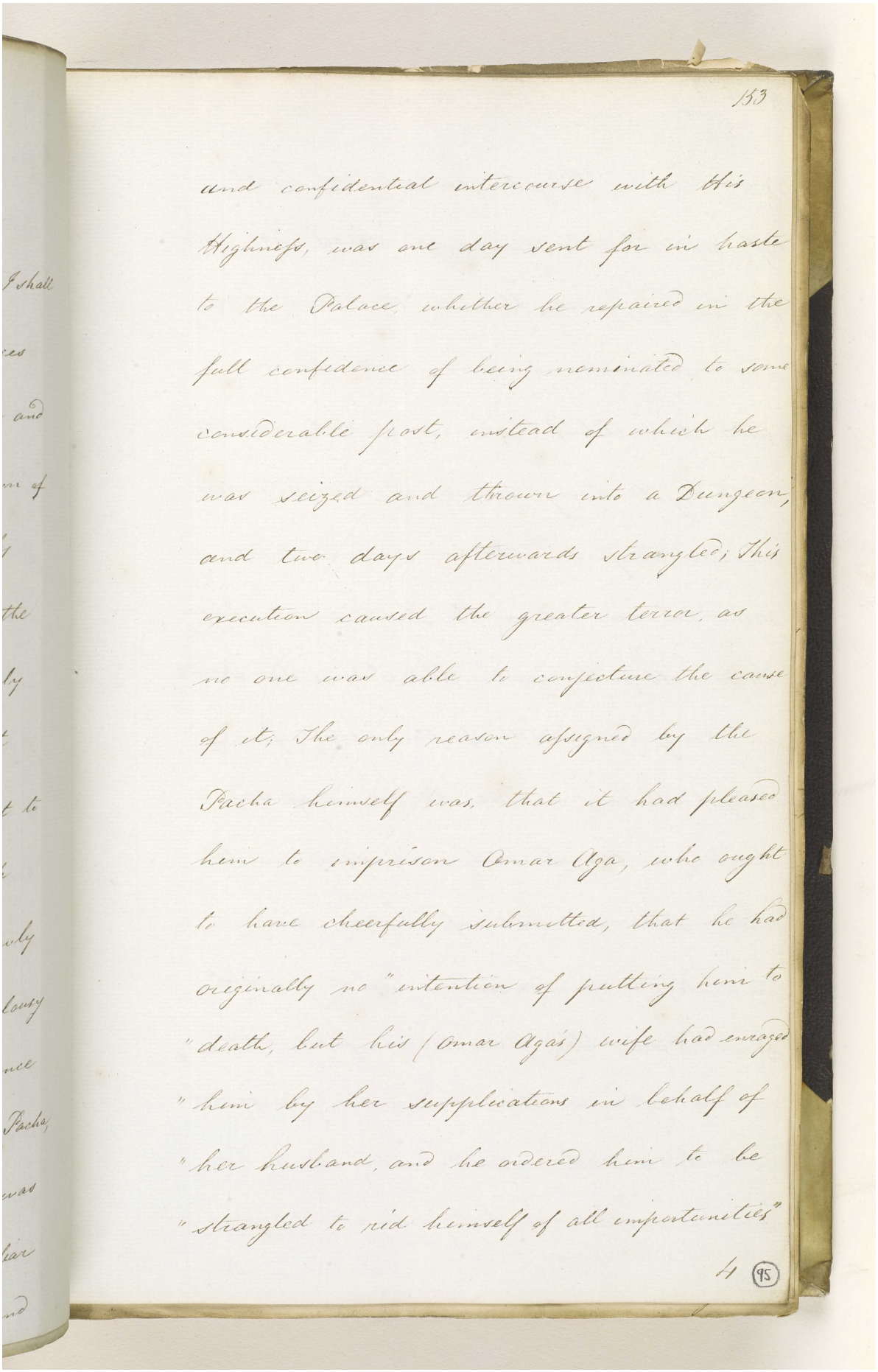

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and confidential intercourse with his
Highness, was one day sent for in haste
to the Palace, whither he repaired in the
full confidence of being nominated to some
considerable post, instead of which he
was seized and thrown into a Dungeon,
and two days afterwards strangled; This
execution caused the greater terror, as
no one was able to conjecture the cause
of it; The only reason assigned by the
Pacha himself was, that it had pleased
him to imprison Omar Aga, who ought
to have cheerfully submitted, that he had
originally no "intention of putting him to
"death, but his (Omar Agas) wife had enraged
"him by her supplications in behalf of
"her husband, and he ordered him to be
"strangled to rid himself of all importunities"

4 (95)

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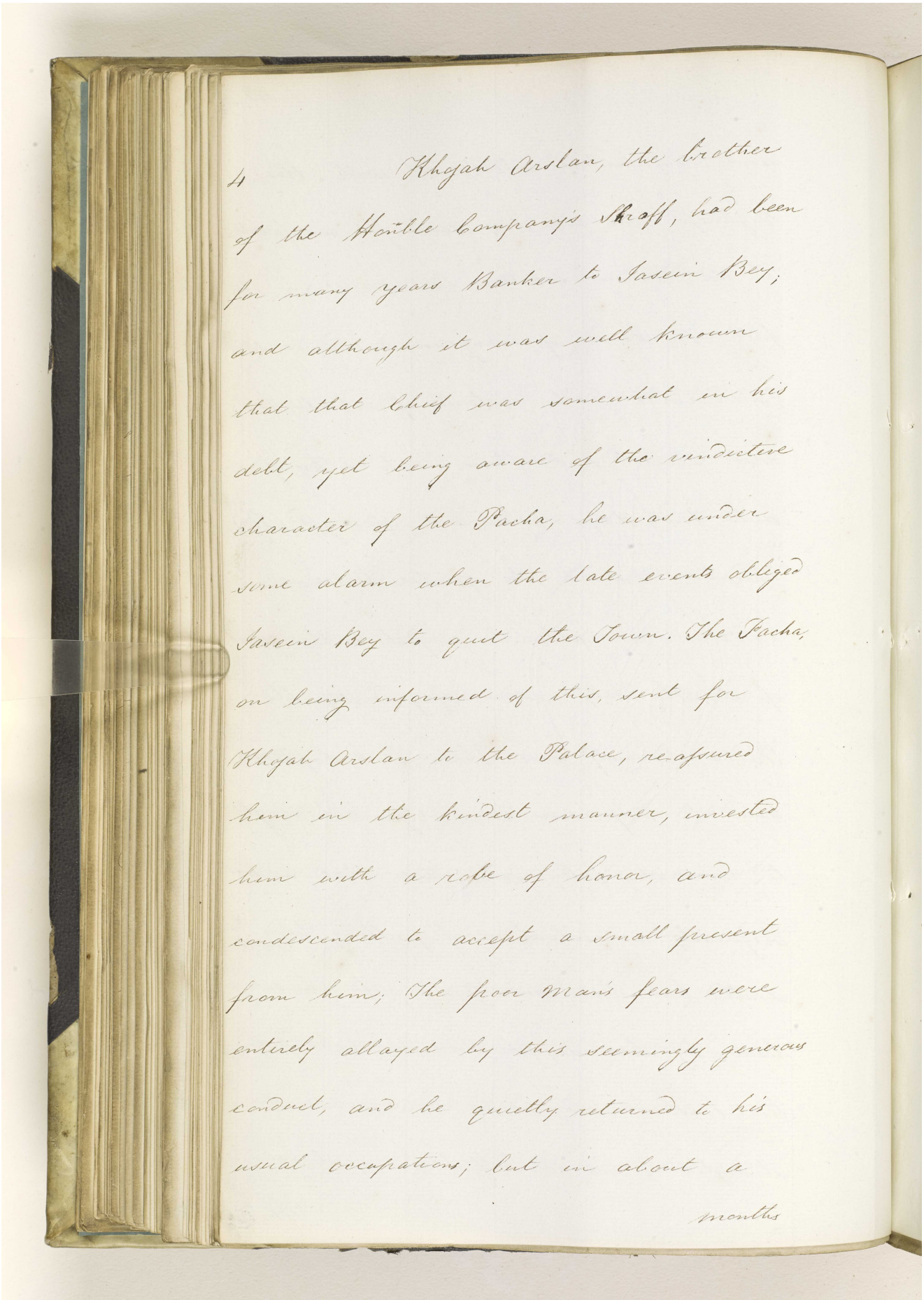
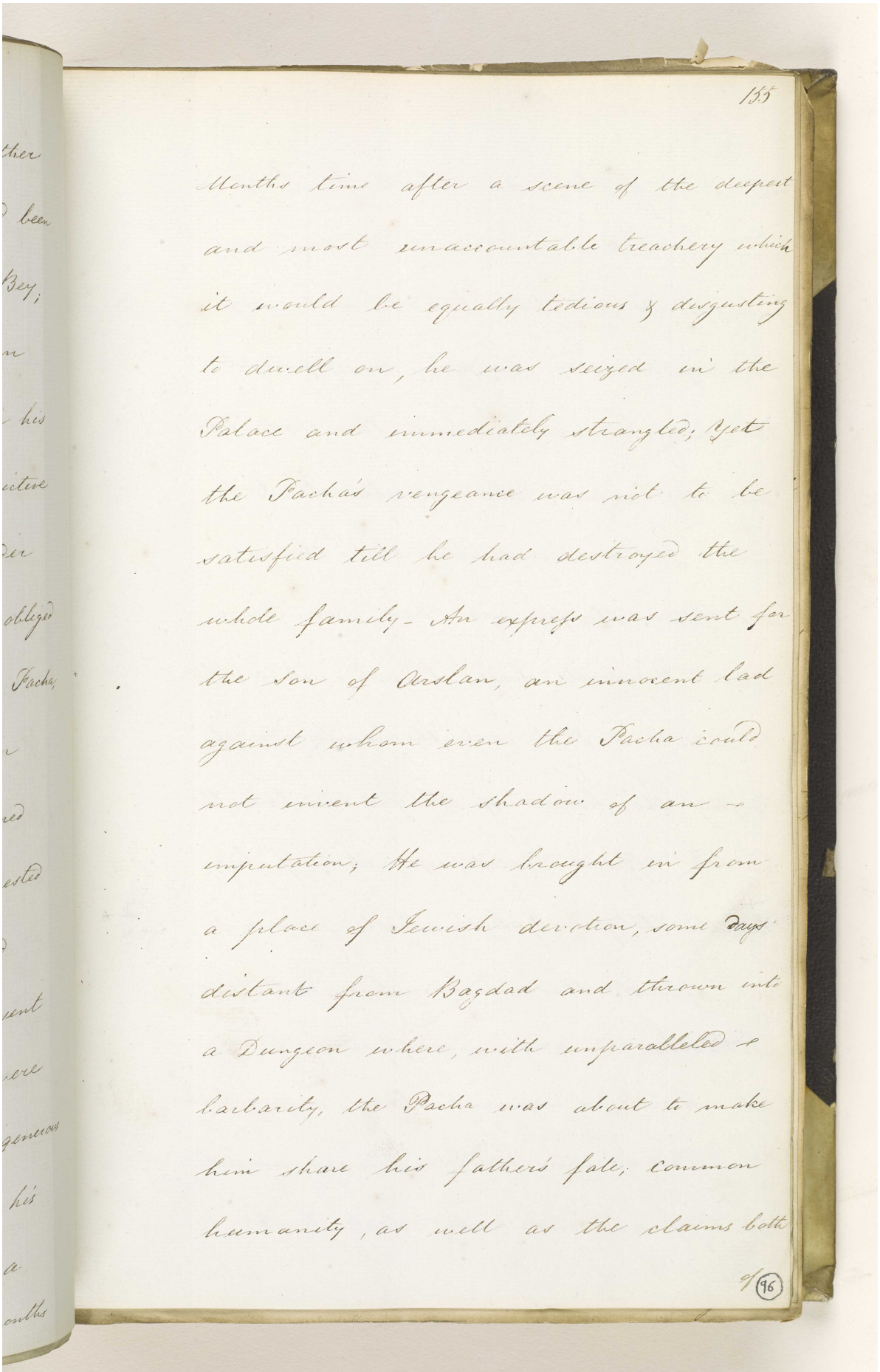


Khojah Arslan, the Brother
of the Honble Company's Shroff, had been
for many years Banker to Jasein Bey;
and although it was well known
that that Chief was somewhat in his
debt, yet being aware of the vindictive
character of the Pacha, he was under
some alarm when the late events obliged
Jasein Bey to quit the Town. The Pacha,
on being informed of this, sent for
Khojah Arslan to the Palace, re-assured
him in the kindest manner, invested
him with a robe of honor, and
condescended to accept a small present
from him; The poor Mans fears were
entirely allayed by this seemingly generous
conduct, and he quietly returned to his
usual occupations; but in about a
months



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Months time after a scene of the deepest and most unaccountable treachery which it would be equally tedious & disgusting to dwell on, he was seized in the Palace and immediately strangled, yet the Pacha's vengeance was not to be satisfied till he had destroyed the whole family. An express was sent for the Son of Arslan, an innocent lad against whom even the Pacha could not invent the shadow of an imputation; He was brought in from a place of Jewish devotion, some days distant from Bagdad and thrown into a Dungeon where, with unparalleled barbarity, the Pacha was about to make him share his father's fate, common humanity, as well as the claims both

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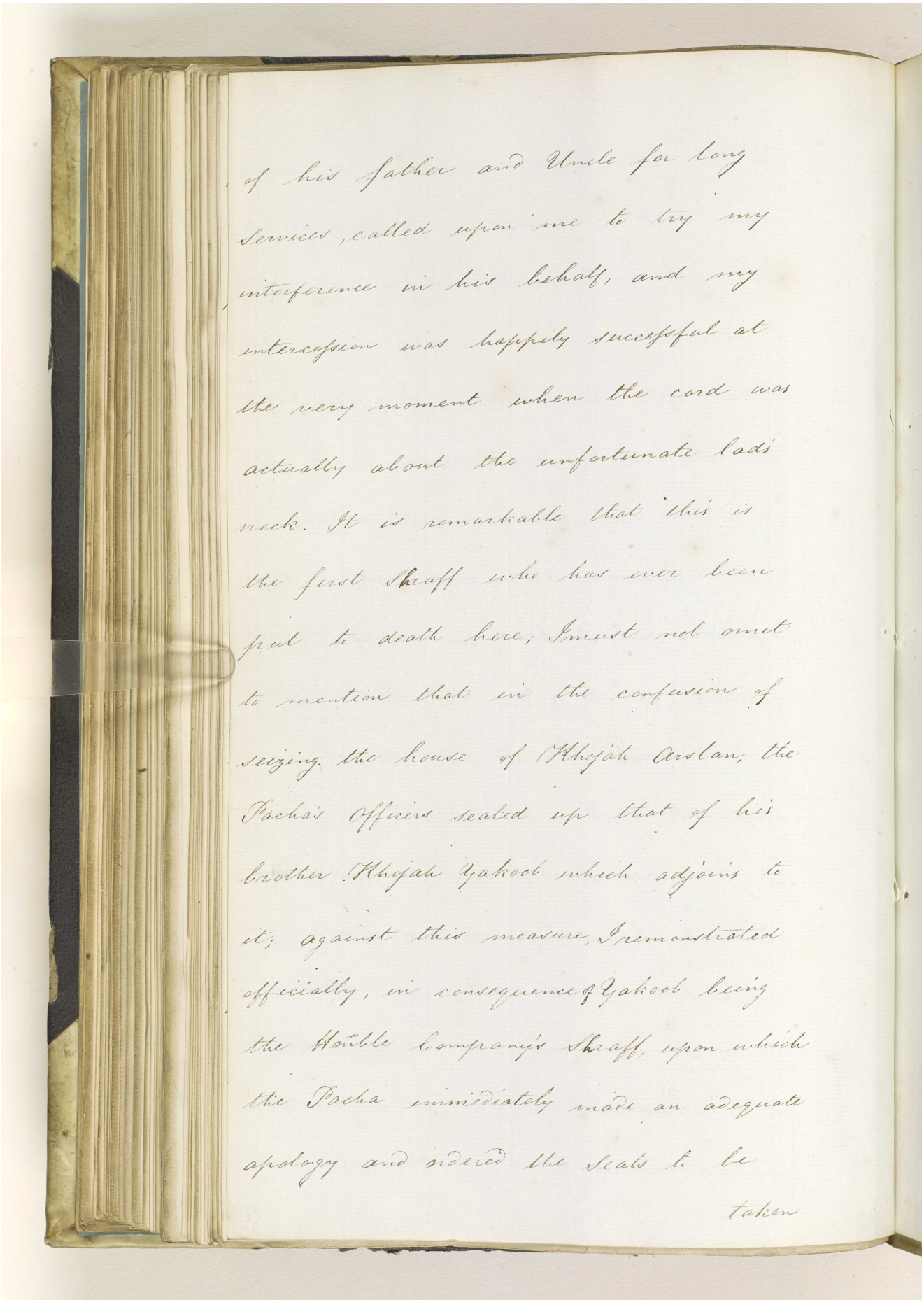
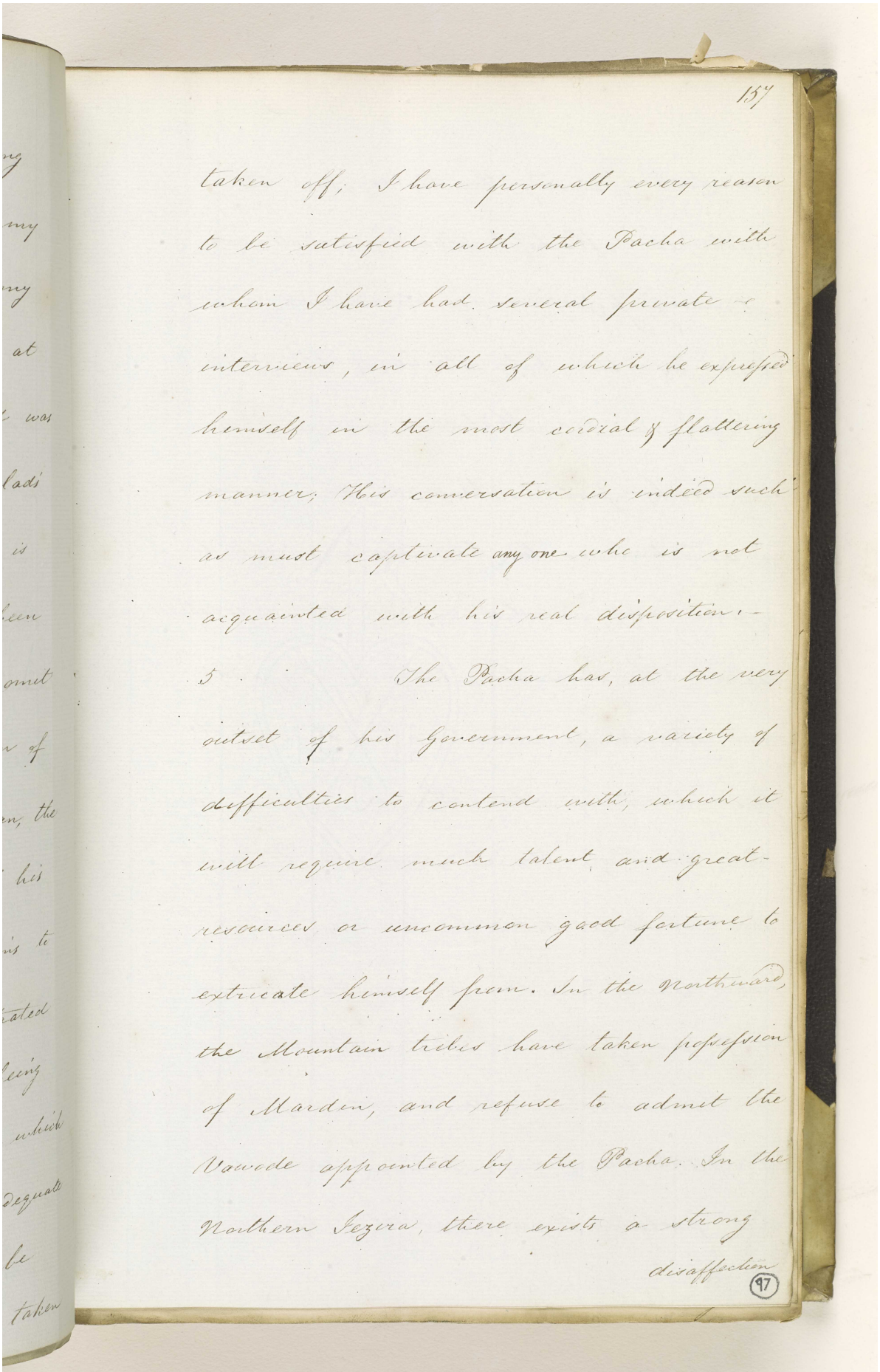


of his father and Uncle for long
Services, called upon me to try my
interference in his behalf, and my
intercession was happily successful at
the very moment when the cord was
actually about the unfortunate Dadi's
neck. It is remarkable that this is
the first Shraff who has ever been
put to death here; I must not omit
to mention that in the confusion of
seizing the house of Khojah Arslan, the
Pacha's Officers sealed up that of his
brother Khojah Yakoob which adjoins to
it; against this measure I remonstrated
officially, in consequence of Yakoob being
the Honble Company's Shraff, upon which
the Pacha immediately made an adequate
apology and ordered the Seals to be
taken



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taken off. I have personally every reason to be satisfied with the Pacha with whom I have had several private interviews, in all of which he expressed himself in the most cordial & flattering manner. His conversation is indeed such as must captivate any one who is not acquainted with his real disposition. -

5. The Pacha has, at the very outset of his Government, a variety of difficulties to contend with, which it will require much talent and great resources or uncommon good fortune to extricate himself from. In the Northward, the Mountain tribes have taken possession of Mardin, and refuse to admit the Vowode appointed by the Pacha. In the Northern Jezira, there exists a strong disaffection

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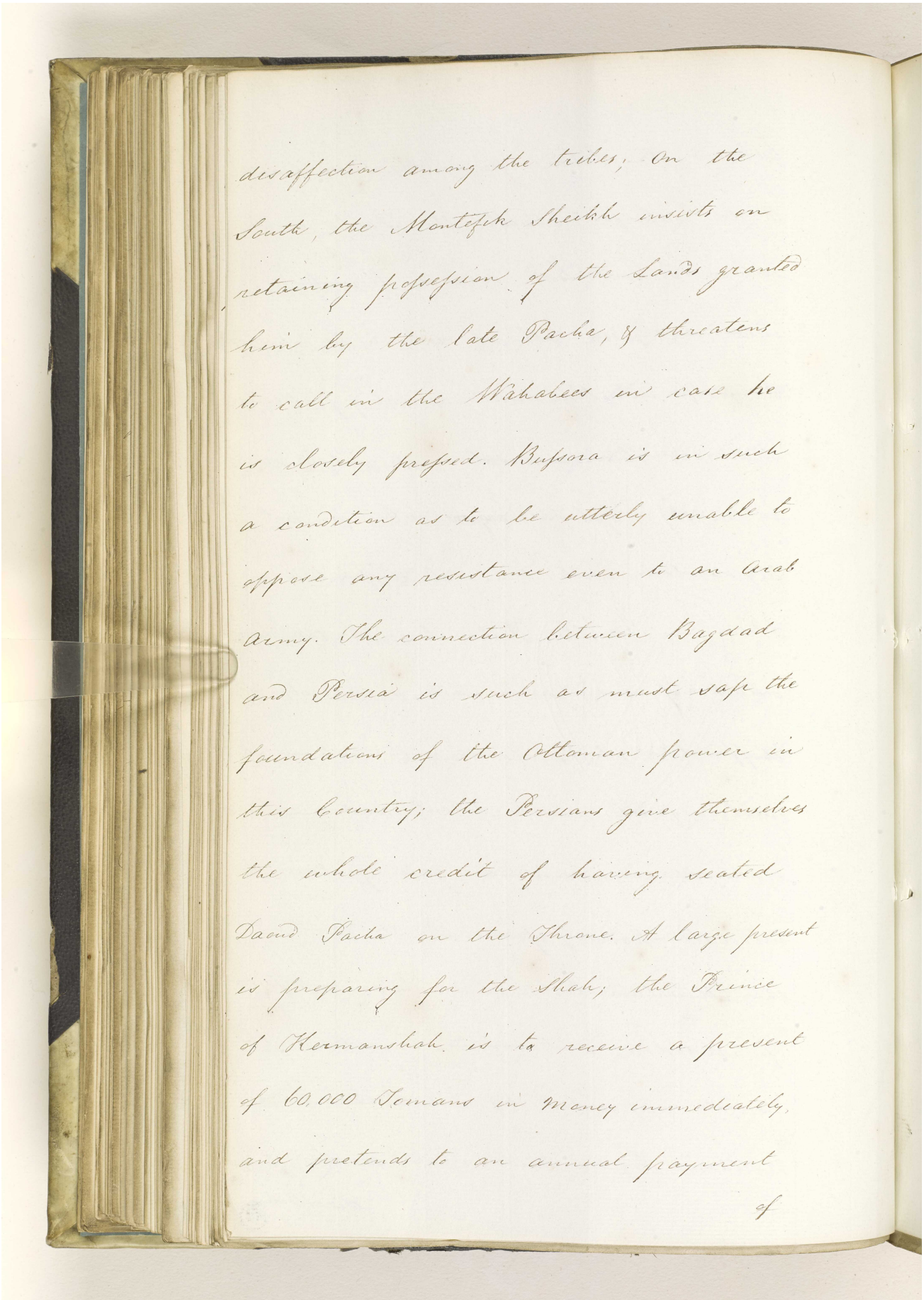

disaffection among the tribes; On the South, the Montefyk Sheikh insists on retaining possession of the Lands granted him by the late Pacha, & threatens to call in the Wahabees in case he is closely pressed. Bussora is in such a condition as to be utterly unable to oppose any resistance even to an Arab army. The connection between Bagdad and Persia is such as must sap the foundations of the Ottoman power in this Country; the Persians give themselves the whole credit of having seated Daoud Pacha on the Throne. A large present is preparing for the Shah; the Prince of Hermanshah is to receive a present of 60,000 Tomans in Money immediately, and pretends to an annual payment

of

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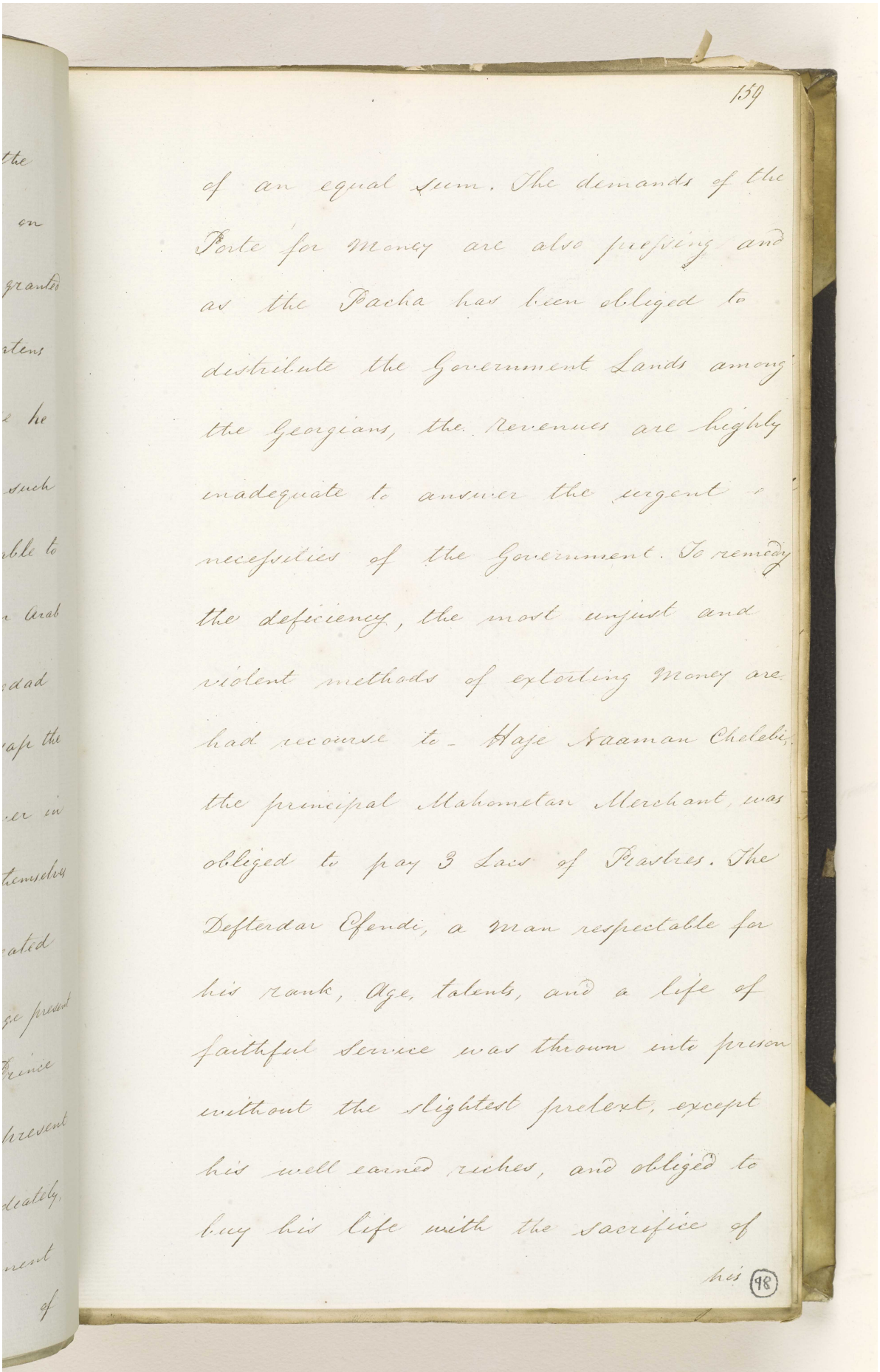

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of an equal sum. The demands of the Porte for Money are also pressing and as the Pacha has been obliged to distribute the Government Lands among the Georgians, the Revenues are highly inadequate to answer the urgent necessities of the Government. To remedy the deficiency, the most unjust and violent methods of extorting Money are had recourse to - Haje Naaman Chelebi, the principal Mahometan Merchant, was obliged to pay 3 Lacs of Piastres. The Defterdar Effendi, a man respectable for his rank, Age, talents, and a life of faithful Service was thrown into prison without the slightest pretext, except his well earned riches, and obliged to buy his life with the sacrifice of

his (98)

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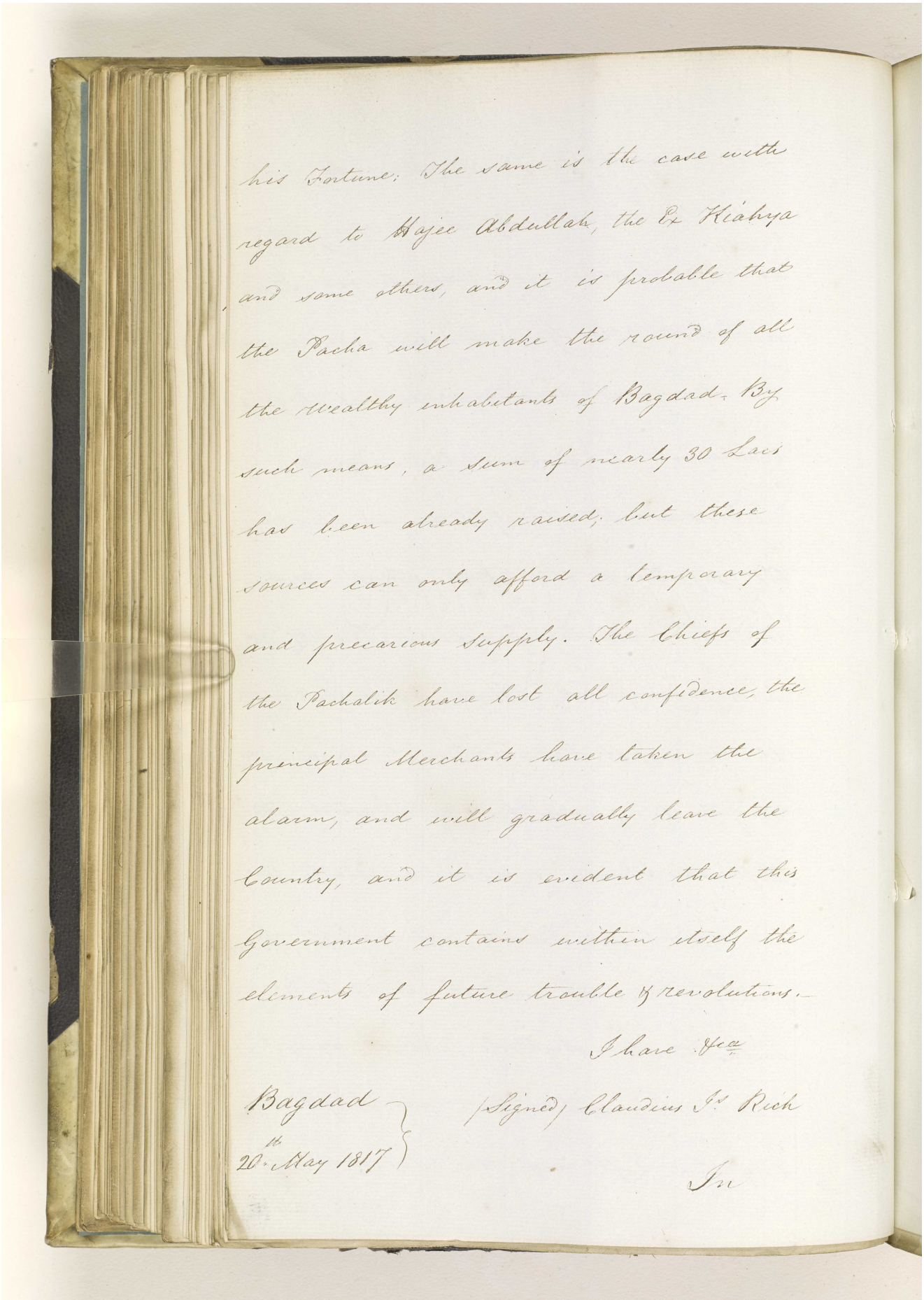

his Fortune. The same is the case with regard to Hajee Abdullah, the Ex Kiahya and some others, and it is probable that the Pacha will make the round of all the Wealthy inhabitants of Bagdad. By such means, a Sum of nearly 30 Lacs has been already raised, but these sources can only afford a temporary and precarious Supply. The Chiefs of the Pachalik have lost all confidence, the principal Merchants have taken the alarm, and will gradually leave the Country, and it is evident that this Government contains within itself the elements of future trouble & revolutions.

I have &c.

(Signed) Claudius Js Rich

Bagdad
20th May 1817

Js

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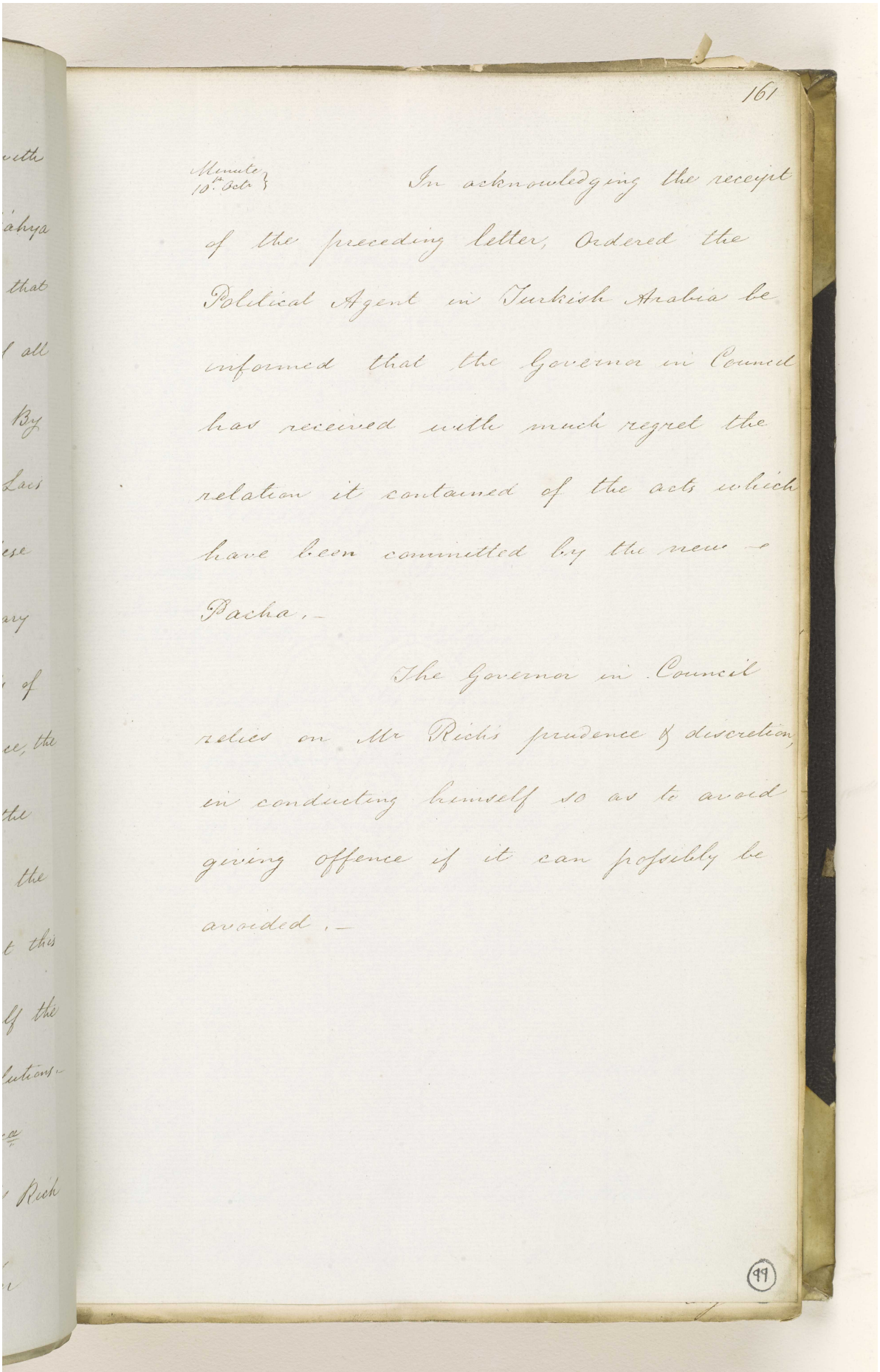

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Minute
15th Oct 8

In acknowledging the receipt of the preceding letter, Ordered the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia be informed that the Governor in Council has received with much regret the relation it contained of the acts which have been committed by the new Pacha.—

The Governor in Council relies on Mr Rich's prudence & discretion, in conducting himself so as to avoid giving offence if it can possibly be avoided.—

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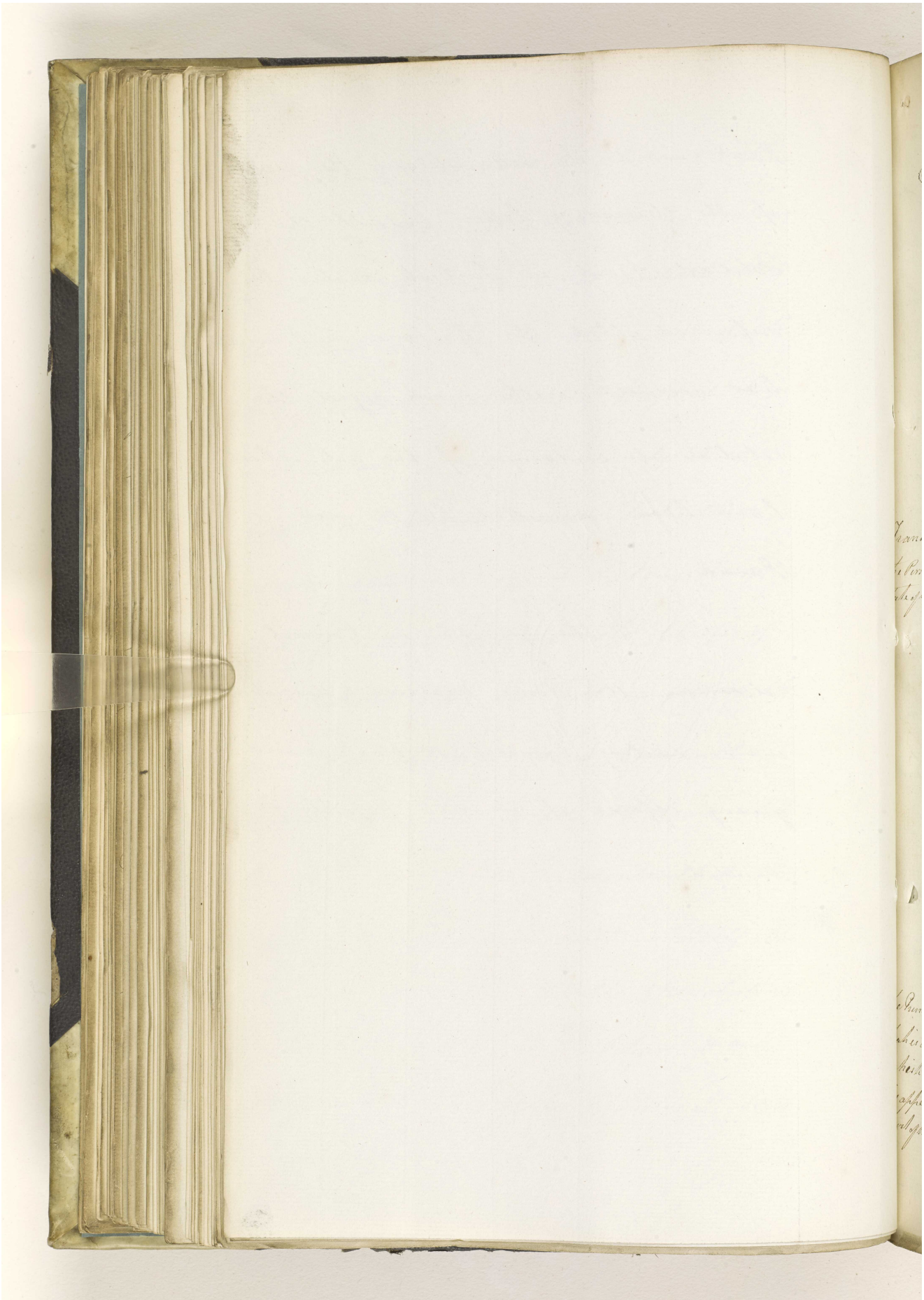

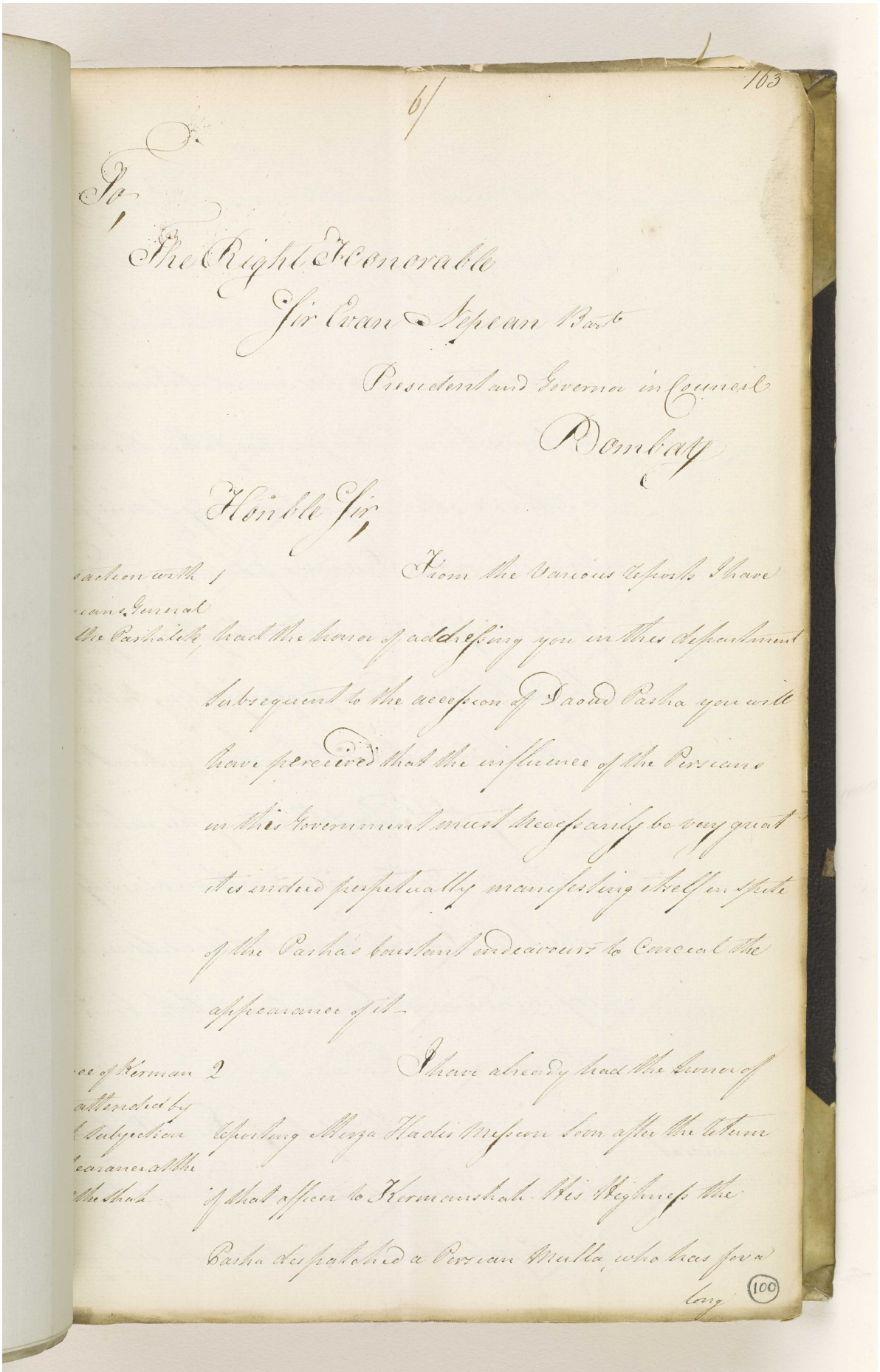

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6/

To

The Right Honorable

Sir Evan Nepean Bart

President and Governor in Council

Bombay

Honble Sir

From the various dispatches I have
had the honor of addressing you in this department
subsequent to the accession of Daood Pasha you will
have perceived that the influence of the Persians
in this Government must necessarily be very great
as indeed perpetually manifesting itself in spite
of the Pasha's constant endeavours to conceal the
appearance of it

I have already had the honor of
reporting Mirza Hadi Mujeer soon after the return
of that officer to Hermaunshah His Highness the
Pasha despatched a Persian Mulla, who has for a
long

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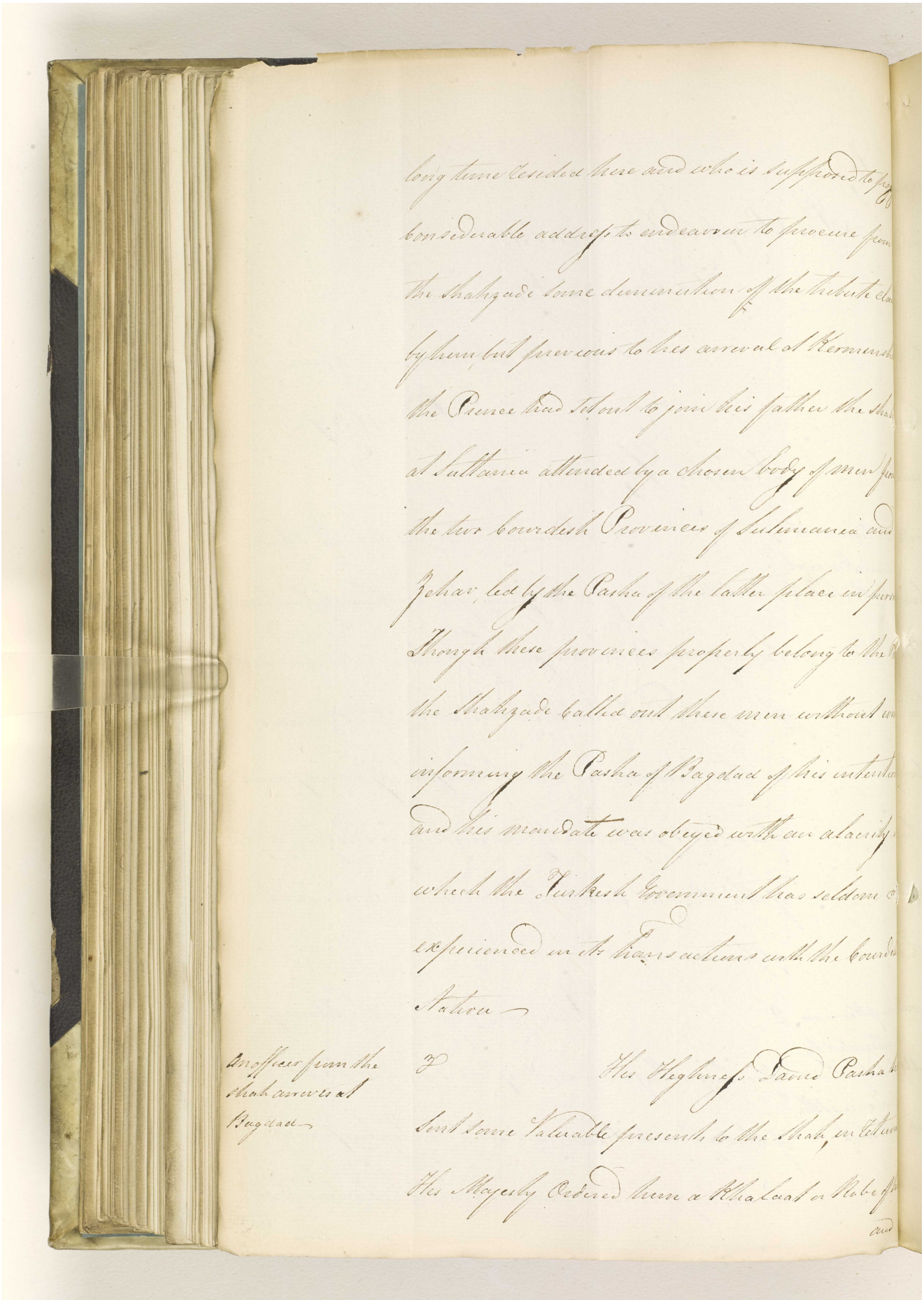
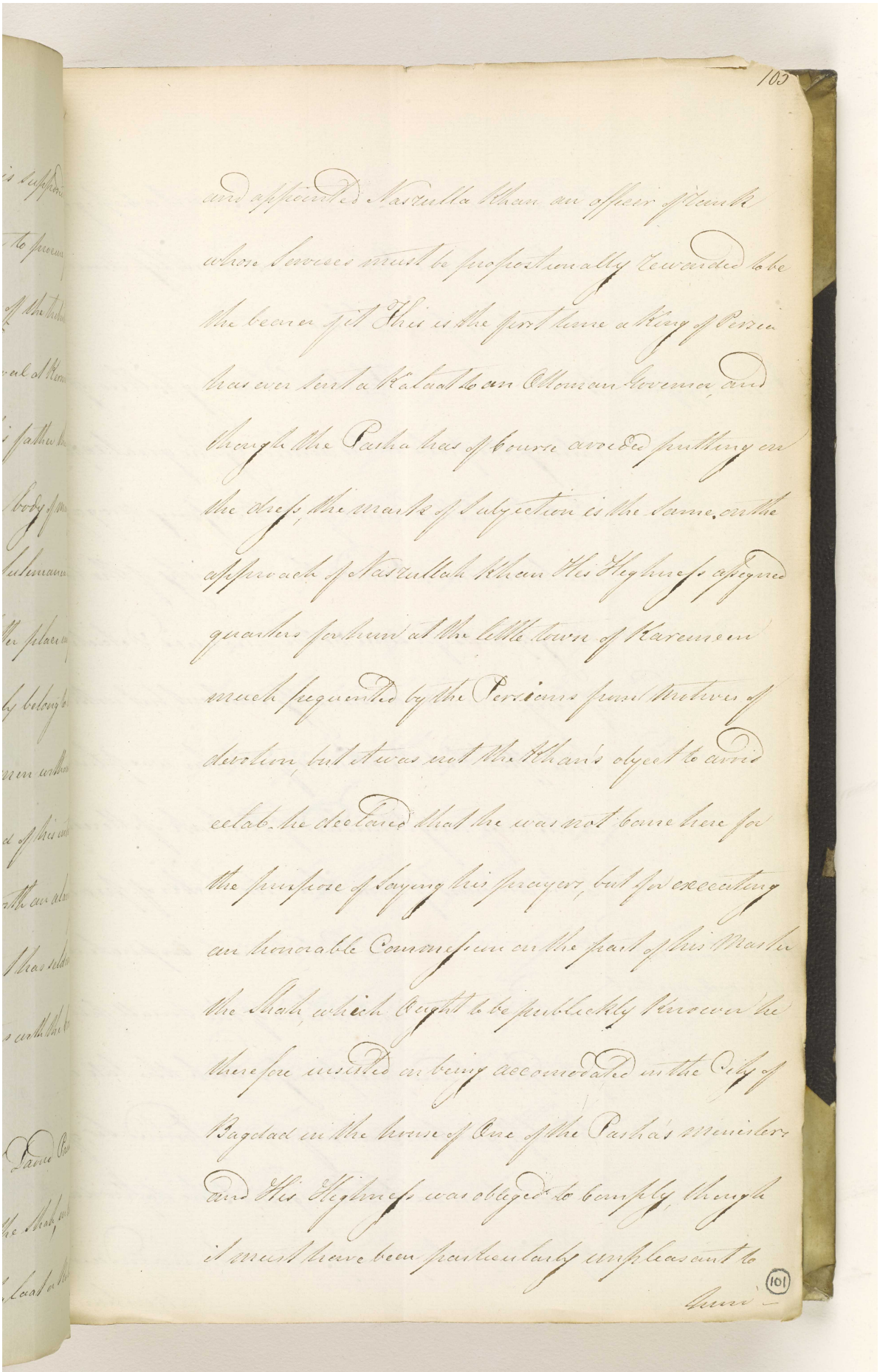


long time resided here and who is supposed to pos
considerable address to endeavour to procure from
the Shahzade some diminution of the tribute clai
by him but previous to his arrival at Kermensh
the Prince had set out to join his father the Shah
at Sultania attended by a chosen body of men from
the two Courdish Provinces of Sulimania and
Zehar, led by the Pasha of the latter place in perso
Though these provinces properly belong to the P
the Shahzade called out these men without ev
informing the Pasha of Bagdad of his intention
and his mandate was obeyed with an alacrity
which the Turkish Government has seldom
experienced in its transactions with the Courdi
Nation

An officer from the Shah arrives at Bagdad

3 His Highness Daoud Pasha h
sent some valuable presents to the Shah, in return
His Majesty Ordered him a Khalaat or Robe of
and



and appointed Nasrulla Khan an officer of rank whose services must be proportionally rewarded to be the bearer of it This is the first time a King of Persia has ever sent a Kalaat to an Ottoman Governor, and though the Pasha has of course avoided putting on the dress, the mark of Subjection is the same. on the approach of Nasrullah Khan His Highness assigned quarters for him at the little town of Karemeen much frequented by the Persians from motives of devotion, but it was not the Khan's object to avoid eclat. he declared that he was not come here for the purpose of saying his prayers, but for executing an honorable Commission on the part of his Master the Shah, which ought to be publickly known he therefore insisted on being accomodated in the City of Bagdad in the house of One of the Pasha's Ministers and His Highness was obliged to comply, though it must have been particularly unpleasant to him —

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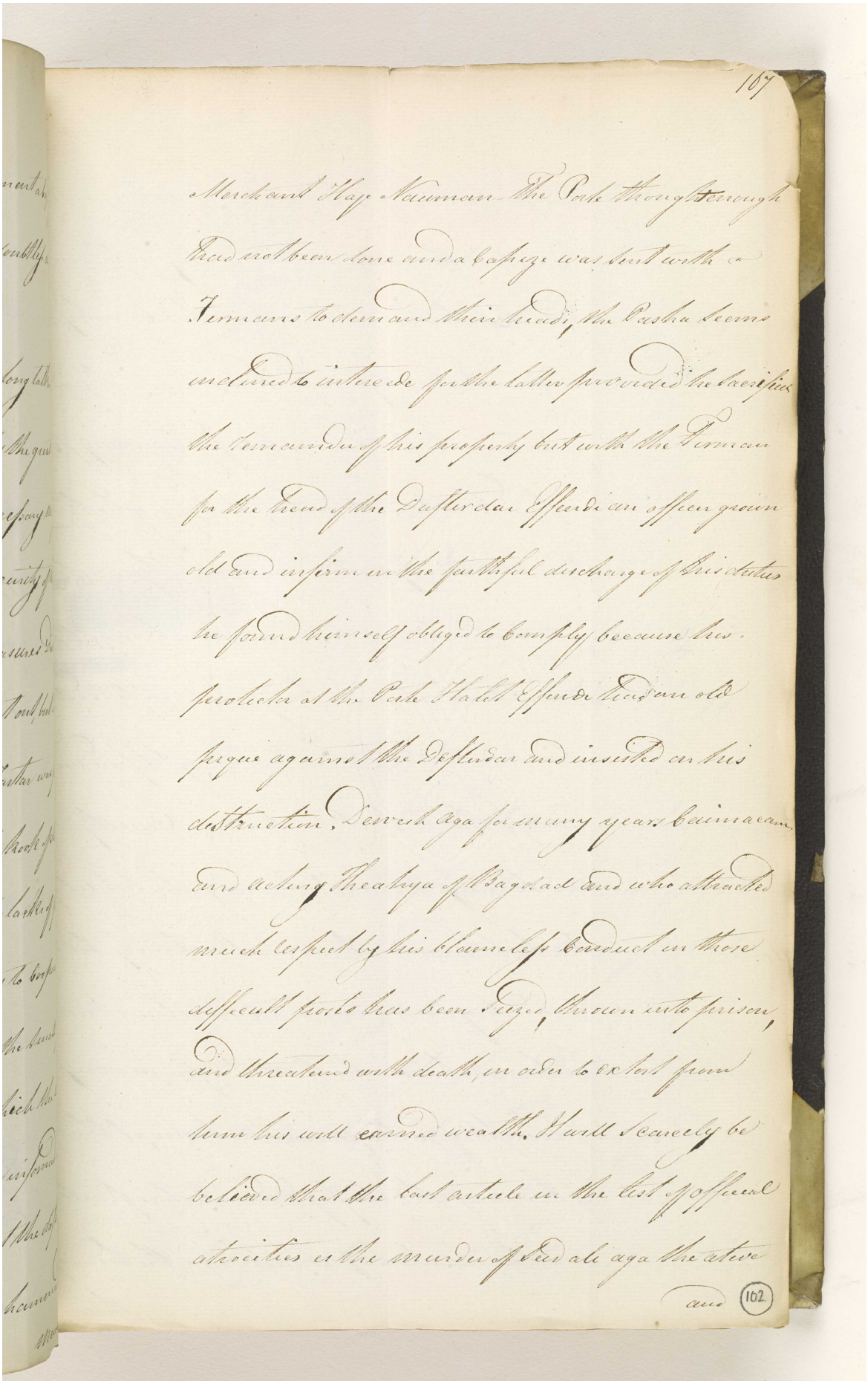
hem as there was at the same moment a Capige
on the part of the Porte who will doubtless dema
a high price for his Silence

Insecurity of the road

4 The Pasha has long talked of
taking the field, but is deterred by the great expe
that the establishment of the Necessary magaz
would occasion. I redeed the insecurity of the ro
strongly calls for some active measures. Detachm
of Georgians are occasionally sent out, but with
little effect that the other day a Tartar was plun
in the very neighbourhood of Kerkook of Merch
to the amount of more than six lacks of pea

Persecutions on the City Siedally against to death

5 The Porte seems to cooperate w
the Pasha to the destructions of the small pers
of confidence and prosperity which the late w
had left, you have already been informed Sir, of
persecutions instituted against the dafterdar
Effendi, and the principal Mohammadan
Merchant



Merchant Haje Nauman. The Porte thought enough
had not been done and a Capeze was sent with a
Firmans to demand their heads, the Pasha seems
inclined to intercede for the latter provided he sacrifices
the remainder of his property but with the Firman
for the head of the Dafterdar Effendi an officer grown
old and infirm in the faithful discharge of his duties
he found himself obliged to comply because his
protector at the Porte Halet Effendi had an old
pique against the Defterdar and insisted on his
destruction. Dewesh aga for many years Caimacam
and acting Theatrya of Bagdad and who attracted
much respect by his blameless conduct in those
difficult posts has been seized, thrown into prison,
and threatened with death, in order to extort from
him his well earned wealth. It will scarcely be
believed that the last article in the list of official
atrocities is the murder of Seid ali aga the ative

and

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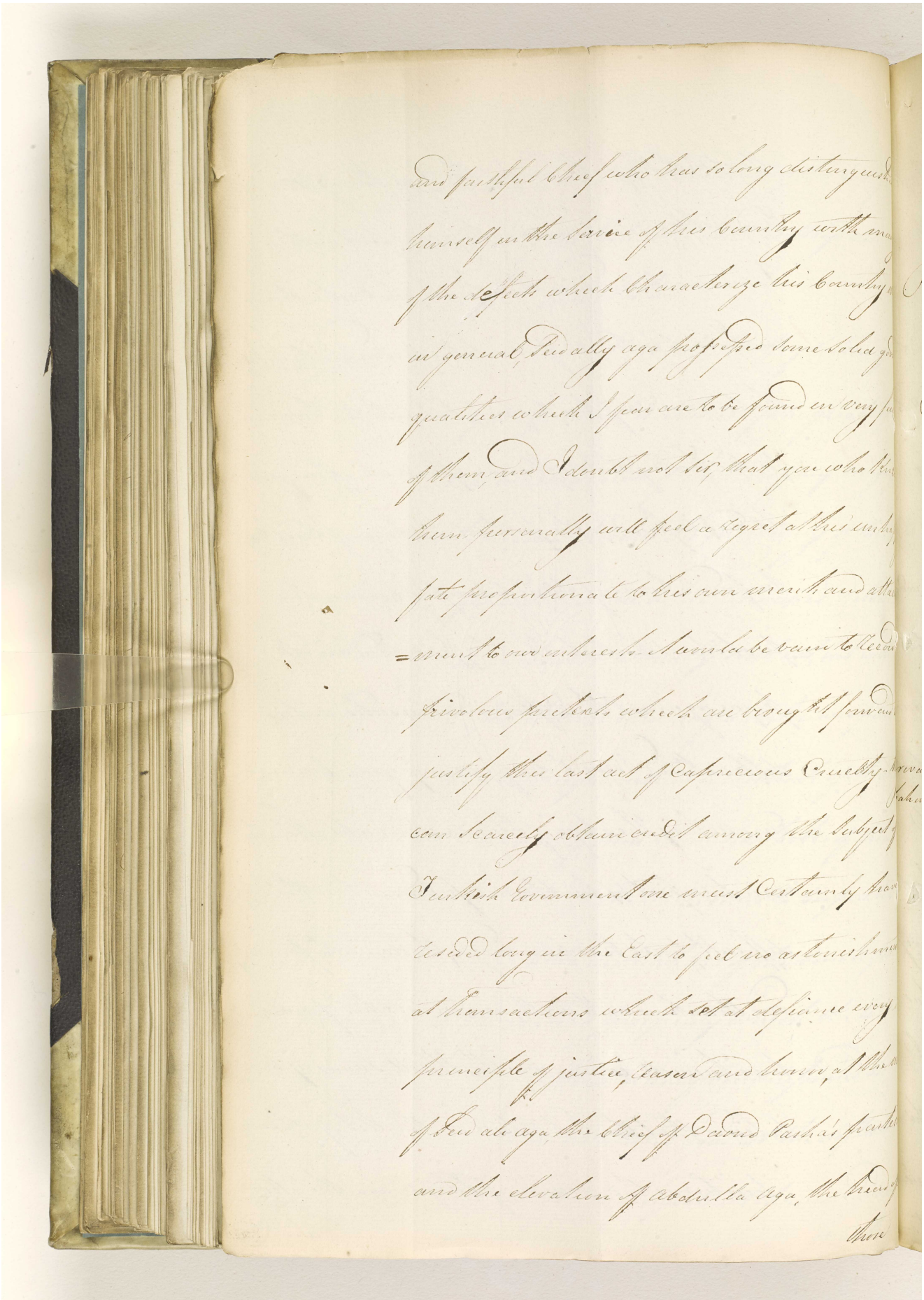

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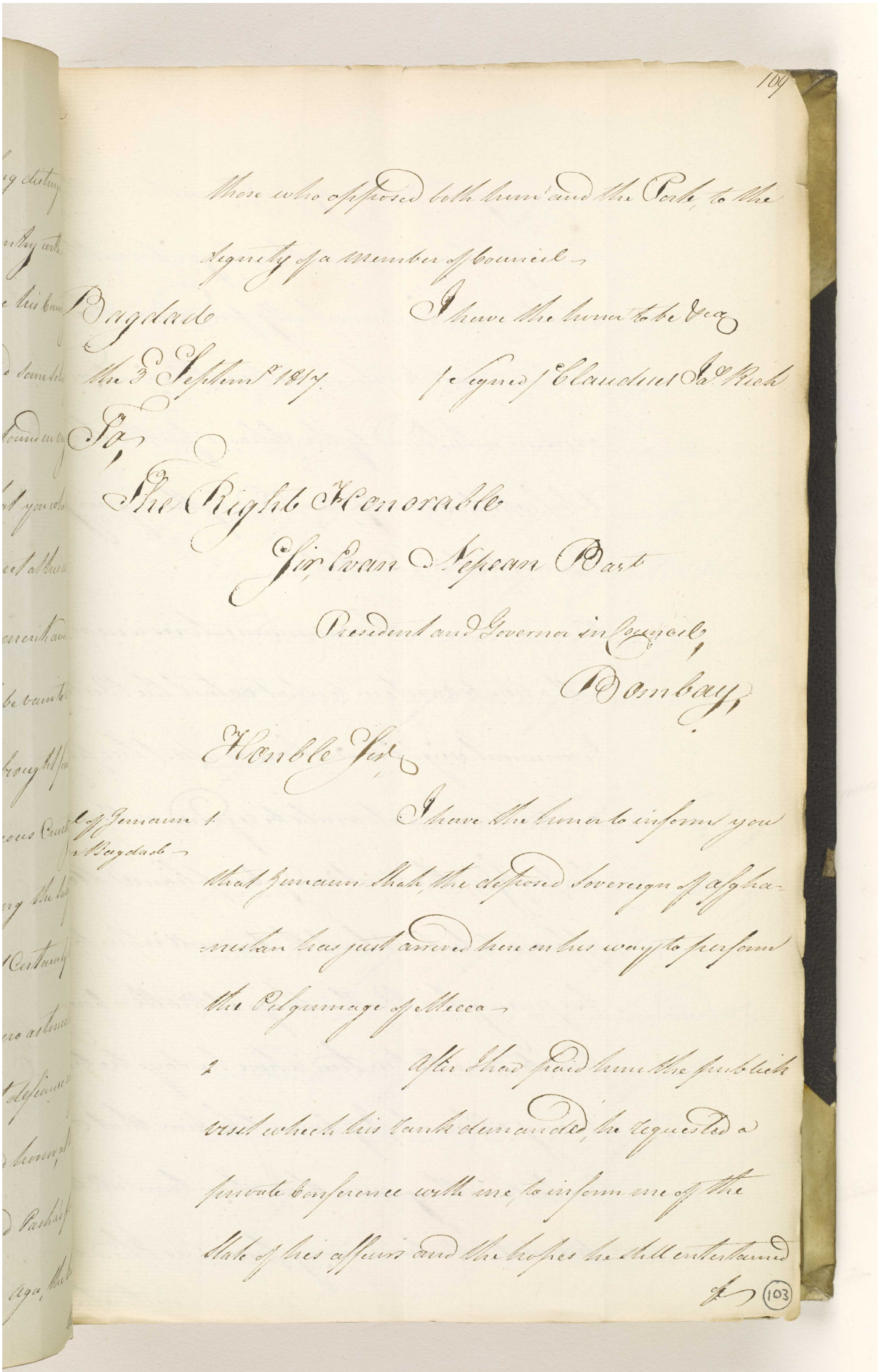

those who opposed both him and the Porte, to the dignity of a Member of Council.

Bagdad
the 3d Septemr 1817.

I have the honor to be &ca
(Signed) Claudius Jas Rich

To,
The Right Honorable
Sir Evan Nepean Bart
President and Governor in Council,
Bombay.

Honble Sir,

Cl of Zemaun Shah in Bagdad.

1. I have the honor to inform you that Zemaun Shah, the deposed Sovereign of Afghanistan has just arrived here on his way to perform the Pilgrimage of Mecca.

2. After I had paid him the publick visit which his rank demanded, he requested a private Conference with me, to inform me of the State of his affairs and the hopes he still entertained

of

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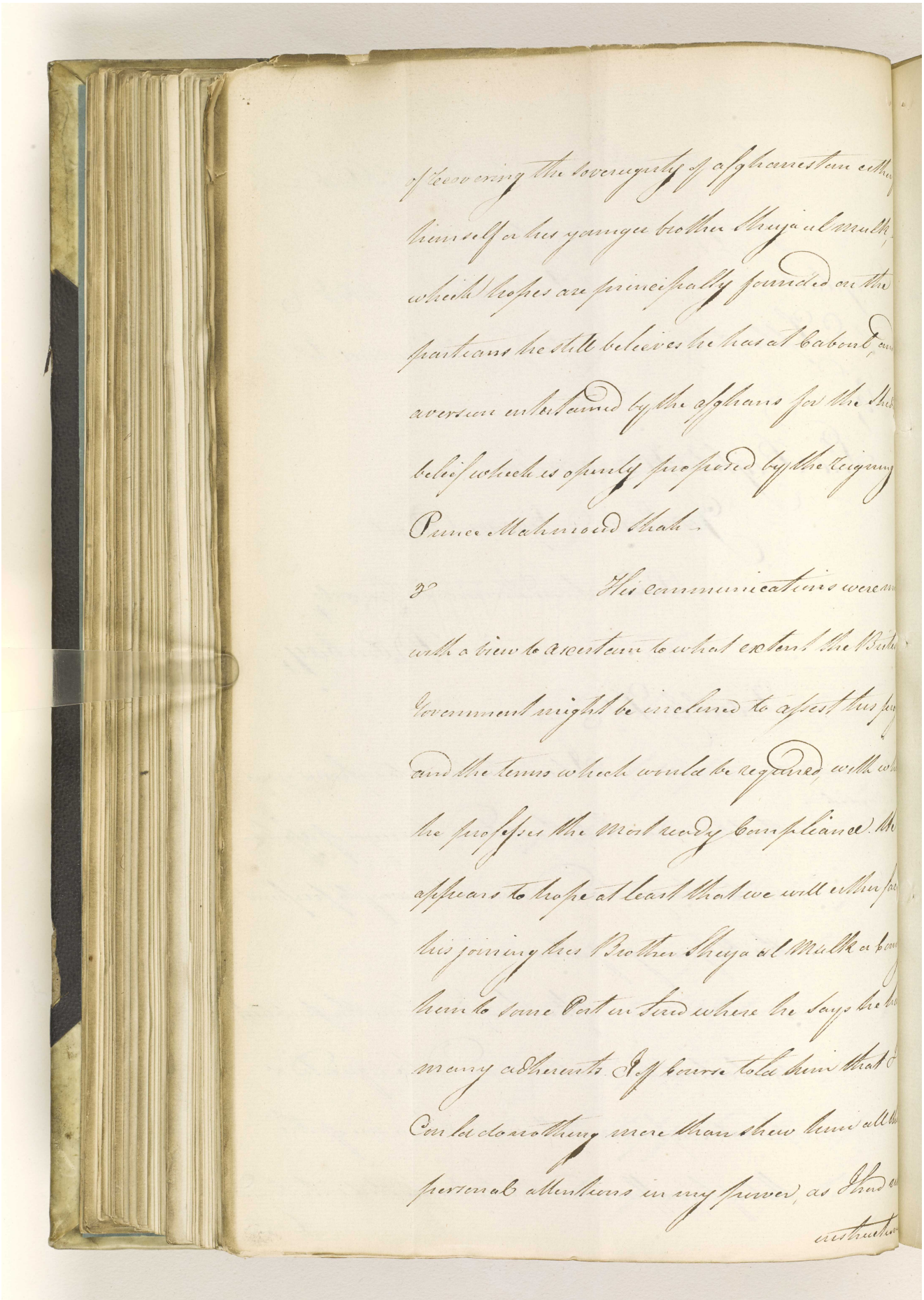

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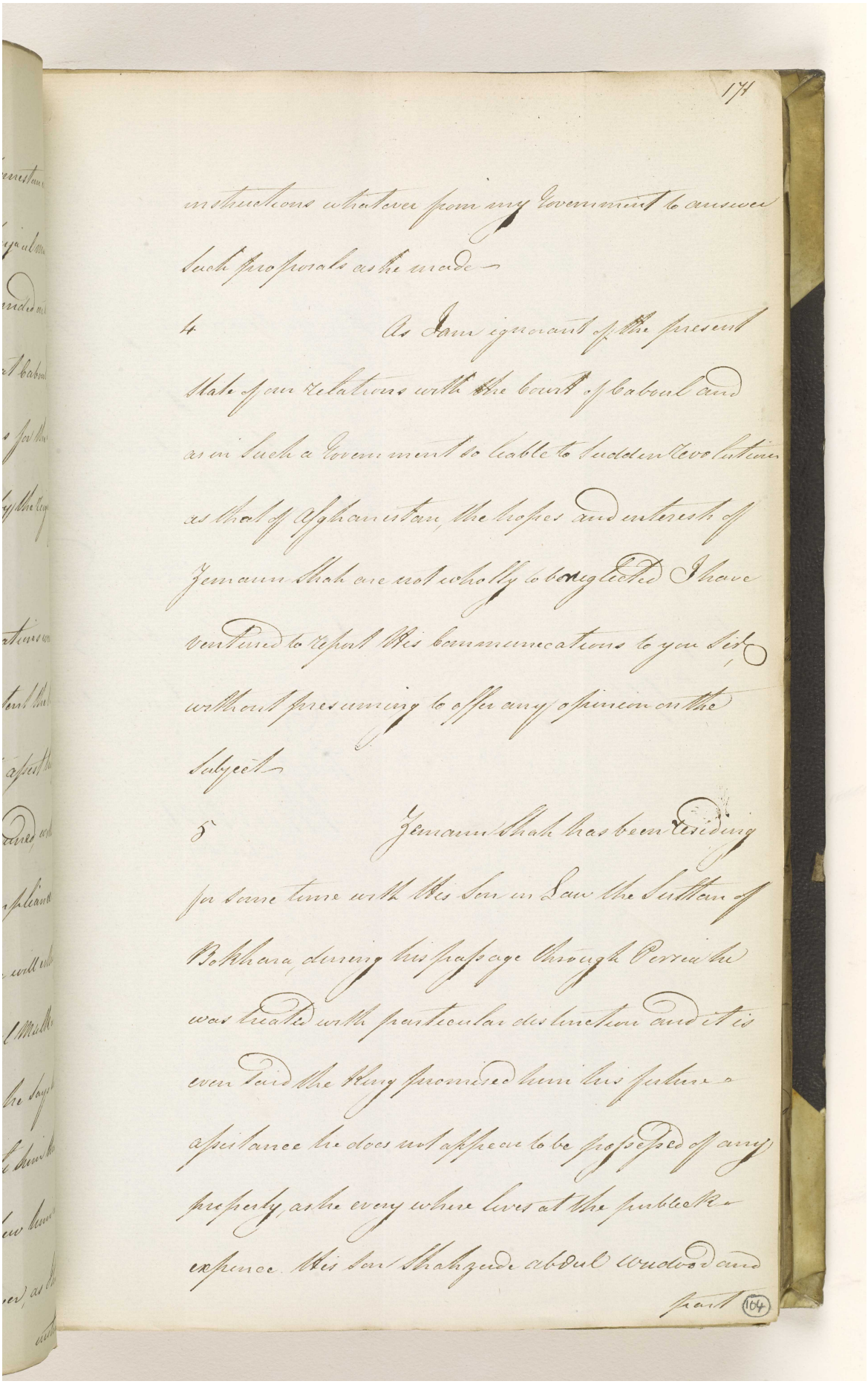
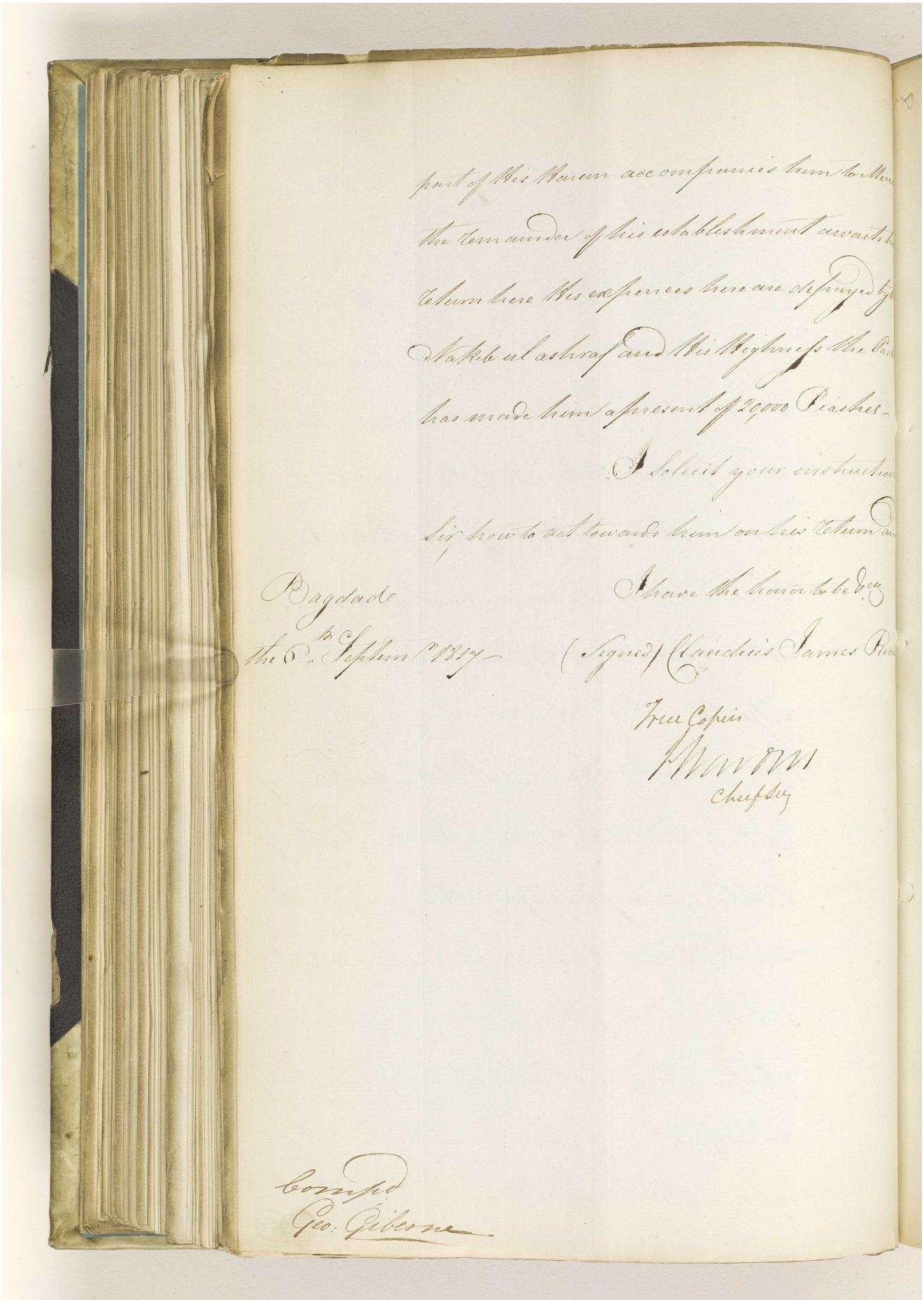


instructions whatever from my Government to answer such proposals as he made —

4 As I am ignorant of the present State of your Relations with the Court of Cabool and as in such a Government so liable to sudden Revolutions as that of Afghanistan, the hopes and interests of Jemaun Shah are not wholly to be neglected I have ventured to report His communications to you but without presuming to offer any opinion on the subject —

5 Jemaun Shah has been residing for some time with His Son in Law the Sultan of Bokhara, during his passage through Persia he was treated with particular distinction and it is even said the King promised him his future assistance he does not appear to be possessed of any property, as he every where lives at the public expence His Son Shahzade abdul Wudood and

part (104)



part of His Harem accompanies him to Mecca
the remainder of his establishment awaits his
return here His expences here are defrayed by the
Nakib ul ashraf and His Highness the Pasha
has made him a present of 20,000 Piashes.

I solicit your instructions
Sir how to act towards him on his return and

I have the honor to be &c.

Bagdad
the 6th Septemr 1817

(Signed) Claudius James Rich

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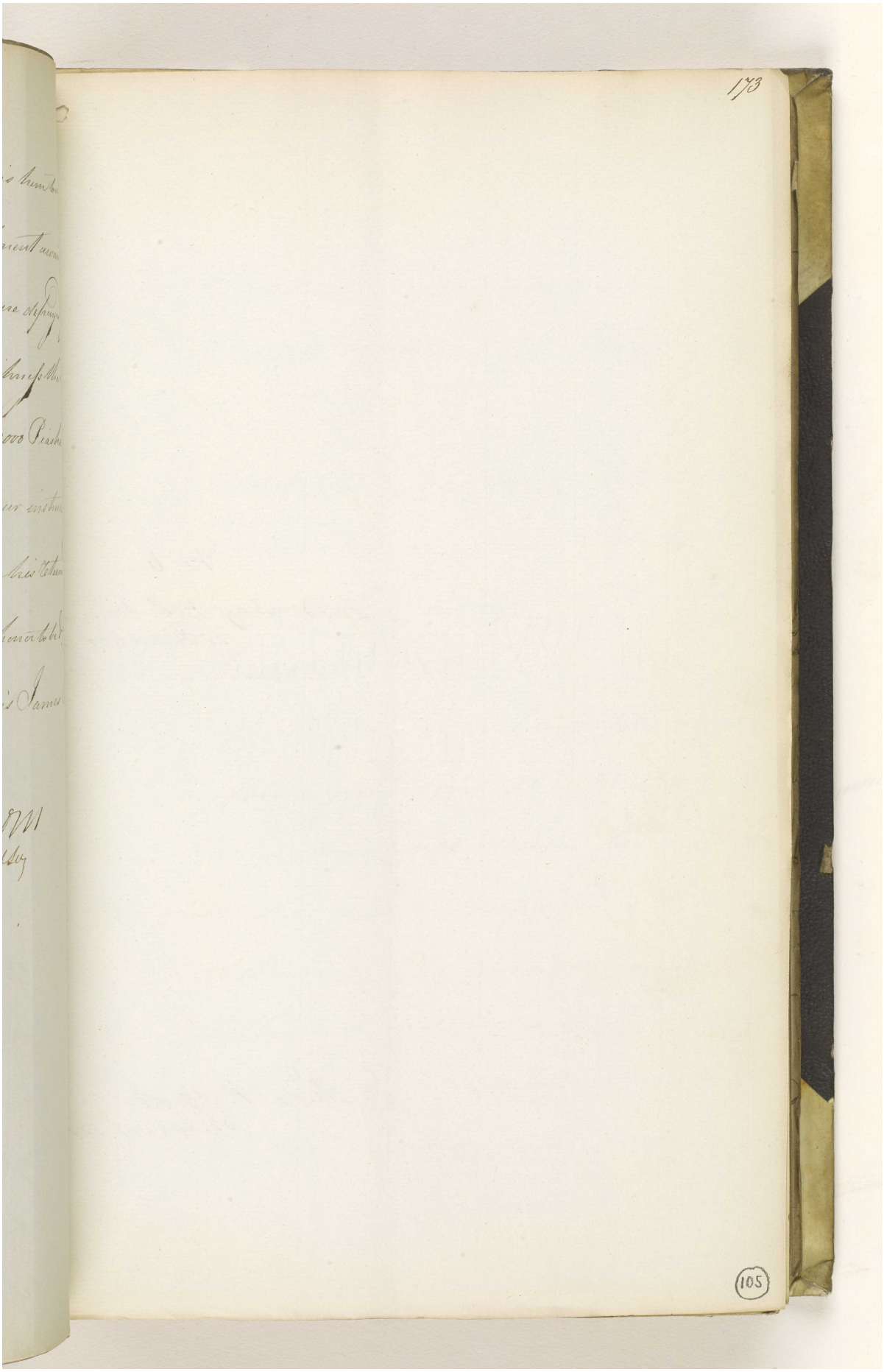

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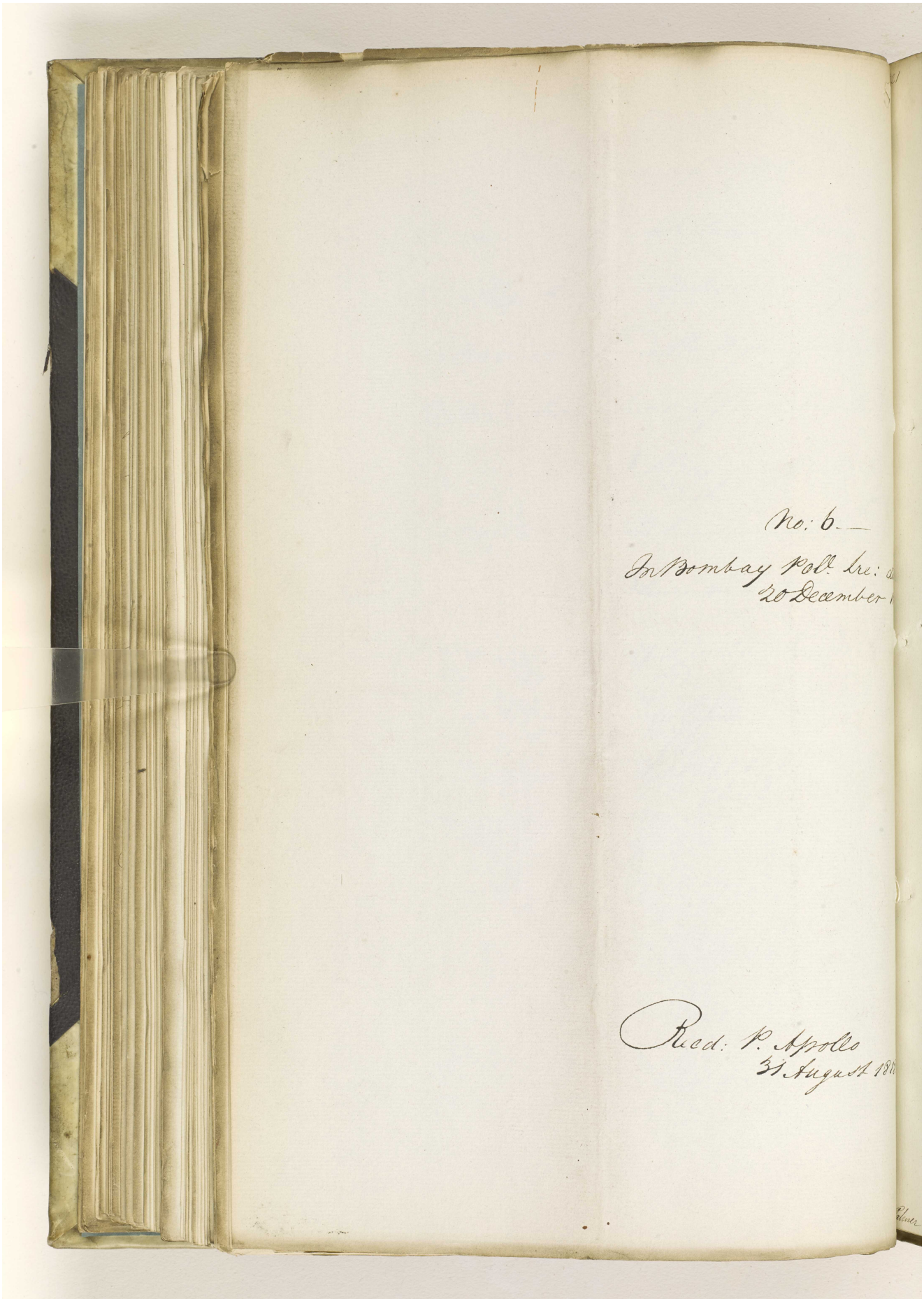

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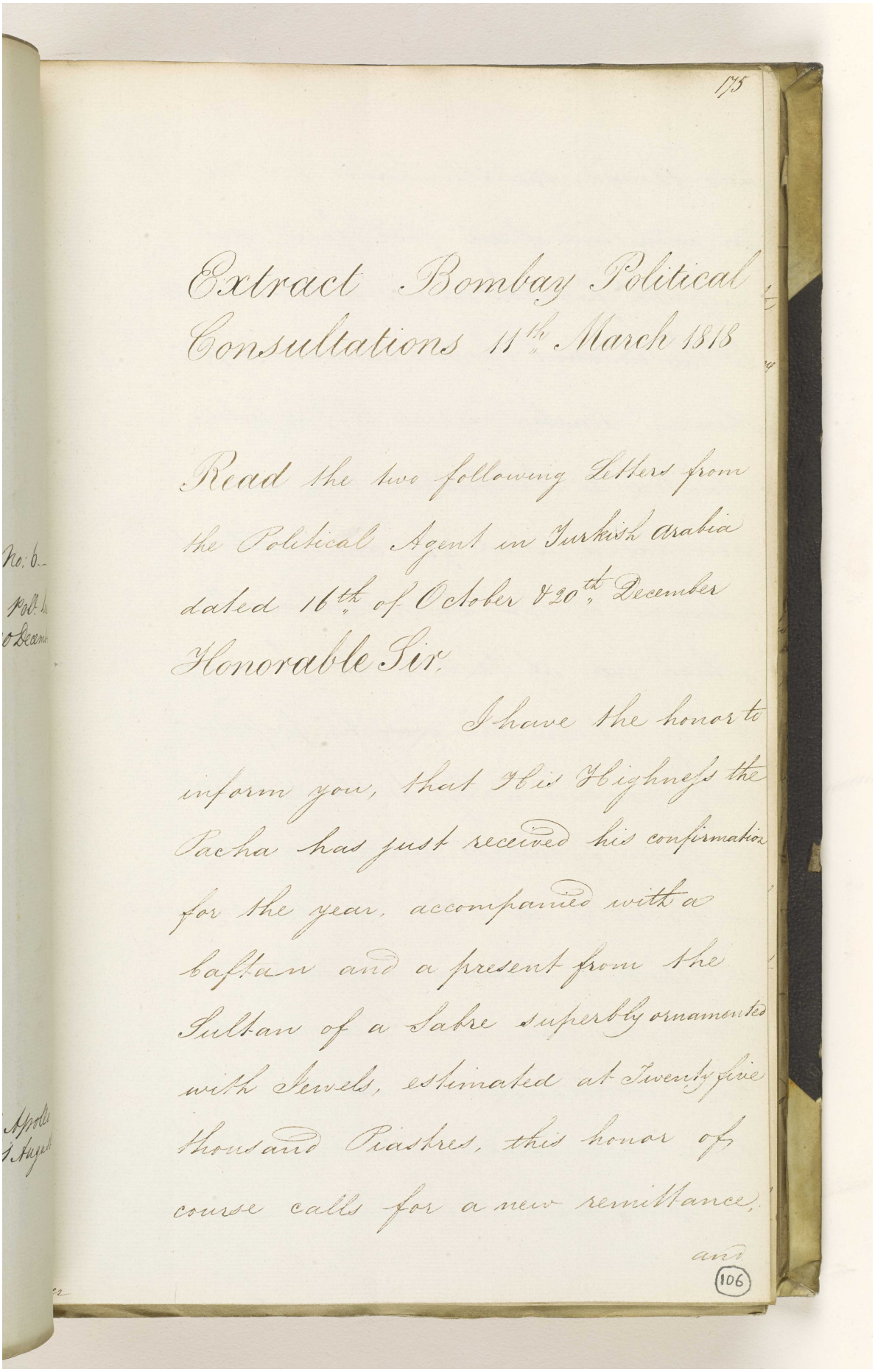

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations 11th March 1818

Read the two following Letters from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia dated 16th of October & 20th December

Honorable Sir.

I have the honor to inform you, that His Highness the Pacha has just received his confirmation for the year, accompanied with a kaftan and a present from the Sultan of a Sabre superbly ornamented with Jewels, estimated at Twenty five thousand Piastres, this honor of course calls for a new remittance, and

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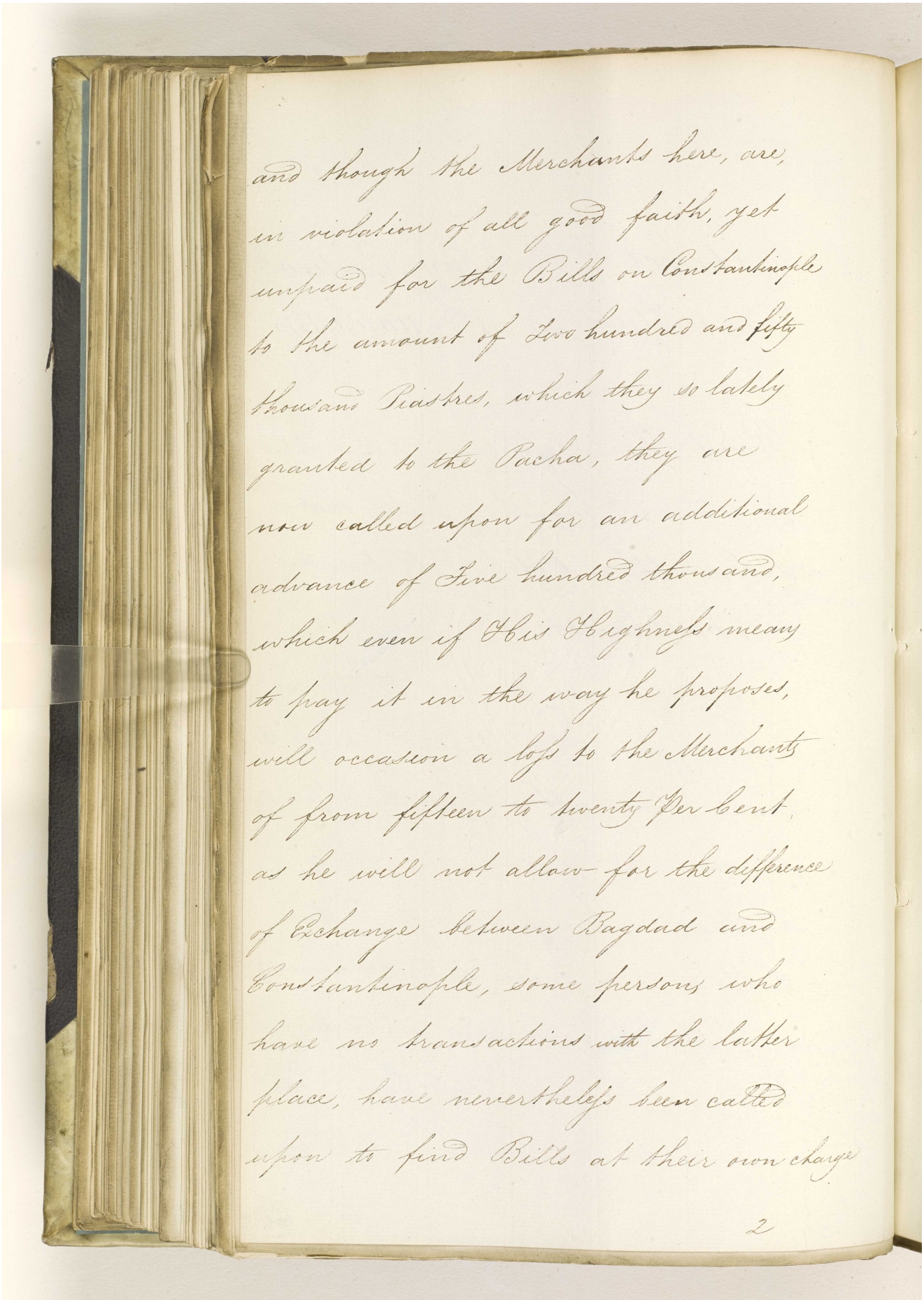

and though the Merchants here, are,
in violation of all good faith, yet
unpaid for the Bills on Constantinople
to the amount of Two hundred and fifty
thousand Piastres, which they so lately
granted to the Pacha, they are
now called upon for an additional
advance of Five hundred thousand,
which even if His Highness means
to pay it in the way he proposes,
will occasion a loss to the Merchants
of from fifteen to twenty Per Cent.
as he will not allow for the difference
of Exchange between Bagdad and
Constantinople, some persons who
have no transactions with the latter
place, have nevertheless been called
upon to find Bills at their own charge

2

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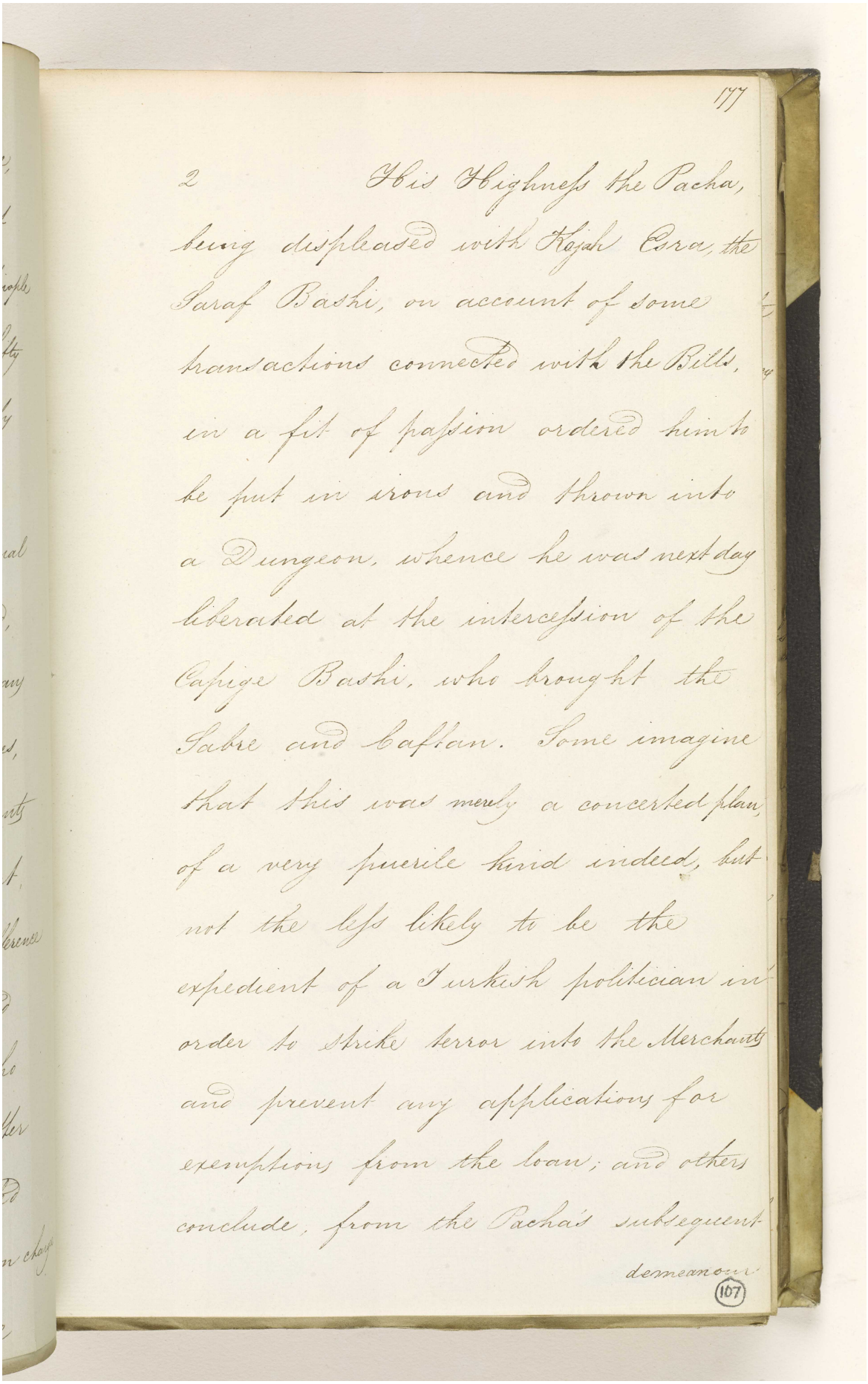

2 His Highness the Pacha, being displeased with Kajah Esra, the Saraf Bashi, on account of some transactions connected with the Bills, in a fit of passion ordered him to be put in irons and thrown into a Dungeon, whence he was next day liberated at the intercession of the Capige Bashi, who brought the Sabre and Caftan. Some imagine that this was merely a concerted plan, of a very puerile kind indeed, but not the less likely to be the expedient of a Turkish politician in order to strike terror into the Merchants and prevent any applications for exemptions from the loan; and others conclude, from the Pacha's subsequent

demeanour

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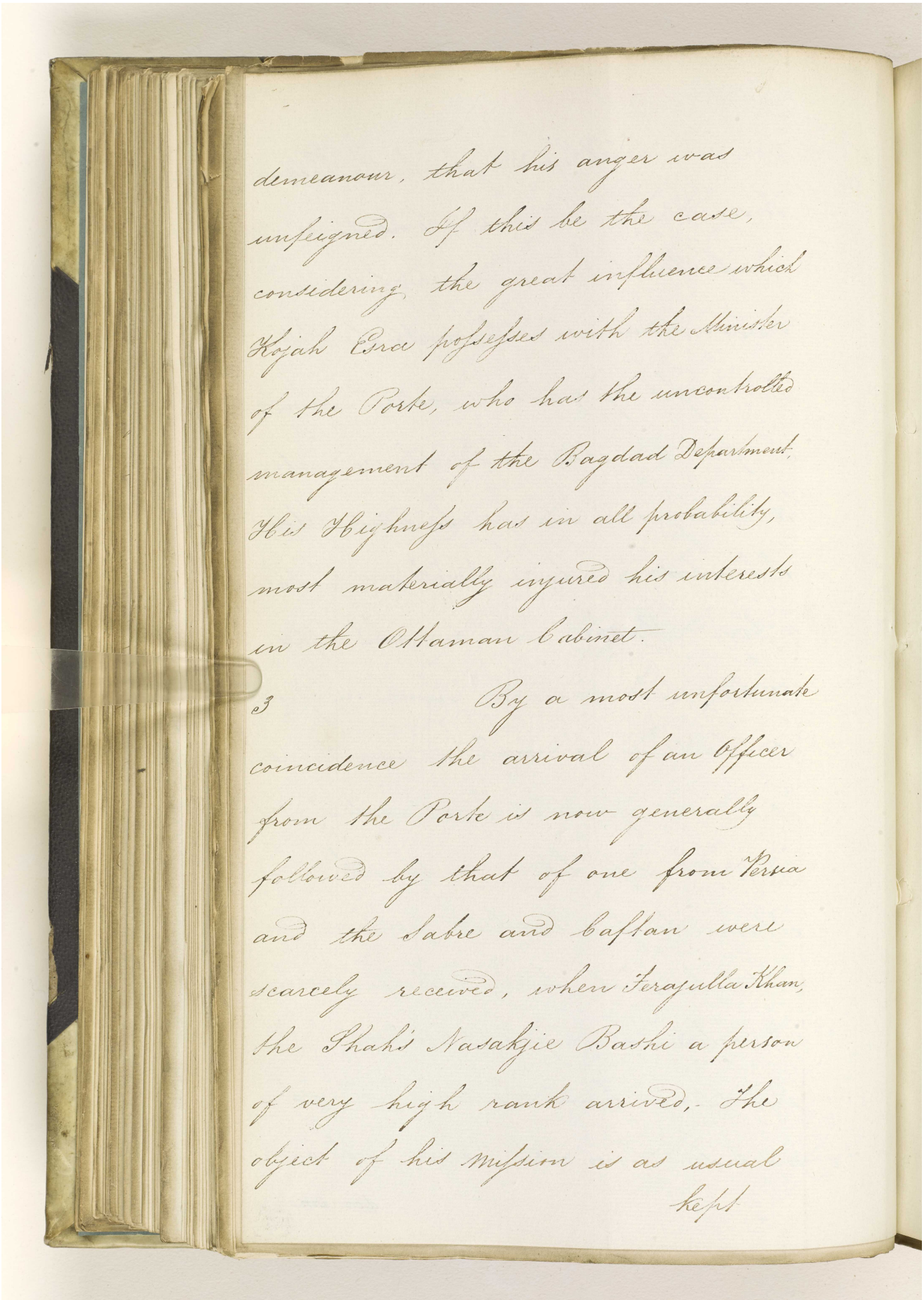
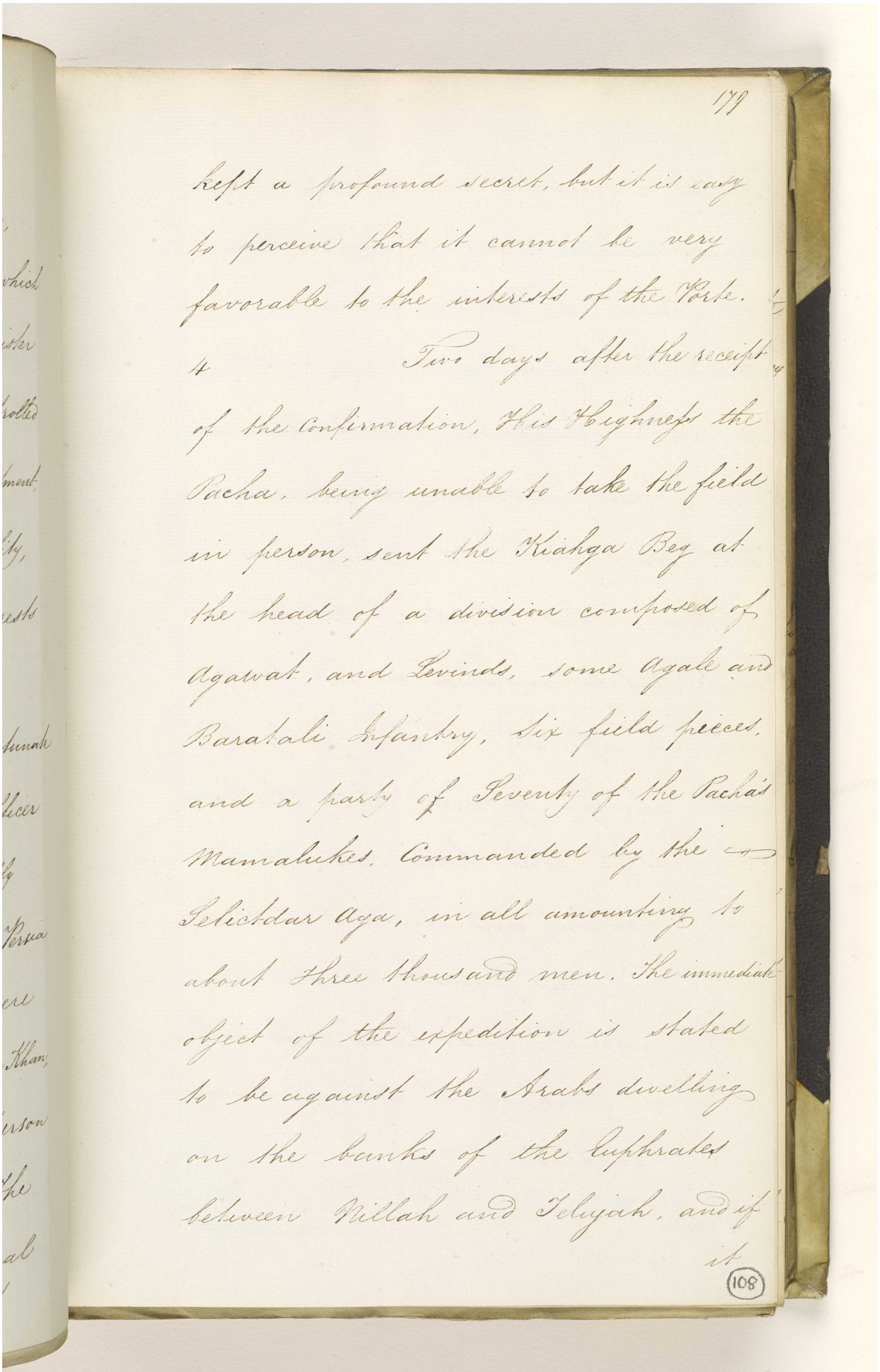


demeanour, that his anger was
unfeigned. If this be the case,
considering the great influence which
Kojah Esra possesses with the Minister
of the Porte, who has the uncontrolled
management of the Bagdad Department
His Highness has in all probability,
most materially injured his interests
in the Ottaman Cabinet.

3 By a most unfortunate
coincidence the arrival of an Officer
from the Porte is now generally
followed by that of one from Persia
and the Sabre and Caftan were
scarcely received, when Feraydla Khan,
the Shah's Nasakjie Bashi a person
of very high rank arrived. The
object of his Mission is as usual
kept



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kept a profound secret, but it is easy
to perceive that it cannot be very
favorable to the interests of the Porte.
4 Two days after the receipt
of the confirmation, His Highness the
Pacha, being unable to take the field
in person, sent the Kiahya Beg at
the head of a division composed of
Agawat, and Levinds, some Agale and
Baratali Infantry, six field pieces,
and a party of Seventy of the Pacha's
Mamalukes, Commanded by the
Selictdar Aga, in all amounting to
about three thousand men. The immediate
object of the expedition is stated
to be against the Arabs dwelling
on the banks of the Euphrates
between Nillah and Teliyah, and if
it

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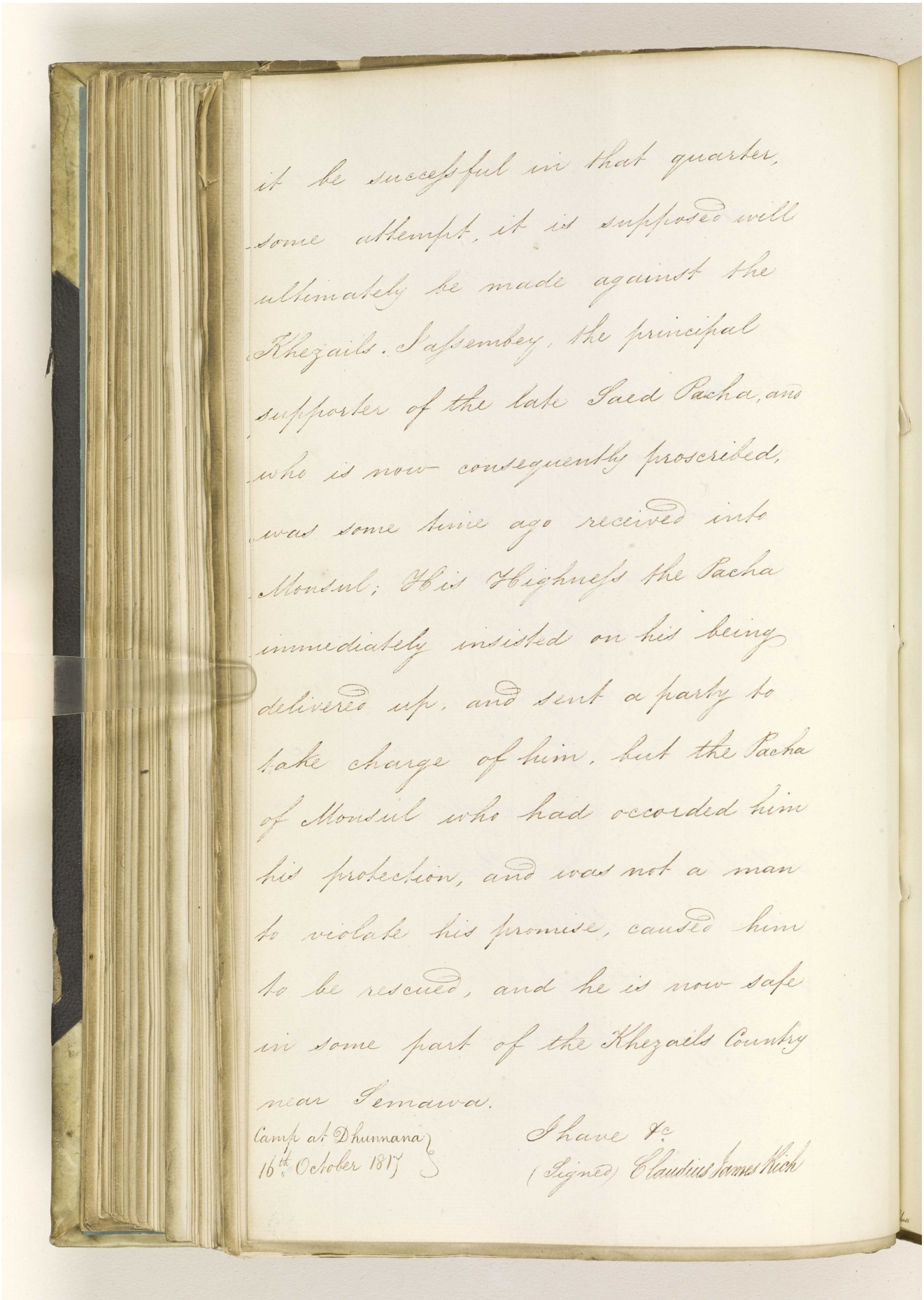
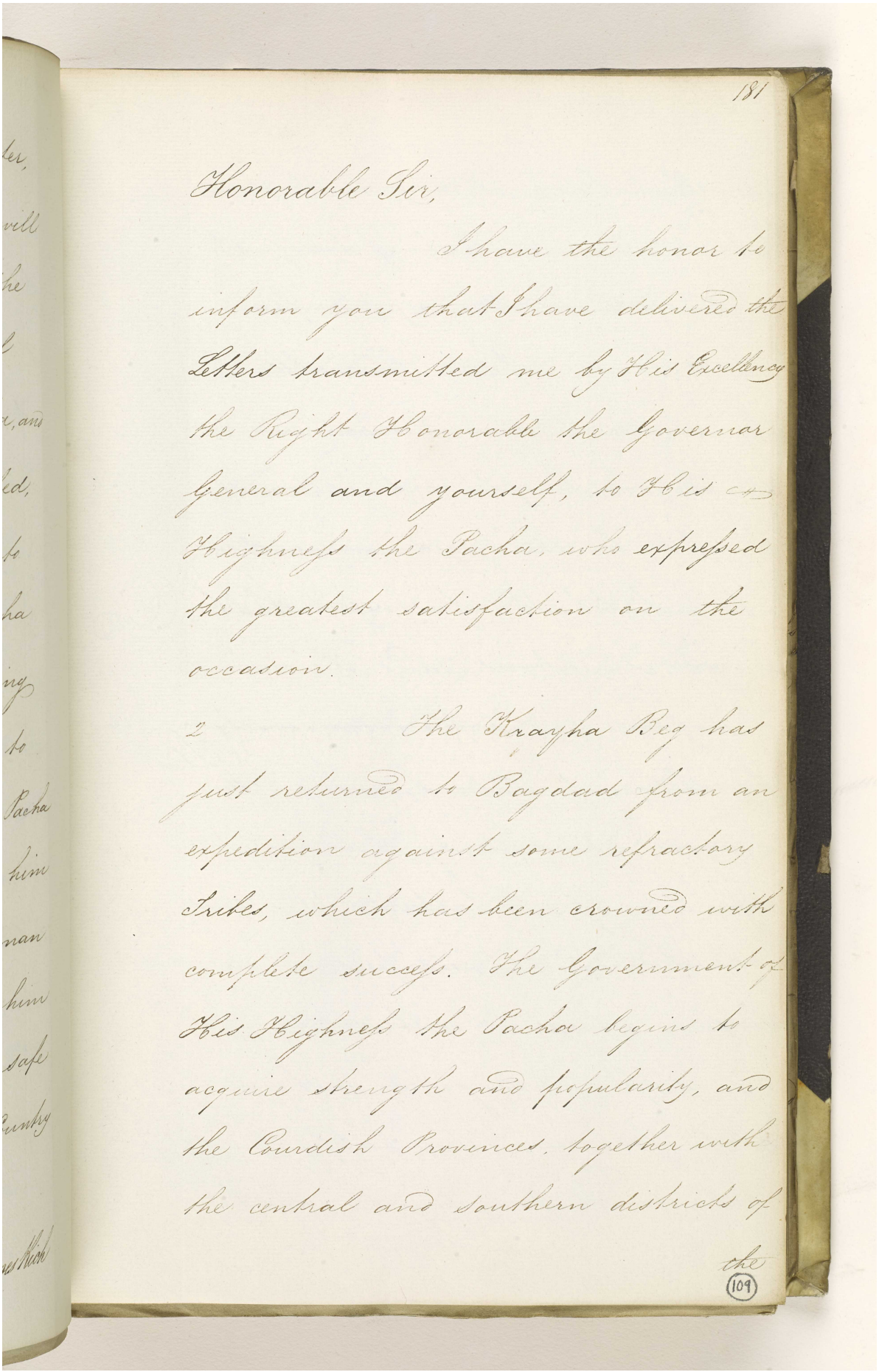


it be successful in that quarter, some attempt, it is supposed will ultimately be made against the Khezails. Safsembey, the principal supporter of the late Saed Pacha, and who is now consequently proscribed, was some time ago received into Mousul; His Highness the Pacha immediately insisted on his being delivered up, and sent a party to take charge of him, but the Pacha of Mousul who had accorded him his protection, and was not a man to violate his promise, caused him to be rescued, and he is now safe in some part of the Khezails Country near Semawa.

Camp at Dhumana
16th October 1817

I have &c
(Signed) Claudius James Rich



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Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have delivered the Letters transmitted me by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and yourself, to His Highness the Pacha, who expressed the greatest satisfaction on the occasion.

2 The Krayha Beg has just returned to Bagdad from an expedition against some refractory Tribes, which has been crowned with complete success. The Government of His Highness the Pacha begins to acquire strength and popularity, and the Kurdish Provinces, together with the central and southern districts of the

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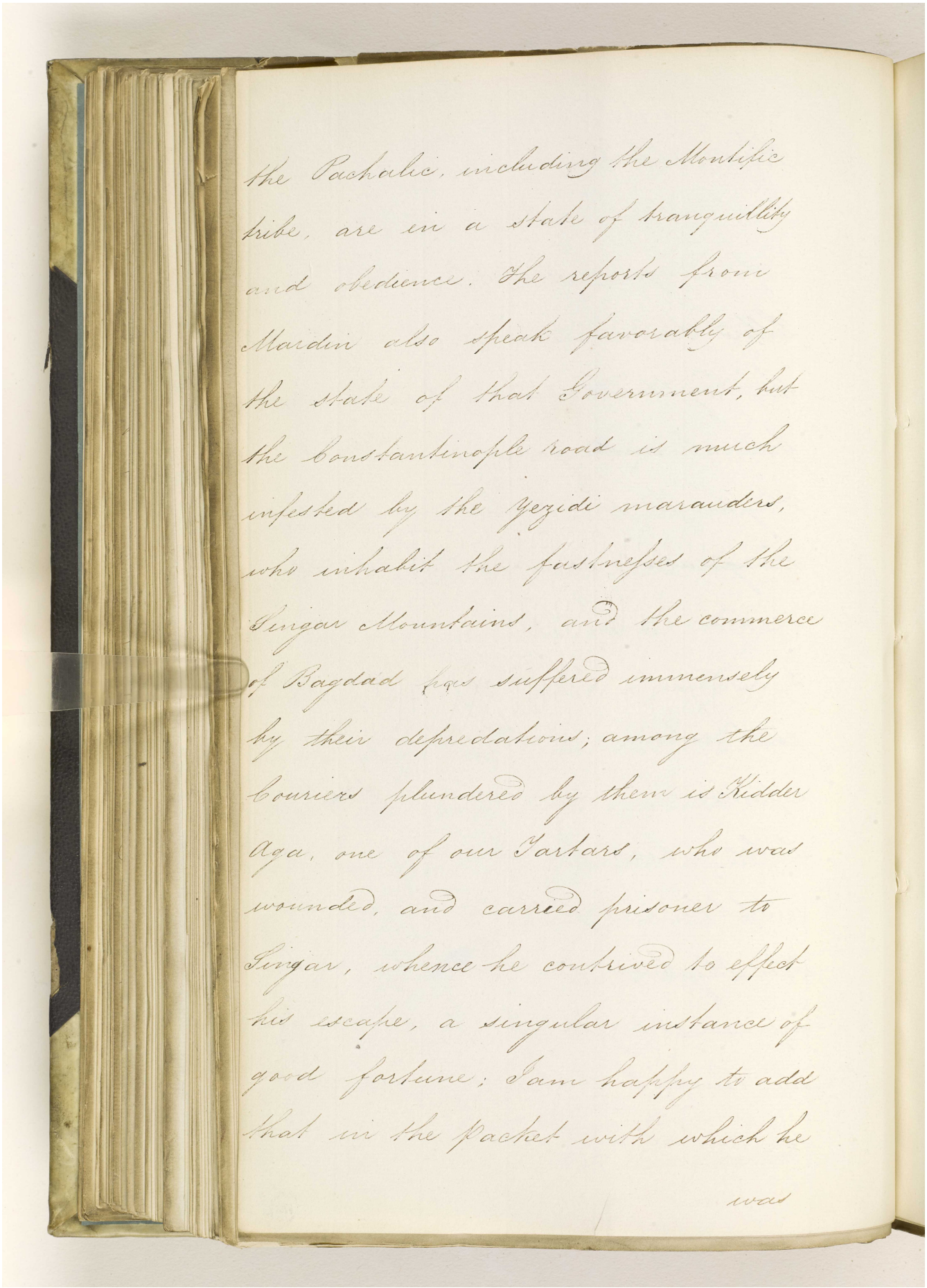
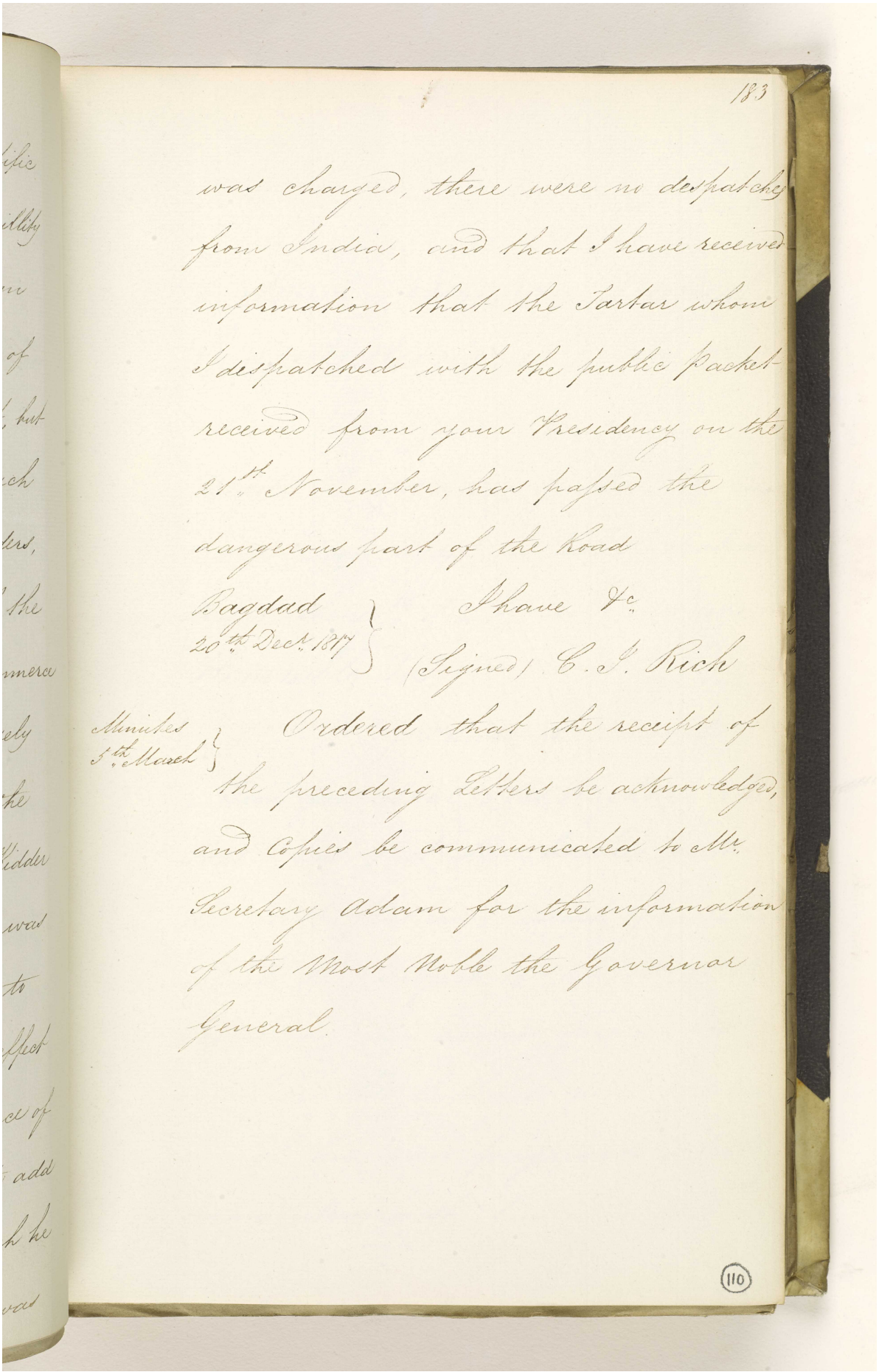


the Pachalic, including the Montific
tribe, are in a state of tranquillity
and obedience. The reports from
Mardin also speak favorably of
the state of that Government, but
the Constantinople road is much
infested by the Yezidi marauders,
who inhabit the fastnesses of the
Singar Mountains, and the commerce
of Bagdad has suffered immensely
by their depredations; among the
couriers plundered by them is Kidder
Aga, one of our Tartars, who was
wounded, and carried prisoner to
Singar, whence he contrived to effect
his escape, a singular instance of
good fortune; I am happy to add
that in the packet with which he

was



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was charged, there were no despatches from India, and that I have received information that the Tartar whom I dispatched with the public packet received from your Presidency on the 21st. November, has passed the dangerous part of the Road

Bagdad 20th Dec.r 1817 } I have &c.

(Signed) C. J. Rich

Minutes 5th March } Ordered that the receipt of the preceding Letters be acknowledged, and Copies be communicated to Mr. Secretary Adam for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General.

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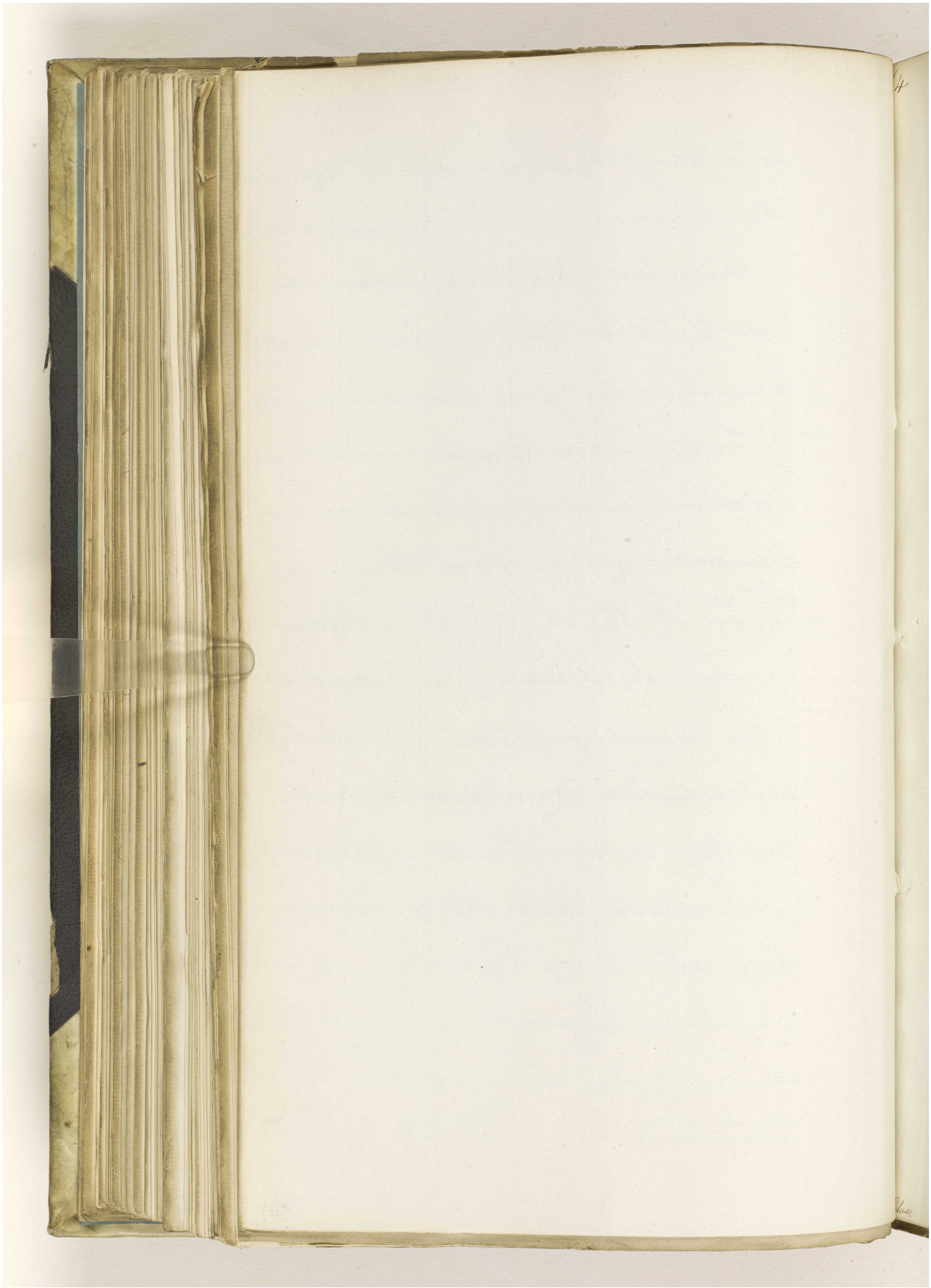

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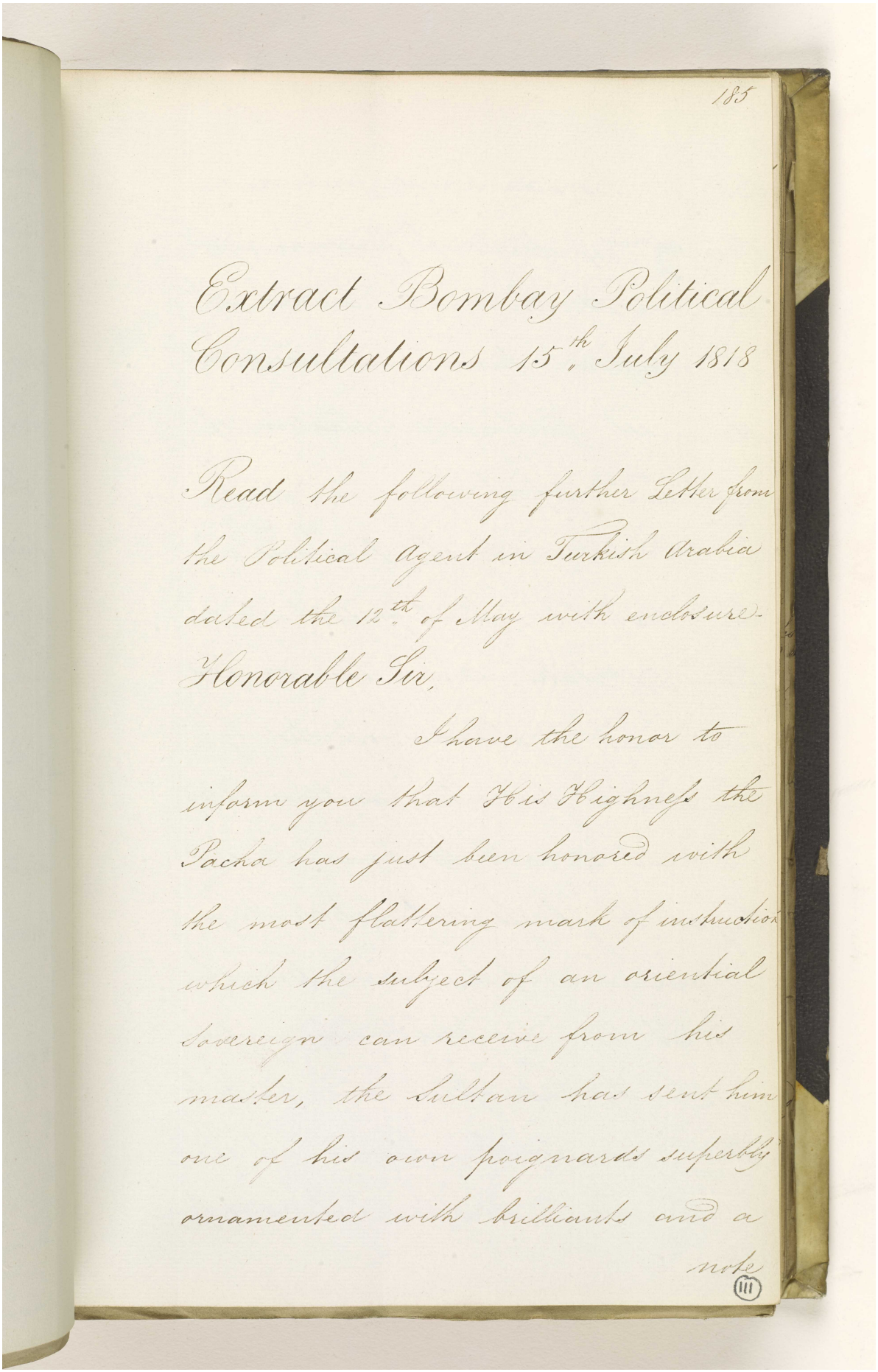

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations 15th July 1818

Read the following further Letter from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia dated the 12th of May with enclosure.

Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that His Highness the Pacha has just been honored with the most flattering mark of instruction which the subject of an oriental Sovereign can receive from his master, the Sultan has sent him one of his own poignards superbly ornamented with brilliants and a note

(111)

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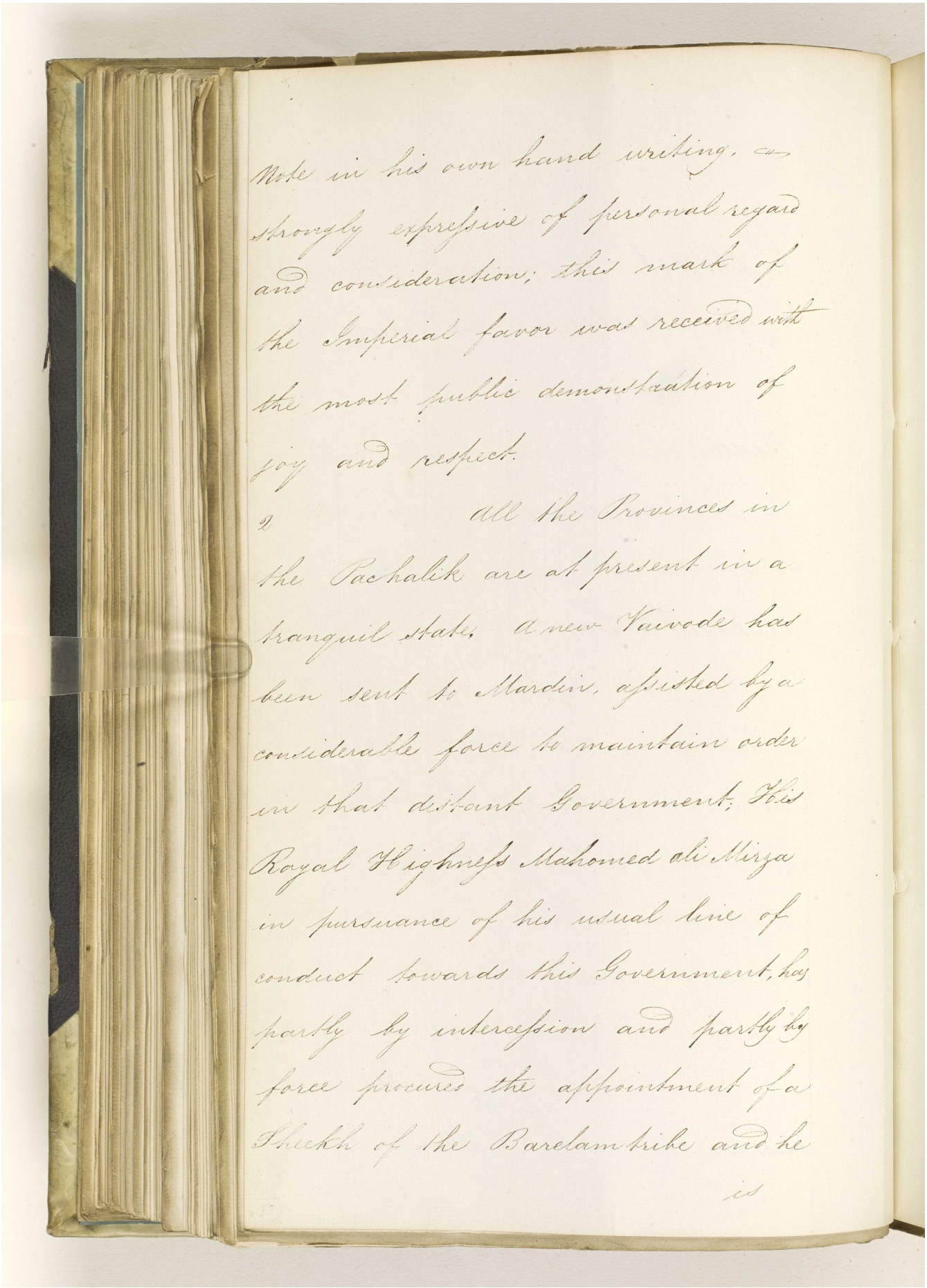

Note in his own hand writing, a strongly expressive of personal regard and consideration; this mark of the Imperial favor was received with the most public demonstration of joy and respect.

2 All the Provinces in the Pachalik are at present in a tranquil state. A new Vaivode has been sent to Mardin, assisted by a considerable force to maintain order in that distant Government. His Royal Highness Mahomed ali Mirza in pursuance of his usual line of conduct towards this Government, has partly by intercession and partly by force procures the appointment of a Sheikh of the Barelam tribe and he

is

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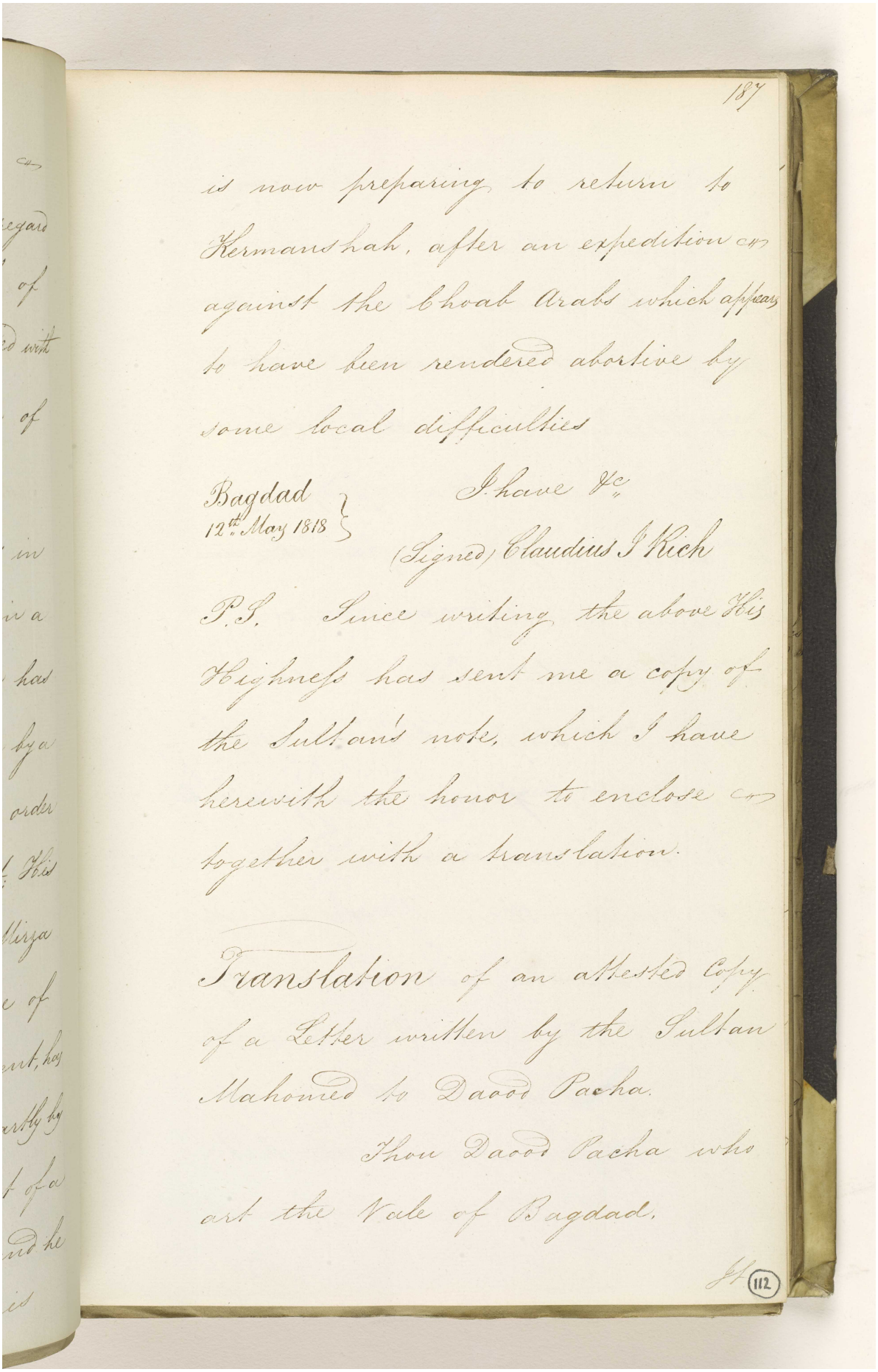

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is now preparing to return to
Kermanshah, after an expedition
against the Khoab Arabs which appears
to have been rendered abortive by
some local difficulties

I have &c.

Bagdad
12th May 1818

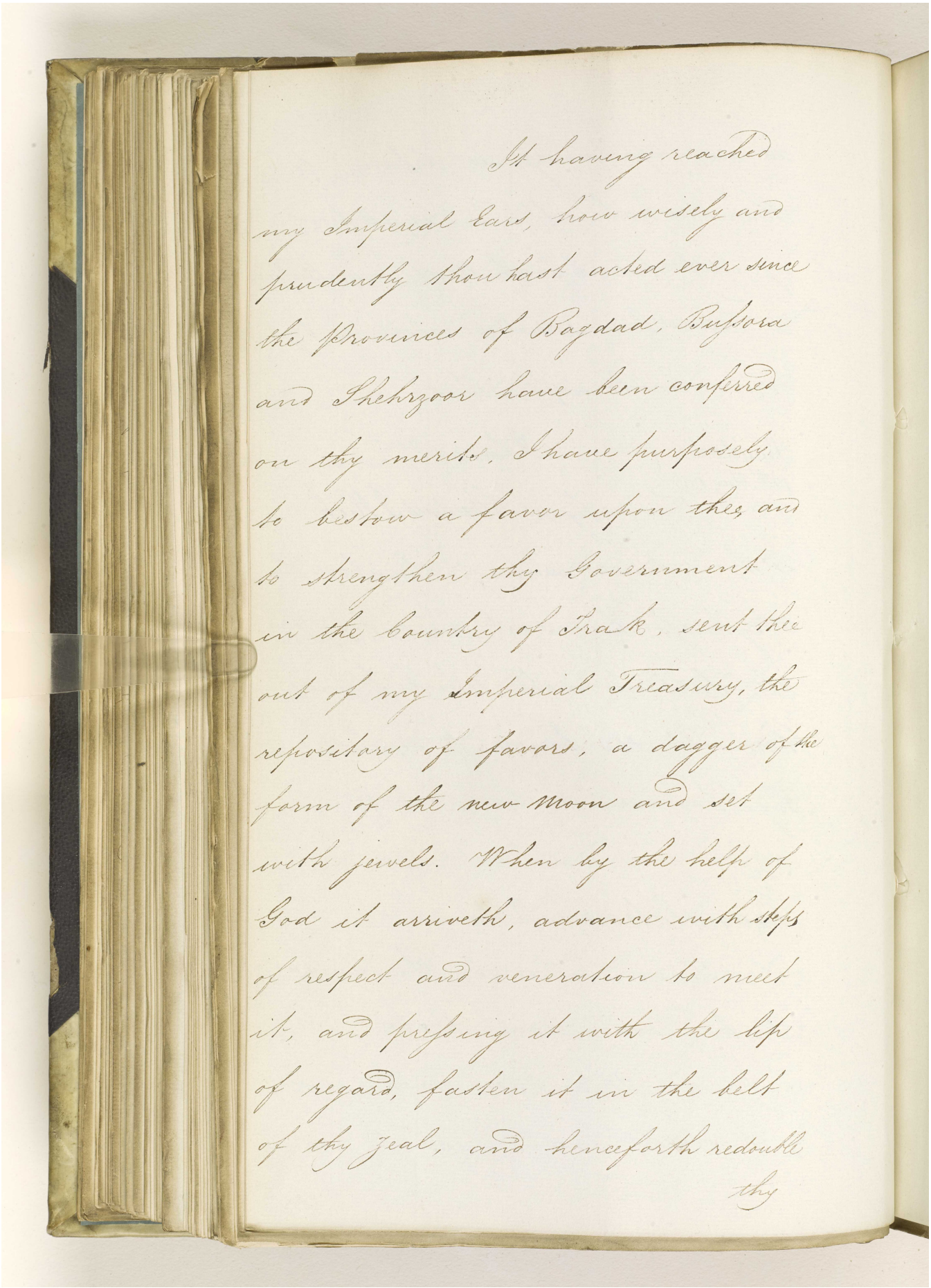
(Signed) Claudius J Rich

P.S. Since writing the above His
Highness has sent me a copy of
the Sultan's note, which I have
herewith the honor to enclose
together with a translation.

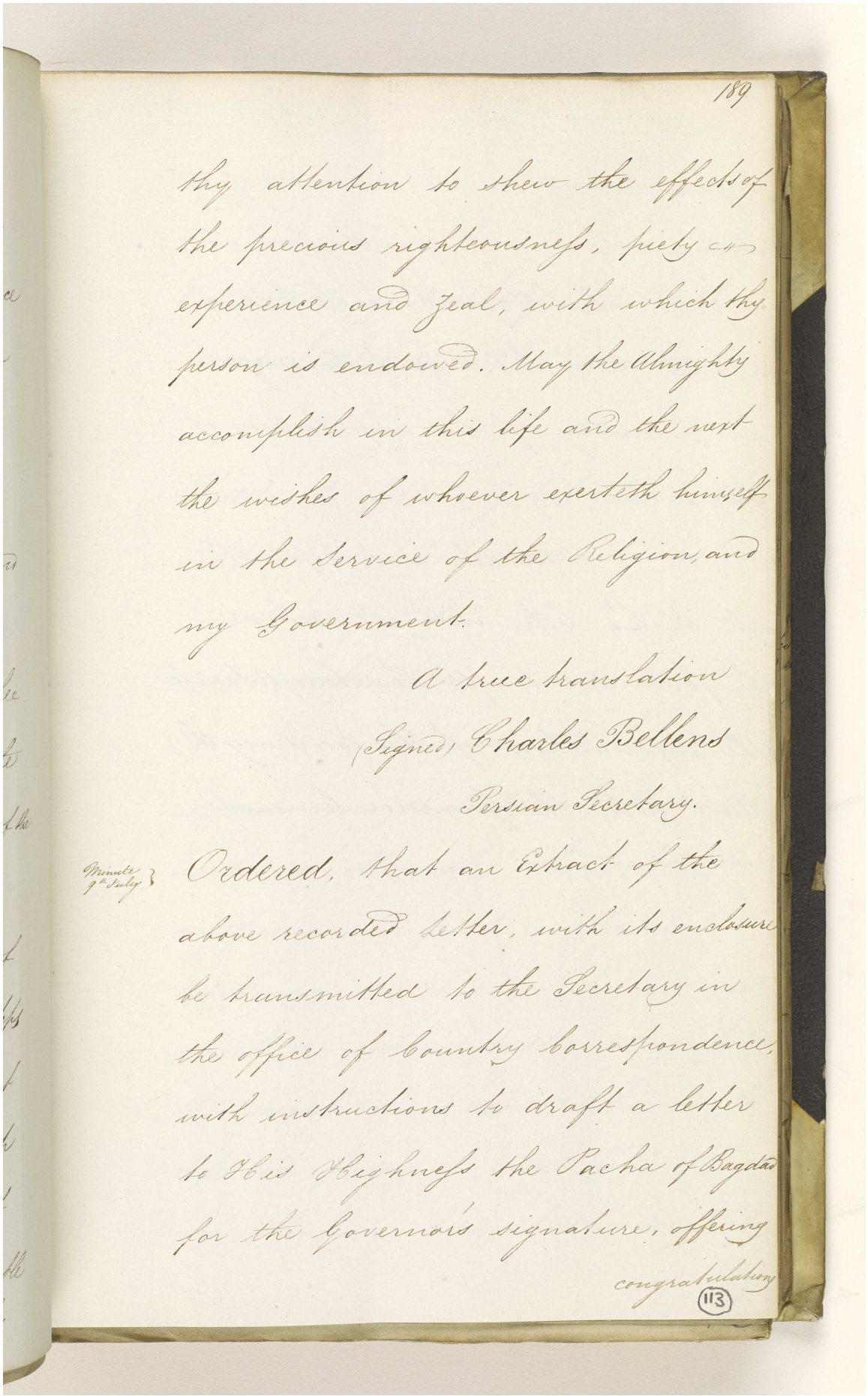
Translation of an attested Copy
of a Letter written by the Sultan
Mahomed to Daood Pacha.

Thou Daood Pacha who
art the Vale of Bagdad.

112



It having reached
my Imperial Ears, how wisely and
prudently thou hast acted ever since
the Provinces of Bagdad, Bussora
and Shehrzoor have been conferred
on thy merits, I have purposely
to bestow a favor upon thee, and
to strengthen thy Government
in the Country of Irak, sent thee
out of my Imperial Treasury, the
repositary of favors, a dagger of the
form of the new Moon and set
with jewels. When by the help of
God it arriveth, advance with steps
of respect and veneration to meet
it, and prefsing it with the lip
of regard, fasten it in the belt
of thy zeal, and henceforth redouble
thy



thy attention to shew the effects of the precious righteousness, piety & experience and zeal, with which thy person is endowed. May the Almighty accomplish in this life and the next the wishes of whoever exerteth himself in the service of the Religion, and my Government.

A true translation

(Signed) Charles Bellens

Persian Secretary.

Minute 9th July

Ordered, that an Extract of the above recorded Letter, with its enclosure be transmitted to the Secretary in the office of Country Correspondence, with instructions to draft a letter to His Highness the Pacha of Bagdad for the Governor's signature, offering congratulations

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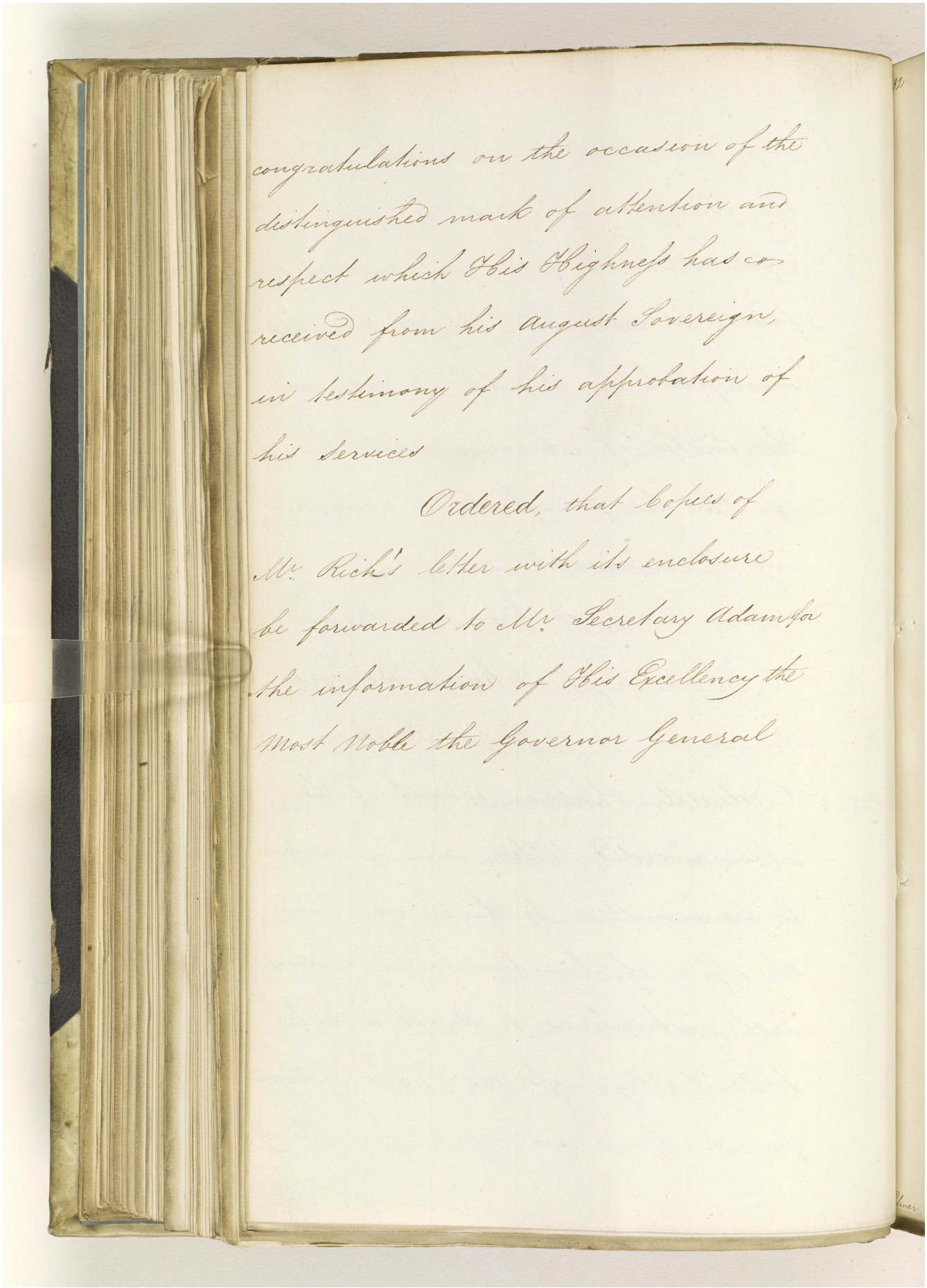
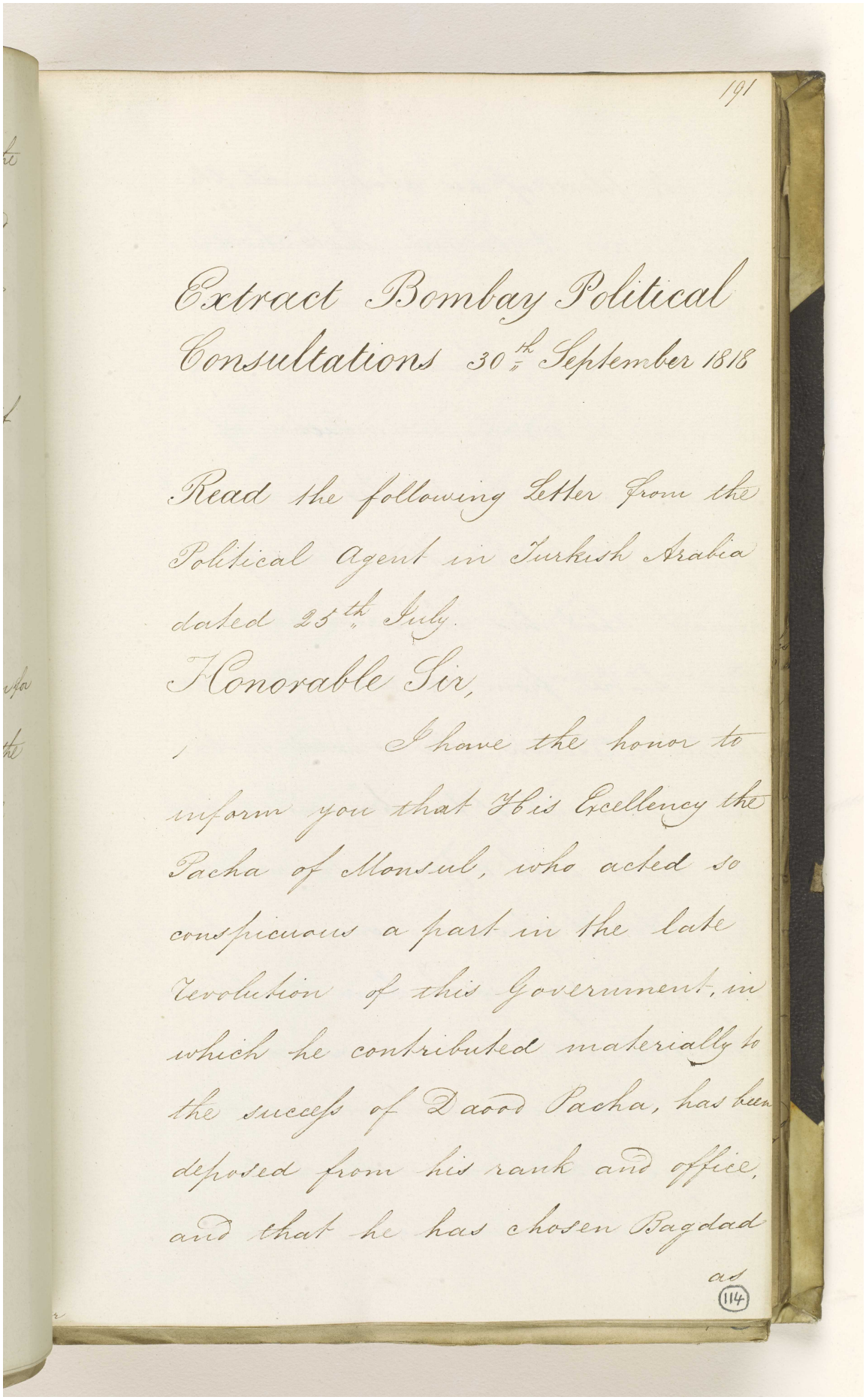


congratulations on the occasion of the distinguished mark of attention and respect which His Highness has received from his august Sovereign, in testimony of his approbation of his Services

Ordered, that Copies of Mr. Rich's Letter with its enclosure be forwarded to Mr. Secretary Adam for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General



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Extract Bombay Political Consultations 30th September 1818

Read the following Letter from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia dated 25th July.

Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Pacha of Monsul, who acted so conspicuous a part in the late Revolution of this Government, in which he contributed materially to the success of Daood Pacha, has been deposed from his rank and office, and that he has chosen Bagdad

as

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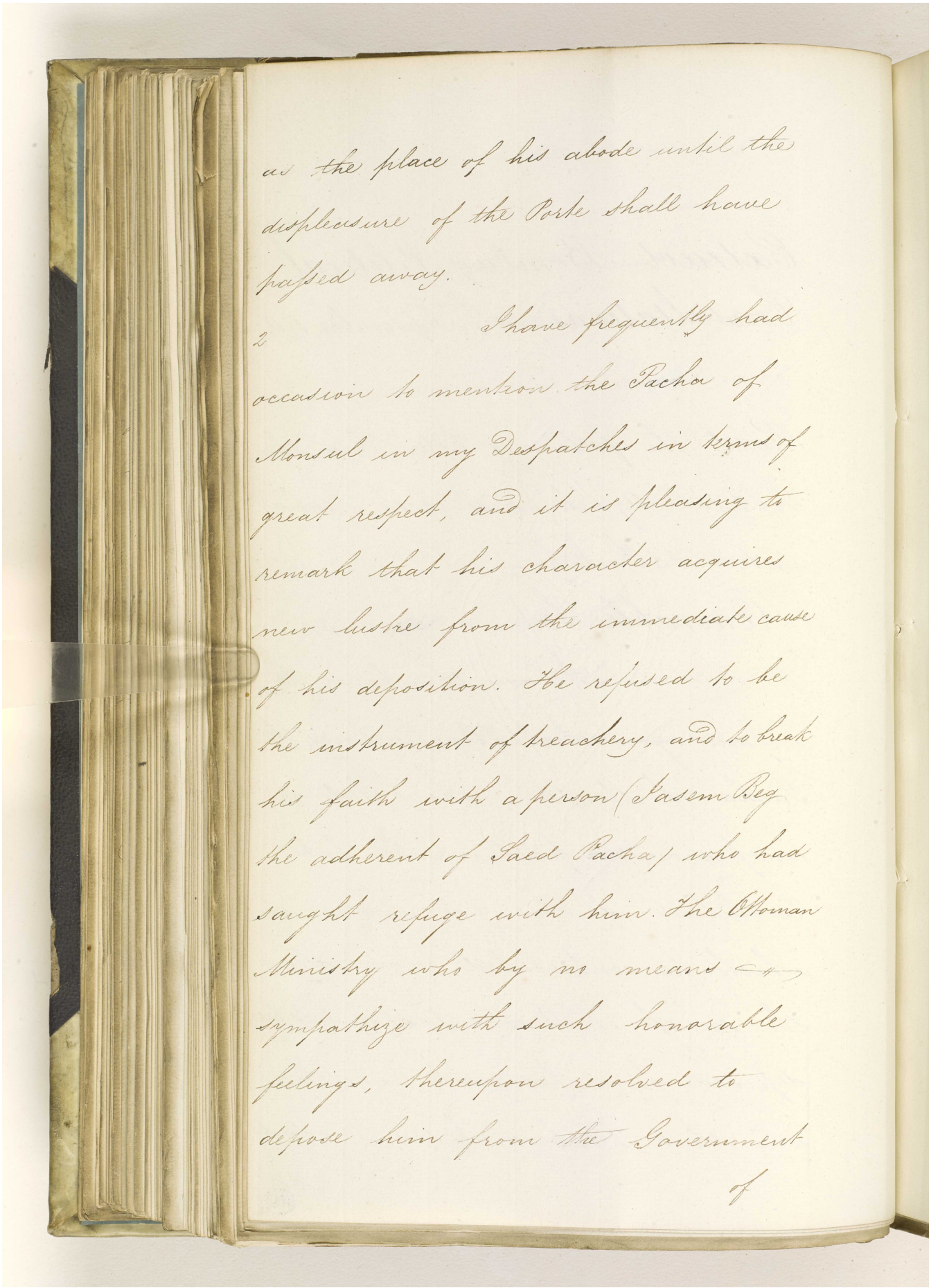
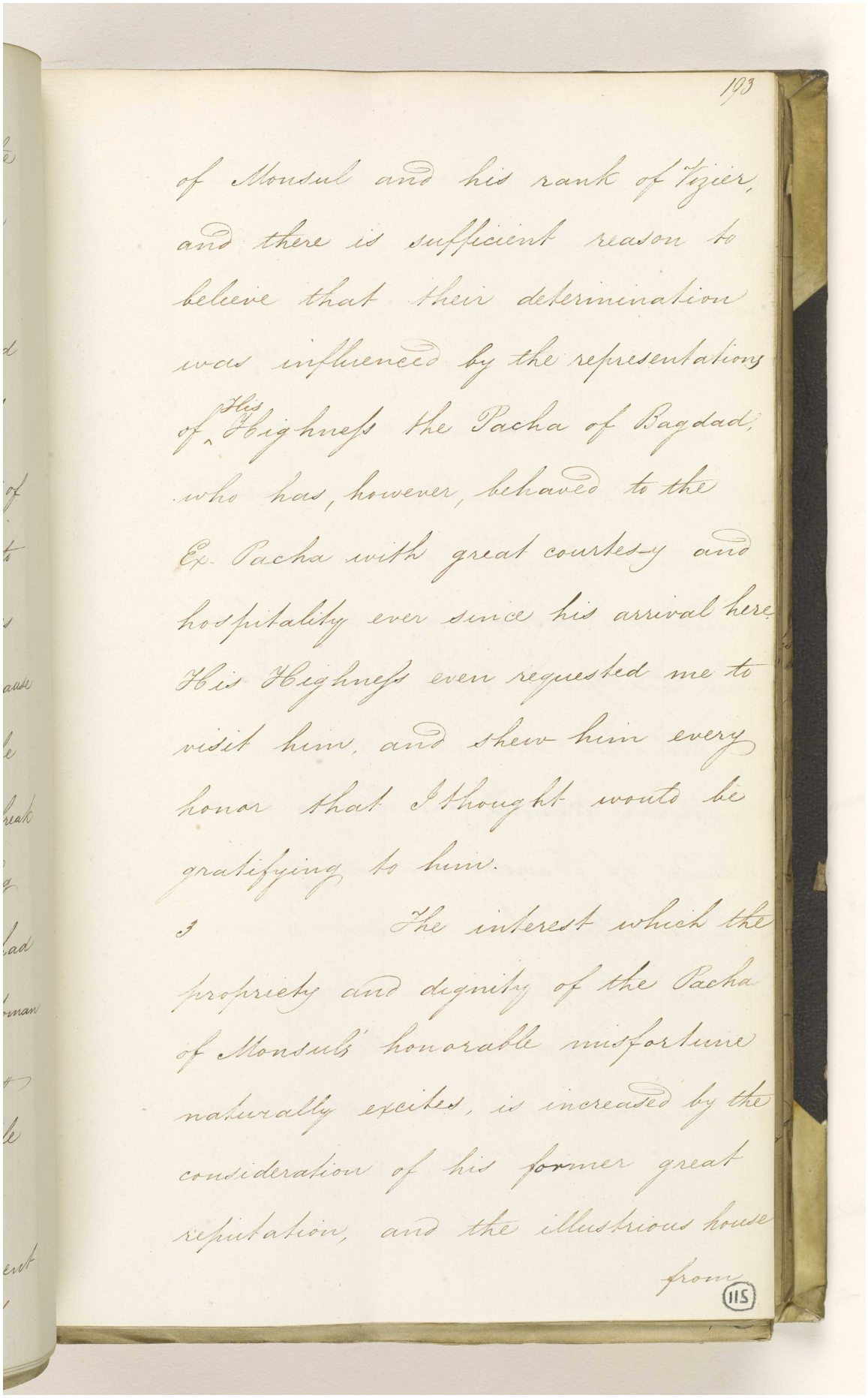


as the place of his abode until the displeasure of the Porte shall have passed away.

2 I have frequently had occasion to mention the Pacha of Monsul in my Despatches in terms of great respect, and it is pleasing to remark that his character acquires new lustre from the immediate cause of his deposition. He refused to be the instrument of treachery, and to break his faith with a person (Yasem Beg the adherent of Saed Pacha) who had sought refuge with him. The Ottoman Ministry who by no means sympathize with such honorable feelings, thereupon resolved to depose him from the Government of



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of Mousul and his rank of Vizier,
and there is sufficient reason to
believe that their determination
was influenced by the representations
of His Highness the Pacha of Bagdad,
who has, however, behaved to the
Ex. Pacha with great courtesy and
hospitality ever since his arrival here.
His Highness even requested me to
visit him, and shew him every
honor that I thought would be
gratifying to him.

3 The interest which the
propriety and dignity of the Pacha
of Mousul's honorable misfortune
naturally excites, is increased by the
consideration of his former great
reputation, and the illustrious house
from

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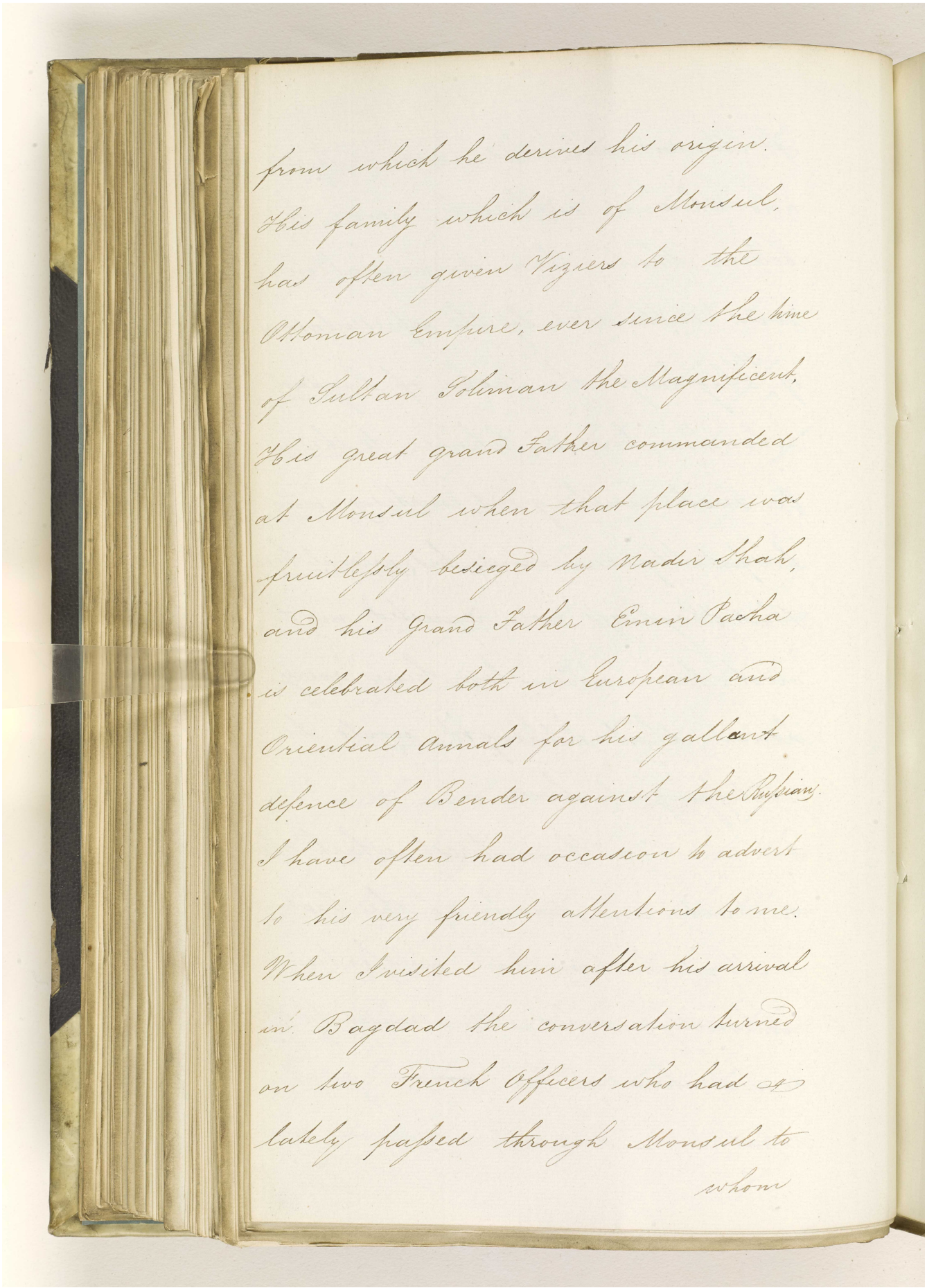

from which he derives his origin.
His family which is of Monsul,
has often given Viziers to the
Ottoman Empire, ever since the time
of Sultan Soliman the Magnificent.
His great grand Father commanded
at Monsul when that place was
fruitlessly besieged by Nadir Shah,
and his Grand Father Emin Pacha
is celebrated both in European and
Oriental Annals for his gallant
defence of Bender against the Russians.
I have often had occasion to advert
to his very friendly attentions to me.
When I visited him after his arrival
in Bagdad the conversation turned
on two French Officers who had
lately passed through Monsul to
whom

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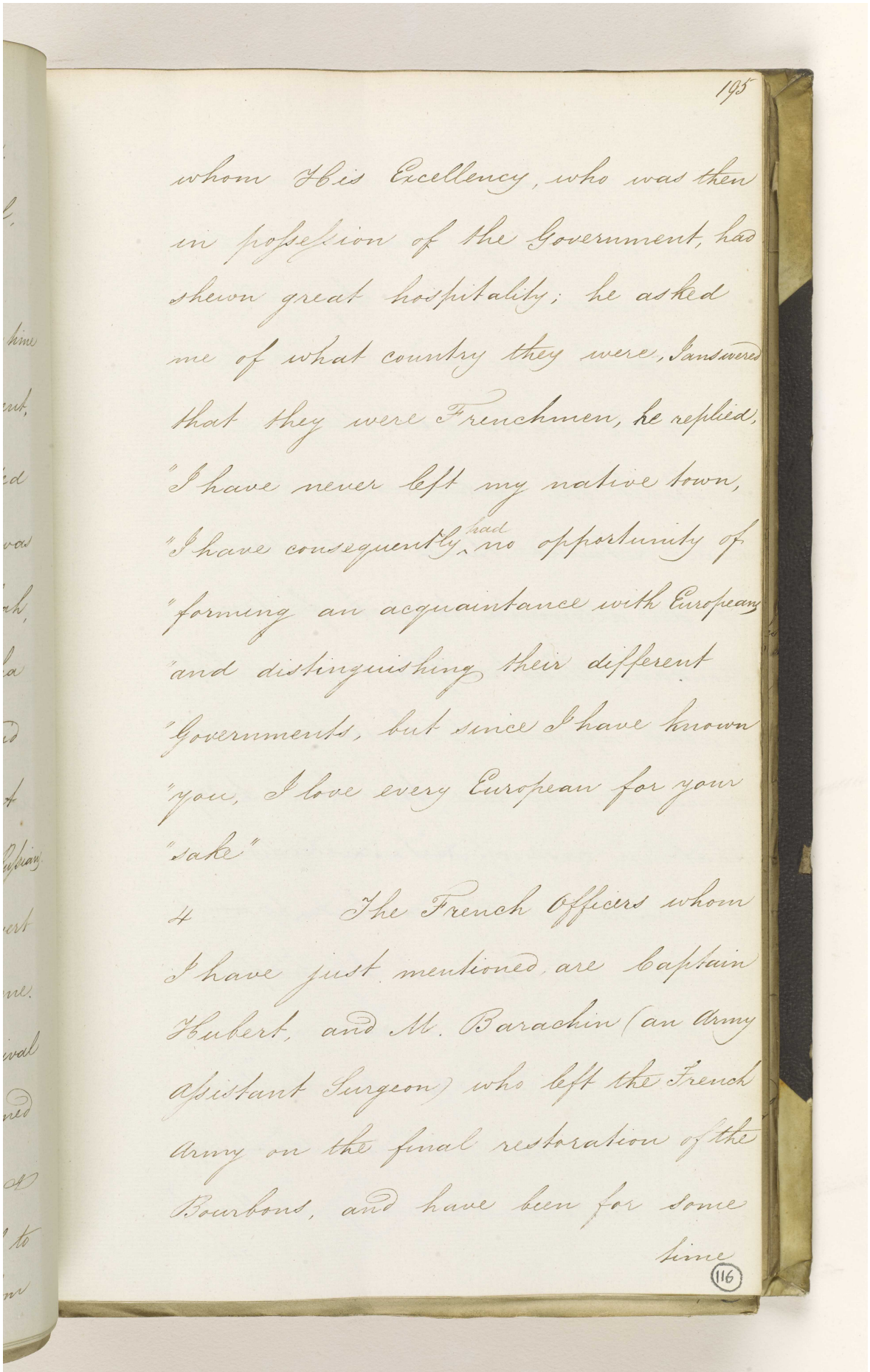

whom His Excellency, who was then
in posession of the Government, has
shewn great hospitality; he asked
me of what country they were, I answered
that they were Frenchmen, he replied,
"I have never left my native town,
"I have consequently had no opportunity of
"forming an acquaintance with Europeans
"and distinguishing their different
"Governments, but since I have known
"you, I love every European for your
"sake"

4 The French Officers whom
I have just mentioned are Captain
Hubert, and M. Barachin (an Army
Assistant Surgeon) who left the French
Army on the final restoration of the
Bourbons, and have been for some
time

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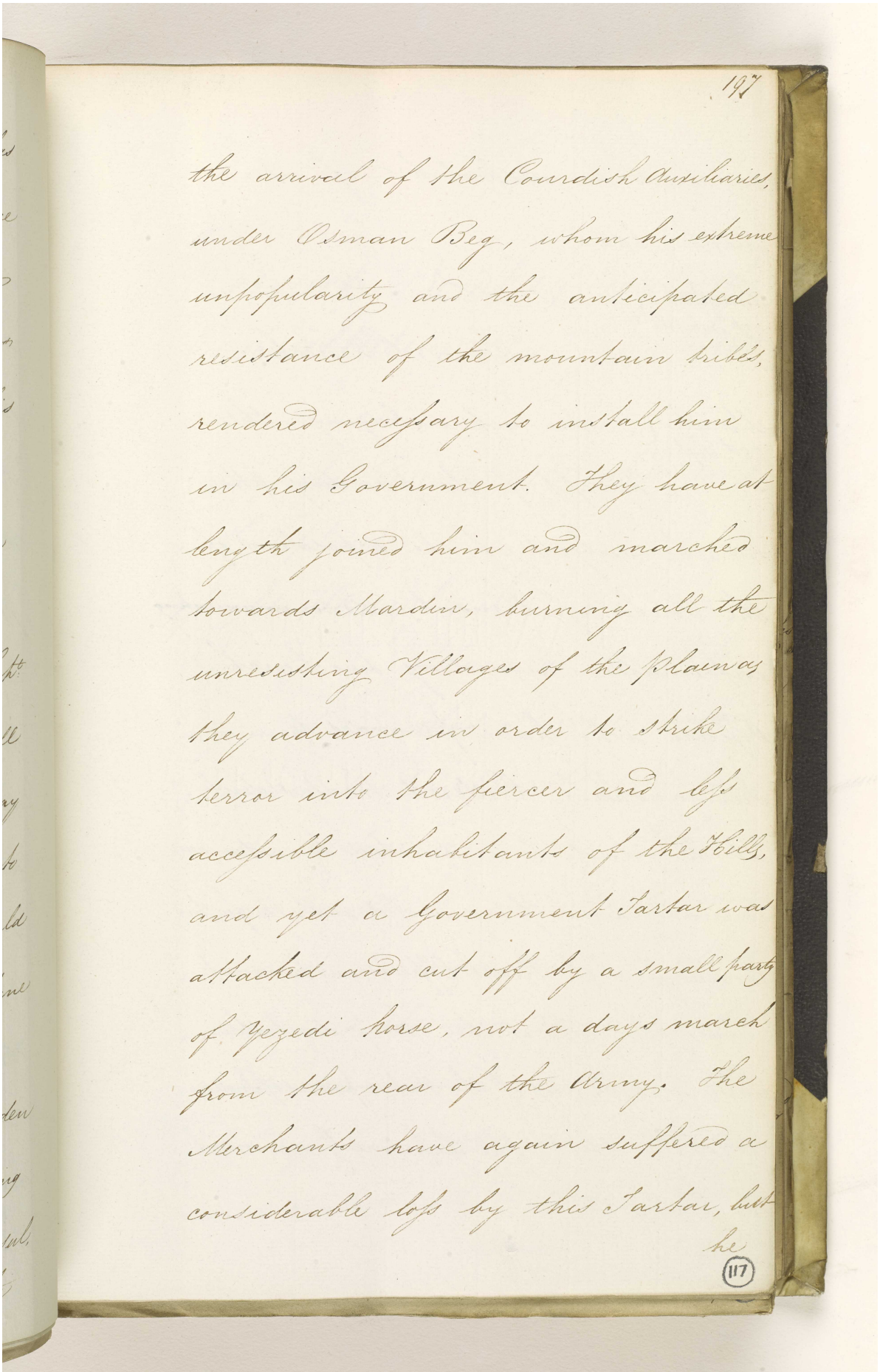
time in the service of H. R. H Abbas
Mirza at Tabreez, they are now gone
to Kermenshah, where they will no
doubtless be very well received by
H. R. H. Mahomed Ali Mirza. His
Highness the Pacha would gladly
have retained them in his service
at an allowance to each of ten
thousand Piastres per Annum. Capt.
Hubert appears to have been well
educated, he has been heard to say
that in case of not succeeding to
his wishes at Kermenshah, he would
go down to India to try his fortune
with the Native Princes

The Vaivode of Marden
who left this early in the Spring
has hitherto been awaiting at Mousul,
the



the arrival of the Courdish Auxiliaries, under Osman Beg, whom his extreme unpopularity and the anticipated resistance of the mountain tribes, rendered necessary to install him in his Government. They have at length joined him and marched towards Mardin, burning all the unresisting Villages of the plain as they advance in order to strike terror into the fiercer and less accessible inhabitants of the Hills, and yet a Government Tartar was attacked and cut off by a small party of Yezedi horse, not a days march from the rear of the Army. The Merchants have again suffered a considerable loss by this Tartar, but he

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he had no despatches of mine with him.

Bagdad 25th July 1818

I have &c.
(Signed) C.J. Rich

Minutes 28th Sept.

In acknowledging the receipt of the preceding letter on the subject of the deposition of the Pacha of Mousul, and communicating information regarding two French Officers who have proceeded to Kermanshah. Ordered the Resident at Bagdad be instructed to endeavour to make himself acquainted with the further proceedings of the French Officers, and transmit immediate notice if they should direct their course towards any of the Native Powers of India

Ordered that the Supreme Government be advised

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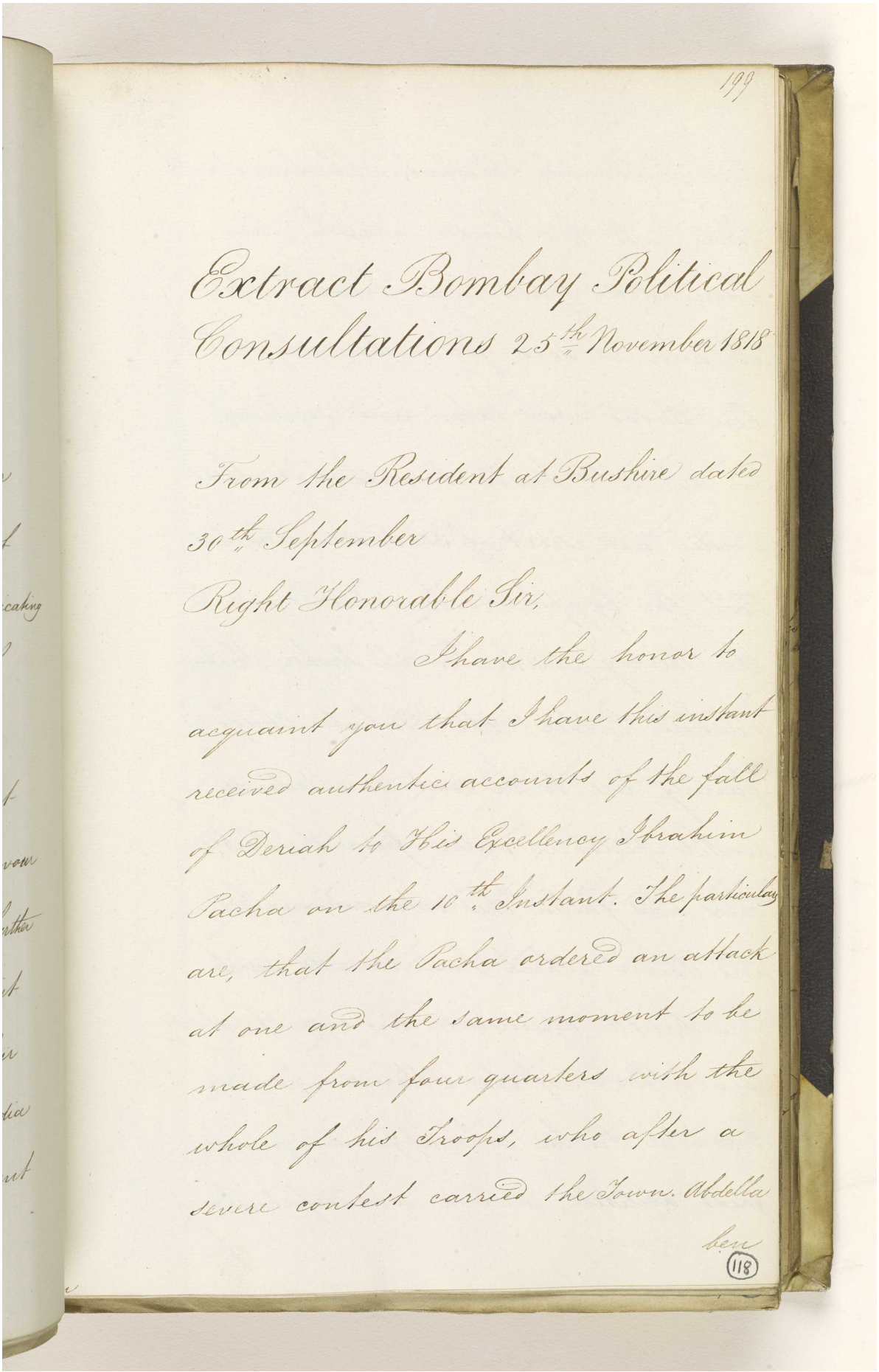

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations 25th November 1818

From the Resident at Bushire dated 30th September

Right Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this instant received authentic accounts of the fall of Deriah to His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha on the 10th Instant. The particulars are, that the Pacha ordered an attack at one and the same moment to be made from four quarters with the whole of his Troops, who after a severe contest carried the Town. Abdella here

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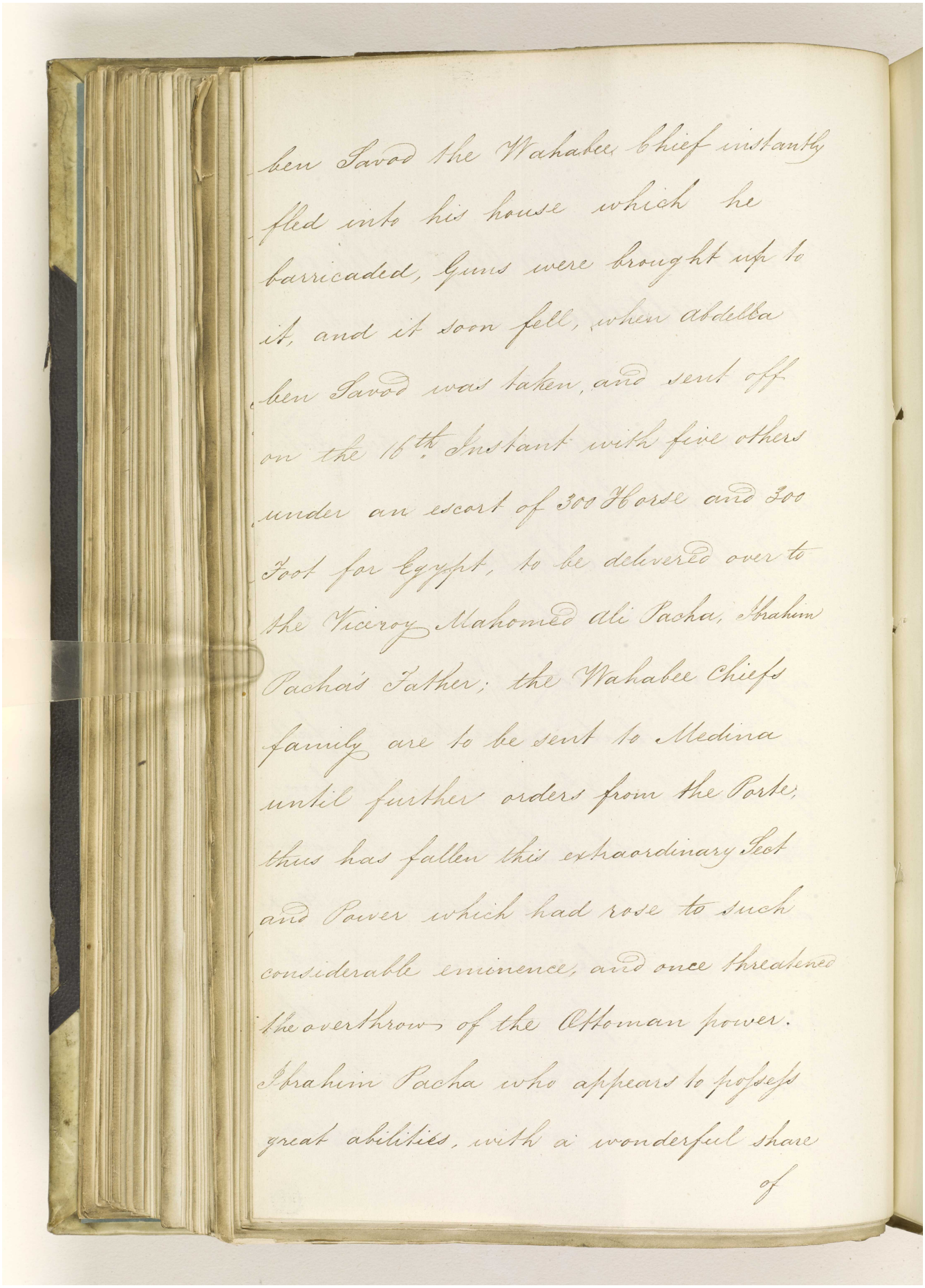

ben Savod the Wahabee Chief instantly fled into his house which he barricaded, Guns were brought up to it, and it soon fell, when Abdelba ben Savod was taken, and sent off on the 16th. Instant with five others under an escort of 300 Horse and 300 Foot for Egypt, to be delivered over to the Viceroy Mahomed ali Pacha, Ibrahim Pacha's Father; the Wahabee Chiefs family are to be sent to Medina until further orders from the Porte; thus has fallen this extraordinary Sect and Power which had rose to such considerable eminence, and once threatened the overthrow of the Ottoman power. Ibrahim Pacha who appears to possess great abilities, with a wonderful share of

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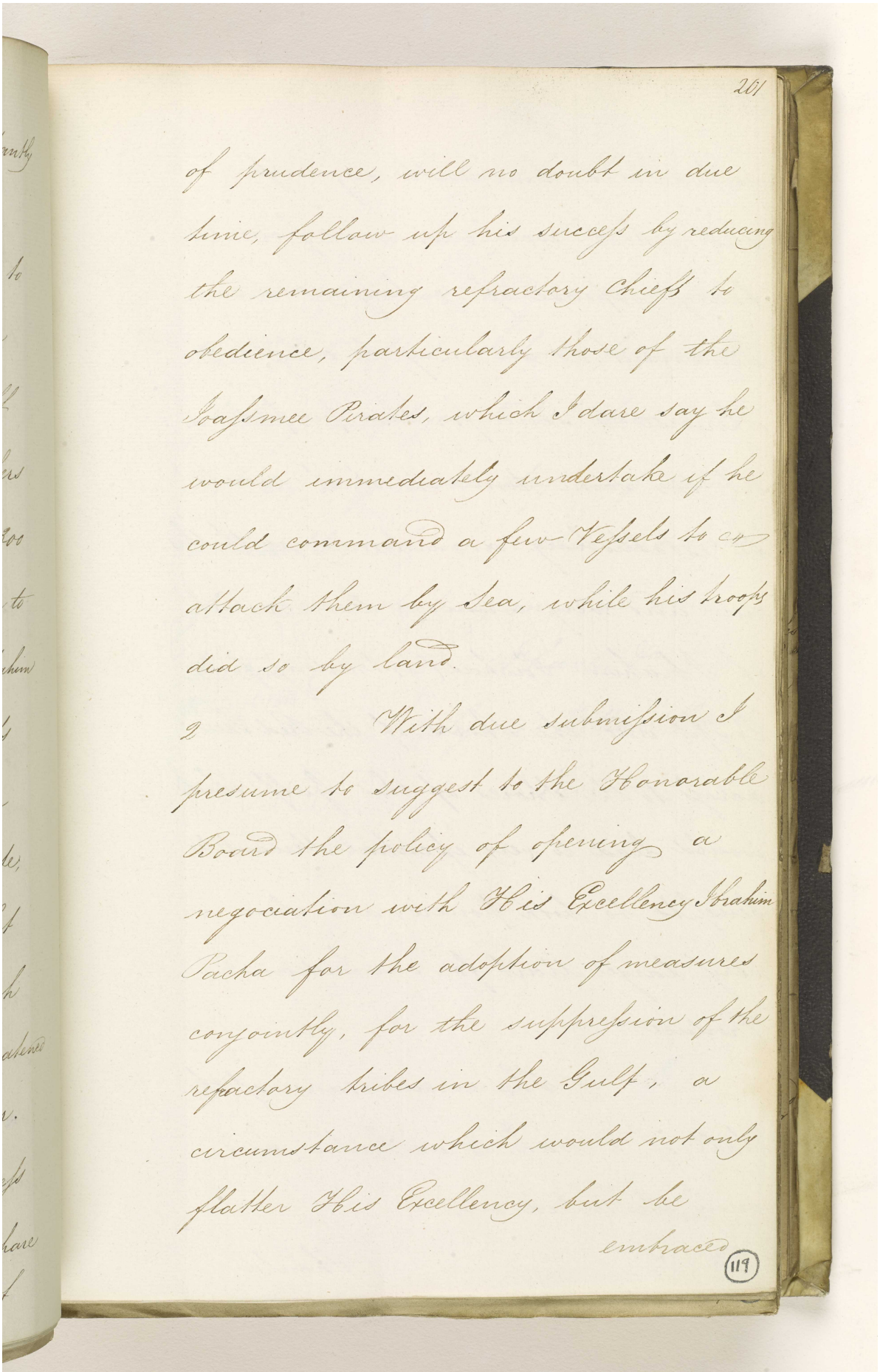

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of prudence, will no doubt in due time, follow up his success by reducing the remaining refractory Chiefs to obedience, particularly those of the Joasmee Pirates, which I dare say he would immediately undertake if he could command a few Vessels to co-operate attack them by Sea, while his troops did so by land.

2 With due submission I presume to suggest to the Honorable Board the policy of opening a negociation with His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha for the adoption of measures conjointly, for the suppression of the refractory tribes in the Gulf, a circumstance which would not only flatter His Excellency, but be embraced

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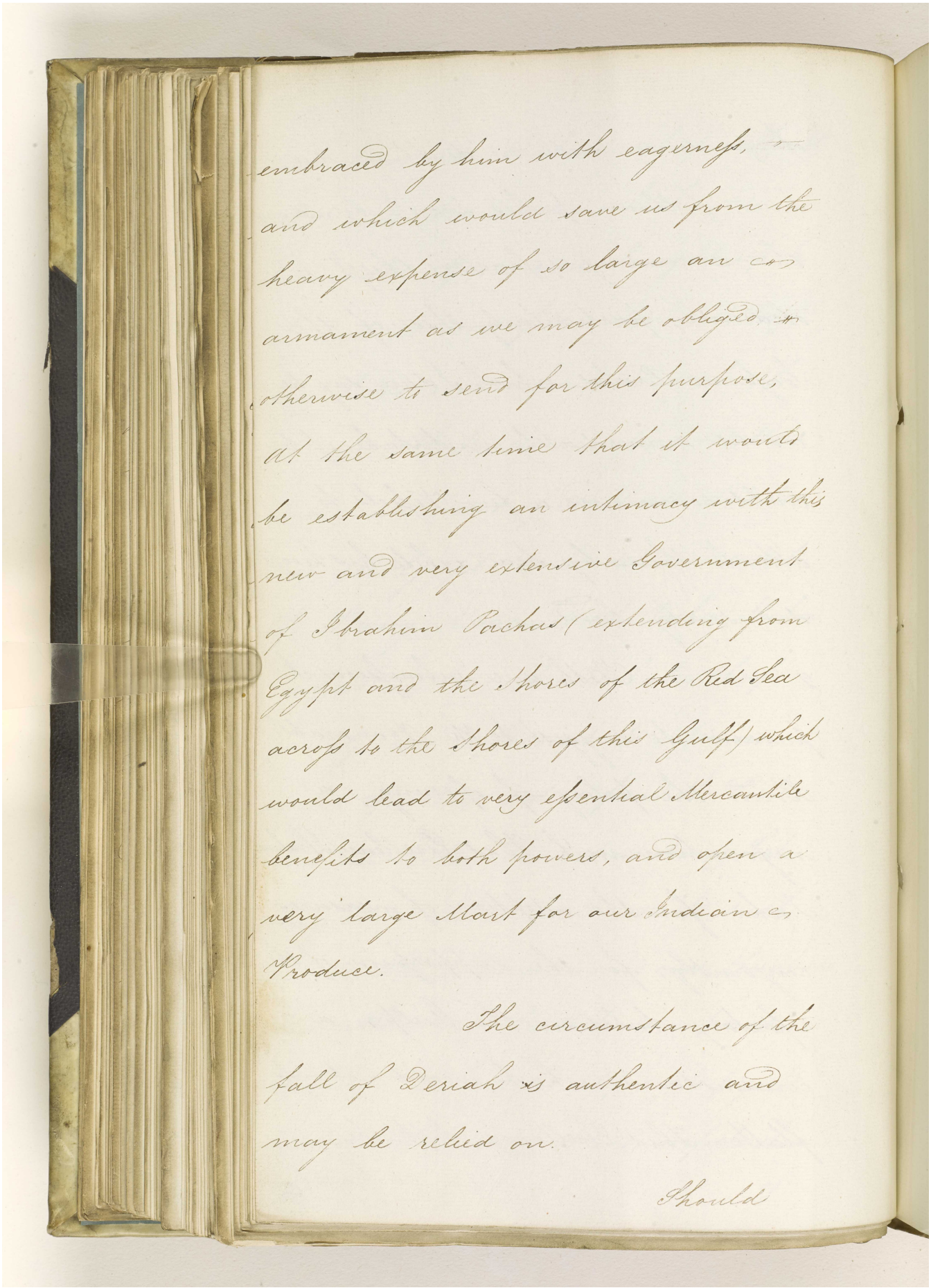
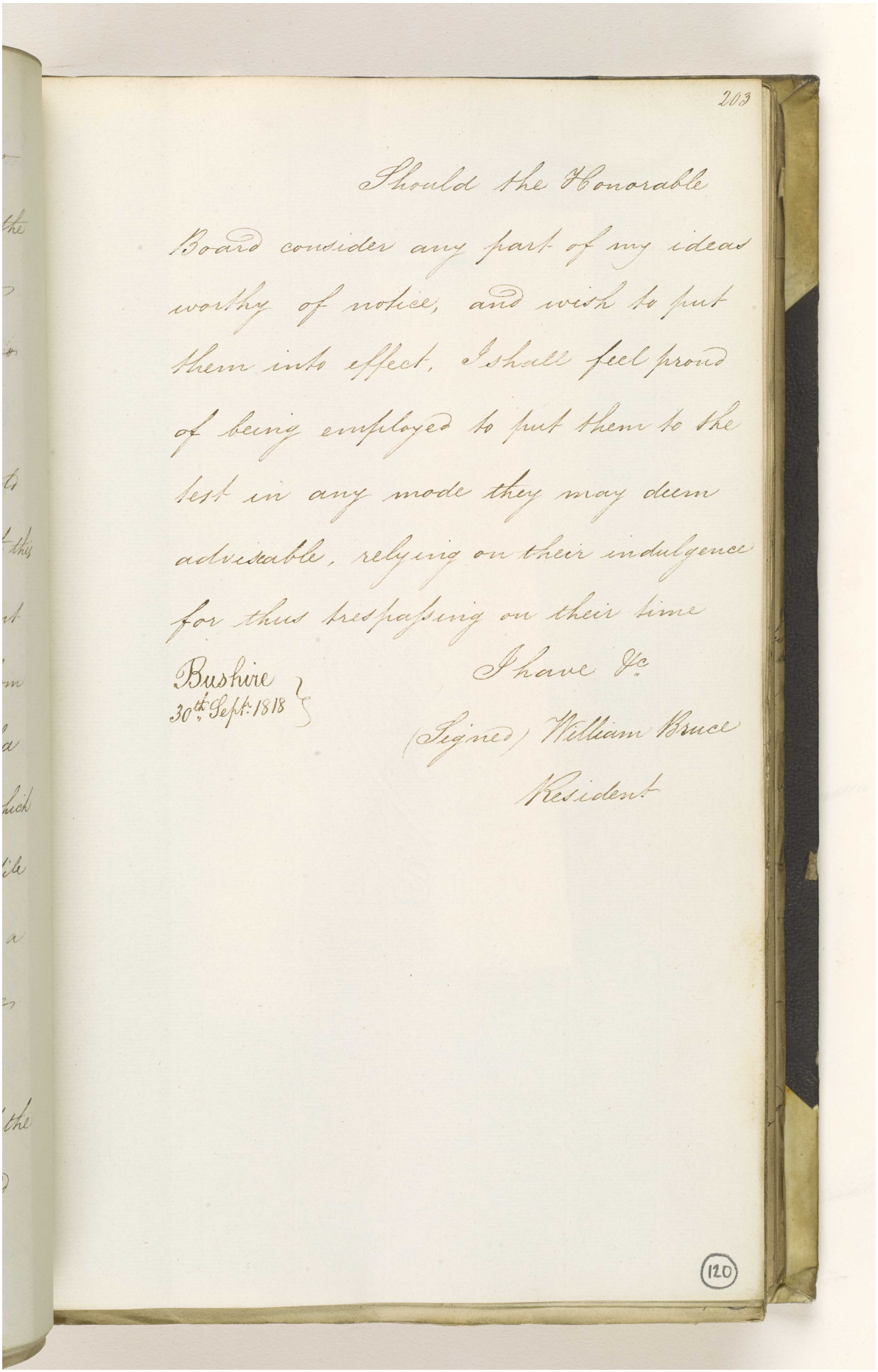


embraced by him with eagerness, and which would save us from the heavy expense of so large an armament as we may be obliged otherwise to send for this purpose, at the same time that it would be establishing an intimacy with this new and very extensive Government of Ibrahim Pachas (extending from Egypt and the Shores of the Red Sea across to the Shores of this Gulf) which would lead to very essential Mercantile benefits to both powers, and open a very large Mart for our Indian Produce.

The circumstance of the fall of Deriah is authentic and may be relied on.

Should



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Should the Honorable
Board consider any part of my ideas
worthy of notice, and wish to put
them into effect, I shall feel proud
of being employed to put them to the
test in any mode they may deem
advisable, relying on their indulgence
for this trespassing on their time

I have &c

Bushire
30th Sept: 1818

(Signed) William Bruce
Resident

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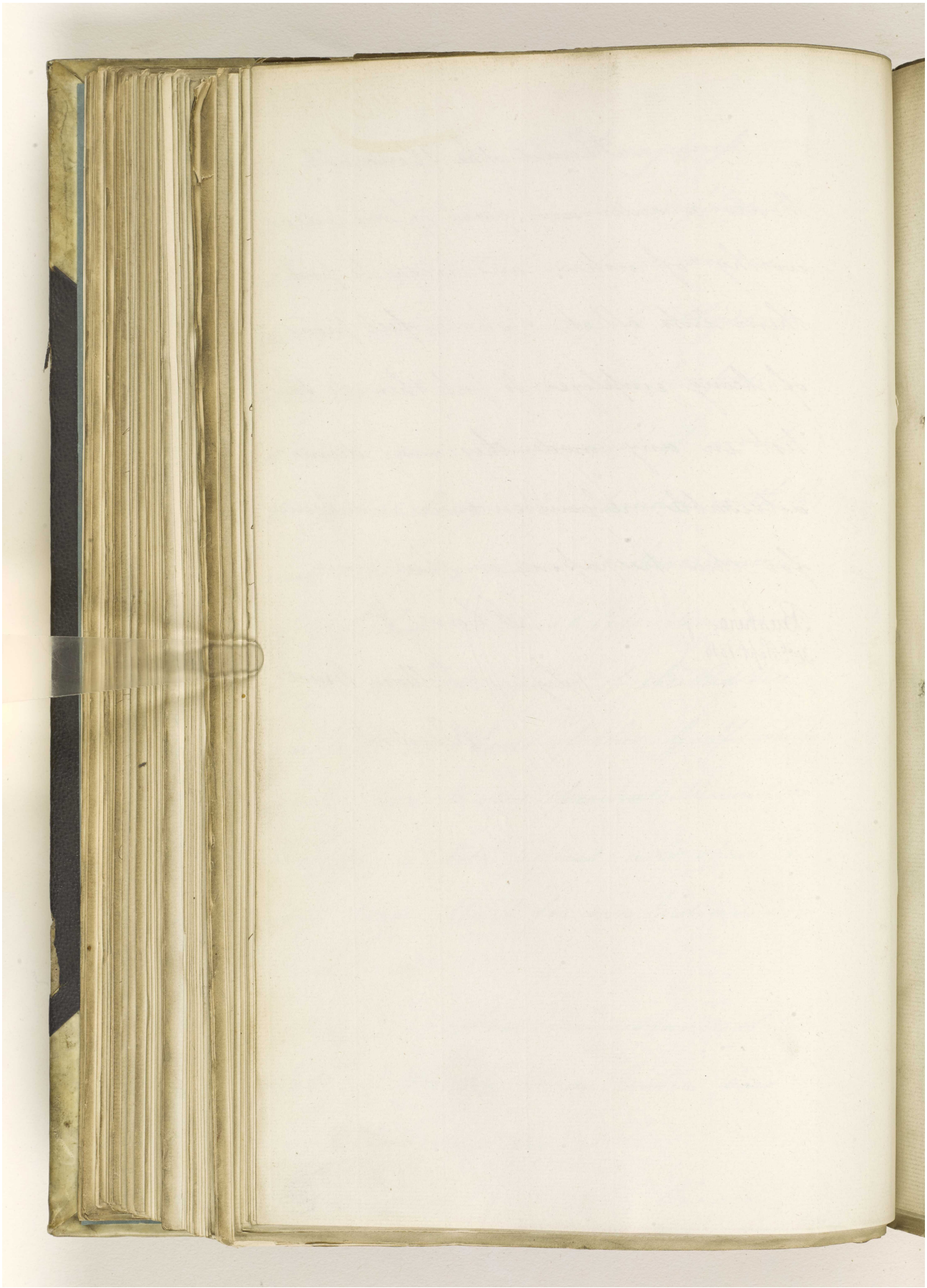

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