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‘Affairs of the Persian Gulf. Vol:I’

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	IOR/F/4/1435/56726
Date(s)	25 Dec 1831-16 Apr 1834 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 item (275 folios)
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About this record

The item consists of copies and extracts of correspondence, minutes and resolutions cited in, or enclosed with, letters from the Government of Bombay and the East India Company Court of Directors. It is the first in a series of three items on general affairs in the Persian Gulf (the others are: IOR/F/4/1435/56727 and IOR/F/4/1436/56728).

The item is chiefly concerned with general updates of events in the Gulf over the period 1831-1833. In particular, the item relates to:

- The conflict between Hussein Ali Mirza [Ḥusayn ‘Alī Mirzā Farmānfarmā], Prince of Shiraz (also referred to as the Prince of Fars), and Abbas Mirza [‘Abbās Mīrzā Qājār], Crown Prince of Persia

- Upheaval at Bushire [Būshehr] following the death of the governor, Shaik Abdool Russool [‘Abd al-Rasūl Khān Āl Mazkūr]

- The struggle for power at Bushire between: Shaik Nasser [Nāṣir II Āl Mazkūr], son of Abdool Russool; and Reza Kooli Mirza [Reza Qulī Mīrzā Farmānfarmā], son of Hussein Ali Mirza

- The rebellion against the Imaum [Imam] of Muscat by his relatives: Hamed bin Azan of Sohar [Ḥamūd bin Azan Āl Bū Sa‘īd, Shaikh of Ṣuḥār]; and Sued Hillal of Sowack [Sayyid Hilāl bin Muḥammad Āl

Bū Saʻīd, Shaikh of As Suwayq]

• The unsettled nature of affairs in Oman due to: the above-mentioned rebellion; the Imaum's frequent absences; and the rise of the Wahabees [Wahabi, tribe]

• Designs on the Imaum's territories of Debba [Dibba] and Khor Fikan [Khawr Fakkān] by Sooltan bin Suggur [Sulṭān I bin Ṣaqr al-Qāsimī, Ruler of Ra's al Khaymah and Sharjah]

• The Government of Bombay's concerns about the weakened position of the Imaum and its intervention in Muscat during his expedition to Zanzibar in 1832

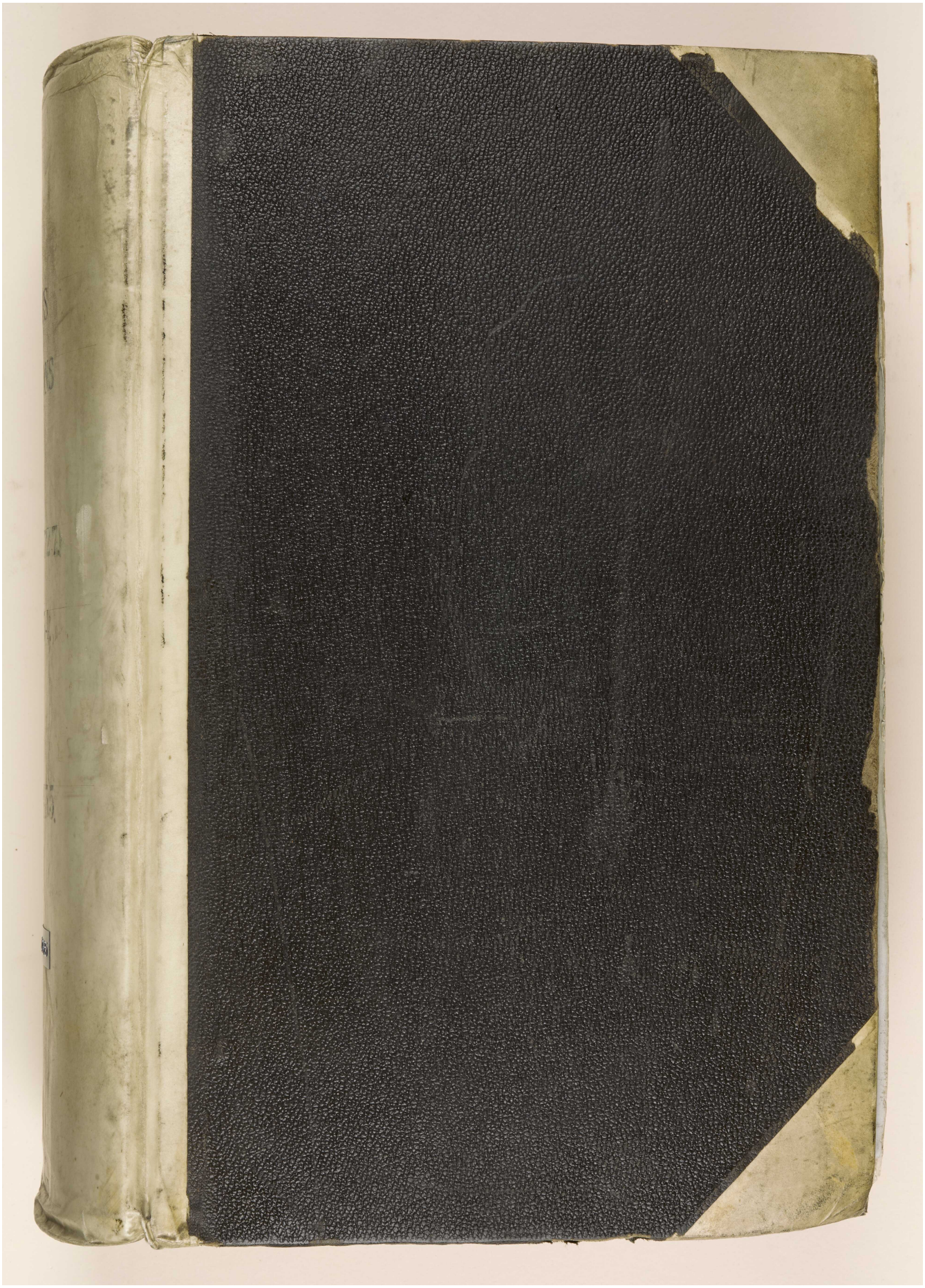
• Acts of 'piracy' and disruption to the trade at Muscat and Sohar caused by Rashid bin Humeed [Rashid I bin Ḥumaid al-Nuʻaymī, Shaikh of Ajman]

• Arrangements made by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to ensure that there is a sufficient number of vessels in the Gulf.

The item also includes minor and general discussions of issues in the Gulf, such as: reported acts of 'piracy'; relations between the different chieftains; activities of the Wahabees; and the claim for payment by the Shaik of Kishm [Qeshm] for helping the merchant vessel *Prinsep* .

The principal correspondents are: the Government of Bombay; David Anderson Blane, Resident in the Persian Gulf; and Lieutenant Samuel Hennell, Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf. Other correspondents include: the Court of Directors; the Government of Bengal; the Superintendent of the Indian Navy; Native Agents at Shiraz, Muscat, Sharga [Sharjah], and Bahrein [Bahrain]; and the Persian Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The title page of the item contains the following references: 'Bombay Political Department', 'P.C. [Previous Communication] 1339, Draft 435, 1834' and 'Examiner's Office'.



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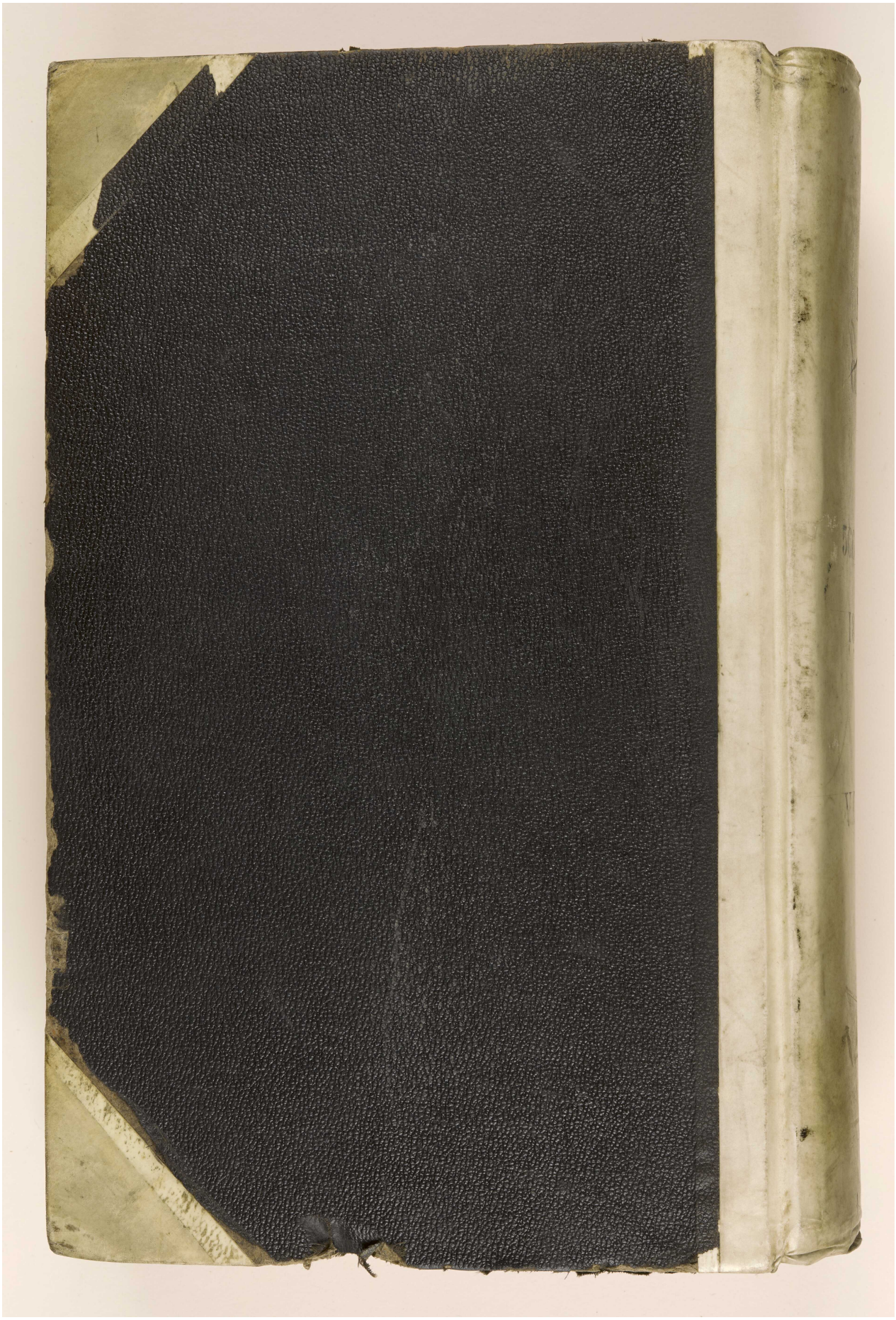

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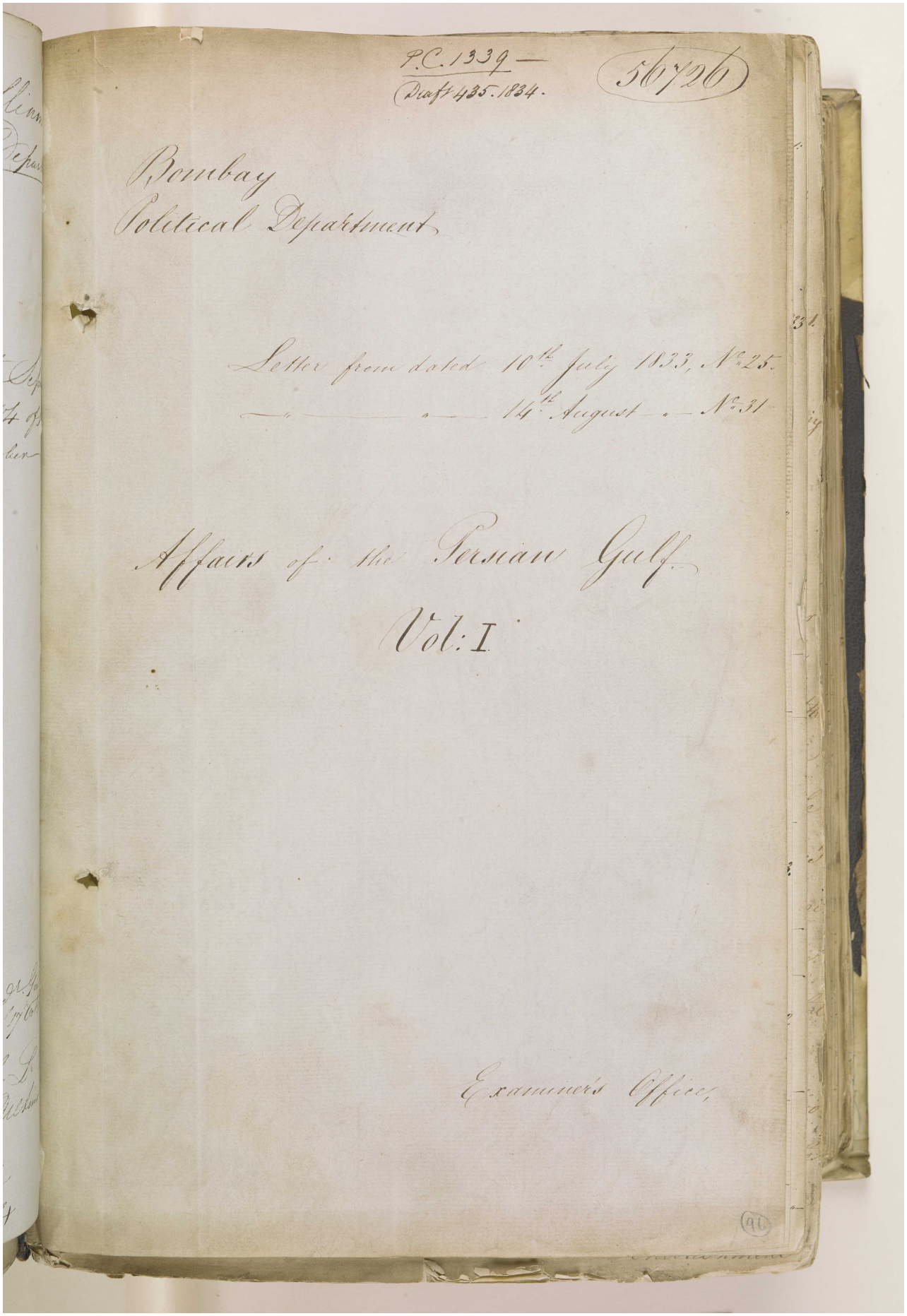
P.C. 1339 —
Draft 435. 1834.

56726

Bombay
Political Department

Letter from dated 10th July 1833, No 25.
— " — " — 14th August " — No 31

Affairs of the Persian Gulf.

Vol: I

Examiner's Office,

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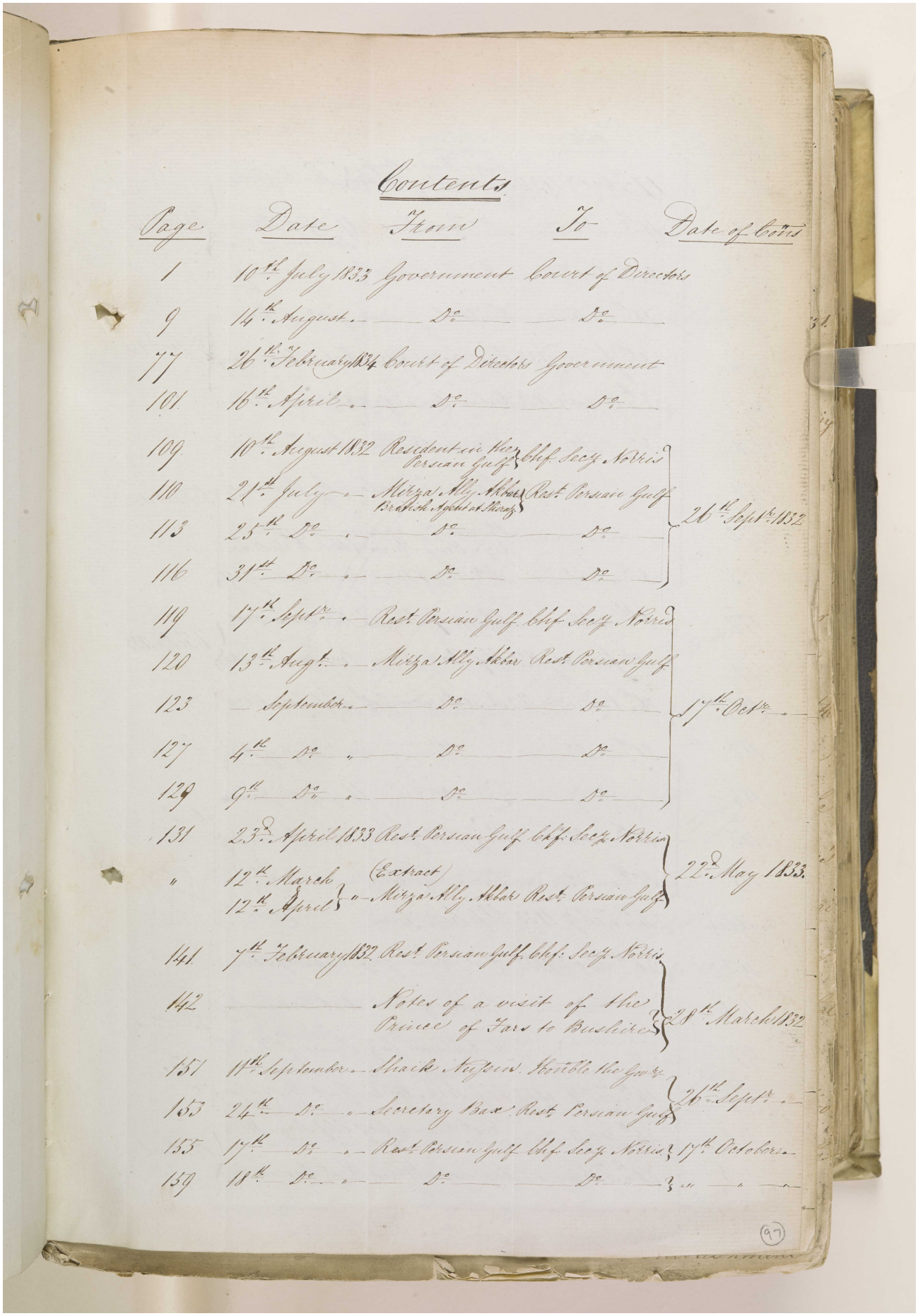

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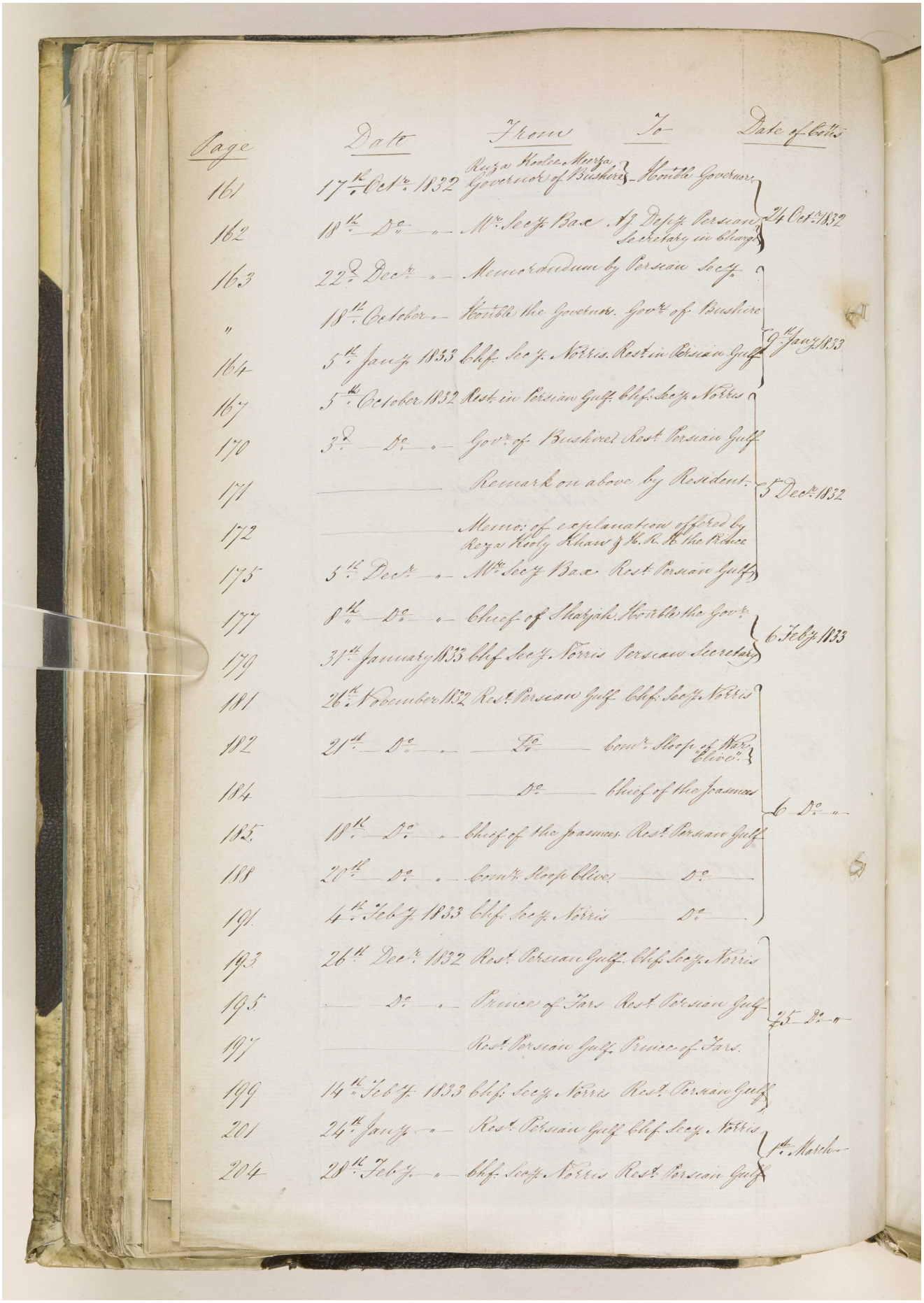

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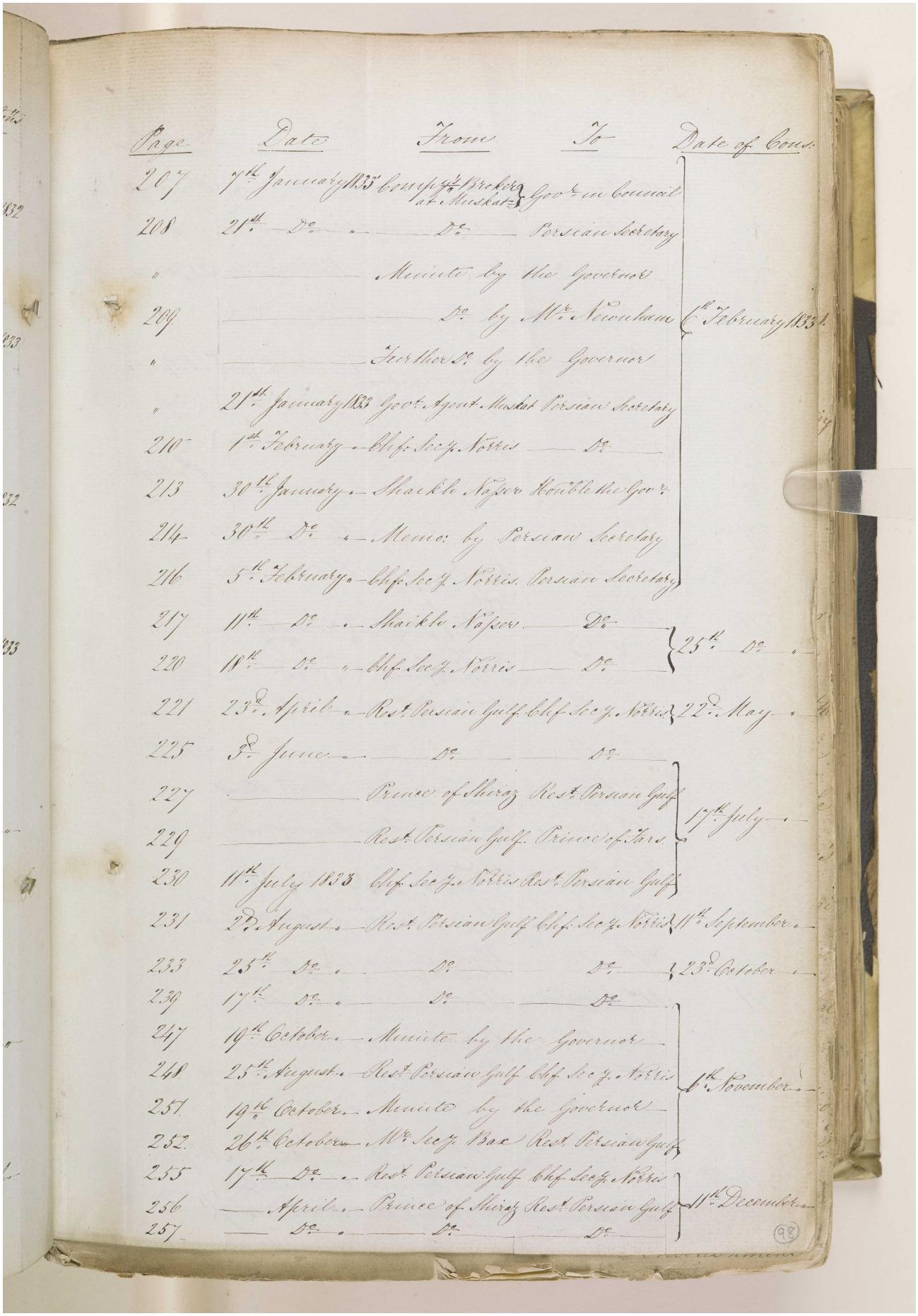

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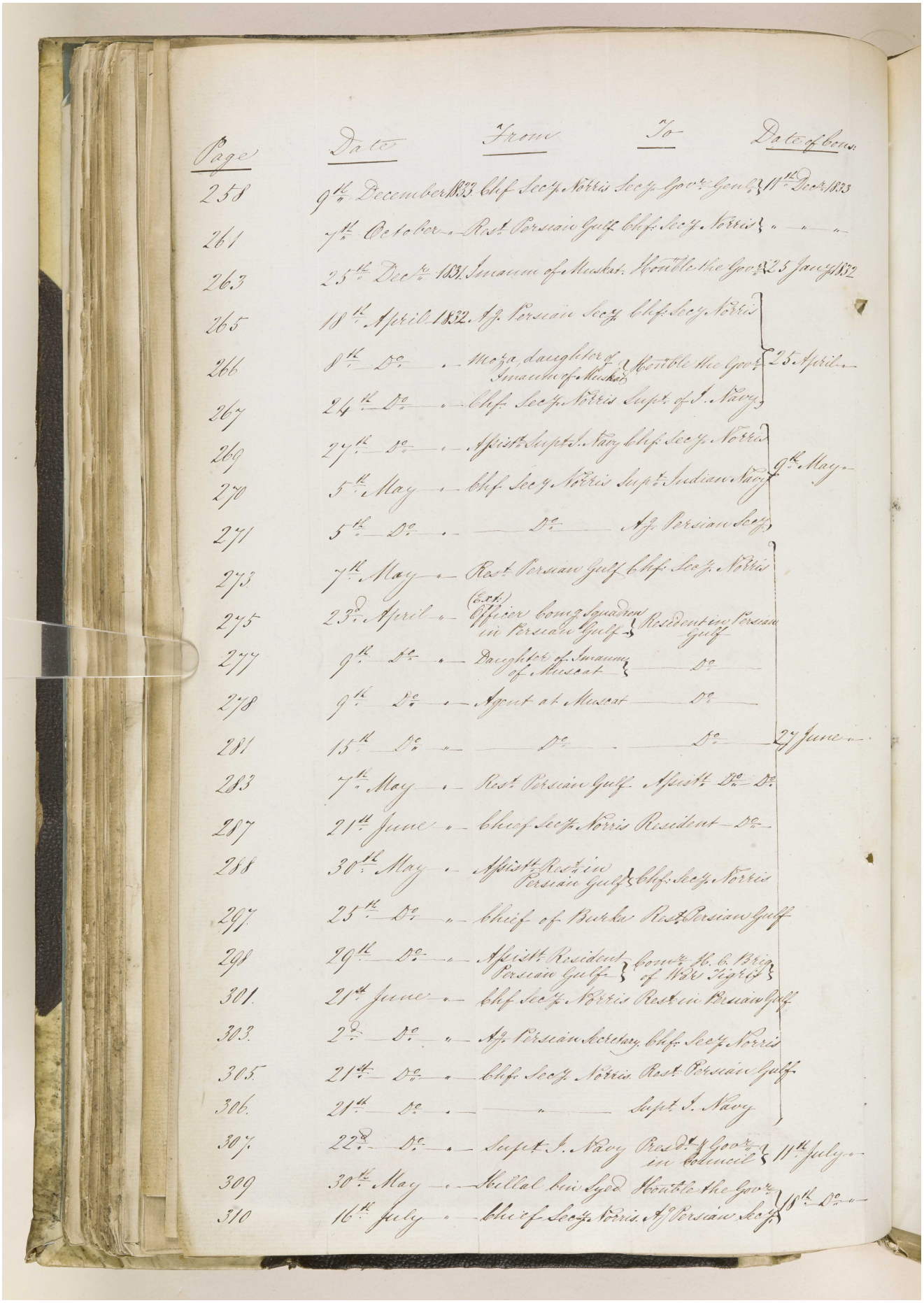

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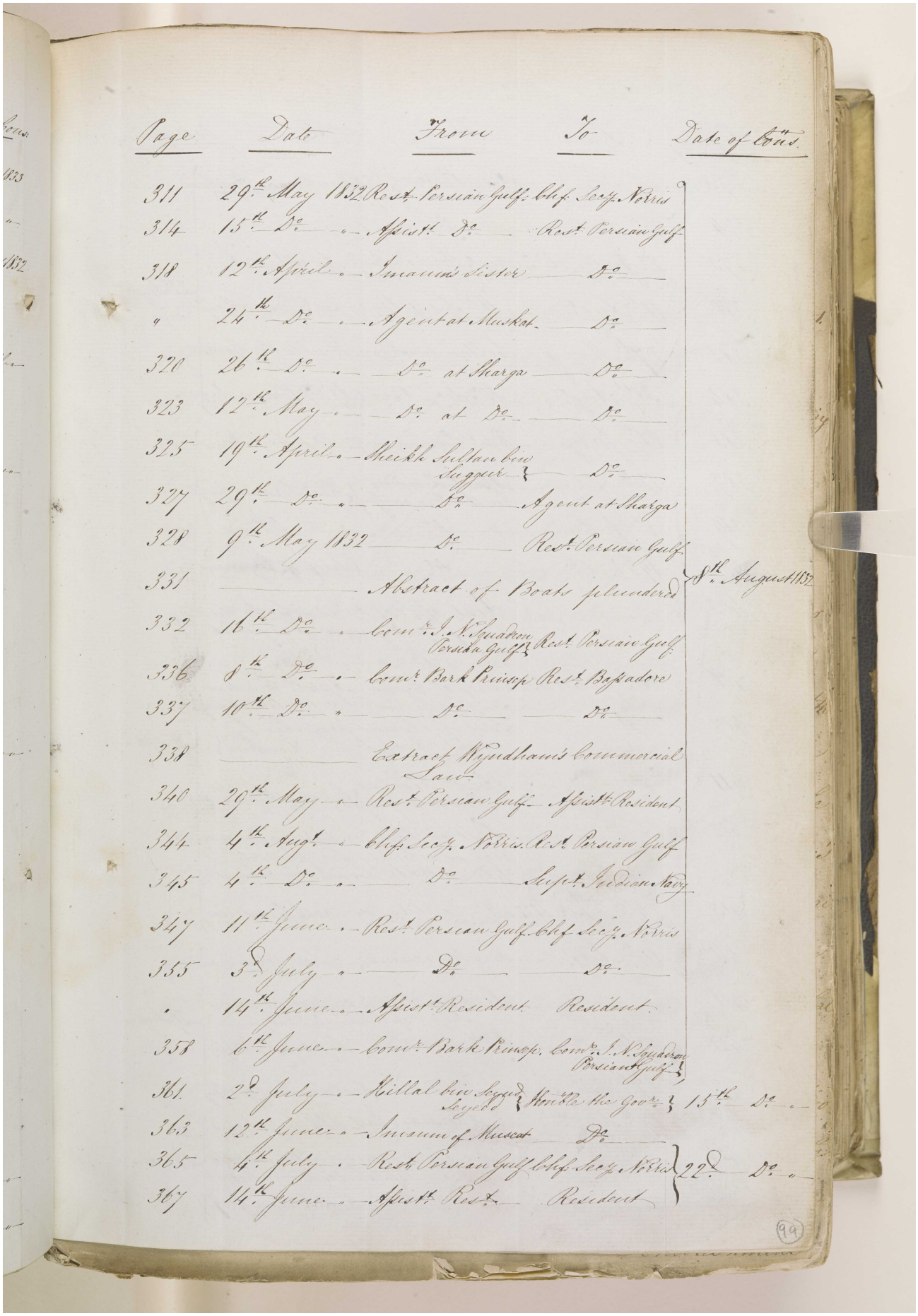

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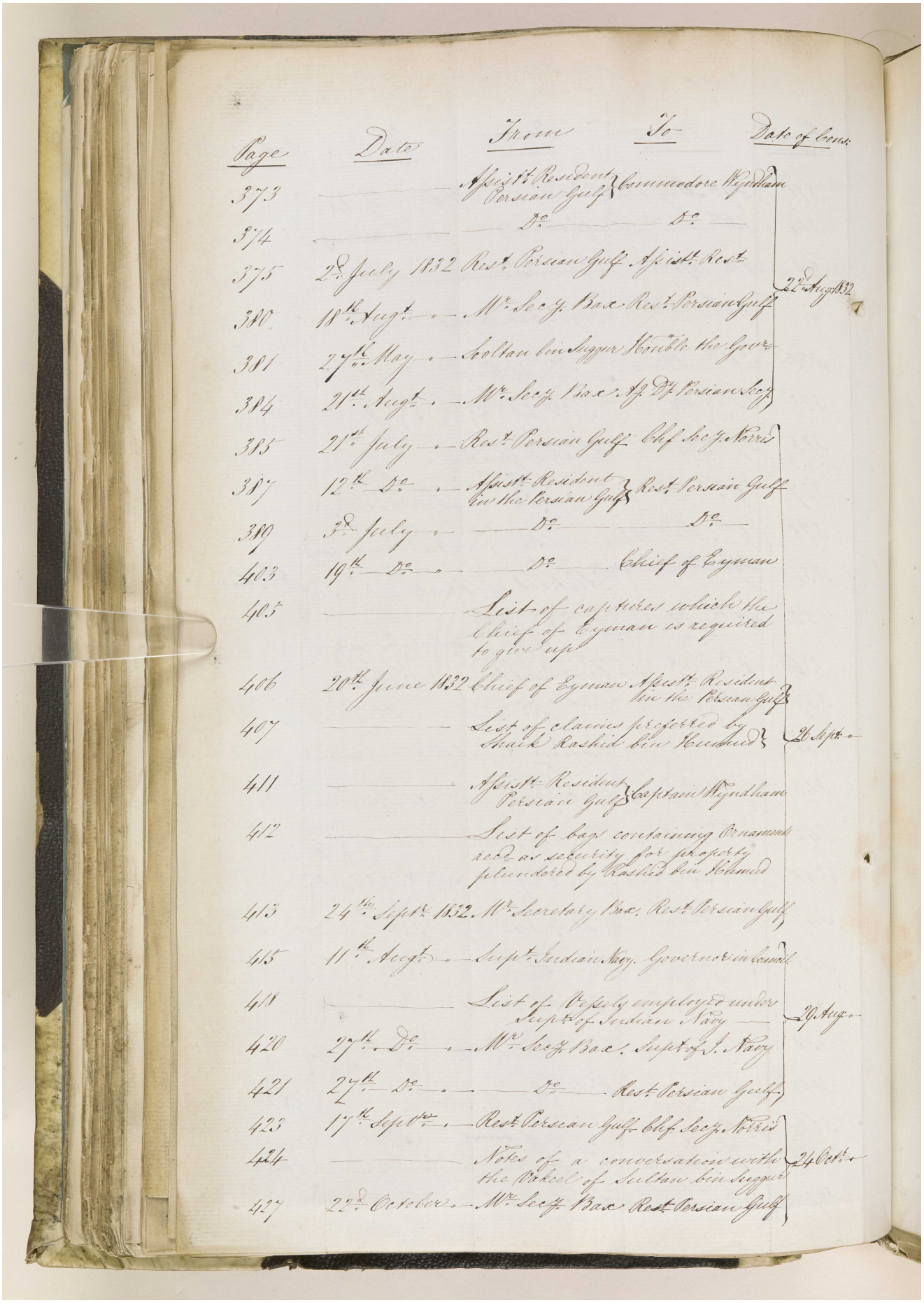

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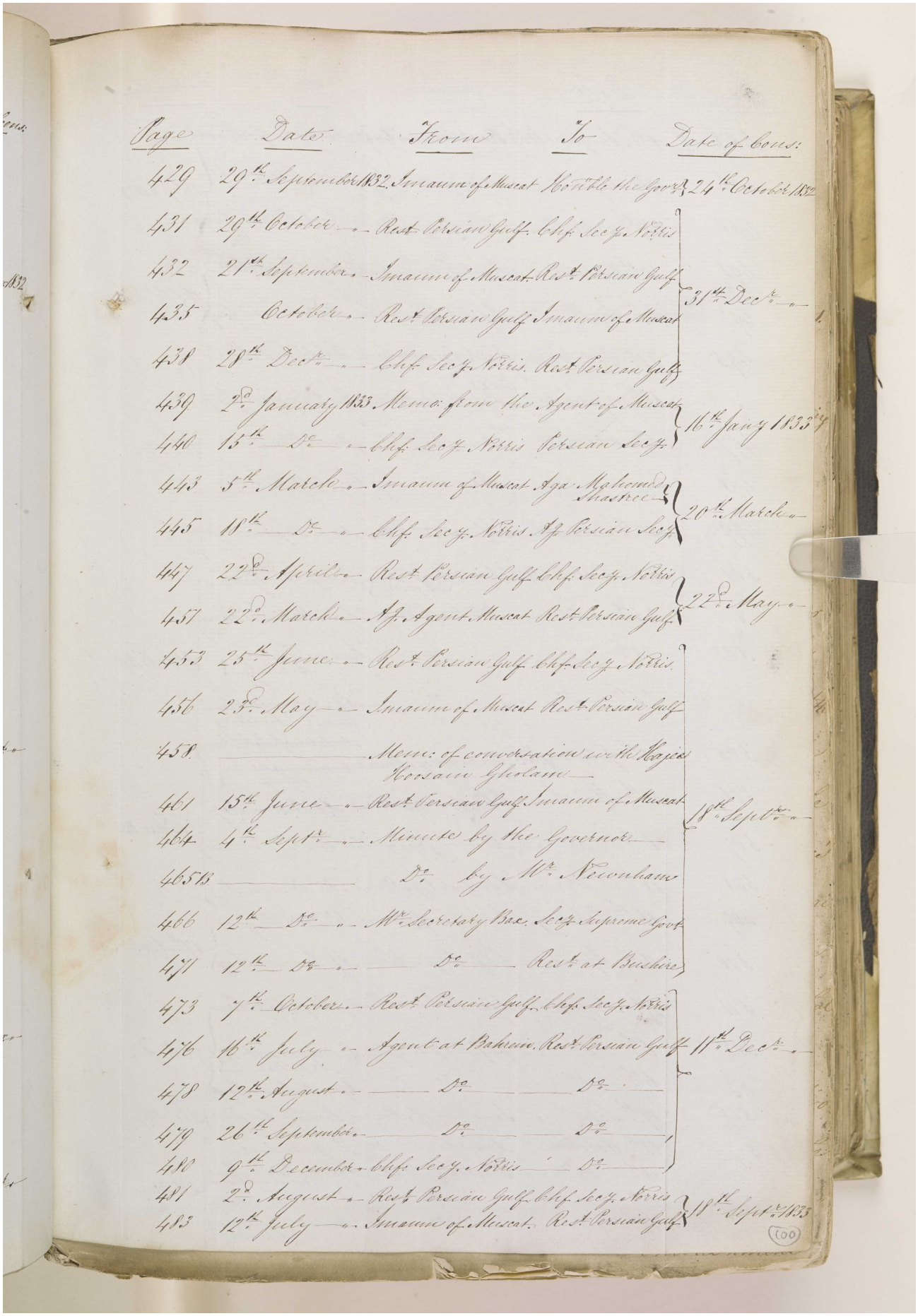

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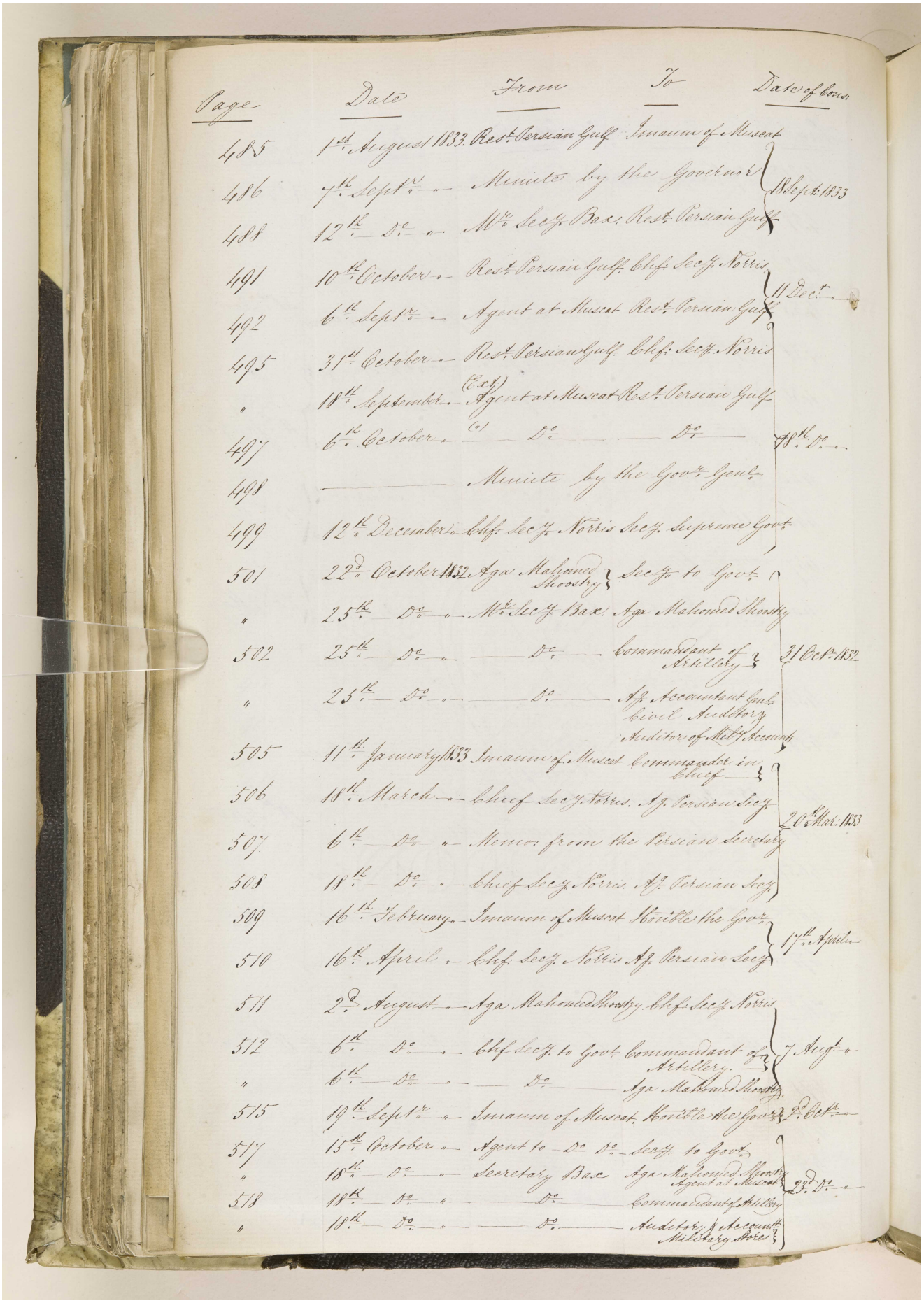

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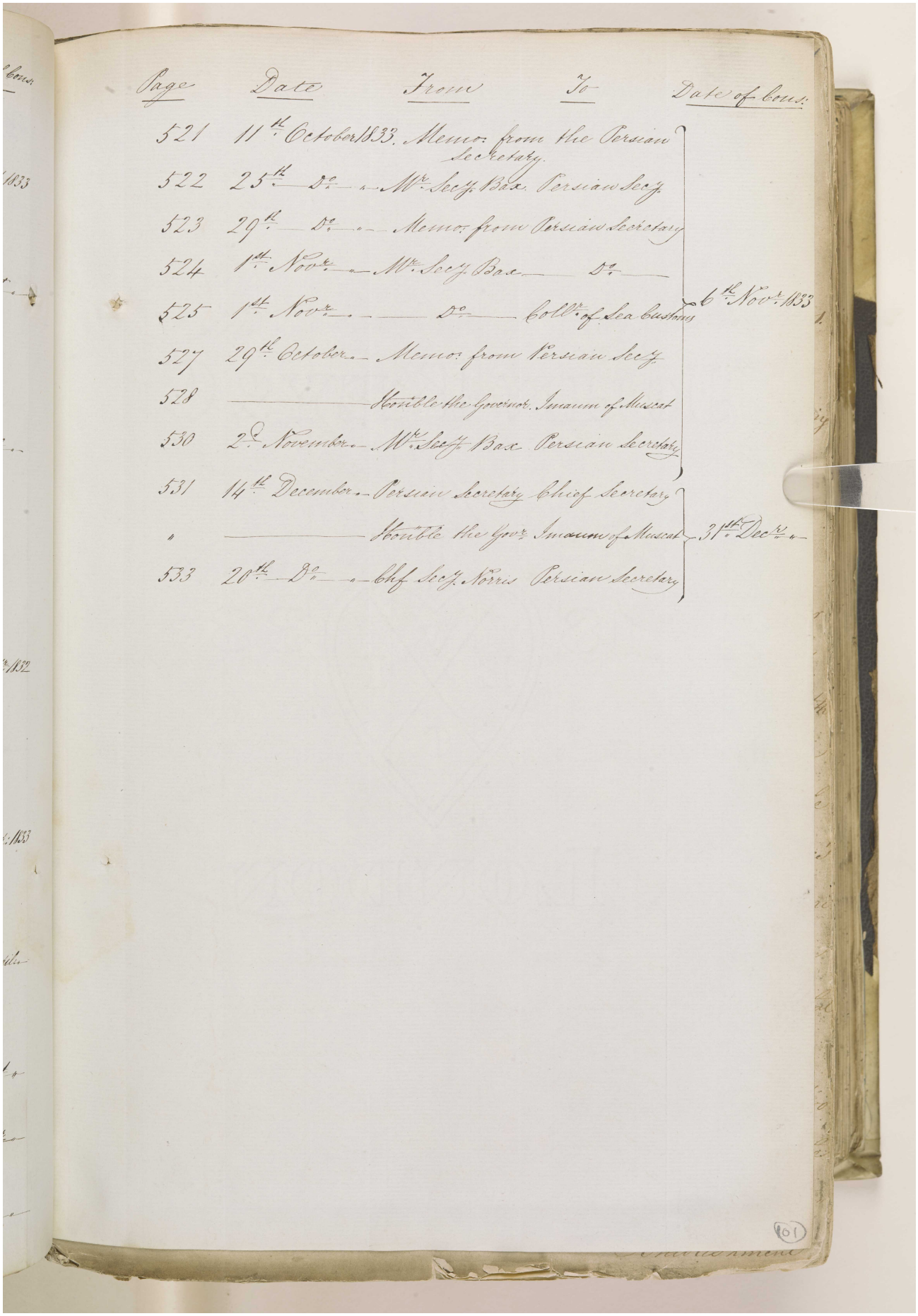

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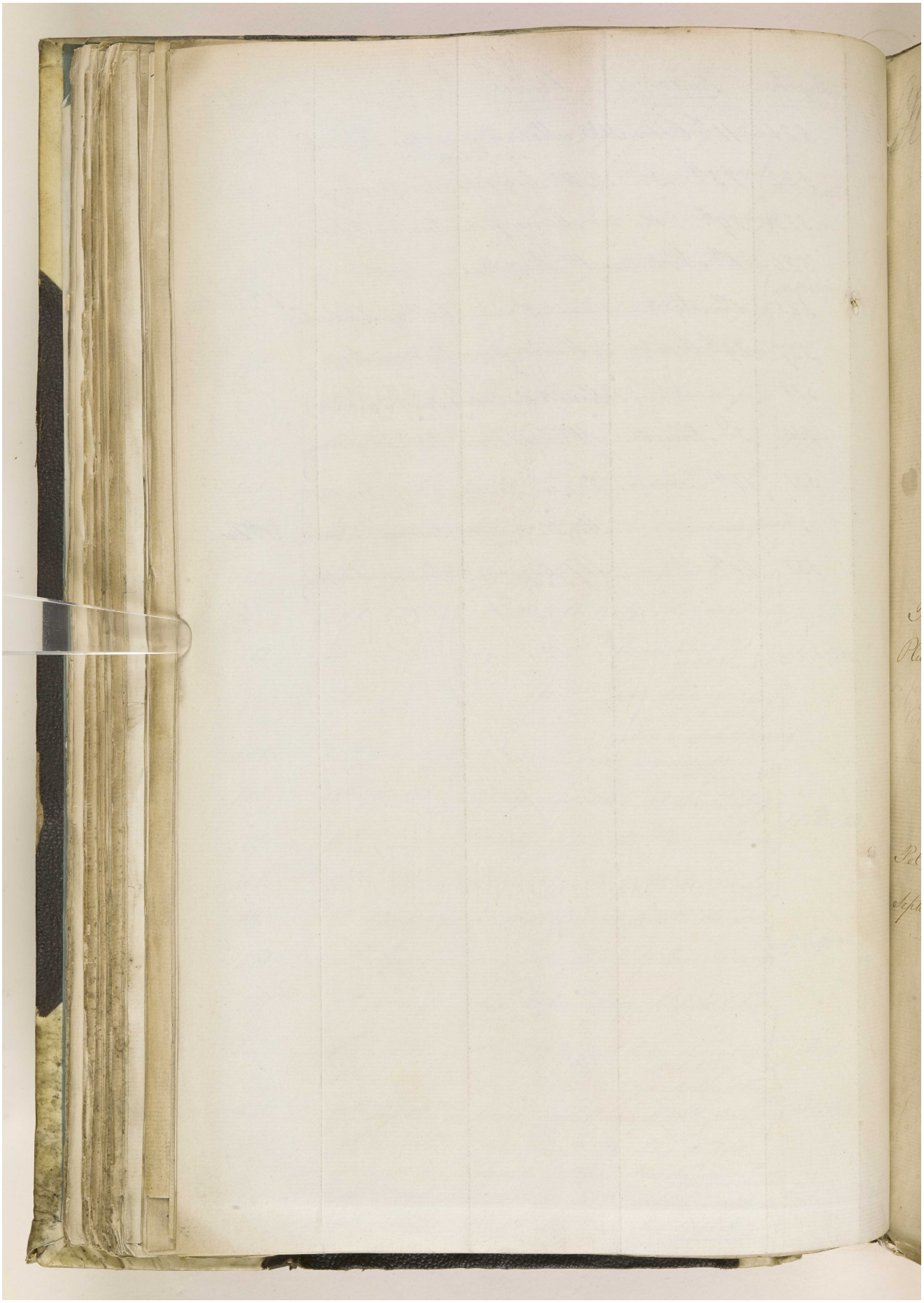

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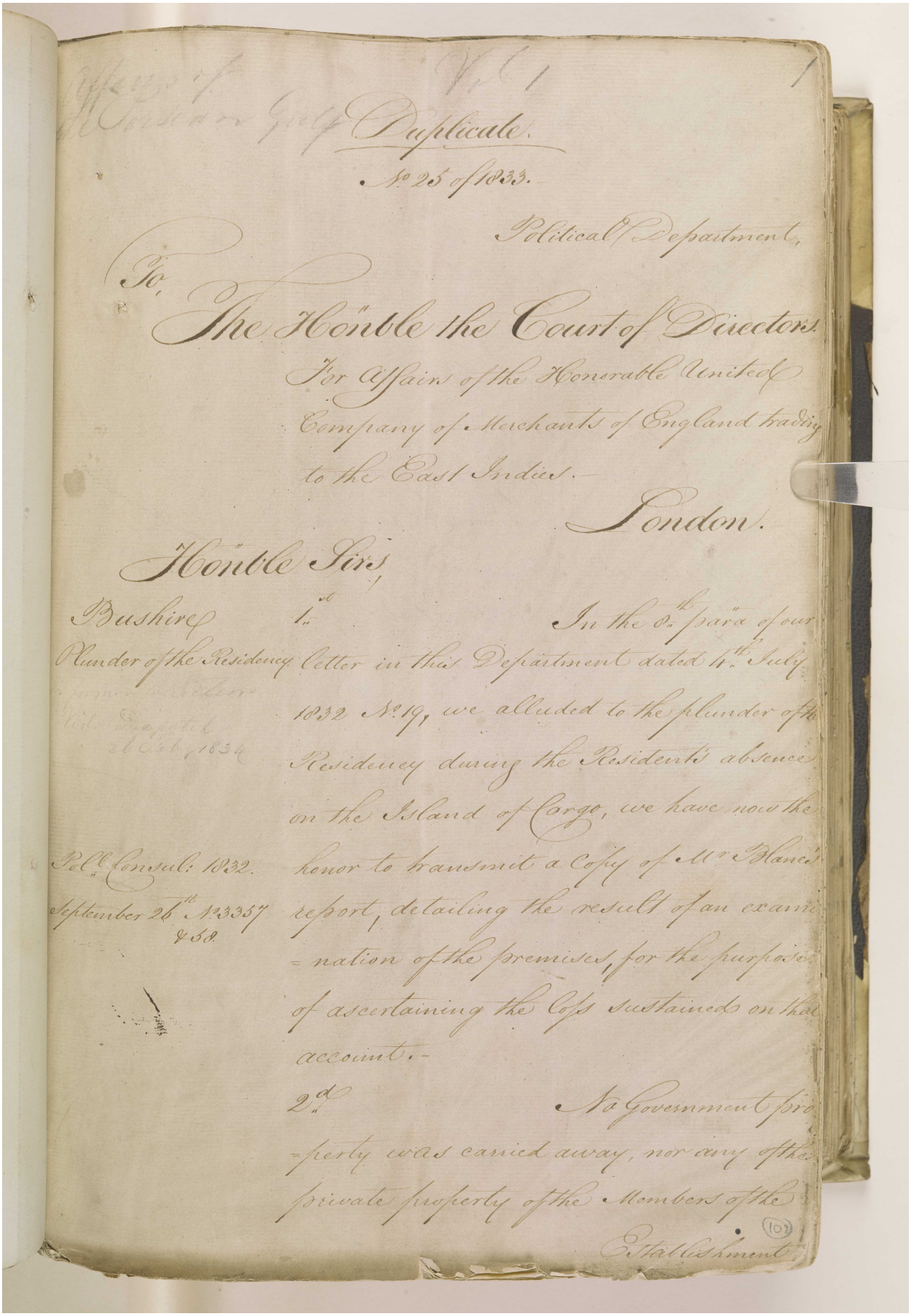


Duplicate.

№ 25 of 1833.

Political Department,

To,

The Honble the Court of Directors

For Affairs of the Honorable United

Company of Merchants of England trading

to the East Indies.

London.

Honble Sirs,

Bushire Plunder of the Residency

1.st In the 8.th para of our letter in this Department dated 4.th July 1832 №19, we alluded to the plunder of the Residency during the Resident's absence on the Island of Cargo, we have now the honor to transmit a copy of Mr. Blane's report, detailing the result of an examination of the premises, for the purpose of ascertaining the Loss sustained on that account.-

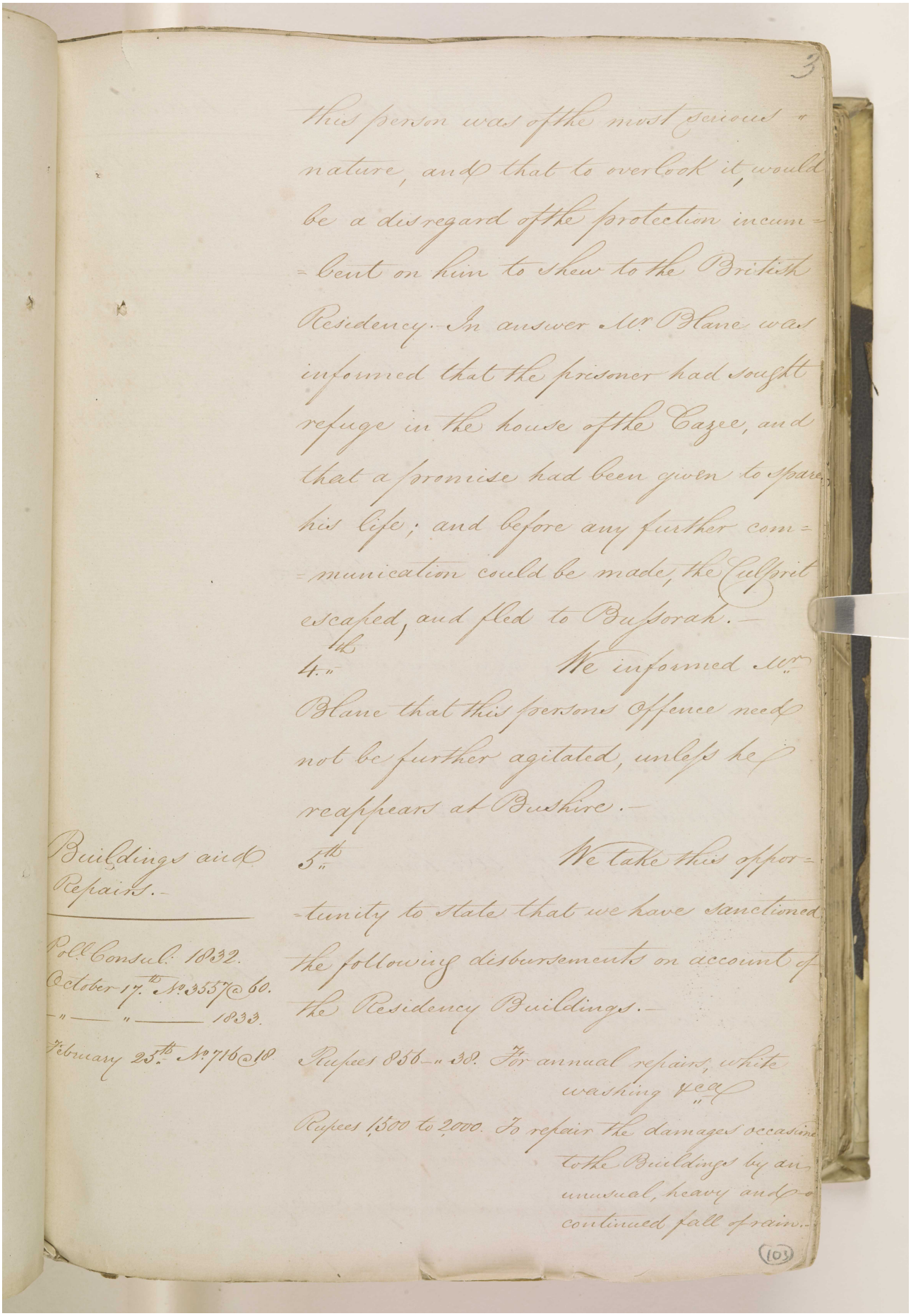
Pol.l Consult.: 1832. September 26.th №3357 & 58.

2.d No Government property was carried away, nor any of the private property of the Members of the Establishment

Establishment, some articles of value are stated to have been taken from Boxes de=posited in the Residency by persons connected with it, but as they had received due warning of the risk of leaving them there, the case does not demand any particular consideration.—

3.d The principal actor in this Offence was discovered to have been "Khader bin Musherree Ghoolam", a person released from the House of Correction at Bombay, and sent to Bushire under the Alien act; this person was seized and placed in con=finement by order of the Resident, but on the change of authority attending the arrival of the Prince Reza Kooli Meerza, he was set at liberty, and even entertained in the service of the "Darogha" of Bushire.— This circum=stance coming to Mr. Blane's Knowledge, he caused it to be represented to the Prince that the Offence committed by

this



this person was of the most serious nature, and that to overlook it, would be a disregard of the protection incumbent on him to shew to the British Residency. In answer Mr. Blane was informed that the prisoner had sought refuge in the house of the Cazee, and that a promise had been given to spare his life; and before any further communication could be made, the Culprit escaped, and fled to Bussorah.—

4th We informed Mr. Blane that this persons Offence need not be further agitated, unless he reappears at Bushire.—

Buildings and Repairs.—

Poll. Consul. 1832.
October 17th No. 3557 @ 60.
" " 1833.
February 25th No. 716 @ 18.

5th We take this opportunity to state that we have sanctioned the following disbursements on account of the Residency Buildings.—

Rupees 856 " 38. For annual repairs, white washing &ca.

Rupees 1,500 to 2,000. To repair the damages occasioned to the Buildings by an unusual, heavy and continued fall of rain.—

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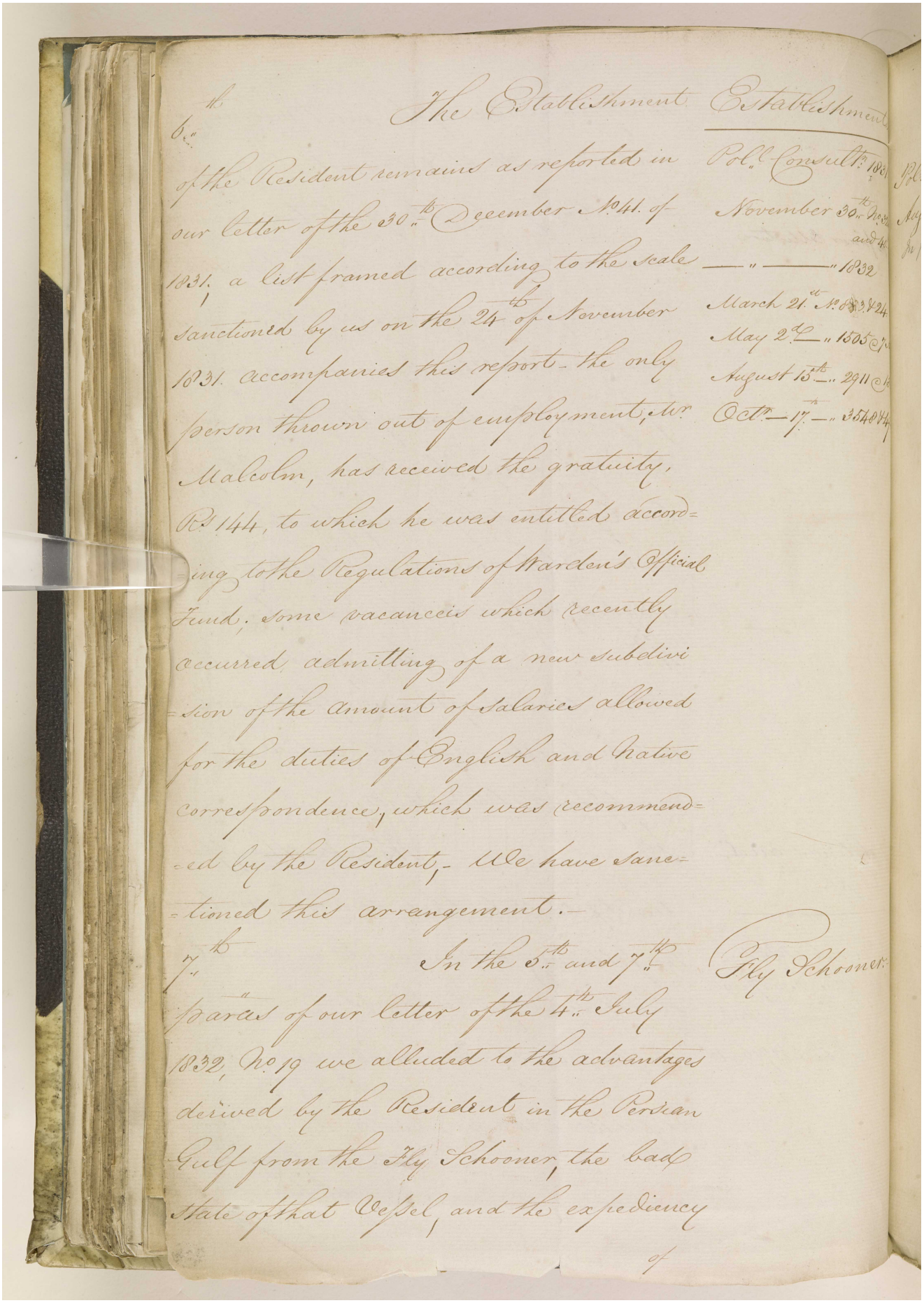

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6th The Establishment of the Resident remains as reported in our letter of the 30th December No. 41. of 1831; a list framed according to the scale sanctioned by us on the 24th of November 1831. accompanies this report - the only person thrown out of employment, Mr. Malcolm, has received the gratuity, Rs. 144, to which he was entitled according to the Regulations of Warden's Official Fund; some vacanceis which recently occurred admitting of a new subdivision of the amount of salaries allowed for the duties of English and Native correspondence, which was recommended by the Resident, - We have sanctioned this arrangement. -

Establishment

Pol.l Consult.n 1831
November 30th No. 3[illegible] and 4[illegible]
— " — " 1832
March 21st No. 8[illegible]3 & 24
May 2d — " 1505 @ 7[illegible]
August 15th — " 2911 @ 1[illegible]
Octr — 17th — " 3548 & 4[illegible]

7th In the 5th and 7th paras of our letter of the 4th July 1832, No. 19 we alluded to the advantages derived by the Resident in the Persian Gulf from the Fly Schooner, the bad state of that Vessel, and the expediency of

Fly Schooner.

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'Affairs of the Persian Gulf. Vol:I' [104r] (23/556)
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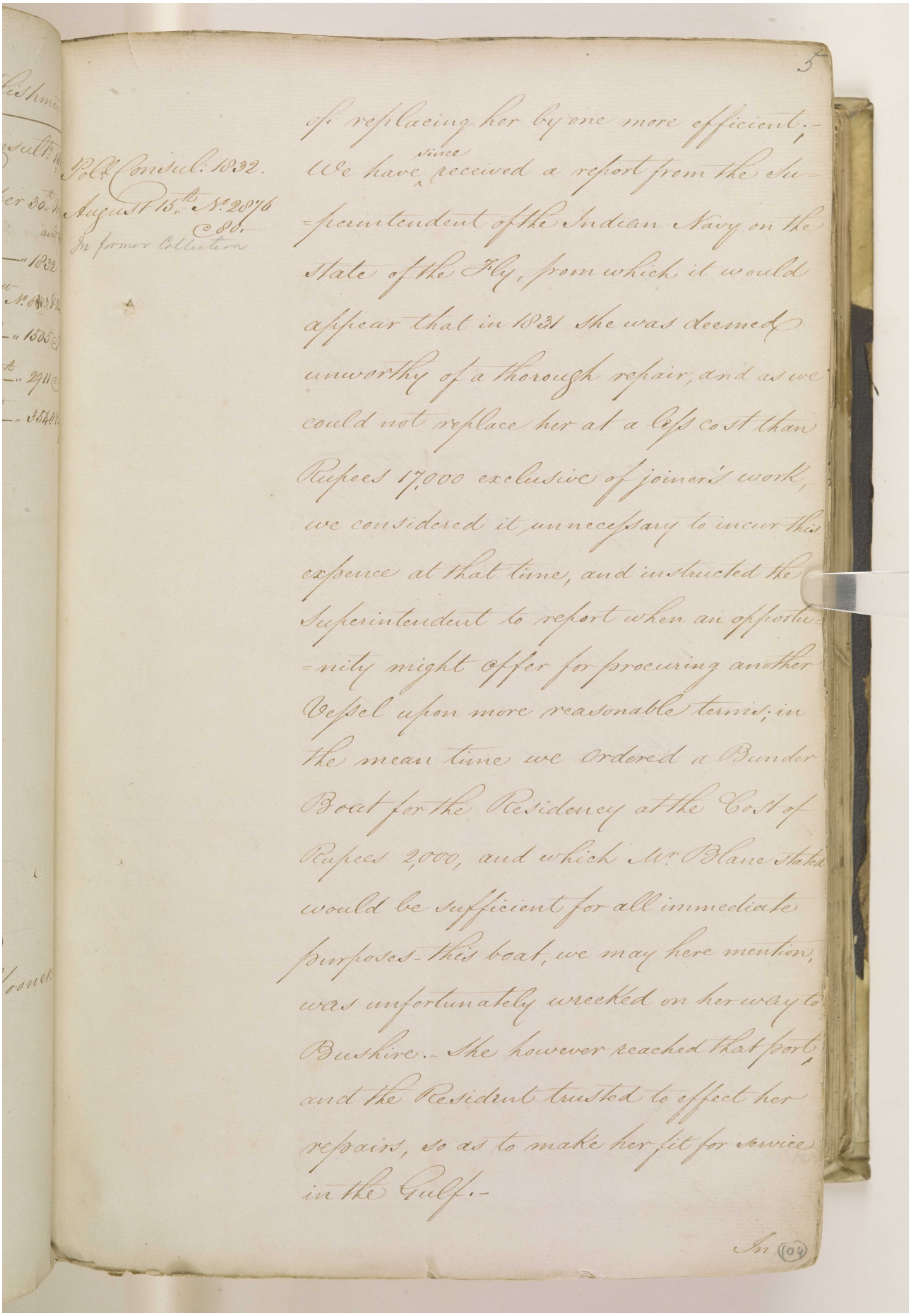


Pol. Consul: 1832.
August 15th No. 2876
@ 80.
In former Collection

of replacing her by one more efficient.-
We have since received a report from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy on the state of the Fly, from which it would appear that in 1831 she was deemed unworthy of a thorough repair, and as we could not replace her at a less cost than Rupees 17,000 exclusive of joiner's work, we considered it unnecessary to incur this expence at that time, and instructed the Superintendent to report when an opportunity might offer for procuring another Vessel upon more reasonable terms; in the mean time we ordered a Bunder Boat for the Residency at the Cost of Rupees 2,000, and which Mr. Blane stated would be sufficient for all immediate purposes- this boat, we may here mention, was unfortunately wrecked on her way to Bushire.- She however reached that port, and the Resident trusted to effect her repairs, so as to make her fit for service in the Gulf.-

In (104)

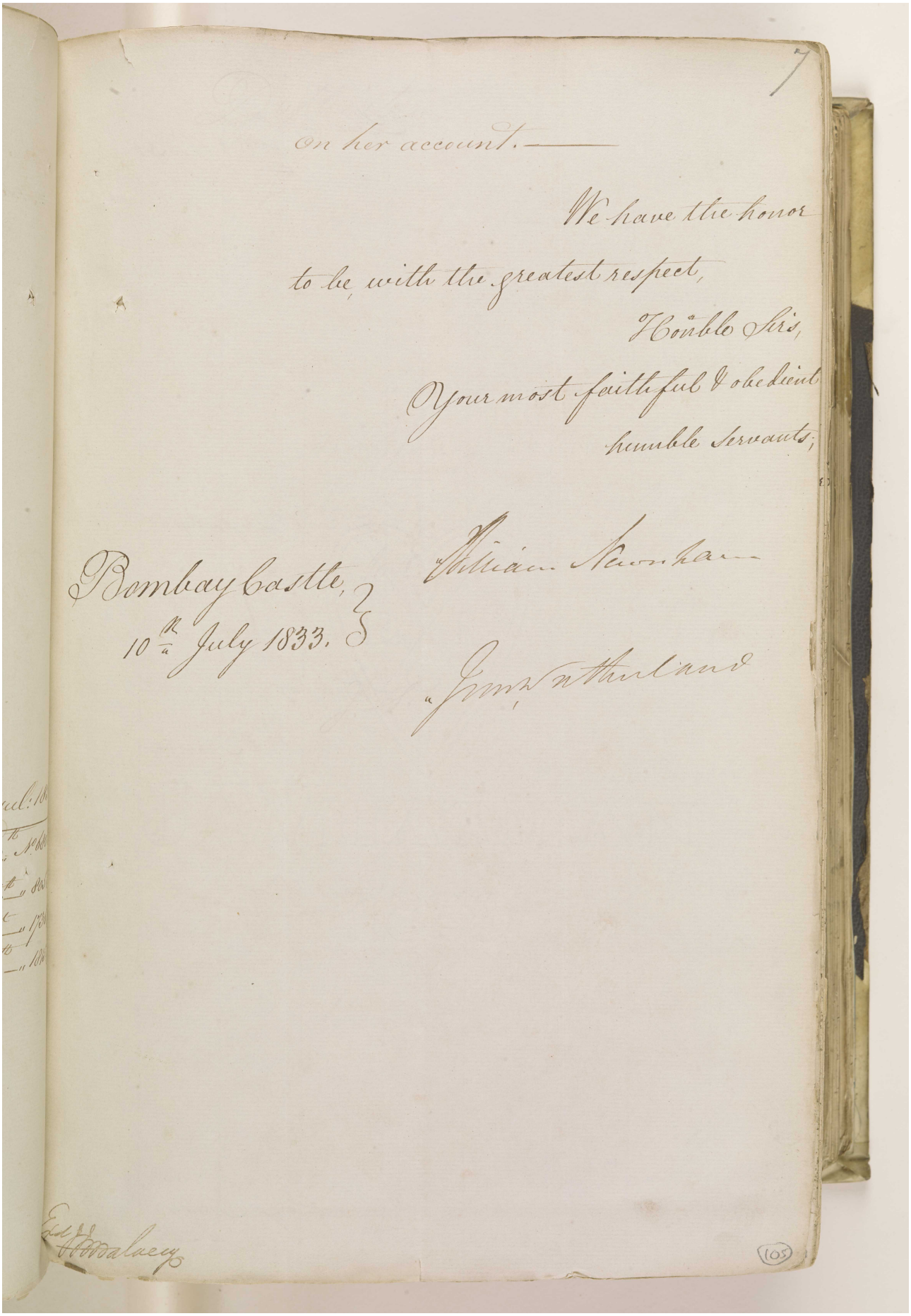
8th In January last we received a tender for a Schooner named the Cyrene, of the most elegible description, quite new, and in perfect order, and well adapted from her superior sailing to perform the duties of a packet, while, though smaller than the Fly, she possessed all the accommodation required.- The price at which she was tendered was Rupees 11,500, which the Acting Superintendent considered very reasonable.- We accordingly purchased her, and despatched her to Bushire, where she has arrived in safety.—

9th It was our intention to have ordered the Fly to be sold, but the Resident having represented that it would be a great convenience if she was allowed to be retained, while the amount for which she would sell would be very inconsiderable, We have sanctioned her being kept, but without any establishment

Pol. Consul: 183[illegible]
February 13th No. 680[illegible]
— " — 25th — " 805[illegible]
June — 1st — " 1736[illegible]
— " — 13th — " 1815[illegible]

on

7



on her account.——

We have the honor
to be, with the greatest respect,
Honble Sirs,
Your most faithful & obedient
humble Servants;

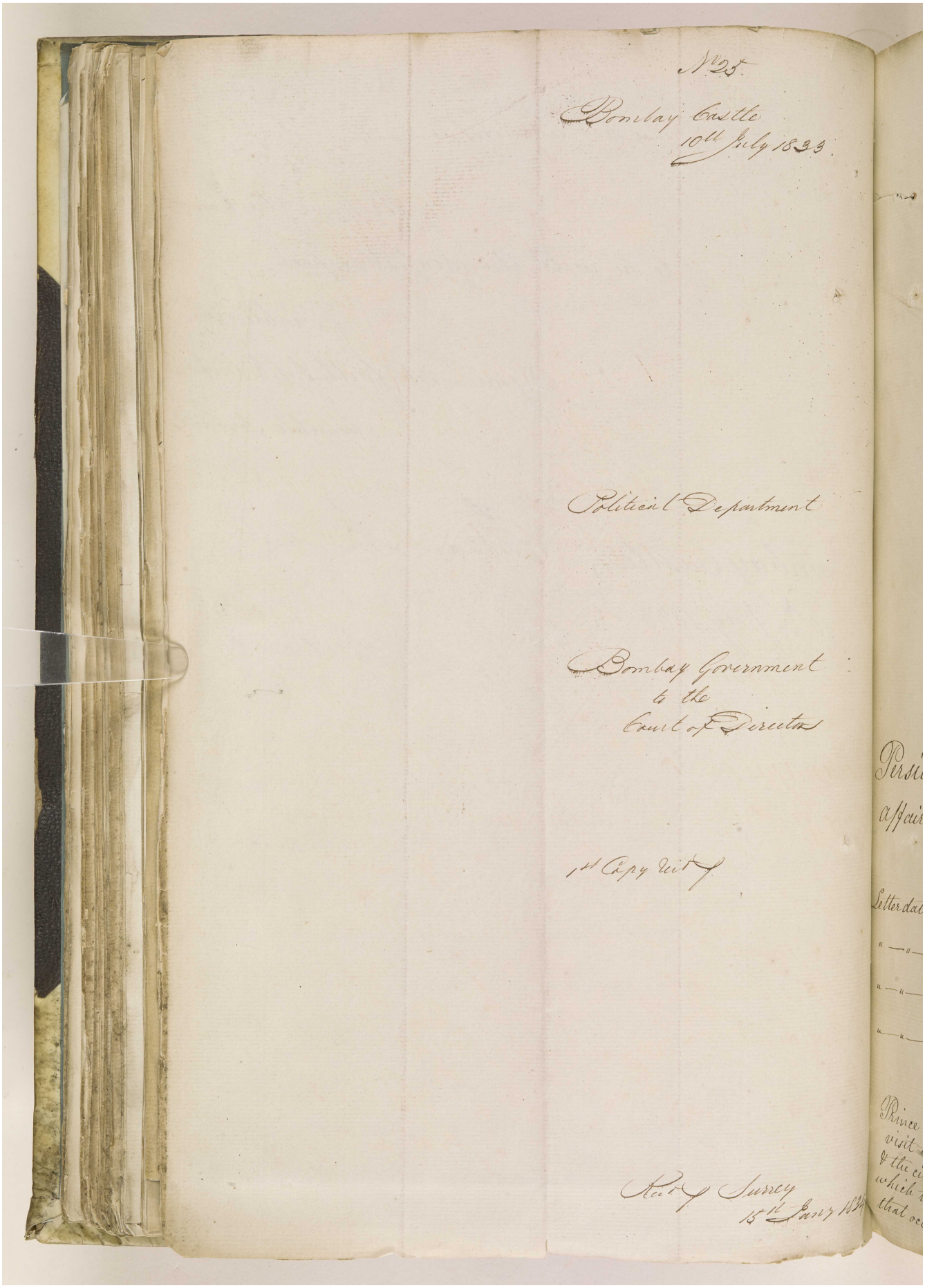
William Newnham

Bombay Castle,
10th July 1833.

Jno. Wetherland

Exd. J. Malvery

(105)



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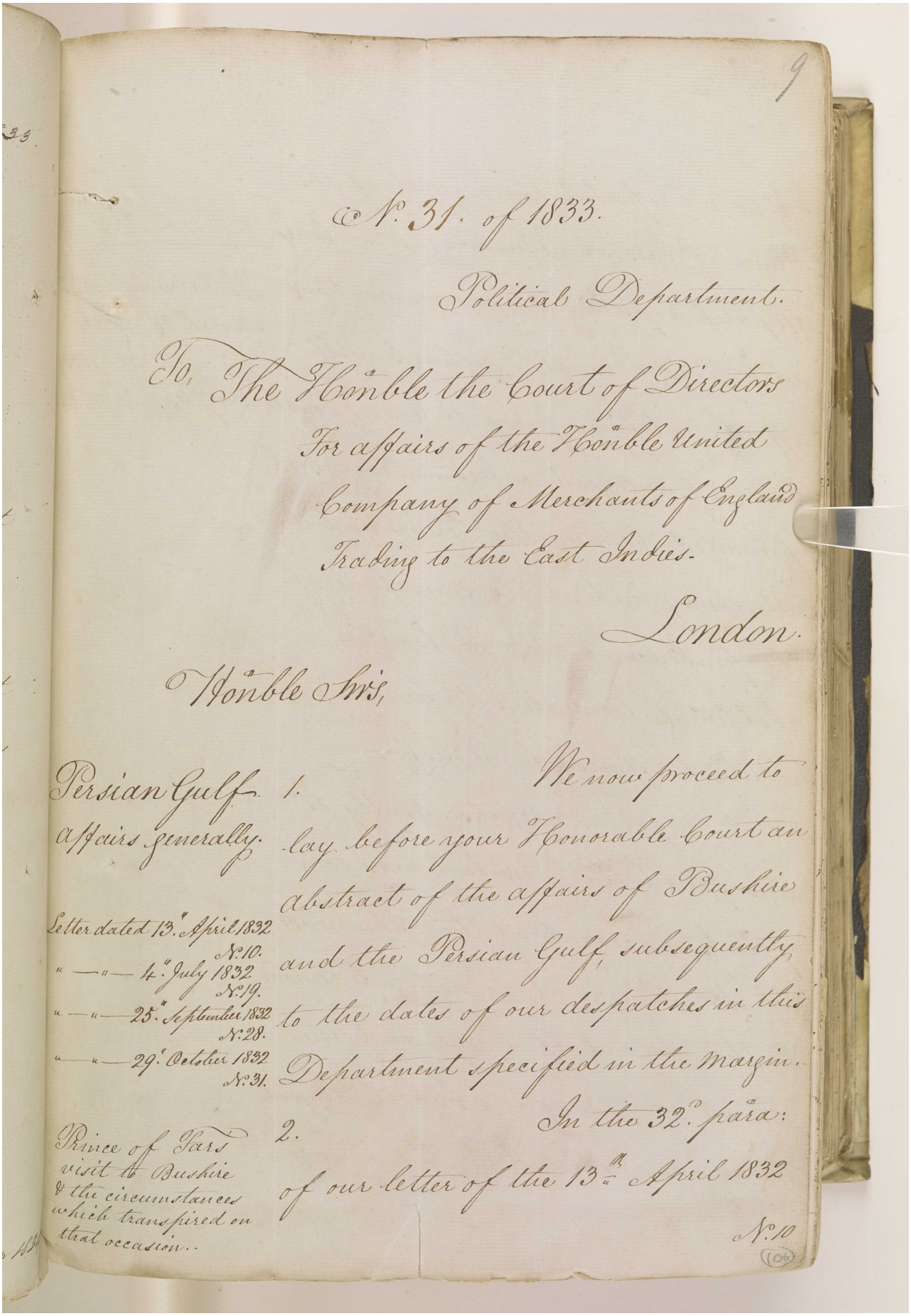

№ 31. of 1833.

Political Department.

To, The Honble the Court of Directors
For affairs of the Honble United
Company of Merchants of England
Trading to the East Indies.

London.

Honble Sirs,

Persian Gulf affairs generally.

1. We now proceed to lay before your Honorable Court an abstract of the affairs of Bushire and the Persian Gulf, subsequently to the dates of our despatches in this Department specified in the margin.

Letter dated 13.th April 1832 №.10.
" —" — 4.th July 1832 №.19.
" —" — 25.th September 1832 №.28.
" —" — 29.th October 1832 №.31.

Prince of Fars visit to Bushire & the circumstances which transpired on that occasion..

2. In the 32.d para: of our letter of the 13.th April 1832 №.10

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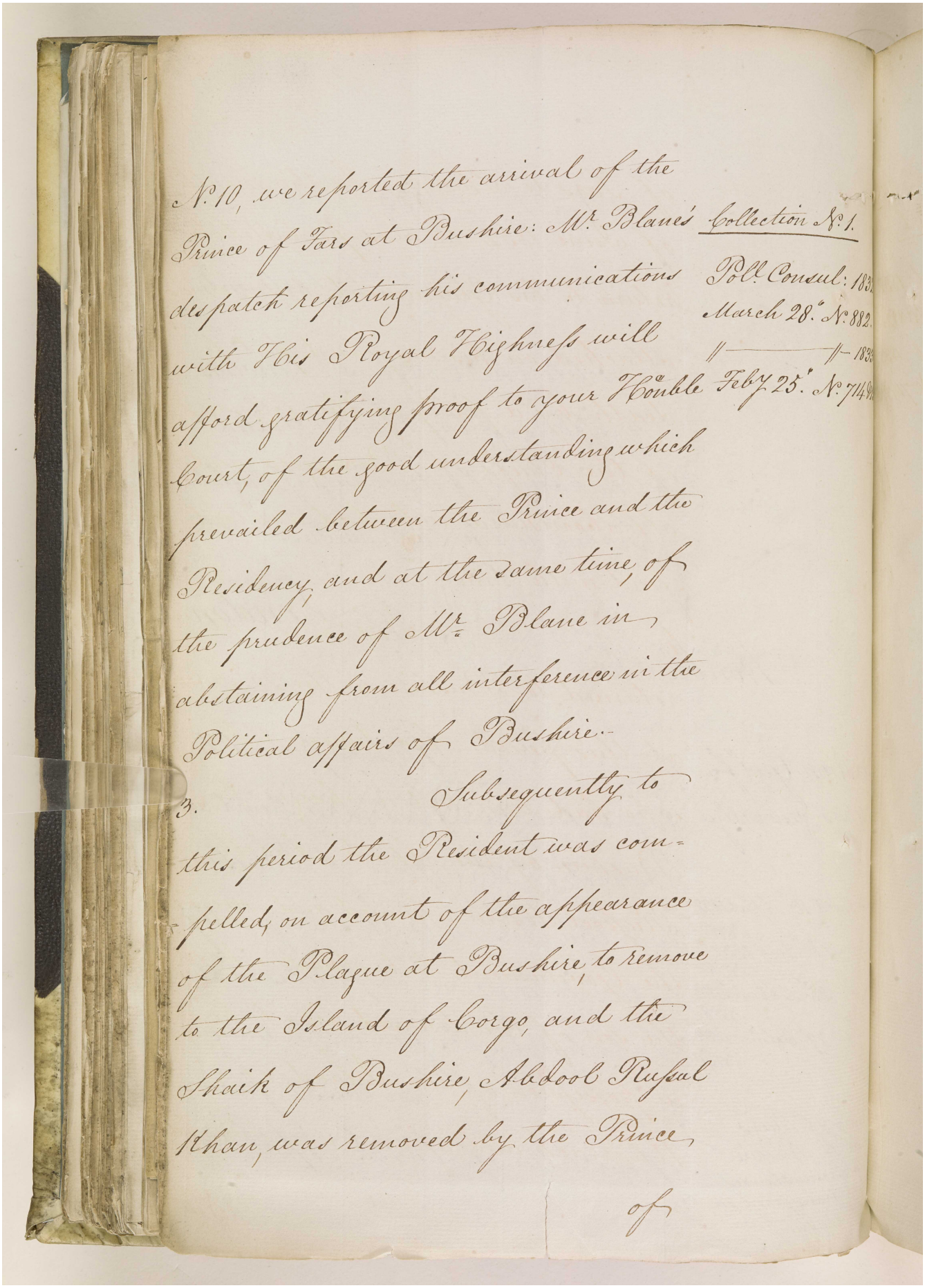

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No. 10, we reported the arrival of the Prince of Fars at Bushire: Mr. Blane's despatch reporting his communications with His Royal Highness will afford gratifying proof to your Honble Court, of the good understanding which prevailed between the Prince and the Residency, and at the same time, of the prudence of Mr. Blane in abstaining from all interference in the Political affairs of Bushire.

Collection No. 1.
Poll. Consul: 183[illegible]
March 28th No. 882.
" — " — 183[illegible]
Feby 25th No. 714 [illegible]

3. Subsequently to this period the Resident was compelled, on account of the appearance of the Plague at Bushire, to remove to the Island of Corgo, and the Shaik of Bushire, Abdool Russul Khan, was removed by the Prince

of

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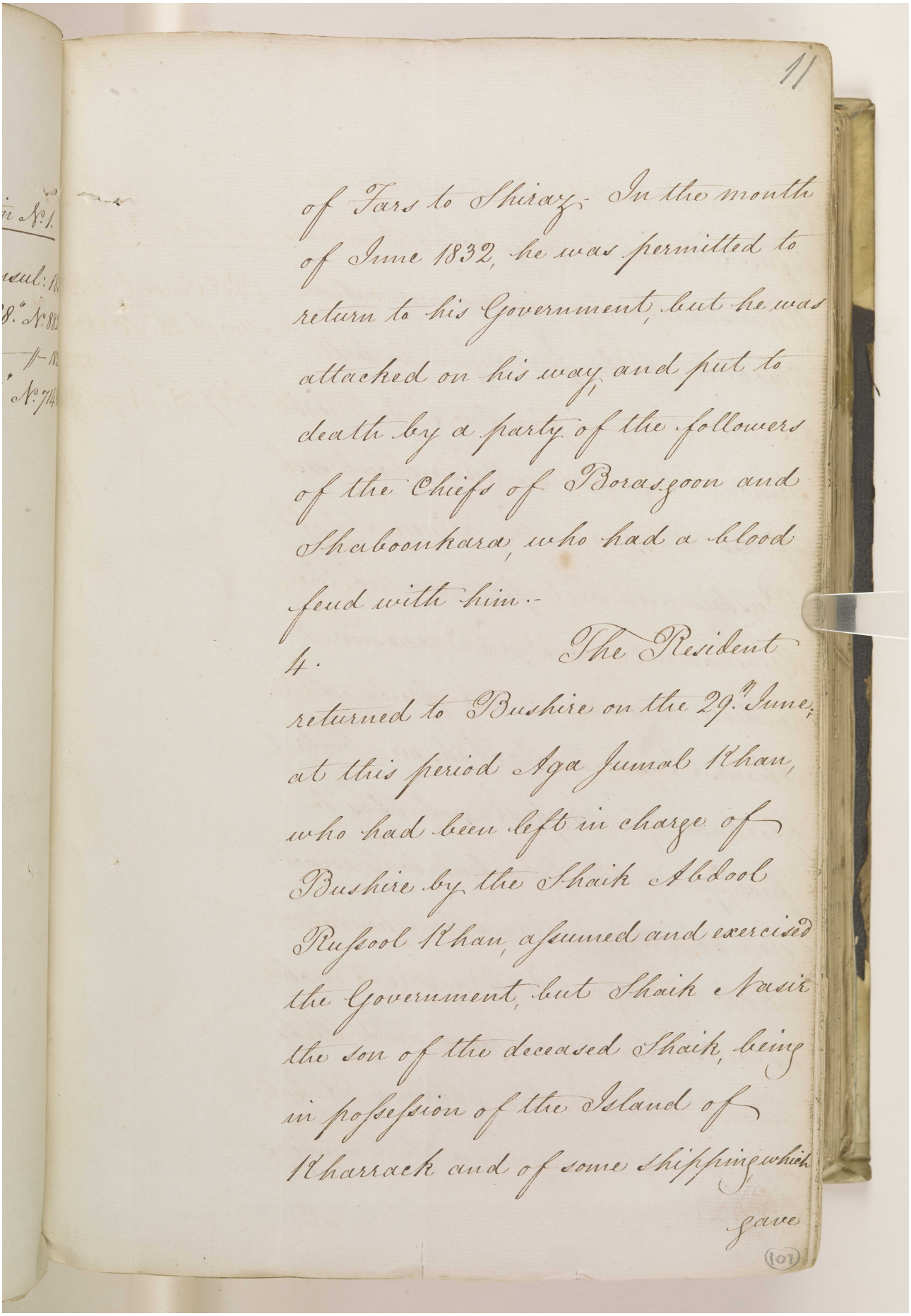

of Fars to Shiraz. In the month of June 1832, he was permitted to return to his Government, but he was attacked on his way and put to death by a party of the followers of the Chiefs of Borasgoon and Shaboonkara, who had a blood feud with him.

4. The Resident returned to Bushire on the 29th June; at this period Aga Jumal Khan, who had been left in charge of Bushire by the Shaik Abdool Russool Khan, assumed and exercised the Government, but Shaik Nasir the son of the deceased Shaik, being in possession of the Island of Kharrack and of some shipping which gave

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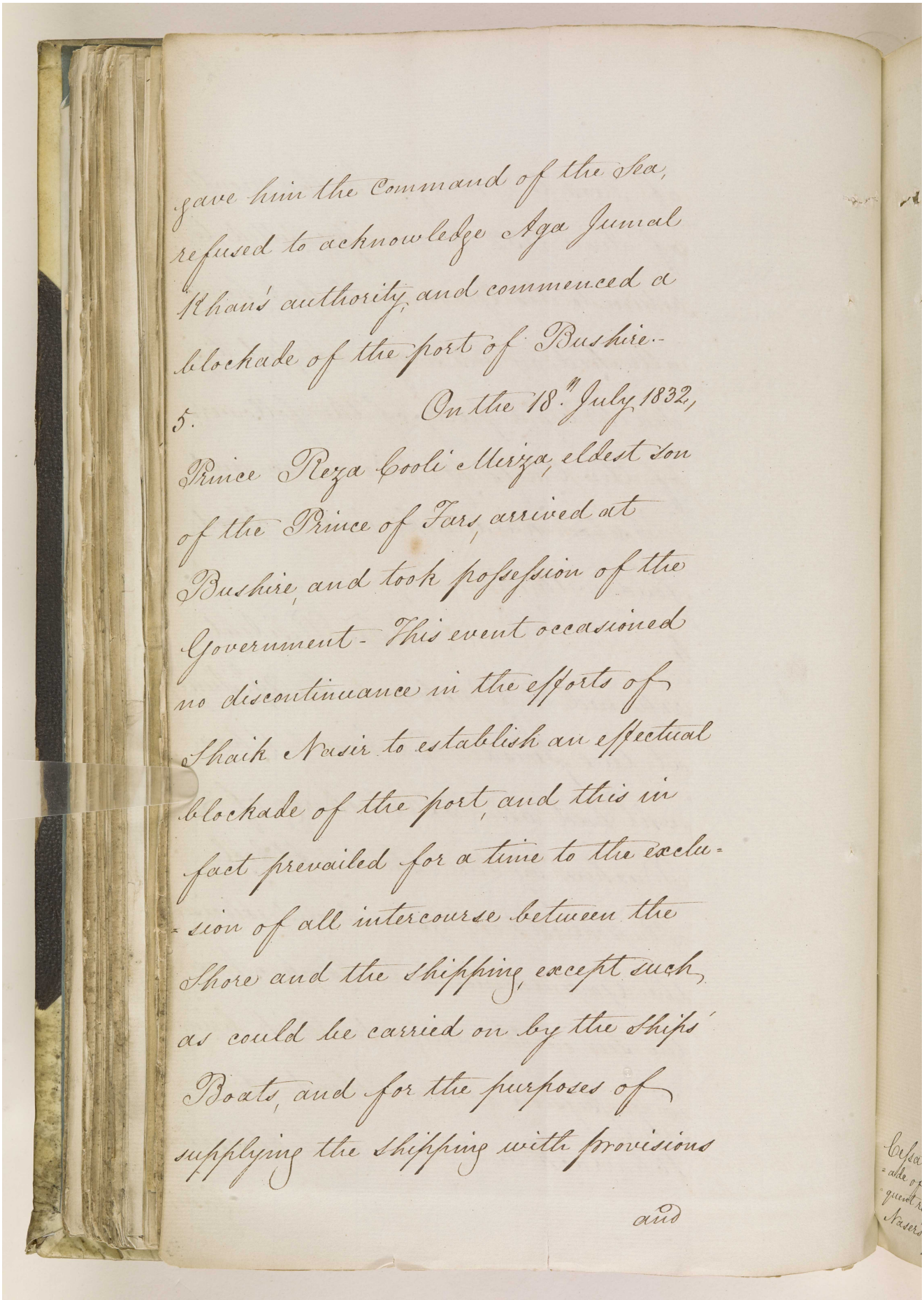

gave him the Command of the Sea,
refused to acknowledge Aga Jumal
Khan's authority, and commenced a
blockade of the port of Bushire.-

5. On the 18.th July 1832,
Prince Reza Cooli Mirza, eldest Son
of the Prince of Fars, arrived at
Bushire, and took possession of the
Government.- This event occasioned
no discontinuance in the efforts of
Shaik Nasir to establish an effectual
blockade of the port, and this in
fact prevailed for a time to the exclu-
sion of all intercourse between the
Shore and the Shipping, except such
as could be carried on by the Ships'
Boats, and for the purposes of
supplying the Shipping with provisions

and

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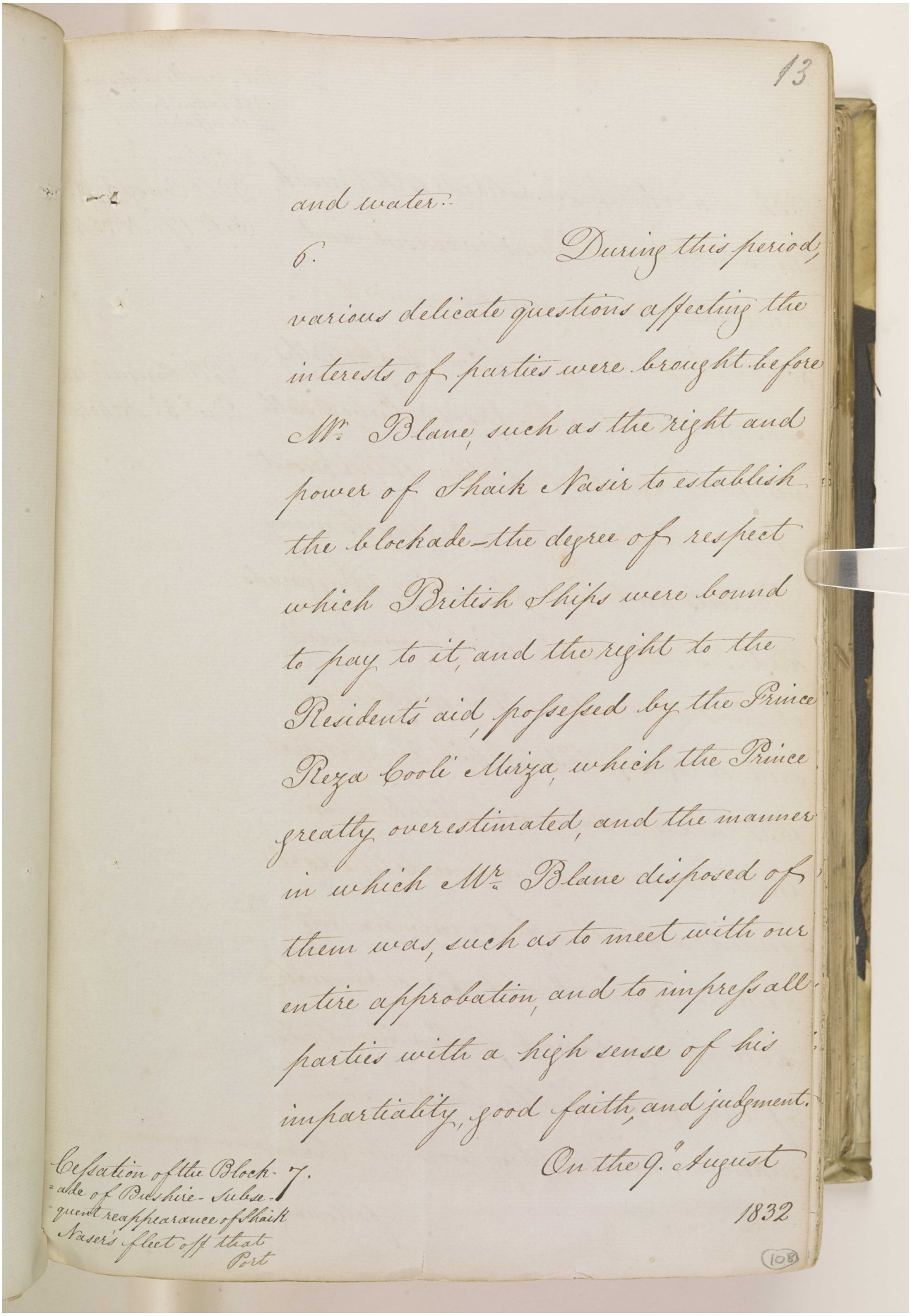

13

and water.

6. During this period, various delicate questions affecting the interests of parties were brought before Mr. Blane, such as the right and power of Shaik Nasir to establish the blockade—the degree of respect which British Ships were bound to pay to it, and the right to the Resident's aid, possessed by the Prince Reza Coolí Mirza, which the Prince greatly overestimated, and the manner in which Mr. Blane disposed of them was, such as to meet with our entire approbation, and to impress all parties with a high sense of his impartiality, good faith, and judgment.

Cessation of the Blockade of Bushire—Subsequent reappearance of Shaik Nasers fleet off that Port

7. On the 9th August 1832

(108)

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Port - results in consequen[illegible]
Part taken by the Joas[illegible]
in the affairs.-

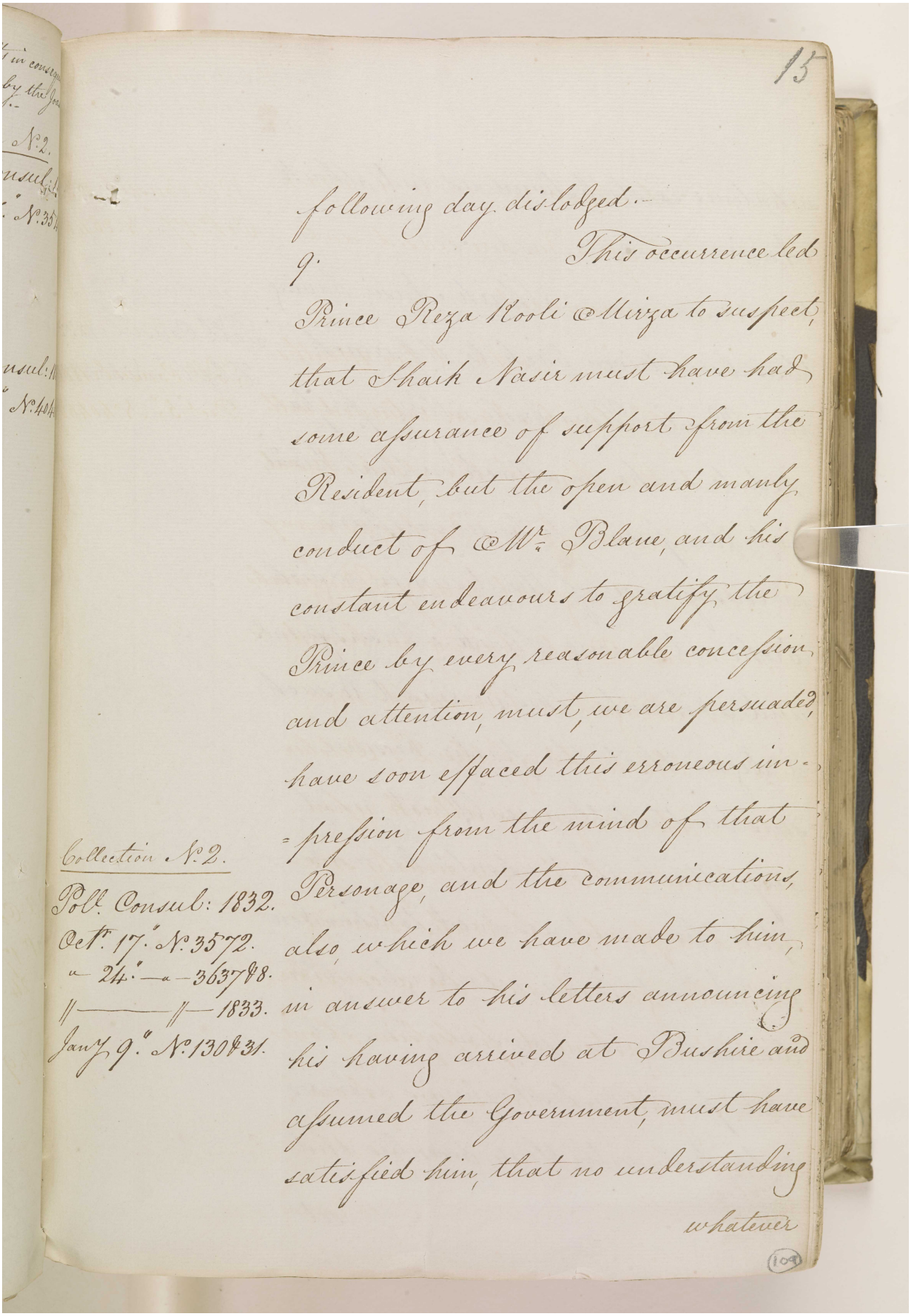
Collection No. 2.
Poll. Consul: 18[illegible]
Octr. 17. No. 354[illegible]

1832, Shaik Nasir retired to Kharrack, the blockade of Bushire ceased, and the trade recommenced.-

8. About two Months subsequently, Shaik Nasir returned with his fleet, consisting of the Ship Nusrat Shah, three or four Buglas, as many Bateels, and a great many Buggarahs and small Boats, having on board, it was thought, a thousand men, and on the night of the 2d. October 1832, made a vigorous attack upon the Town, which very nearly succeeded, a party of Arabs having actually gained, and for a considerable time, retained possession of one of the Gates of the Town, from whence however they were on the

Poll. Consul: 18[illegible]
Decr. 5. No. 404[illegible]

following



following day dislodged.—

9. This occurrence led Prince Reza Kooli Mirza to suspect, that Shaik Nasir must have had some assurance of support from the Resident, but the open and manly conduct of Mr. Blane, and his constant endeavours to gratify the Prince by every reasonable concession and attention, must, we are persuaded, have soon effaced this erroneous impression from the mind of that Personage, and the communications, also, which we have made to him, in answer to his letters announcing his having arrived at Bushire and assumed the Government, must have satisfied him, that no understanding whatever

Collection No. 2.
Poll. Consul: 1832.
Octr. 17. No. 3572.
" 24. " 3637 & 8.
" " 1833.
Jany 9. No. 130 & 31.

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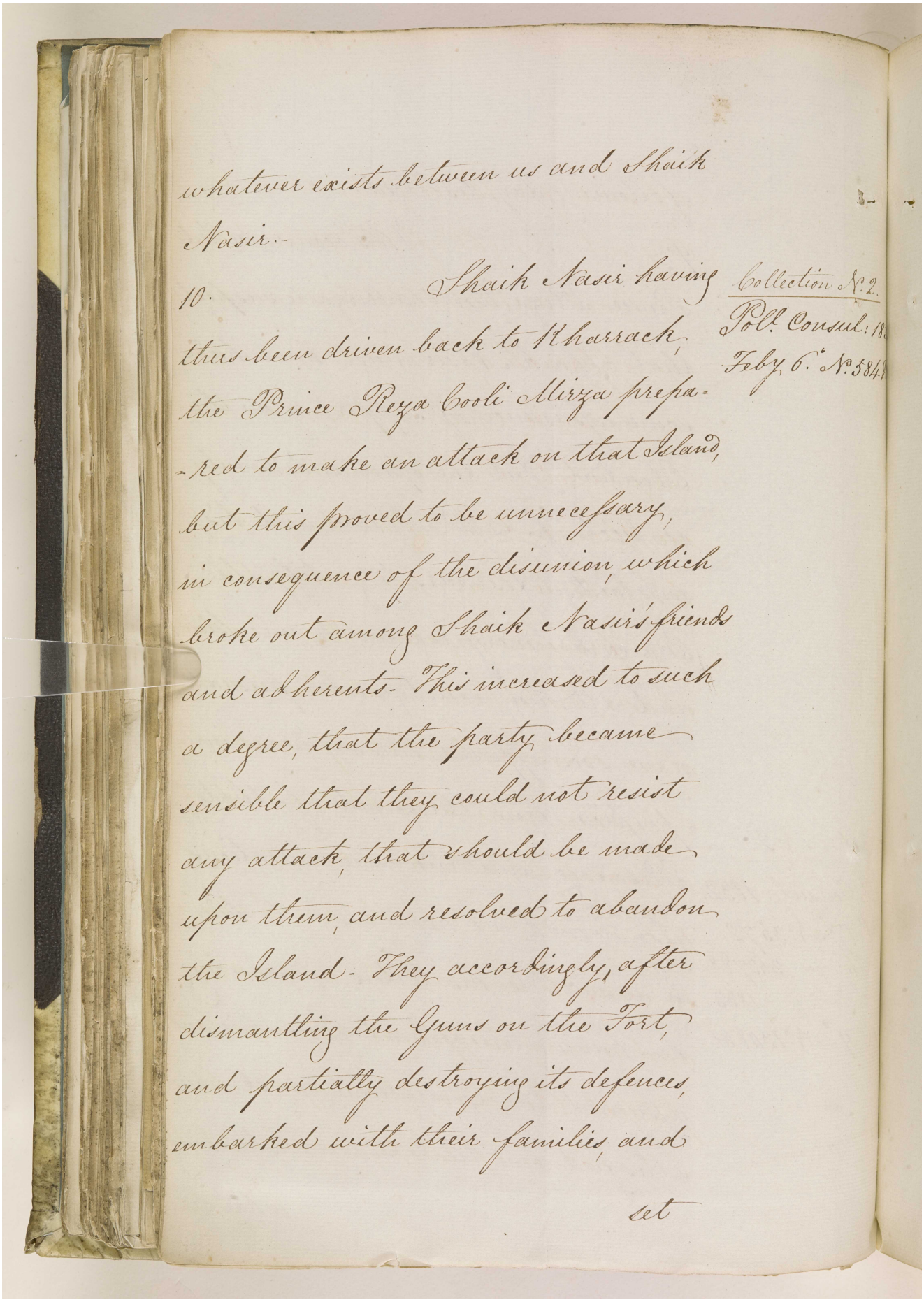

whatever exists between us and Shaik Nasir.-

10. Shaik Nasir having thus been driven back to Kharrack, the Prince Reza Coolí Mirza prepared to make an attack on that Island, but this proved to be unnecessary, in consequence of the disunion which broke out among Shaik Nasir's friends and adherents. This increased to such a degree, that the party became sensible that they could not resist any attack, that should be made upon them, and resolved to abandon the Island. They accordingly, after dismantling the Guns on the Fort, and partially destroying its defences, embarked with their families, and

set

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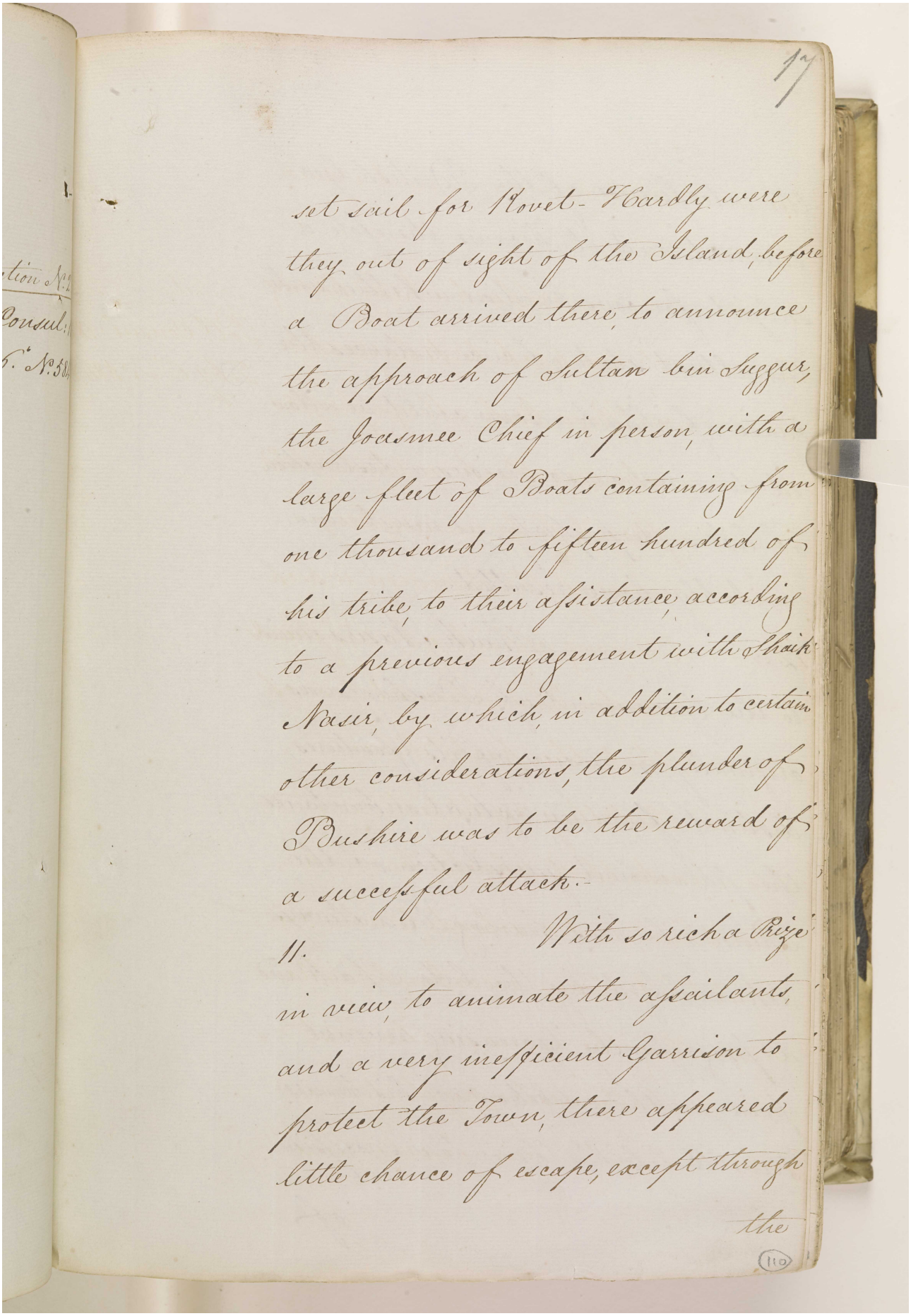
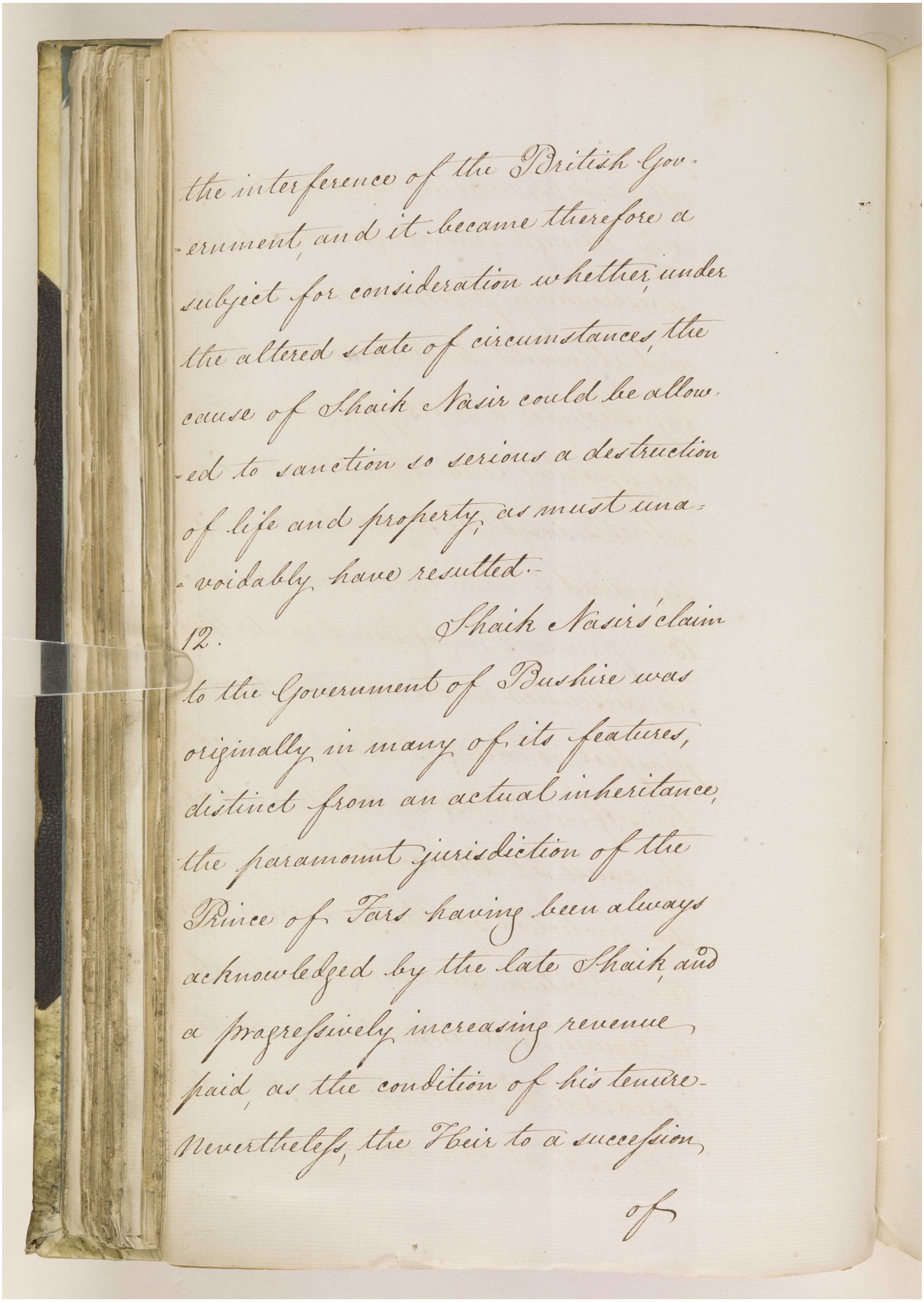
Pol: Consul: 18
Feby 6. No: 584



set sail for Rovet - Hardly were
they out of sight of the Island, before
a Boat arrived there, to announce
the approach of Sultan bin Sugger,
the Joasmee Chief in person, with a
large fleet of Boats containing from
one thousand to fifteen hundred of
his tribe, to their assistance, according
to a previous engagement with Shaik
Nasir, by which, in addition to certain
other considerations, the plunder of
Bushire was to be the reward of
a successful attack.

11. With so rich a Prize
in view, to animate the assailants,
and a very inefficient Garrison to
protect the Town, there appeared
little chance of escape, except through
the

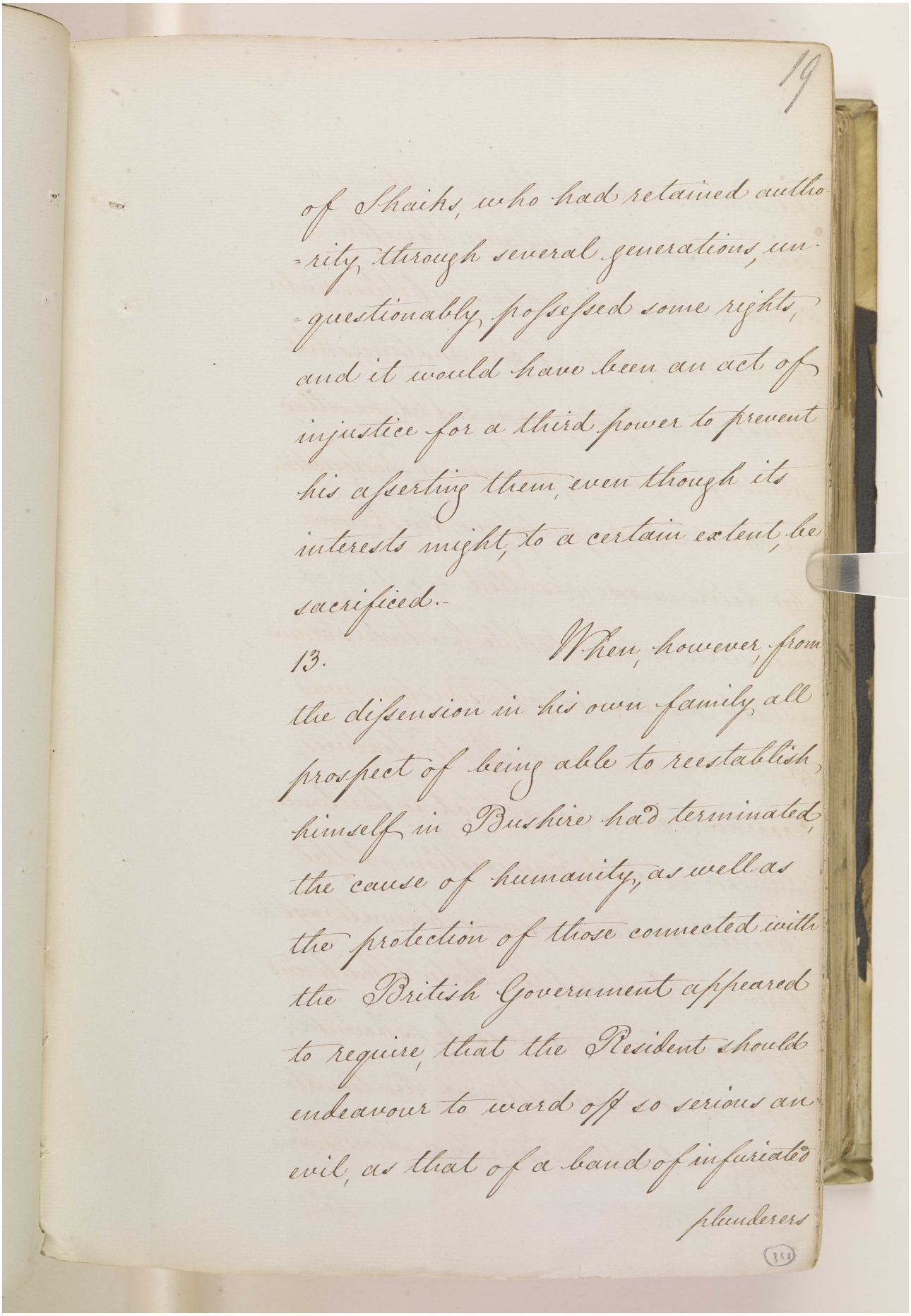
(110)



the interference of the British Gov-
-ernment, and it became therefore a
subject for consideration whether, under
the altered state of circumstances, the
cause of Shaik Nasir could be allow-
-ed to sanction so serious a destruction
of life and property, as must una-
-voidably have resulted.-

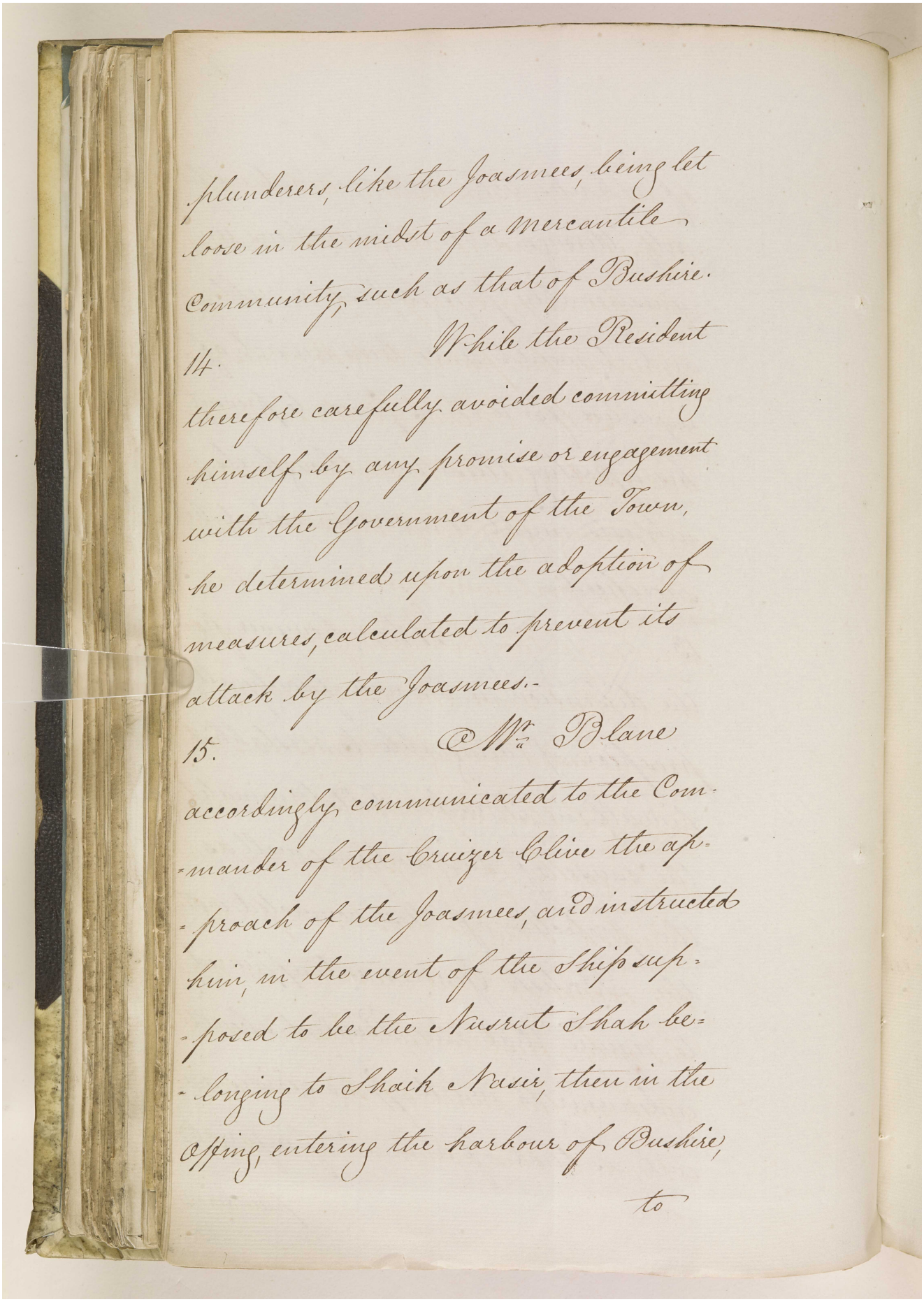
12. Shaik Nasir's claim
to the Government of Bushire was
originally, in many of its features,
distinct from an actual inheritance,
the paramount jurisdiction of the
Prince of Fars having been always
acknowledged by the late Shaik, and
a progressively increasing revenue
paid, as the condition of his tenure.-
Nevertheless, the Heir to a succession

of



of Shaihs, who had retained authority through several generations, unquestionably possessed some rights, and it would have been an act of injustice for a third power to prevent his asserting them, even though its interests might, to a certain extent, be sacrificed.-

13. When, however, from the dissension in his own family all prospect of being able to reestablish himself in Bushire had terminated, the cause of humanity, as well as the protection of those connected with the British Government appeared to require, that the Resident should endeavour to ward off so serious an evil, as that of a band of infuriated plunderers

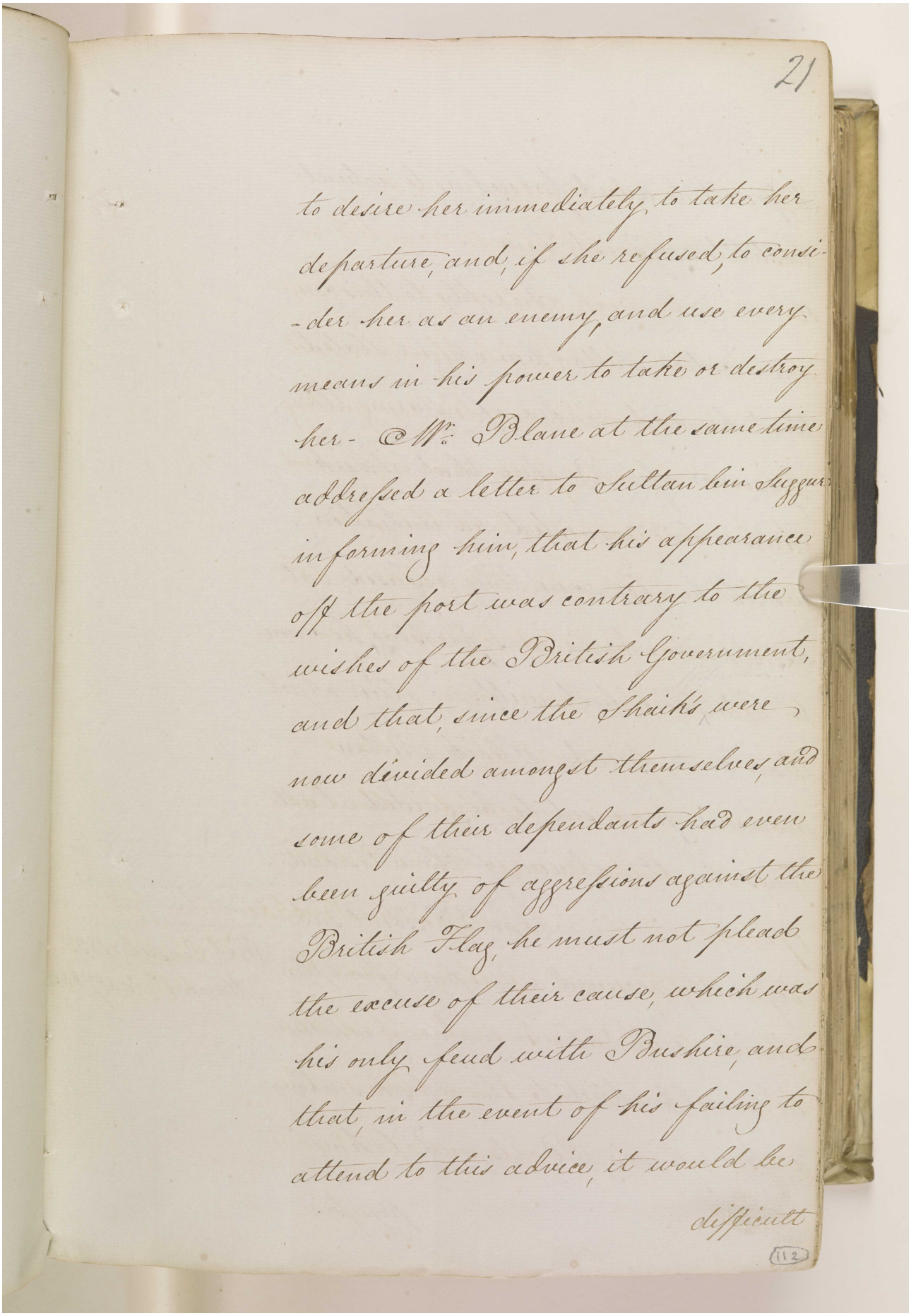


plunderers, like the Joasmees, being let
loose in the midst of a mercantile
Community, such as that of Bushire.

While the Resident
14.
therefore carefully avoided committing
himself by any promise or engagement
with the Government of the Town,
he determined upon the adoption of
measures, calculated to prevent its
attack by the Joasmees.-

Mr. Blane
15.
accordingly communicated to the Com-
-mander of the Cruizer Clive the ap-
-proach of the Joasmees, and instructed
him, in the event of the Ships sup-
-posed to be the Nusrut Shah be-
-longing to Shaik Nasir, then in the
offing, entering the harbour of Bushire,

to



21

to desire her immediately to take her
departure, and, if she refused, to consi-
-der her as an enemy, and use every
means in his power to take or destroy
her - Mr. Blane at the same time
addressed a letter to Sultan bin Suggur
informing him, that his appearance
off the port was contrary to the
wishes of the British Government,
and that, since the Shaikh were
now divided amongst themselves, and
some of their dependants had even
been guilty of aggressions against the
British Flag, he must not plead
the excuse of their cause, which was
his only feud with Bushire, and
that, in the event of his failing to
attend to this advice, it would be
difficult

(112)

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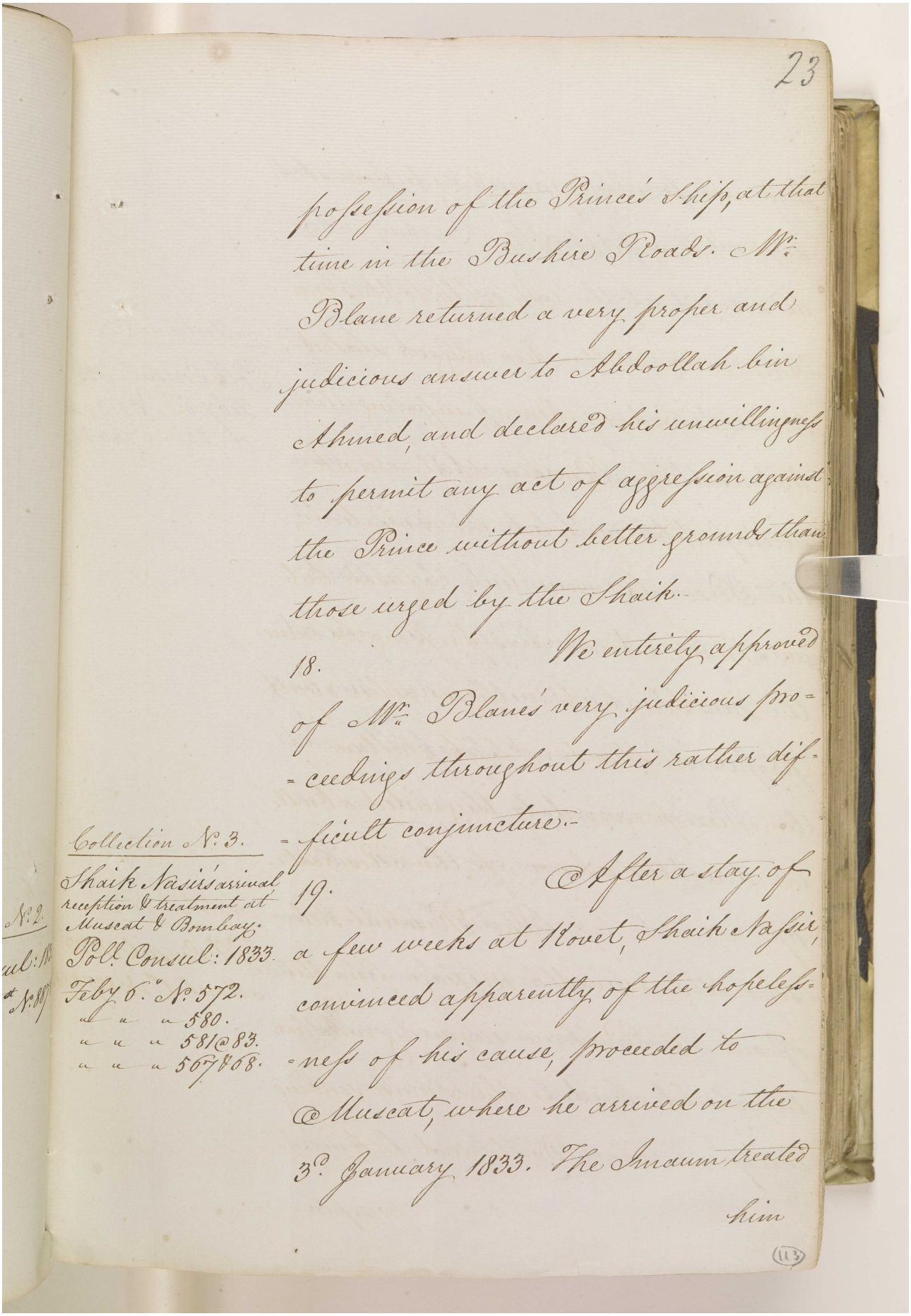
difficult to avoid proceeding to actual hostilities against him.-

16. In reply to this communication, Sultan bin Suggur stated that he had no idea of injuring the Governor of Bushire, that Shaik Nassir had requested his mediation, which he for some time refused, but as Shaik Nasir was pressing, he came to Bushire, but with no other object than as a friend; Shaik Sultan moreover promised to be guided at all times by the advice of the Resident.-

17. The Resident subsequently received a Message from the Shaik of Bahrein enquiring whether he would object to the Shaik sending a few of his Boats, and taking

possession

Collection No. 2.
Pol. Consul: 185[illegible]
March 1st No. 887[illegible]



possession of the Prince's ship, at that time in the Bushire Roads. Mr. Blane returned a very proper and judicious answer to Abdoollah bin Ahmed, and declared his unwillingness to permit any act of aggression against the Prince without better grounds than those urged by the Shaik.

18. We entirely approved of Mr. Blane's very judicious proceedings throughout this rather difficult conjuncture.

19. After a stay of a few weeks at Kovet, Shaik Nasir, convinced apparently of the hopelessness of his cause, proceeded to Muscat, where he arrived on the 3d. January 1833. The Imaum treated him

Collection No: 3.
Shaik Nasir's arrival reception & treatment at Muscat & Bombay.
Pol. Consul: 1833.
Feby 6. No: 572.
" " " 580.
" " " 581@83.
" " " 567@68.

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him in a friendly manner, and furnished him with a passage to Bombay, where he arrived at the end of the Month.-

20. The Shaik was of course desirous of being publicly received, but, as this measure would have been incompatible with our relations with the Persian Government, the Shaik was informed accordingly - we were at the same time willing to shew him every proper attention and sympathy, and the Persian Secretary therefore, under our directions, as soon as Shaik Nasir had arrived, deputed his Head Moon-shee, to him to explain to him the nature of our Quarantine laws, and when the Shaik landed in Bombay on the 9th February 1833, himself waited upon

Collection No. 3.
Pol. Consul: 1833
Feby 6th No. 612 C
" 25th " 746 D

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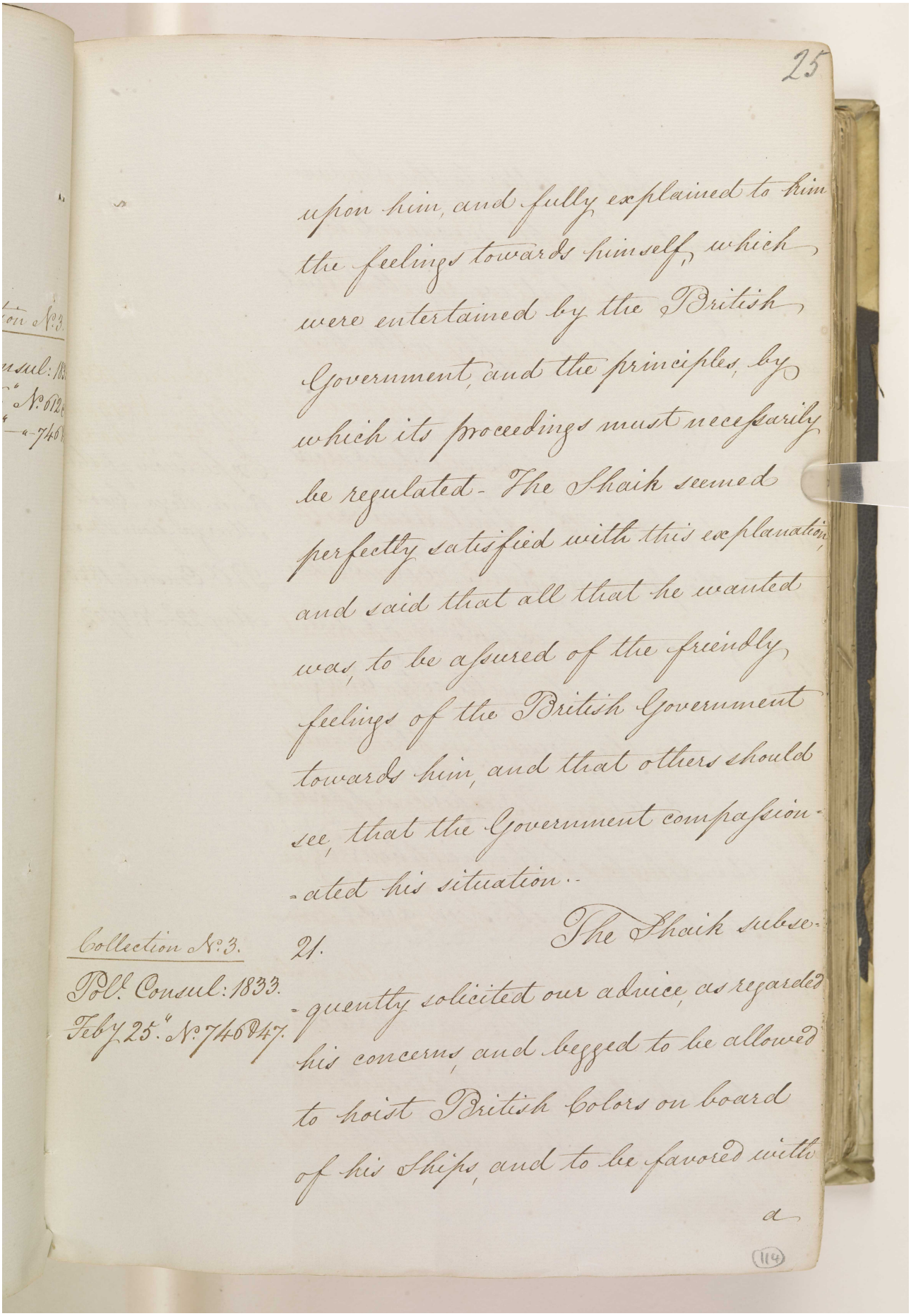

upon him, and fully explained to him the feelings towards himself, which were entertained by the British Government, and the principles, by which its proceedings must necessarily be regulated. The Shaik seemed perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and said that all that he wanted was, to be assured of the friendly feelings of the British Government towards him, and that others should see, that the Government compassionated his situation.

Collection No. 3.
Pol. Consul: 1833.
Feby 25th No. 746 & 47.

21. The Shaik subsequently solicited our advice, as regarded his concerns, and begged to be allowed to hoist British Colors on board of his Ships, and to be favored with

a

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a recommendatory letter to the Imaum of Muscat - In reply we caused him to be informed, that we regretted that we were unable to comply with his requests -

22. Subsequent advices under date the 23d. April received since the preceding paras: were written, apprize us of the expulsion of the Prince, and of the authority being vested for the present, in the hands of Jemal Khan Bushiree, supported by the Chiefs of the neighbouring Districts of Dashtistoon and Tungistoon -

23. The immediate cause of this rebellion against His Royal Highness appears to have been the disgust

Collection No: 4.
Expulsion of the Prince Reza Kooli Meerza from Bu
Pol: Consul: 18
May 22d: No: 1702

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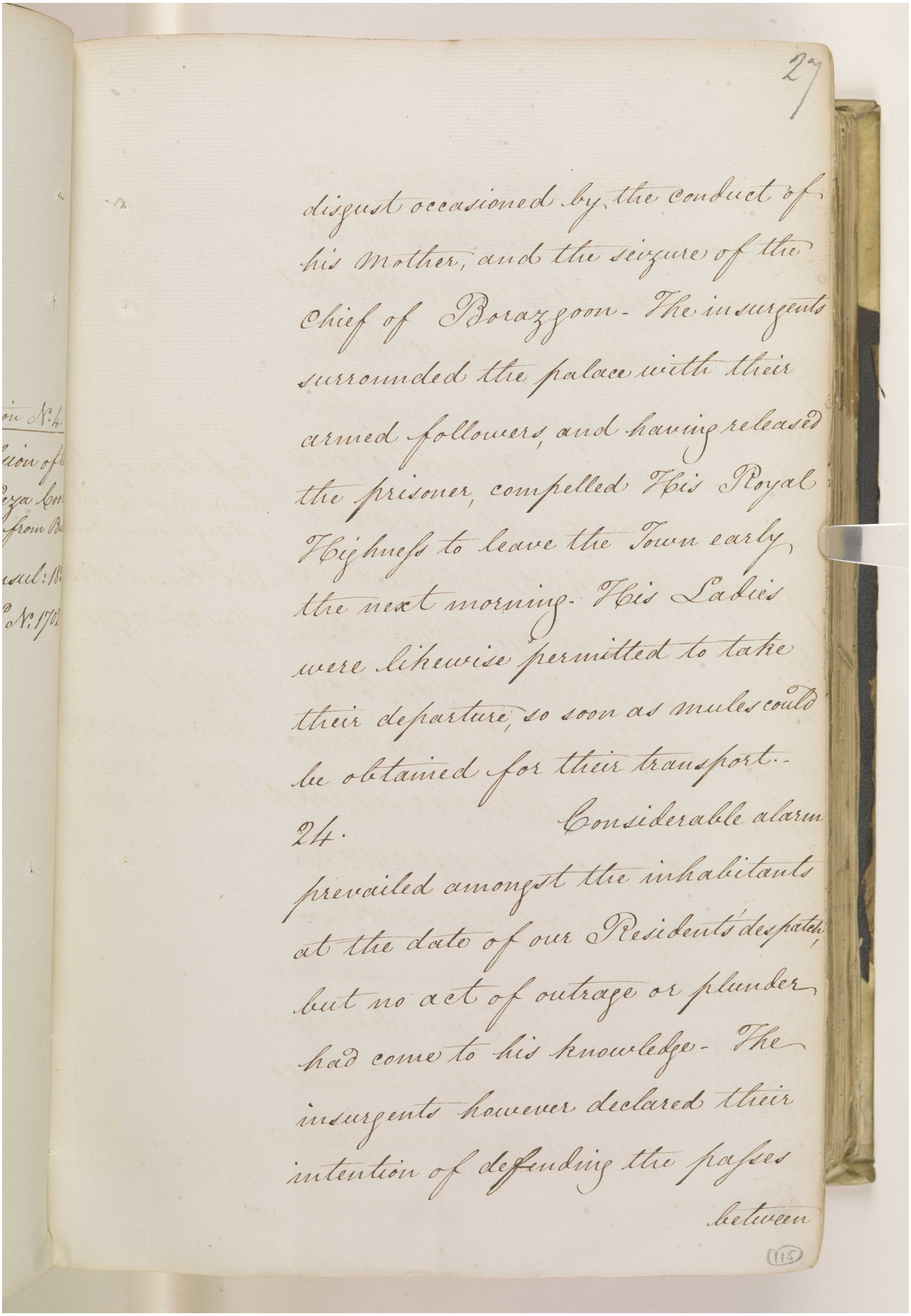

27

disgust occasioned by the conduct of his Mother, and the seizure of the Chief of Borazgoon. The insurgents surrounded the palace with their armed followers, and having released the prisoner, compelled His Royal Highness to leave the Town early the next morning. His Ladies were likewise permitted to take their departure, so soon as mules could be obtained for their transport.

24. Considerable alarm prevailed amongst the inhabitants at the date of our Resident's despatch, but no act of outrage or plunder had come to his knowledge. The insurgents however declared their intention of defending the passes between

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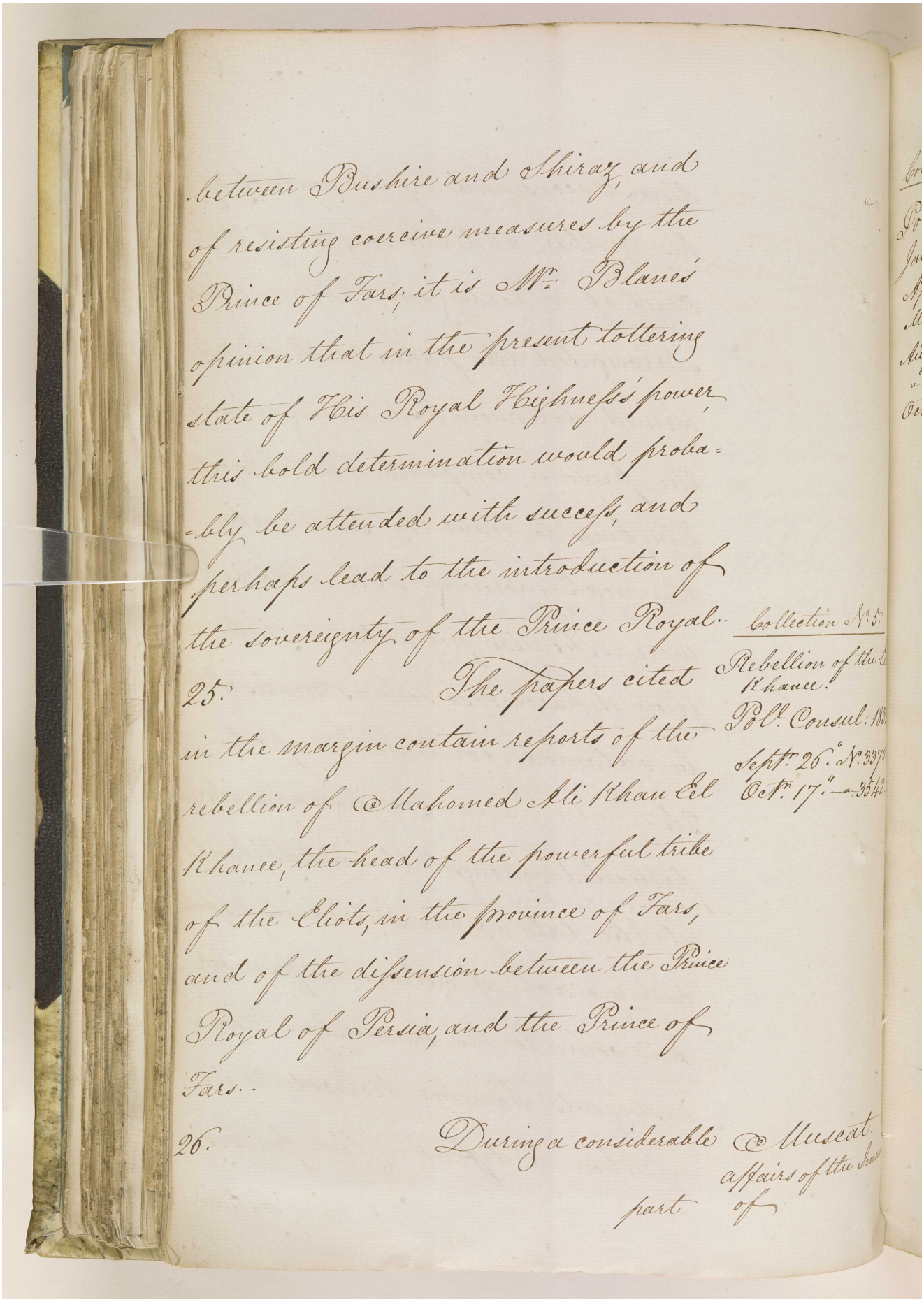

between Bushire and Shiraz, and of resisting coercive measures by the Prince of Fars; it is Mr. Blane's opinion that in the present tottering state of His Royal Highness's power, this bold determination would probably be attended with success, and perhaps lead to the introduction of the sovereignty of the Prince Royal.-

Collection No. 5.

Rebellion of the Eel Khanee.

Pol. Consul: 183[illegible]

Septr. 26. No. 3376

Octr. 17. " " 3542

25. The papers cited in the margin contain reports of the rebellion of Mahomed Ali Khan Eel Khanee, the head of the powerful tribe of the Eliots, in the province of Fars, and of the dissension between the Prince Royal of Persia, and the Prince of Fars.-

26. During a considerable part

Muscat.

affairs of the Imam of

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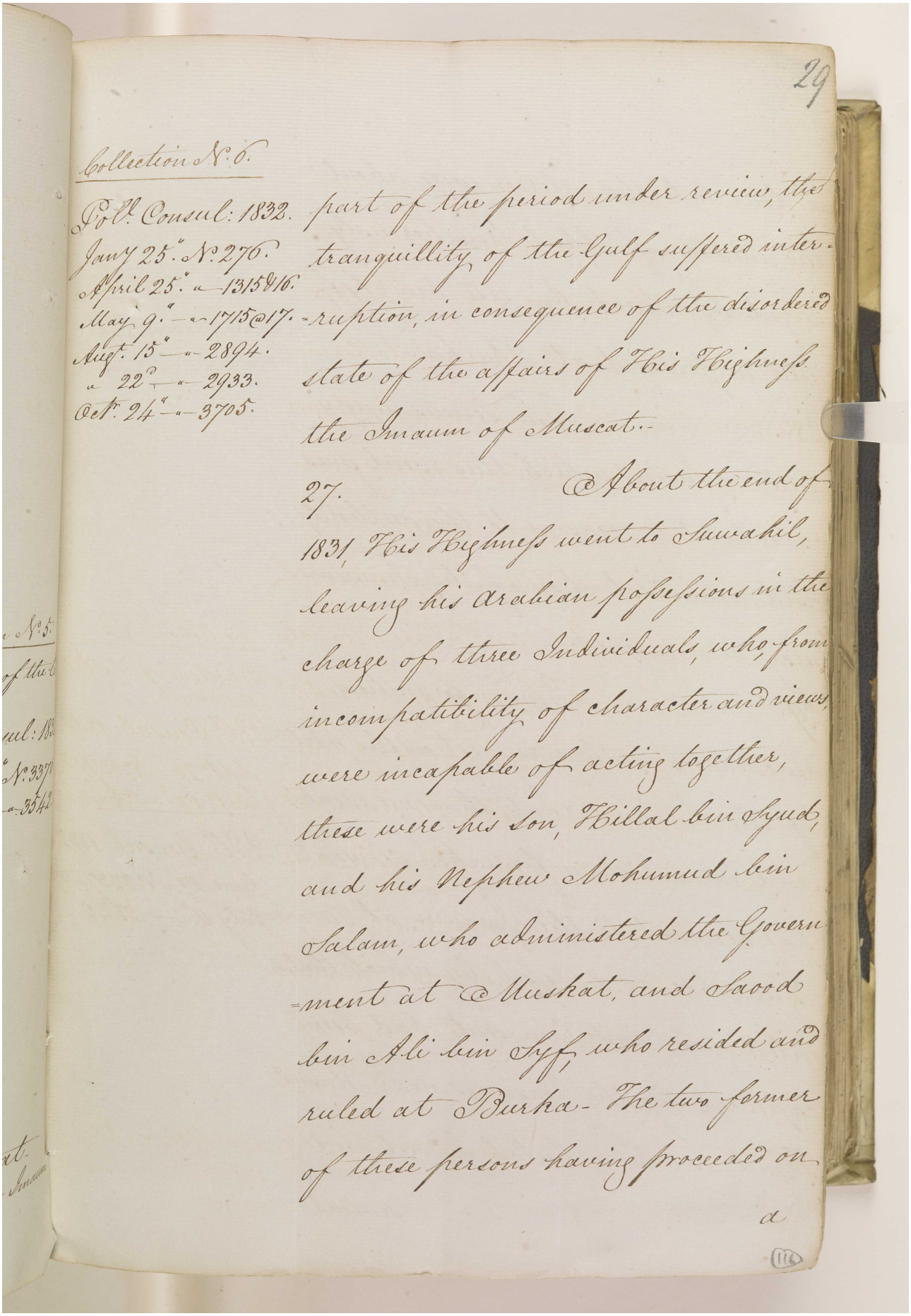

29

Collection N:6.

Pol. Consul: 1832.
Jany 25. N:276.
April 25. " 131 & 16.
May 9. " " 175 & 17.
Augt. 15 " " 2894.
" 22 " " 2933.
Octr. 24 " " 3705.

part of the period under review, the tranquillity of the Gulf suffered interruption, in consequence of the disordered state of the affairs of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.-

27. About the end of 1831, His Highness went to Suwahil, leaving his Arabian possessions in the charge of three Individuals, who from incompatibility of character and views, were incapable of acting together, these were his son, Hillal bin Syud, and his Nephew Mohumud bin Salam, who administered the Government at Muskat, and Saood bin Ali bin Syf, who resided and ruled at Durka. The two former of these persons having proceeded on

a

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a tour into the interior were, about the middle of April, treacherously seized by Saood bin Ali bin Syf, and imprisoned at Burka.-

28. The serious injury and confusion which this event was calculated to occasion to the authority and administration of the Imaum may be imagined.-

29. This information reached us, with a request on the part of the Imaum's aunt that we would send immediate information of what had occurred, to the Imaum at Zanzibar, as a Vessel, by which that intelligence had been sent, had been captured by the Joasmees, near Rasul Hud, as also a Cutch Boat and several

Collection No. 6.
Pol. Consul: 18
June 27th No. 2337
July 11th -"- 2542

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'Affairs of the Persian Gulf. Vol:I' [117r] (49/556)
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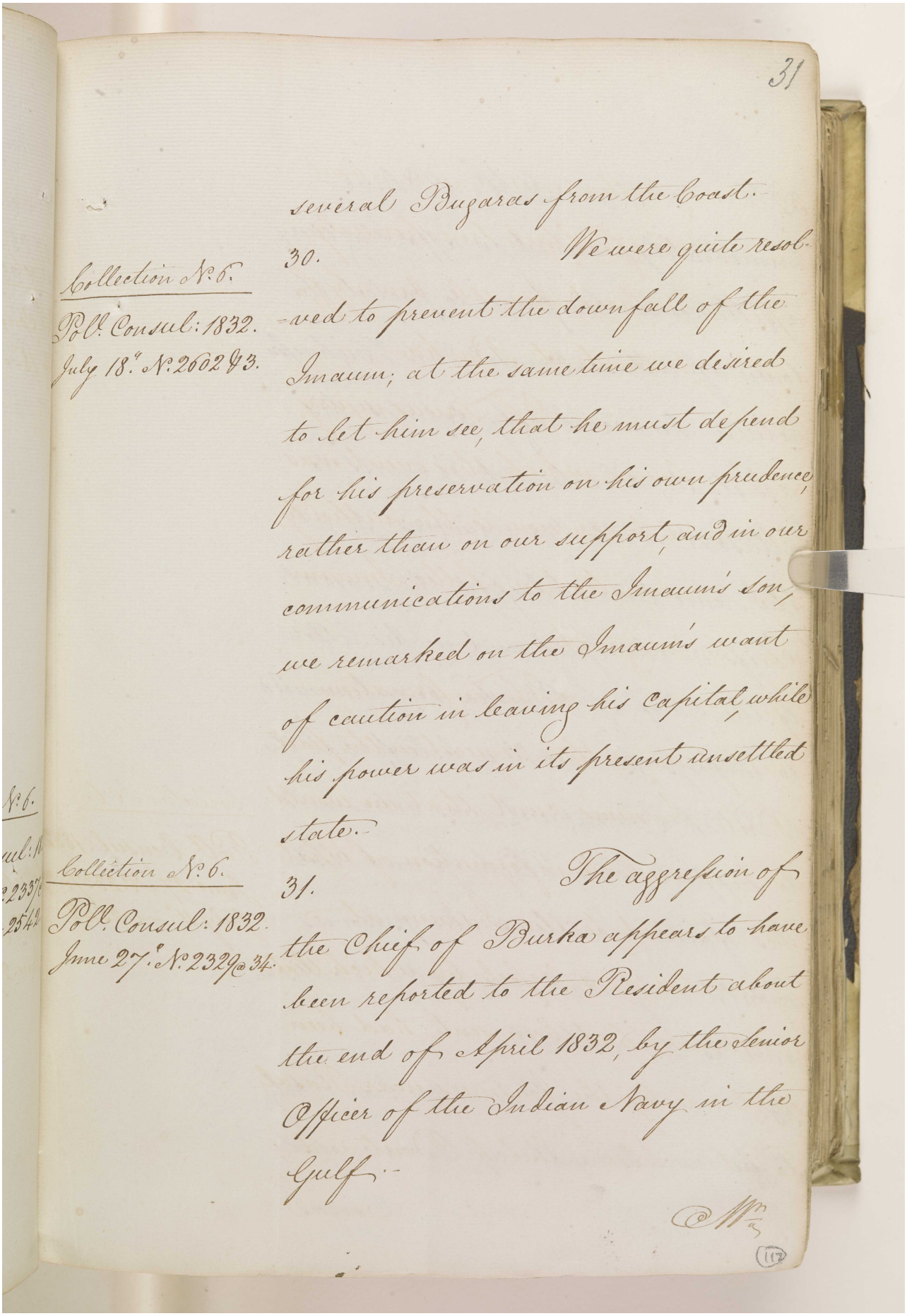

several Bugaras from the Coast.

Collection No. 6.
Pol. Consul: 1832.
July 18th No. 2602 & 3.

30. We were quite resolved to prevent the downfall of the Imaum; at the same time we desired to let him see, that he must depend for his preservation on his own prudence, rather than on our support, and in our communications to the Imaum's son, we remarked on the Imaum's want of caution in leaving his capital, while his power was in its present unsettled state.

Collection No. 6.
Pol. Consul: 1832.
June 27th No. 2329 & 34.

31. The aggression of the Chief of Burka appears to have been reported to the Resident about the end of April 1832, by the Senior Officer of the Indian Navy in the Gulf.

Mr

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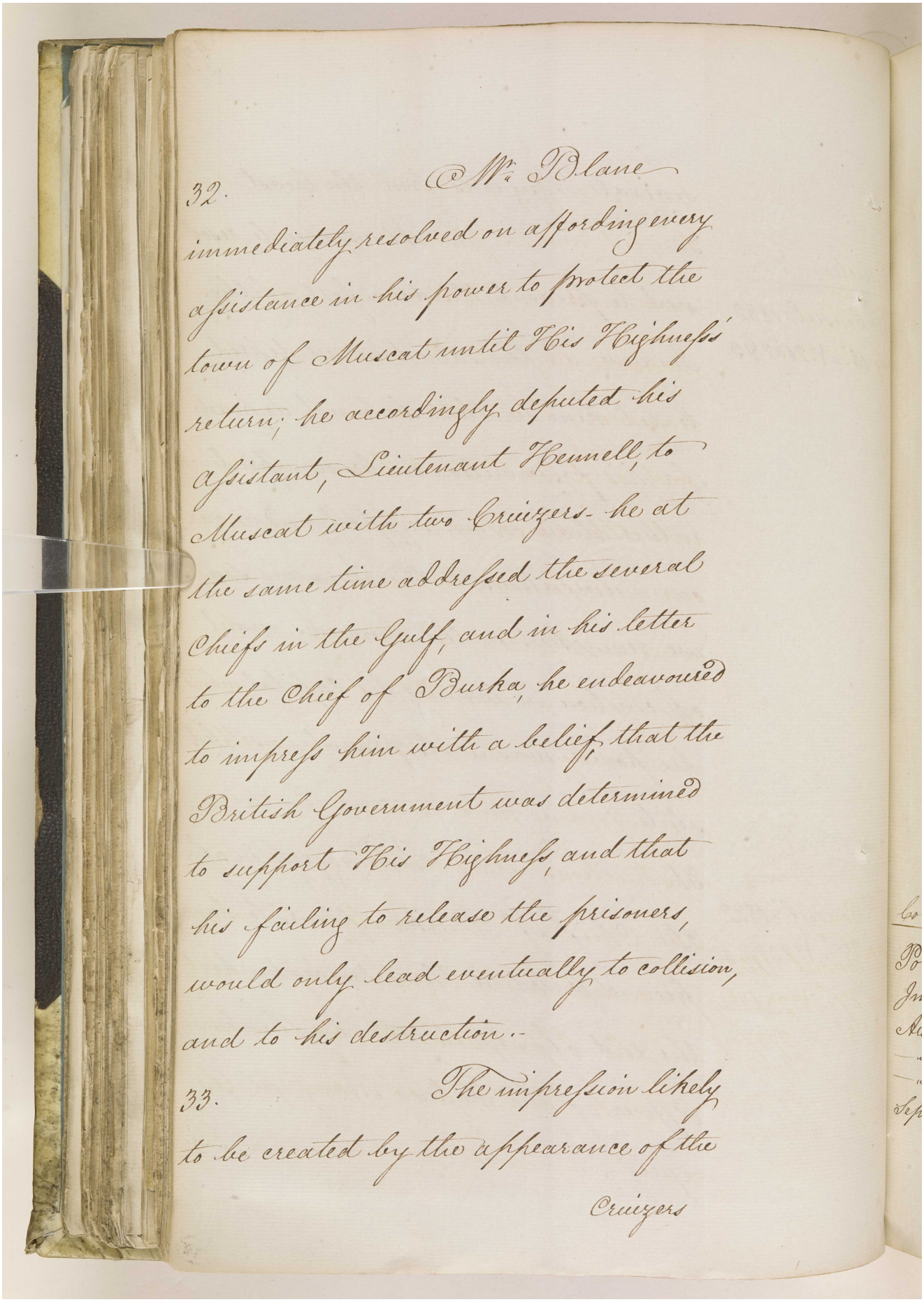

Mr. Blane

32. immediately resolved on affording every assistance in his power to protect the town of Muscat until His Highness's return; he accordingly deputed his assistant, Lieutenant Hennell, to Muscat with two Cruizers. he at the same time addressed the several Chiefs in the Gulf, and in his letter to the Chief of Burka, he endeavoured to impress him with a belief, that the British Government was determined to support His Highness, and that his failing to release the prisoners, would only lead eventually to collision, and to his destruction.

33. The impression likely to be created by the appearance of the

Cruizers

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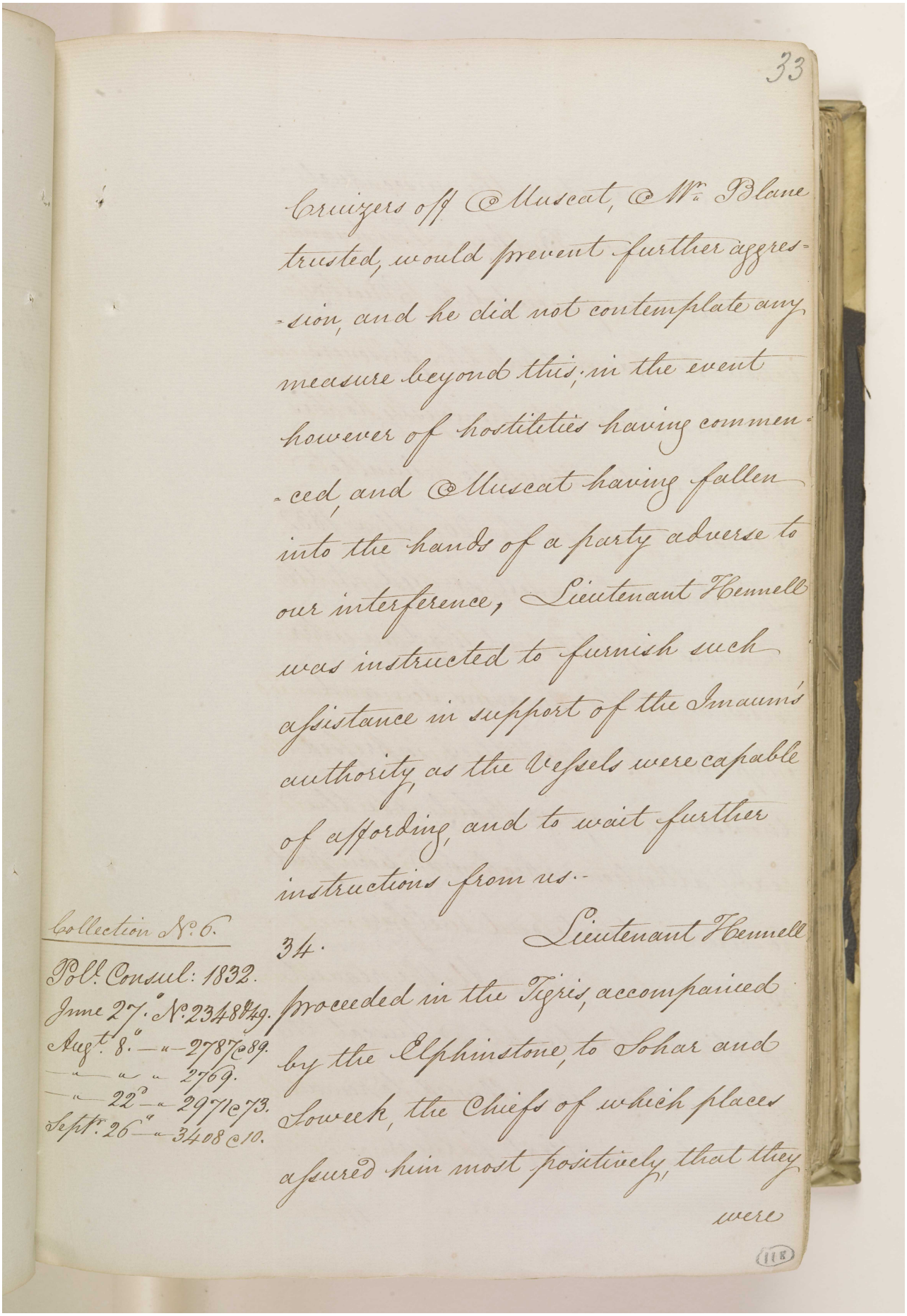

33

Cruizers off Muscat, & We. Blane trusted, would prevent further aggression, and he did not contemplate any measure beyond this, in the event however of hostilities having commenced, and Muscat having fallen into the hands of a party adverse to our interference, Lieutenant Hennell was instructed to furnish such assistance in support of the Imaum's authority, as the Vessels were capable of affording, and to wait further instructions from us.-

Collection No. 6.

Pol. Consul: 1832.
June 27. No. 2348 & 49.
Augt. 8. — " — 2787 & 89.
— " " 2769.
— " 22 — " 2971 & 73.
Sept. 26 — " 3408 & 10.

34. Lieutenant Hennell proceeded in the Tigris, accompanied by the Elphinstone, to Sohar and Soweek, the Chiefs of which places assured him most positively, that they were

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were not concerned in the misconduct of the Chief of Burka. Lieutenant Hennell then proceeded to Burka, where he learnt that the prisoners had been liberated previously to his arrival, and allowed to return to Muskat, and on the 26.th May 1832, Lieutenant Hennell arrived at the Imaum's Capital, and had an interview with the Imaum's Son and Nephew, at which they expressed themselves very grateful for the ready attention which had been paid to their interests and welfare.

35. At the request of the authorities at Muscat, the Elphinstone was allowed to remain for a time in that harbour.

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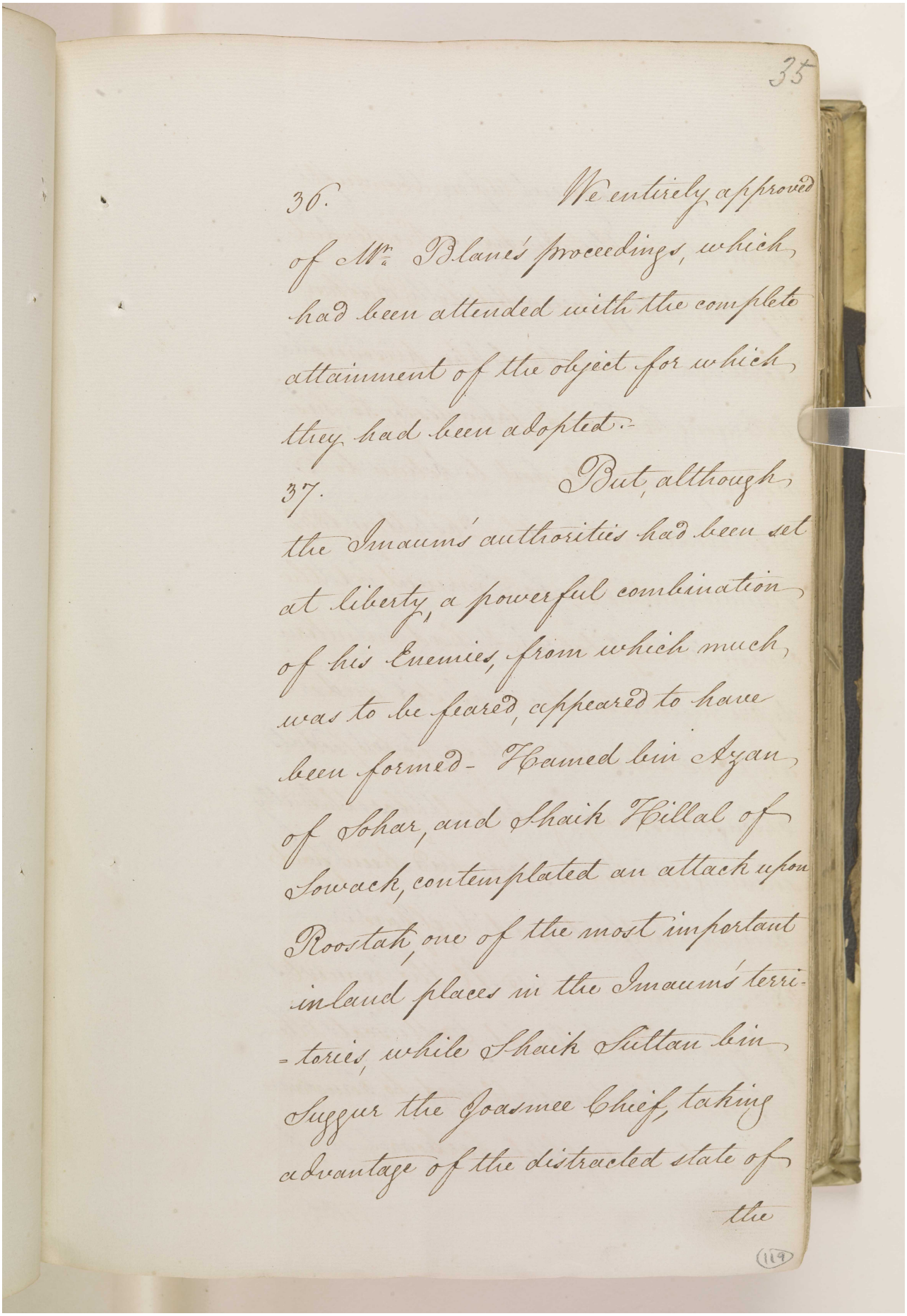

35

36. We entirely approved of Mr. Blane's proceedings, which had been attended with the complete attainment of the object for which they had been adopted.-

37. But, although the Imaum's authorities had been set at liberty, a powerful combination of his Enemies, from which much was to be feared, appeared to have been formed- Hamed bin Azan of Sohar, and Shaik Hillal of Sowack, contemplated an attack upon Roostah, one of the most important inland places in the Imaum's territories, while Shaik Sultan bin Suggur the Joasmee Chief, taking advantage of the distracted state of the

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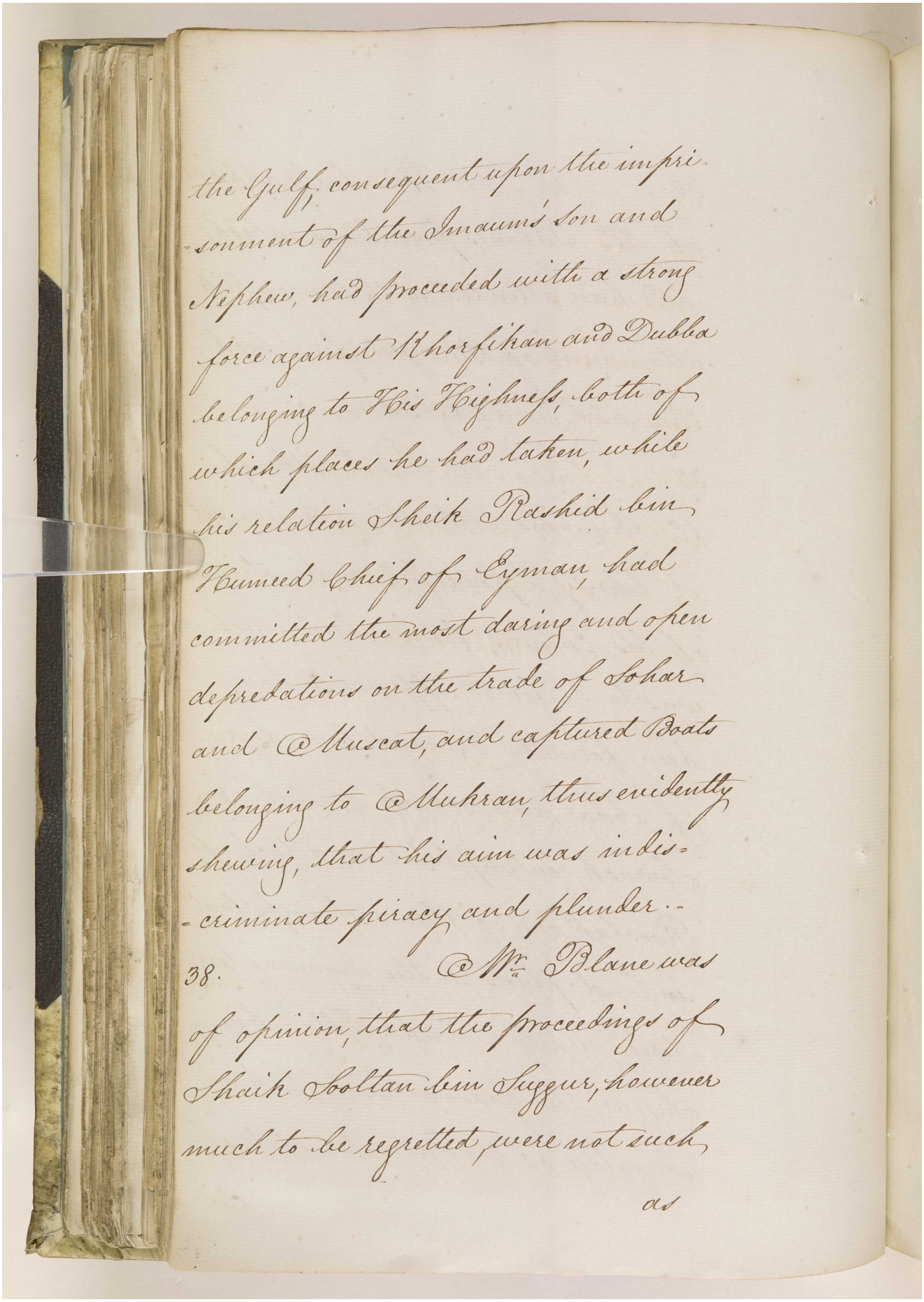
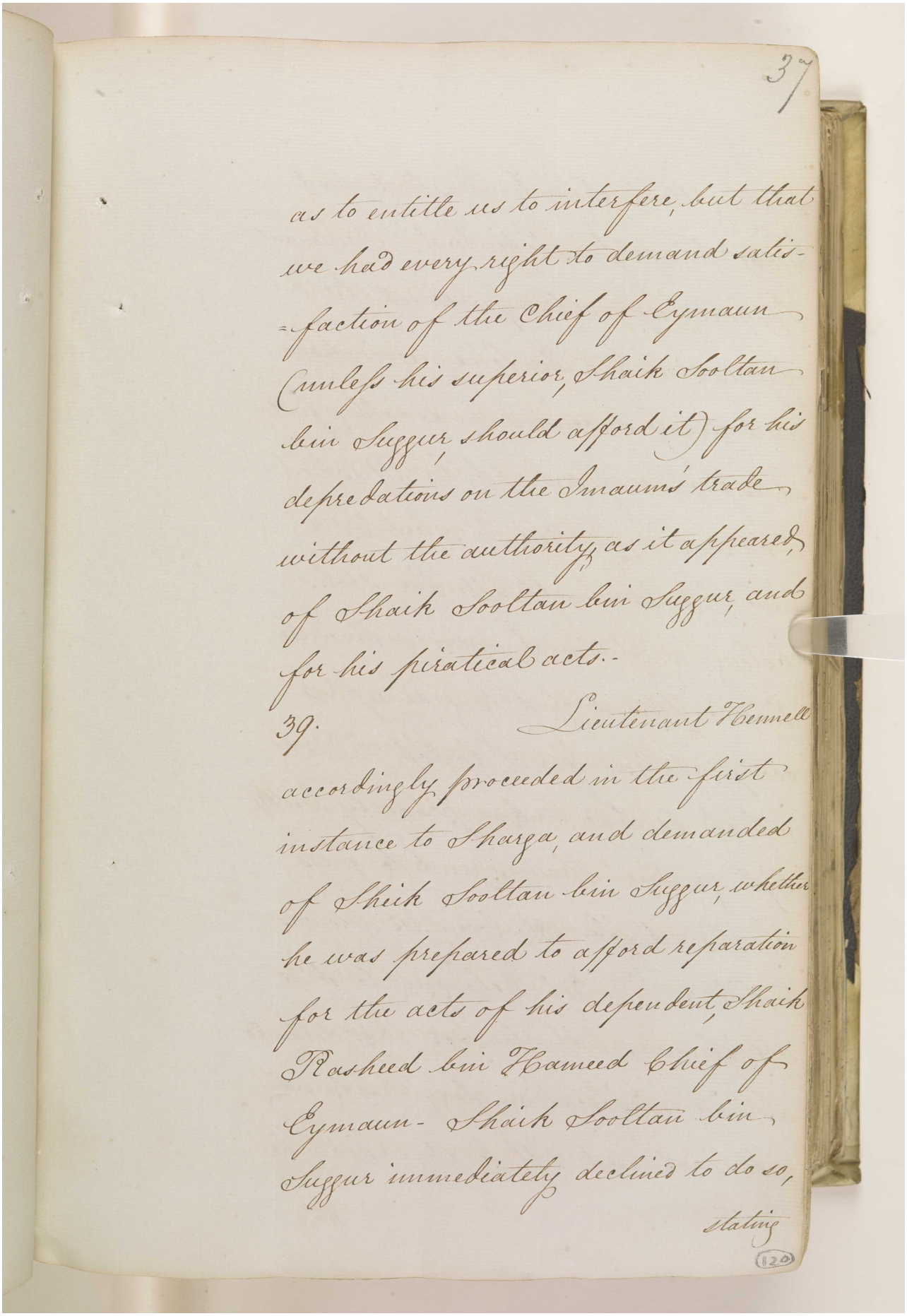


the Gulf, consequent upon the impri-
sonment of the Imaum's Son and
Nephew, had proceeded with a strong
force against Khorfekan and Dubba
belonging to His Highness, both of
which places he had taken, while
his relation Sheik Rashid bin
Humeed Chief of Ejman, had
committed the most daring and open
depredations on the trade of Sohar
and Muscat, and captured Boats
belonging to Mukran, thus evidently
shewing, that his aim was indis-
criminate piracy and plunder.

38. Mr. Blane was
of opinion, that the proceedings of
Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur, however
much to be regretted, were not such

as



37

as to entitle us to interfere, but that we had every right to demand satisfaction of the Chief of Cymaun (unless his superior, Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur, should afford it) for his depredations on the Imaum's trade without the authority, as it appeared, of Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur, and for his piratical acts.-

39. Lieutenant Hennell accordingly proceeded in the first instance to Sharga, and demanded of Shiek Sooltan bin Suggur, whether he was prepared to afford reparation for the acts of his dependent, Shaik Rasheed bin Hameed Chief of Cymaun- Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur immediately declined to do so, stating

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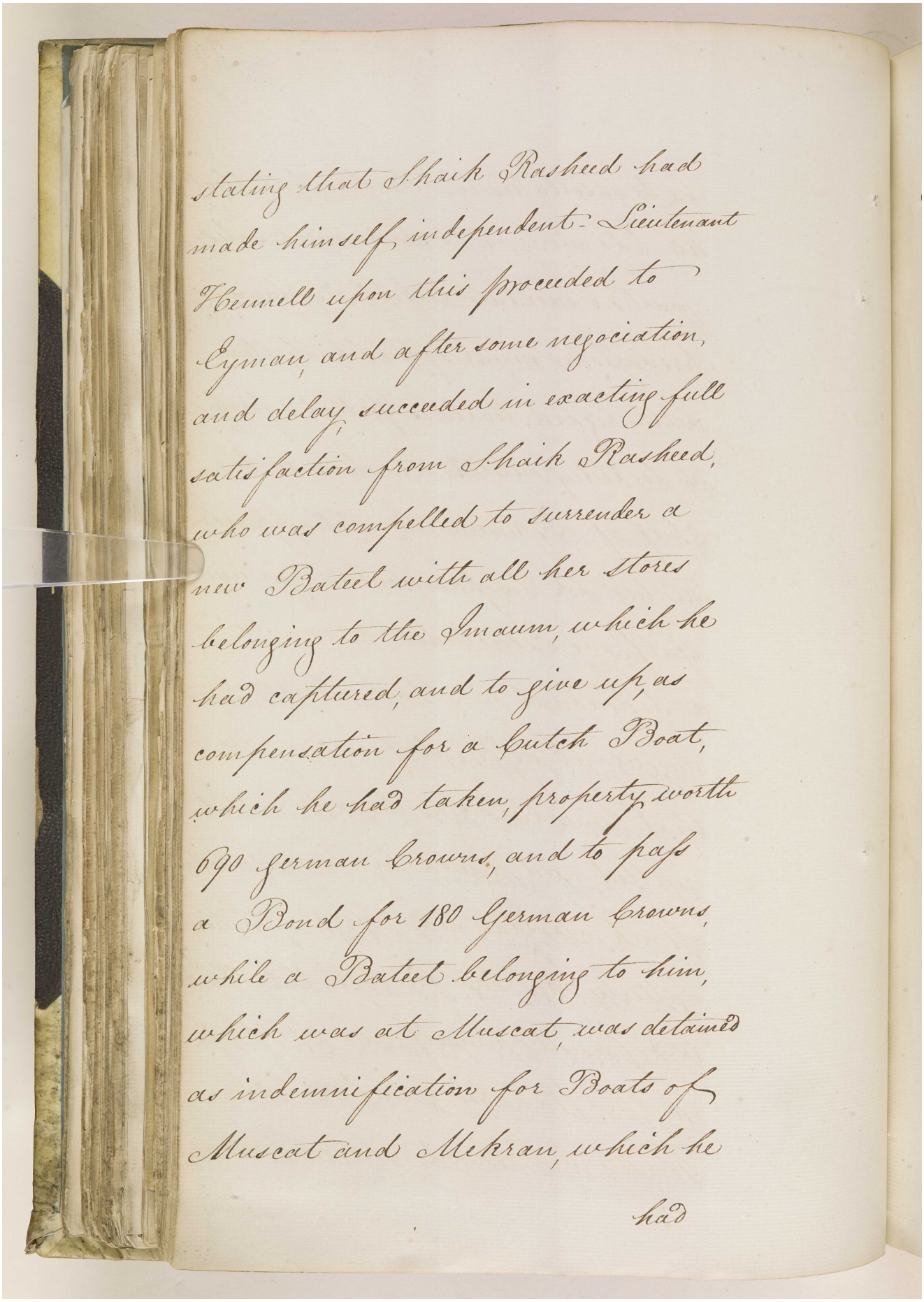

stating that Shaik Rasheed had
made himself independent - Lieutenant
Hennell upon this proceeded to
Lyman, and after some negociation,
and delay, succeeded in exacting full
satisfaction from Shaik Rasheed,
who was compelled to surrender a
new Bateel with all her stores
belonging to the Imaum, which he
had captured, and to give up, as
compensation for a Dutch Boat,
which he had taken, property worth
690 German Crowns, and to pass
a Bond for 180 German Crowns,
while a Bateel belonging to him,
which was at Muscat, was detained
as indemnification for Boats of
Muscat and Mekran, which he

had

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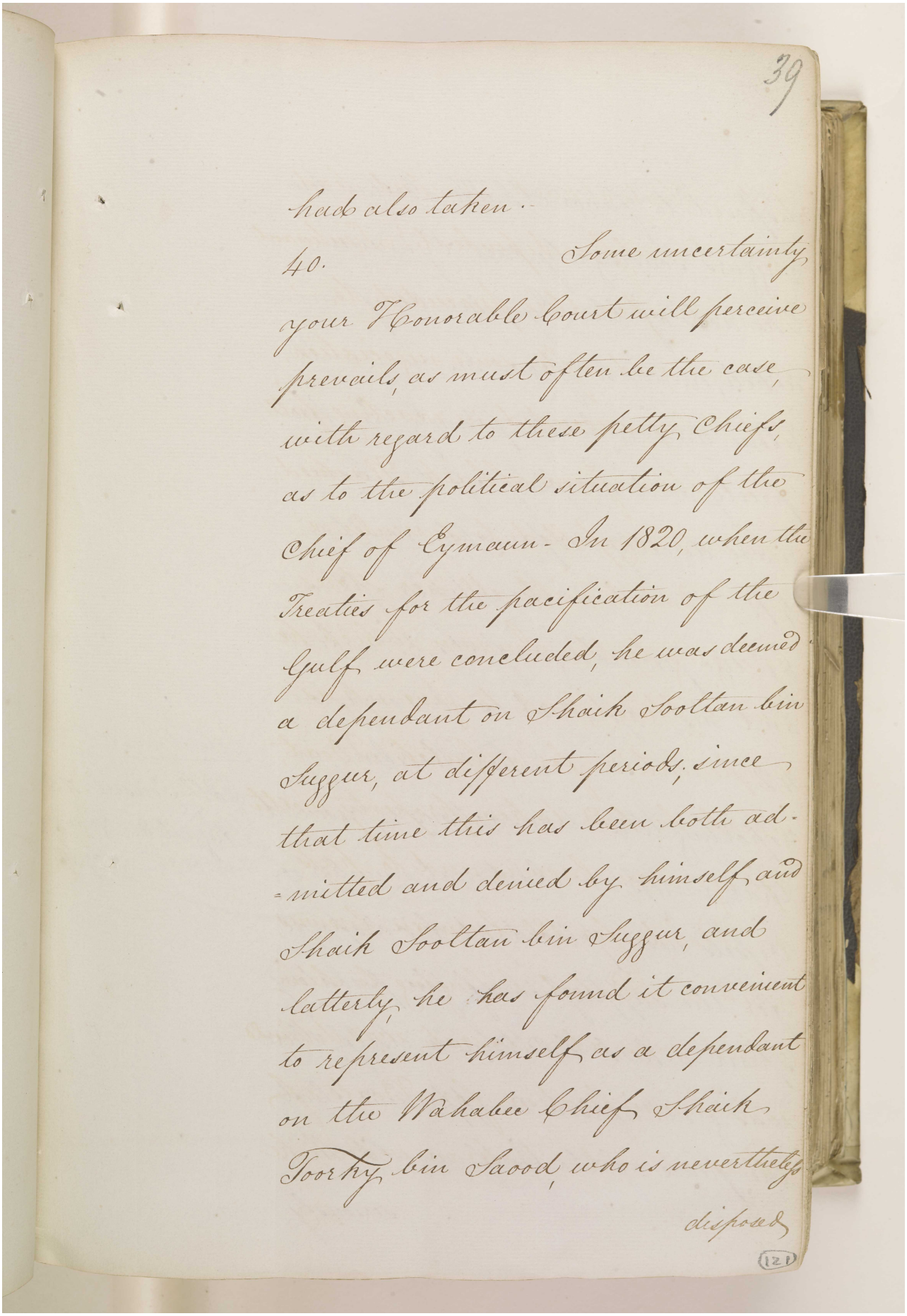

39

had also taken -

40. Some uncertainty

your Honorable Court will perceive

prevails, as must often be the case,

with regard to these petty Chiefs,

as to the political situation of the

Chief of Cymaun - In 1820, when the

Treaties for the pacification of the

Gulf were concluded, he was deemed

a dependant on Shaik Sooltan bin

Suggur, at different periods, since

that time this has been both ad-

-mitted and denied by himself and

Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur, and

latterly, he has found it convenient

to represent himself as a dependant

on the Wahabee Chief Shaik

Toorky bin Saood, who is nevertheless

disposed

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'Affairs of the Persian Gulf. Vol:I' [121v] (58/556)

disposed to favor Shaik Sooltan bin Suggur's sovereignty over Eymaun. The acts of the Eymaun Chief meanwhile, emanate from his own will alone, and indicate plainly the propriety and necessity of his being made directly responsible for them.

41. We entirely approved of the proceedings of the Resident and his Assistant on this occasion.

42. The Resident, in reporting these transactions, represented that, unless an additional number of Vessels were placed at his disposal, for the suppression of the predatory spirit, which had shewn itself, there was great reason to apprehend, that the peace of the Gulf would be seriously

Collection No. 6.
Poll. Consul: [illegible]
August 8. No. 27[illegible]
-278[illegible]

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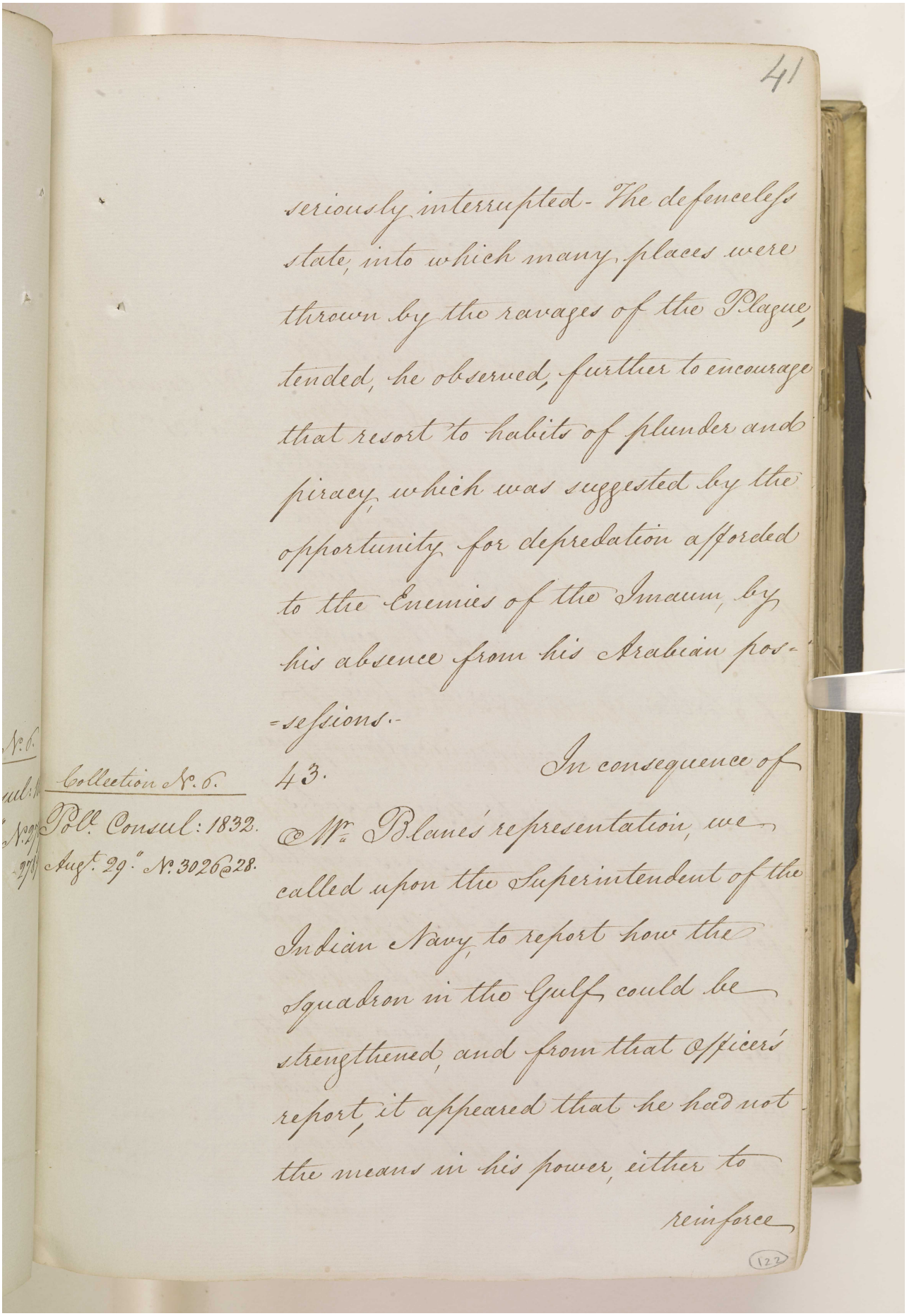

41

seriously interrupted- The defenceless state into which many places were thrown by the ravages of the Plague, tended, he observed, further to encourage that resort to habits of plunder and piracy, which was suggested by the opportunity for depredation afforded to the Enemies of the Imaum, by his absence from his Arabian pos-
-sessions.-

43. In consequence of Mr. Blane's representation, we called upon the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, to report how the Squadron in the Gulf could be strengthened, and from that Officer's report, it appeared that he had not the means in his power, either to reinforce

(122)

No. 6.
Collection No. 6.
Pol. Consul: 1832.
Augt. 29. No. 3026 & 28.

reinforce the squadron up the Gulf, or keep up the necessary relief, till the return of the Coote from China.-

44. His Highness the Imaum returned to Muscat on the 11th September 1832, and immediately wrote to the Resident, noticing the proceedings which had taken place during his absence, and the conduct of Sooltan bin Suggur; the tone of His Highness's communication appeared not to be so expressive of satisfaction with the measures adopted for the protection of his capital and support of his authority, during his absence, as might have been expected, but from reports which the Resident had heard he was led to believe,

that

Collection No. 6.
Pol. Consul: 1832
Decr. 31st No. 435

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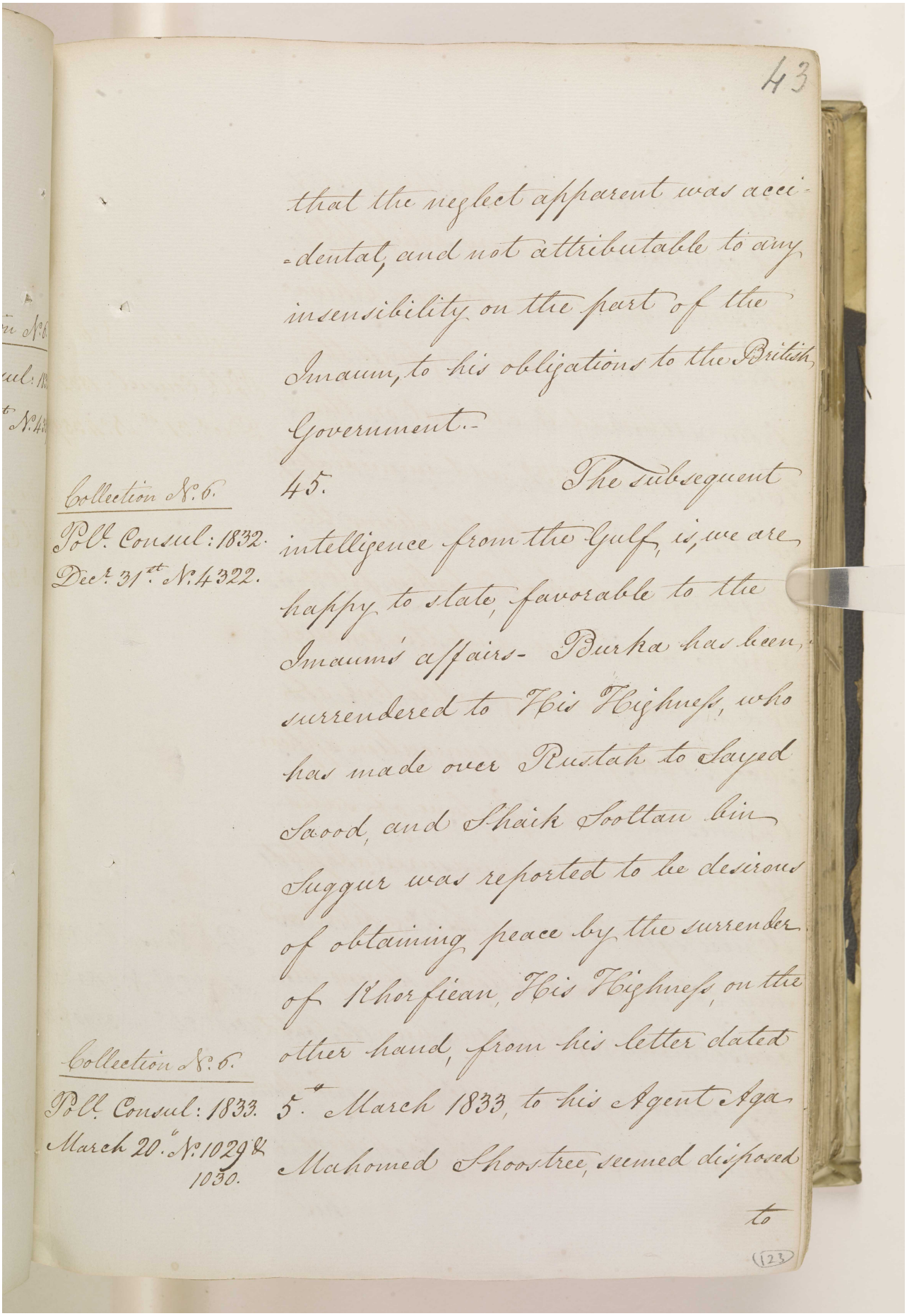

43

that the neglect apparent was accidental, and not attributable to any insensibility on the part of the Imaum, to his obligations to the British Government.-

Collection N:6.
Pol: Consul: 1832.
Dec: 31st. N:4322.

45. The subsequent intelligence from the Gulf, is, we are happy to state, favorable to the Imaum's affairs- Burka has been surrendered to His Highness, who has made over Rustah to Sayed Saood, and Shaik Soottan bin Suggur was reported to be desirous of obtaining peace by the surrender of Khorfeean, His Highness, on the other hand, from his letter dated

Collection N:6.
Pol: Consul: 1833.
March 20th. N:1029 & 1030.

5th. March 1833, to his Agent Aga Mahomed Shoostree, seemed disposed to

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to resort to active measures of hostility, and complains in some degree of us for restraining him from making war, while we do not prevent his enemies from attacking him - we answered His Highness's Agent that we had no wish whatever to prevent His Highness from taking measures necessary to maintain his actual authority, and much desired that he should successfully resist the efforts of his Enemies to ruin him.-

46. We have not thought it necessary to evince to the Imaum any further desire to make common cause with him, but, from the correspondence noted in the margin, your Honorable Court will perceive, that his

Collection No. 6.
Pol.l Consul: 183[illegible]
Ac.t 22.d No. 2980 [illegible]
Oct.r 24.th -"- 3690 [illegible]

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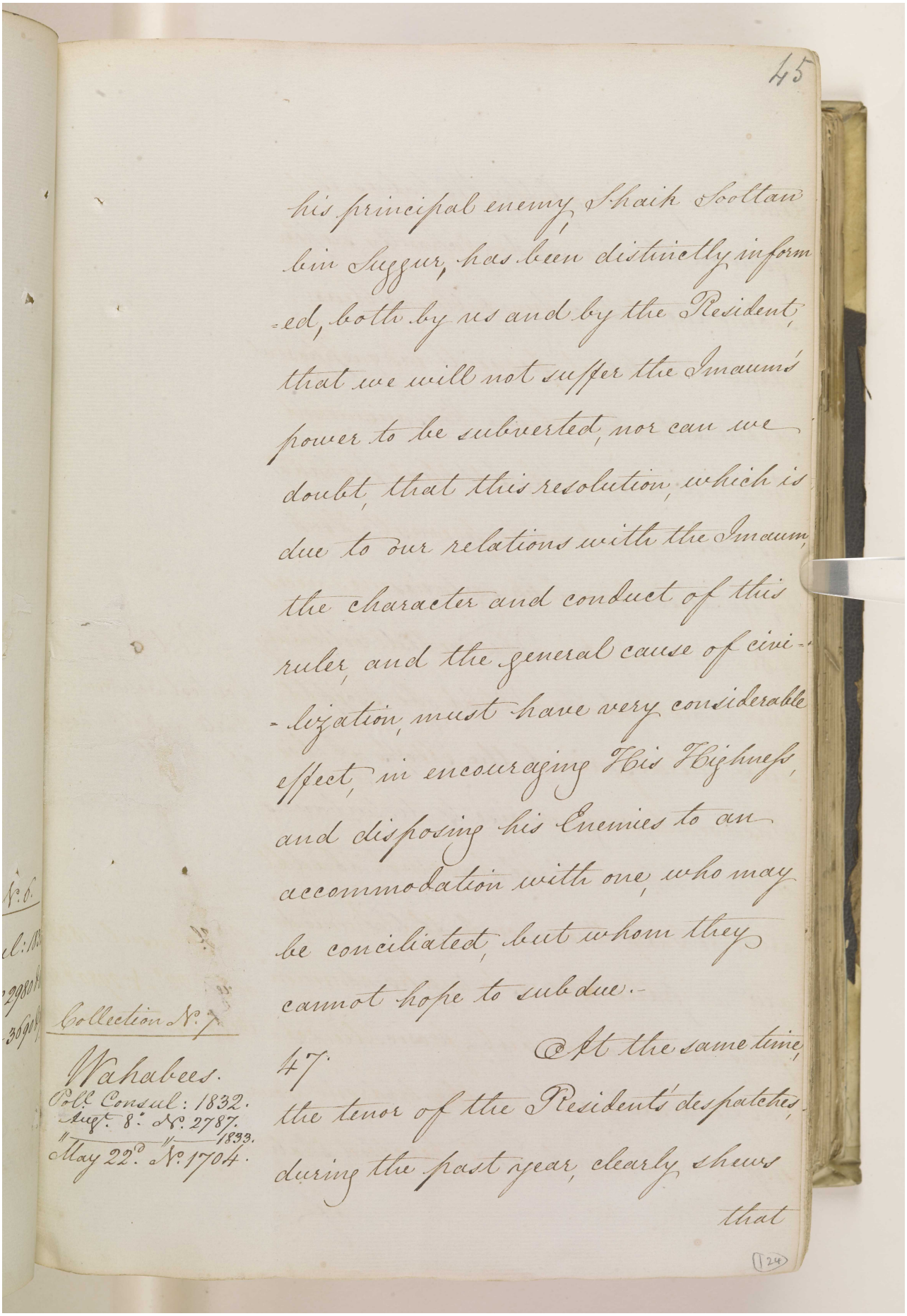


45

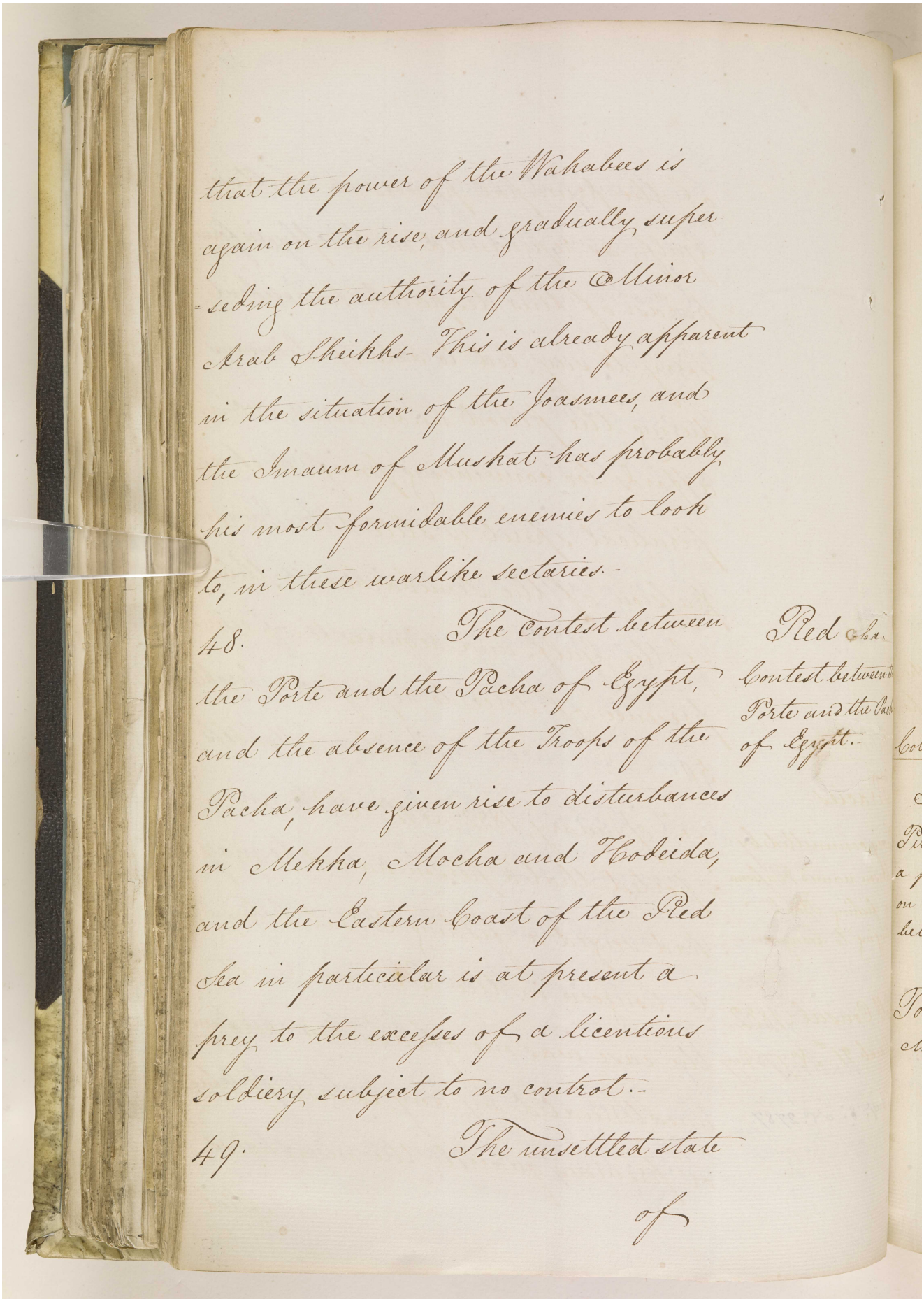
his principal enemy, Shaik Soltan bin Suggur, has been distinctly inform-ed, both by us and by the Resident, that we will not suffer the Imaum's power to be subverted, nor can we doubt, that this resolution, which is due to our relations with the Imaum, the character and conduct of this ruler, and the general cause of civi-lization, must have very considerable effect, in encouraging His Highness, and disposing his Enemies to an accommodation with one, who may be conciliated, but whom they cannot hope to subdue.

47. At the same time, the tenor of the Resident's despatches, during the past year, clearly shews that

(124)

Collection No. 7

Wahabees.
Pol. Consul: 1832.
Augt. 8. No. 2787.
" 1833.
May 22. No. 1704.



that the power of the Wahabees is again on the rise, and gradually superseding the authority of the Minor Arab Sheikhs. This is already apparent in the situation of the Joasmees, and the Imaum of Mushat has probably his most formidable enemies to look to, in these warlike sectaries.

48. The contest between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, and the absence of the Troops of the Pacha, have given rise to disturbances in Mekka, Mocha and Hodeida, and the Eastern Coast of the Red Sea in particular is at present a prey to the excesses of a licentious soldiery subject to no control.

Red Sea. Contest between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt.

49. The unsettled state of

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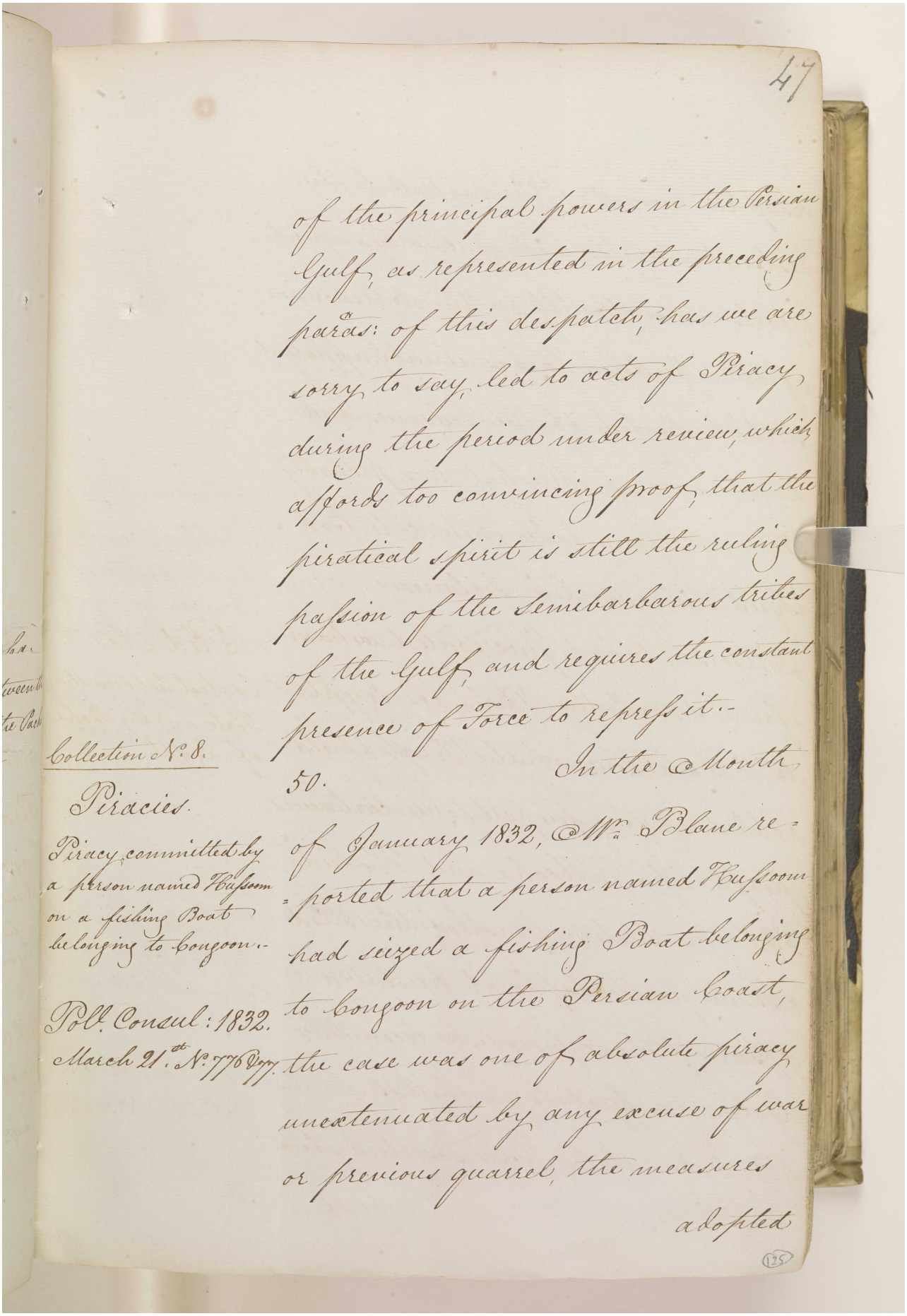

of the principal powers in the Persian Gulf, as represented in the preceding paras: of this despatch, has we are sorry to say, led to acts of Piracy during the period under review, which affords too convincing proof, that the piratical spirit is still the ruling passion of the Semibarbarous tribes of the Gulf, and requires the constant presence of Force to repress it.-

Collection No. 8.

Piracies.

Piracy committed by a person named Hussoom on a fishing Boat belonging to Congoon.-

Poll. Consul: 1832. March 21st. No. 776 & 777.

50. In the Month of January 1832, Mr. Blane reported that a person named Hussoom had seized a fishing Boat belonging to Congoon on the Persian Coast, the case was one of absolute piracy unextenuated by any excuse of war or previous quarrel, the measures adopted

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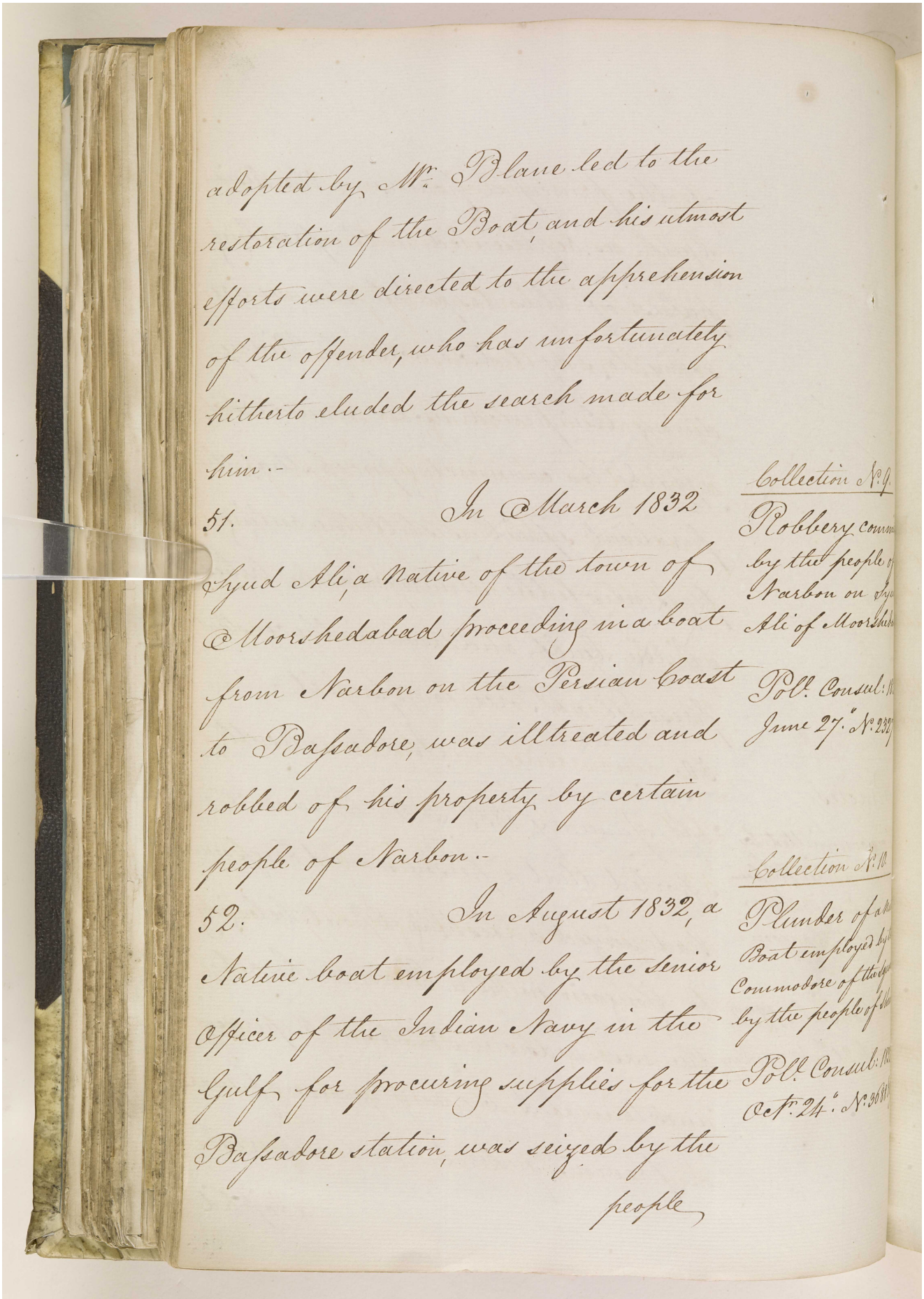


adopted by Mr. Blane led to the restoration of the Boat, and his utmost efforts were directed to the apprehension of the offender, who has unfortunately hitherto eluded the search made for him.-

Collection No. 9

51. In March 1832 Syud Ali, a Native of the town of Moorshedabad proceeding in a boat from Narbon on the Persian Coast to Bassadore, was illtreated and robbed of his property by certain people of Narbon.-

Robbery comm... by the people o... Narbon on the... Ali of Moorshed...

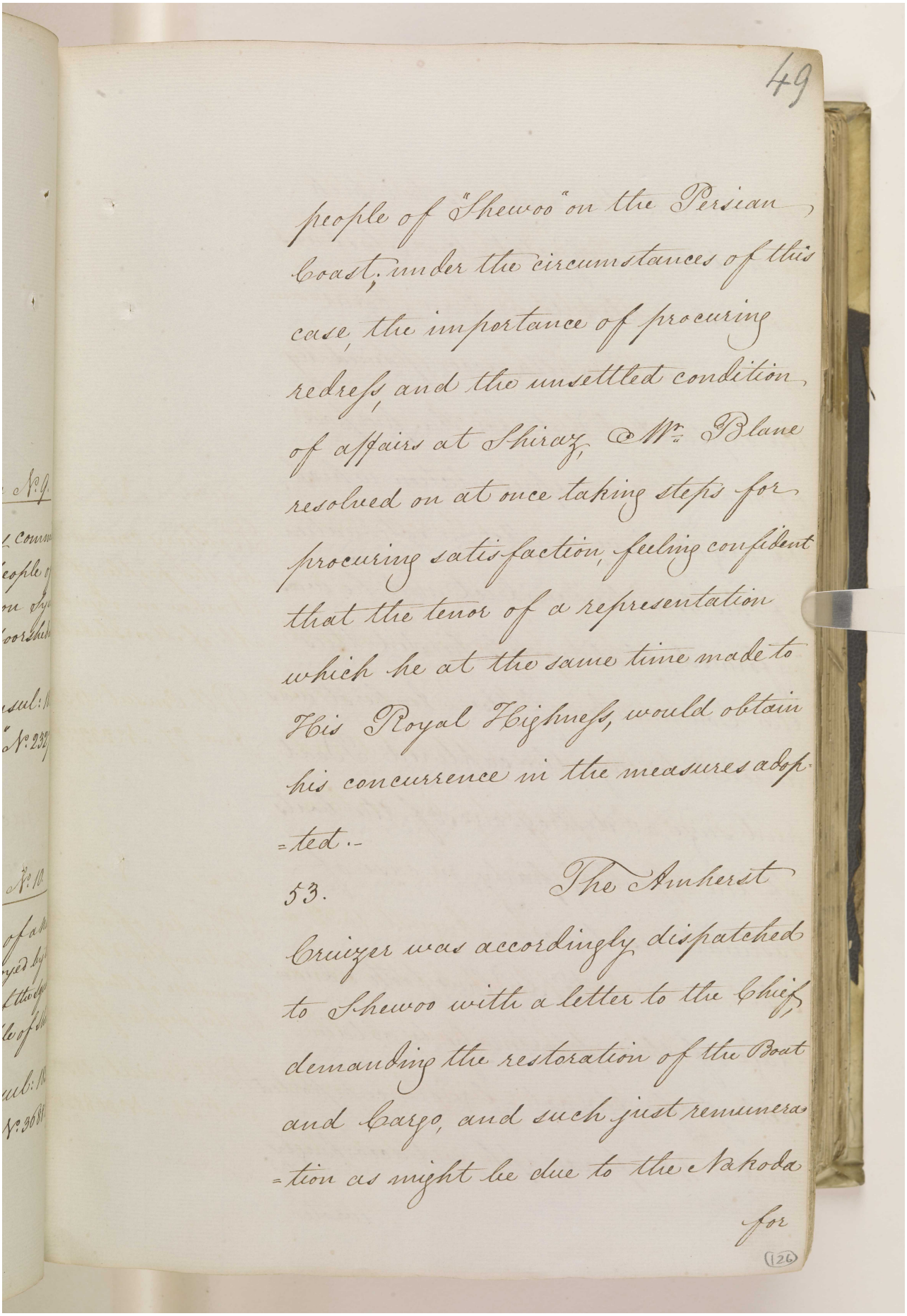
Pol. Consul: ... June 27. No. 232

Collection No. 10

52. In August 1832, a Native boat employed by the Senior Officer of the Indian Navy in the Gulf for procuring supplies for the Bassadore station, was seized by the people

Plunder of a... Boat employed by... Commodore of the... by the people of...

Pol. Consul: ... Oct. 24. No. 368



49

people of "Shewoo" on the Persian
Coast, under the circumstances of this
case, the importance of procuring
redress, and the unsettled condition
of affairs at Shiraz, Mr. Blane
resolved on at once taking steps for
procuring satisfaction, feeling confident
that the tenor of a representation
which he at the same time made to
His Royal Highness, would obtain
his concurrence in the measures adop-
-ted.-

53. The Amherst
Cruizer was accordingly dispatched
to Shewoo with a letter to the Chief,
demanding the restoration of the Boat
and Cargo, and such just remunera-
-tion as might be due to the Nakoda
for

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for the detention and loss to which he had been subjected; the Chief was moreover invited to send an Agent in his own Botella accompanied by the captured Boat, for the purpose of making any representation which he might have to offer, in extenuation of his Master's conduct, and he was informed, that, unless he did this, the Commander of the Amherst was directed to seize the captured Boat, and seize or destroy one of the boats of the offending party, in case of obstinate resistance.-

54. Mr. Blane took advantage of this opportunity to obtain redress for the act of violence reported in the 48.th paragraph, and accordingly

51

wrote

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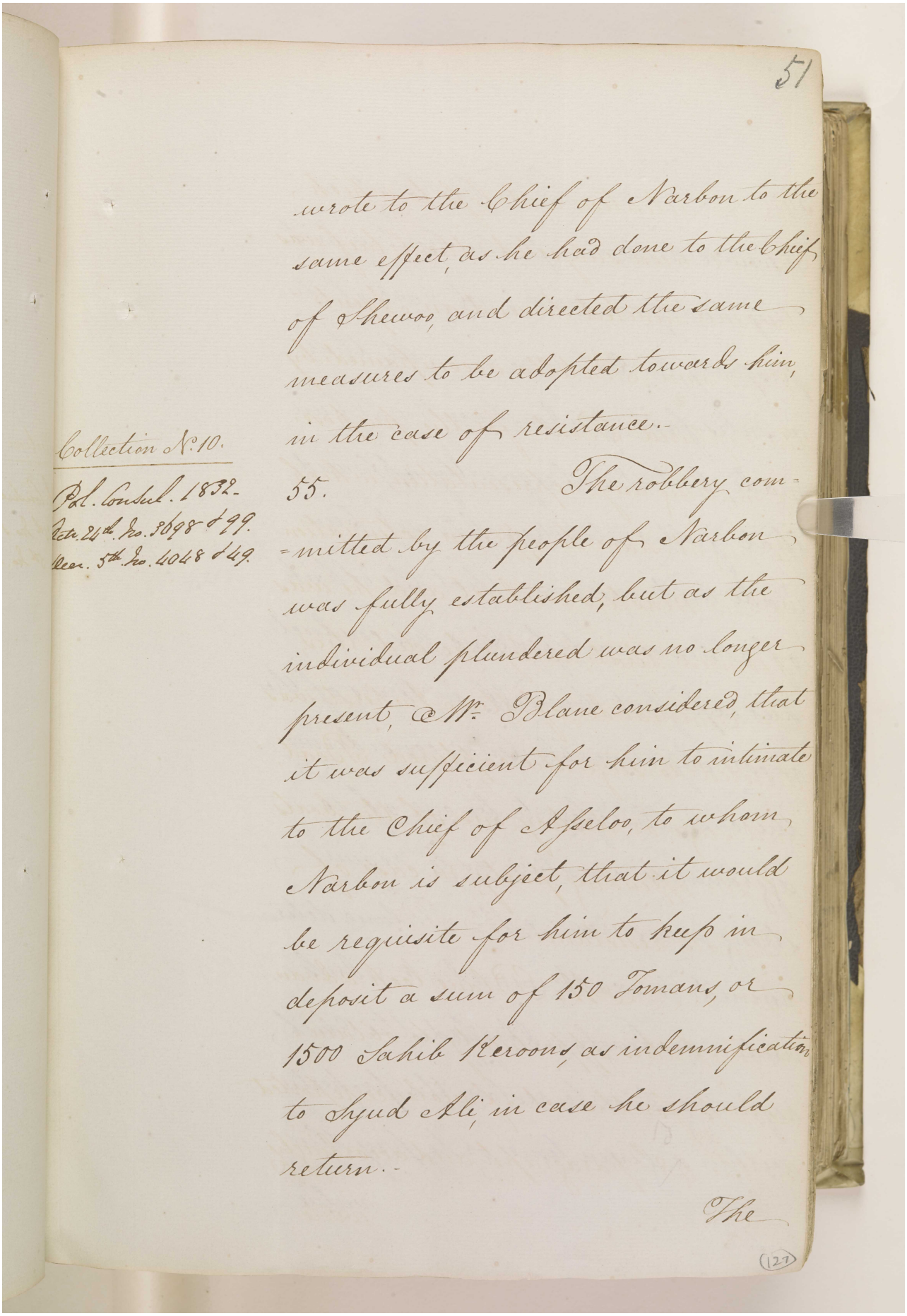

51

wrote to the Chief of Narbon to the same effect, as he had done to the Chief of Shewoo, and directed the same measures to be adopted towards him, in the case of resistance.-

Collection No:10.
Pol. Consul. 1832.
Letr. 24th. No. 3698 & 99.
Encr. 5th. No. 4048 & 49.

55. The robbery committed by the people of Narbon was fully established, but as the individual plundered was no longer present, Mr. Blane considered, that it was sufficient for him to intimate to the Chief of Asseloo, to whom Narbon is subject, that it would be requisite for him to keep in deposit a sum of 150 Tomans, or 1500 Sahib Keroons, as indemnification to Syud Ali, in case he should return.-

The

(127)

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56. The people of
Shewoo delivered up the boat, which
they had plundered, and part of the
property, and it was thought, that
a satisfactory adjustment had been
made, but it subsequently appeared
that full restitution had not been
made and, moreover, that the Shaik
of Shewoo, in defending his conduct,
had expressed himself in terms of the
most objectionable tenor, considering
the case therefore to be one of so
aggravated a nature, as to require
strong measures, Mr. Blane deter-
-mined to exact immediate redress,
and accordingly addressed the Chief,
requiring him to restore the property
within a given time, or to pay the
value

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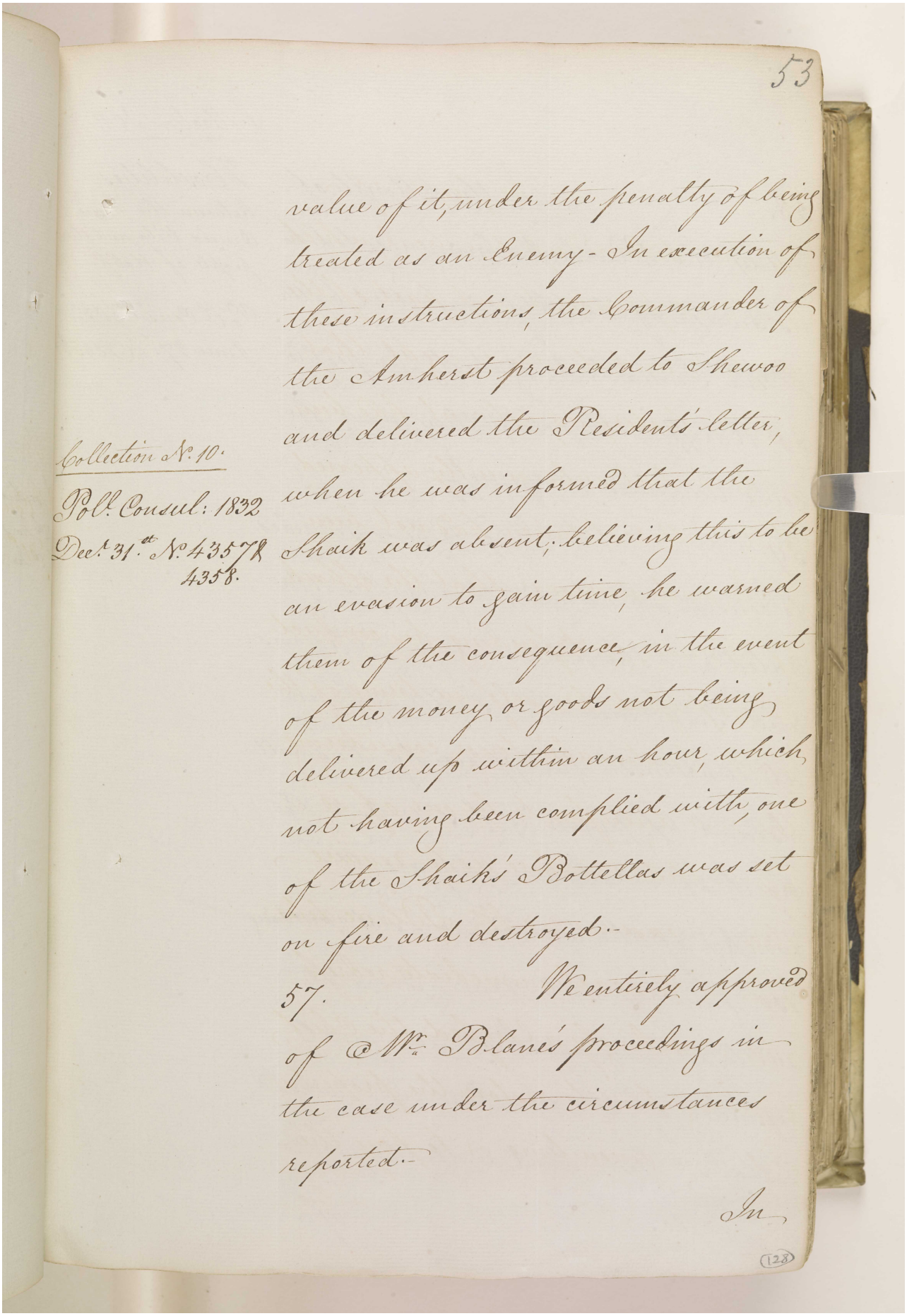

value of it, under the penalty of being treated as an Enemy - In execution of these instructions, the Commander of the Amherst proceeded to Shewoo and delivered the Resident's letter, when he was informed that the Shaik was absent; believing this to be an evasion to gain time, he warned them of the consequence, in the event of the money or goods not being delivered up within an hour, which not having been complied with, one of the Shaik's Bottellas was set on fire and destroyed.-

Collection No. 10.
Pol. Consul: 1832
Dec. 31st No. 4357 & 4358.

57. We entirely approved of Mr. Blane's proceedings in the case under the circumstances reported.-

In

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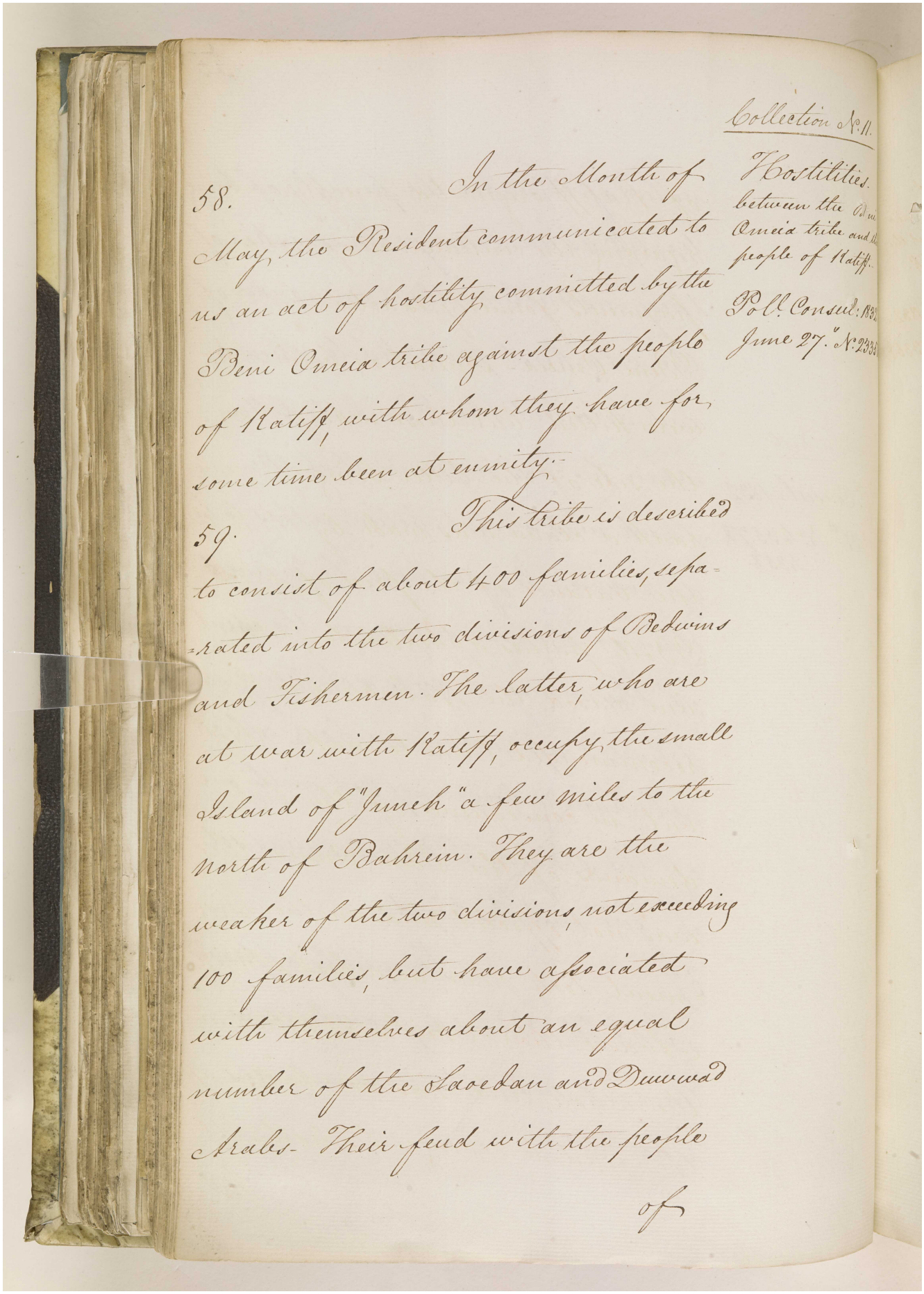

Collection No. 11.

Hostilities between the Beni Omeia tribe and the people of Katiff.

Poll. Consul: 1832 June 27. No. 2335

58. In the Month of May, the Resident communicated to us an act of hostility committed by the Beni Omeia tribe against the people of Katiff, with whom they have for some time been at enmity.

59. This tribe is described to consist of about 400 families, separated into the two divisions of Bedwins and Fishermen. The latter, who are at war with Katiff, occupy the small Island of "Jumeh" a few miles to the north of Bahrein. They are the weaker of the two divisions, not exceeding 100 families, but have associated with themselves about an equal number of the Saoedan and Duwwad Arabs. Their feud with the people

of

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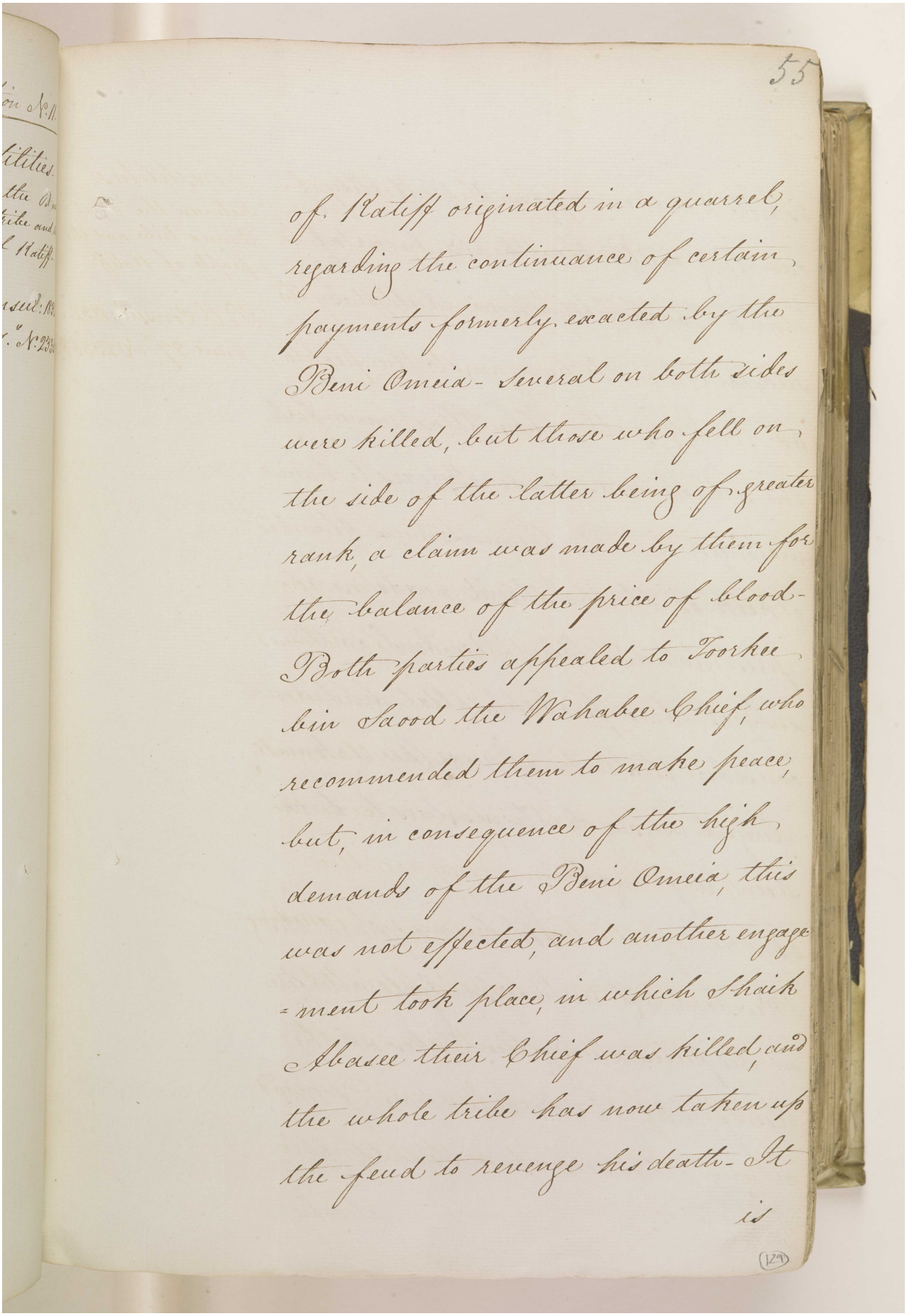

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of Ratiff originated in a quarrel, regarding the continuance of certain payments formerly exacted by the Beni Omeia - Several on both sides were killed, but those who fell on the side of the latter being of greater rank, a claim was made by them for the balance of the price of blood - Both parties appealed to Toorkee bin Saood the Wahabee Chief, who recommended them to make peace, but, in consequence of the high demands of the Beni Omeia, this was not effected, and another engage = ment took place, in which Shaik Abasee their Chief was killed, and the whole tribe has now taken up the feud to revenge his death - It

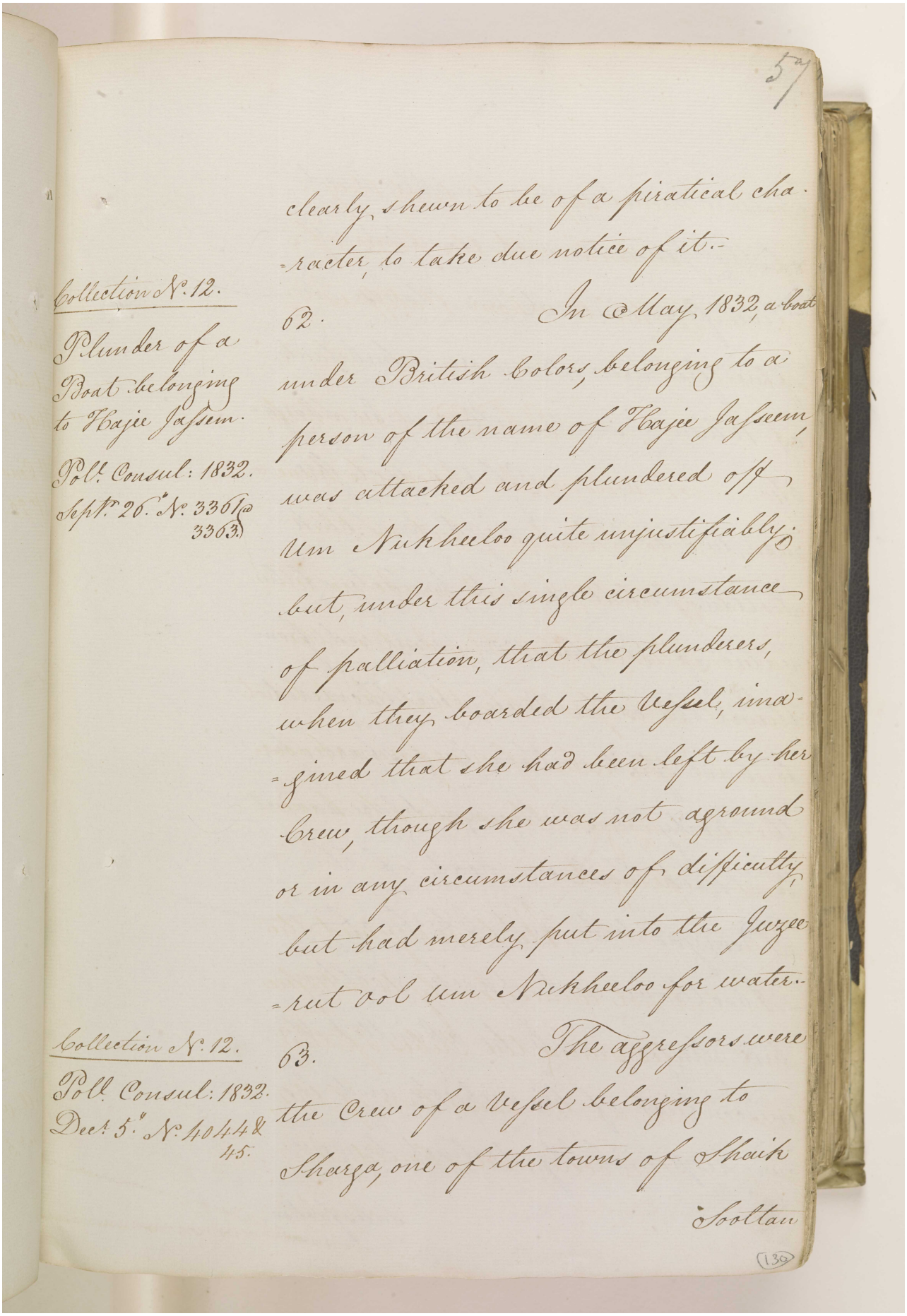
is

(129)

is not however supposed, that they
can long contend with the power of
"Sheik Toorkee" to whom Ratiff is
subject.-

60. The Boat, on which
the attack was made, appears to have
belonged to Bahrein, but as the
Sheik of that Island made no re-
presentation to the Resident on the
subject, it is probable, that he did not
consider the rules of warfare acknow-
ledged amongst themselves to have
been infringed.-

61. We have enjoined the
Resident not unnecessarily to interfere
in disputes among the Tribes of the
Gulf, but at the same time, if this,
or any other occurrence, should be
clearly



57

clearly shewn to be of a piratical character, to take due notice of it.-

Collection No. 12.

Plunder of a Boat belonging to Hajee Jassem.

Poll. Consul: 1832. Sept. 26. No. 3361 @ 3363.

62. In May 1832, a boat under British Colors, belonging to a person of the name of Hajee Jasseem, was attacked and plundered off Um Nukheeloo quite unjustifiably; but, under this single circumstance of palliation, that the plunderers, when they boarded the Vessel, imagined that she had been left by her Crew, though she was not aground or in any circumstances of difficulty, but had merely put into the Juzeerut ool Um Nukheeloo for water.-

Collection No. 12.

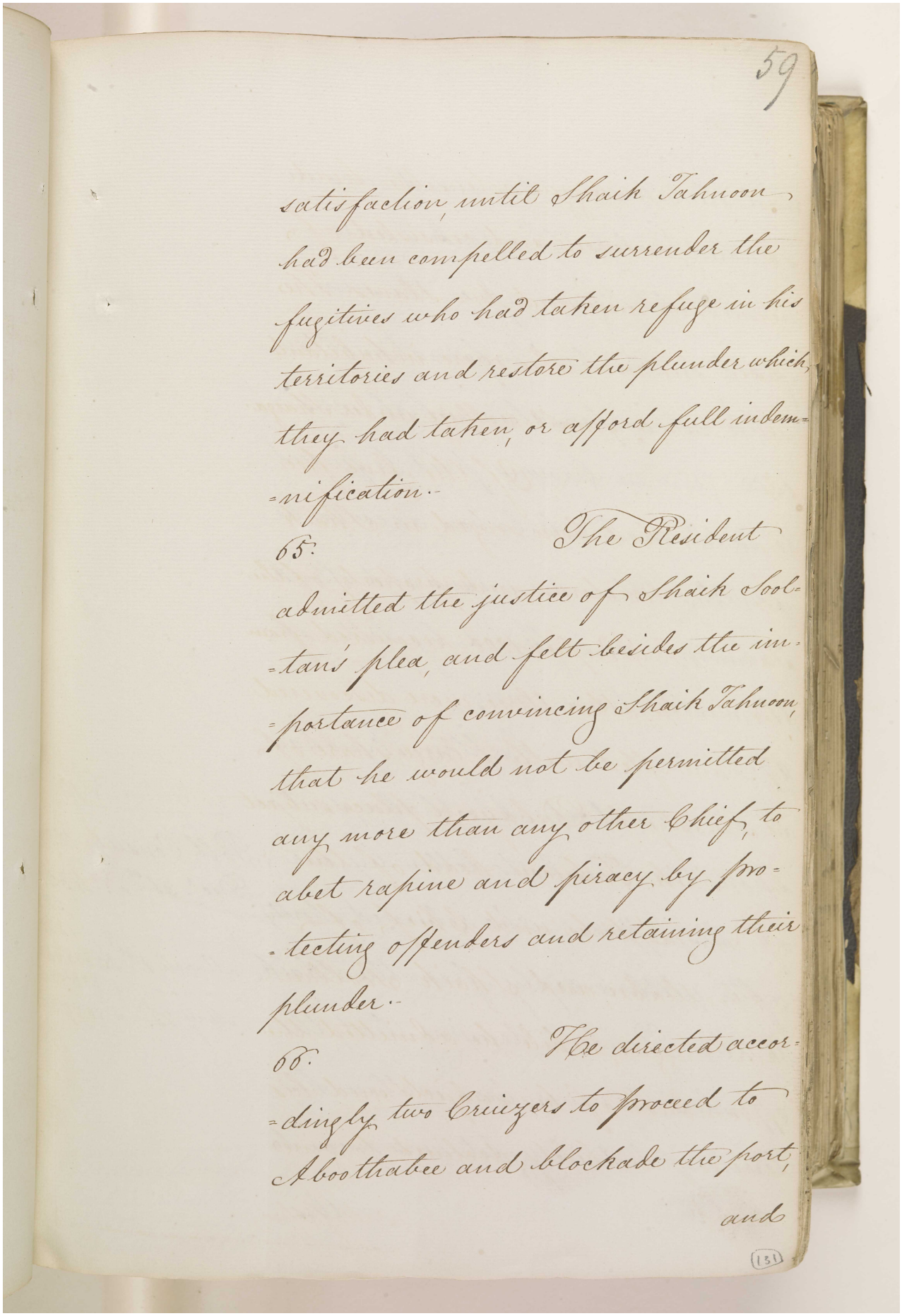
Poll. Consul: 1832. Dec. 5. No. 4044 & 45.

63. The aggressors were the Crew of a Vessel belonging to Sharga, one of the towns of Shaik

Sooltan

(130)

Sooltan bin Suggur, ostensible head
of the Joasmees, and consisted of
five free men and two slaves. The
five free men also were inhabitants
of Khan, a small village under Sharja.
84. Of the five free
men, two had been seized in Shaik
Sooltan's territories, and property of the
value of Rupees 1,000, recovered from
them: the other three were discovered
to have fled with a large share of
the booty to Debaye, a place subject
to Shaik Tahnoon, head of the
Beniyas' tribe, and Chief of
Aboothabee, and Shaik Sooltan
bin Suggur, while he admitted the
misconduct of his subjects, and his
own responsibility, declined to give
satisfaction,



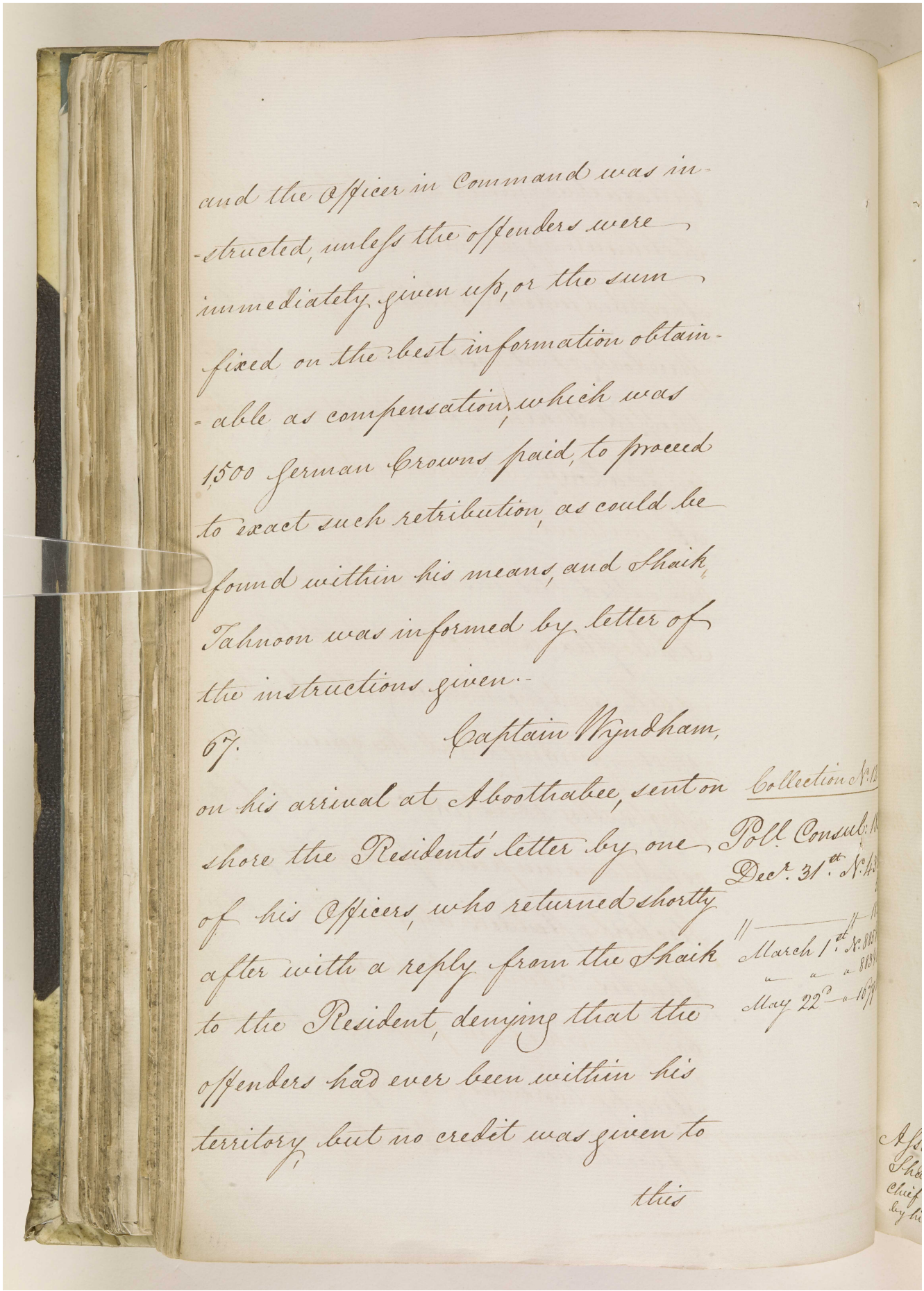
59

satisfaction, until Shaik Tahnoon had been compelled to surrender the fugitives who had taken refuge in his territories and restore the plunder which they had taken, or afford full indem=
=nification.

65. The Resident admitted the justice of Shaik Sool=
=tan's plea, and felt besides the im=
=portance of convincing Shaik Tahnoon, that he would not be permitted any more than any other Chief, to abet rapine and piracy by pro=
=tecting offenders and retaining their plunder.

66. He directed accor=
=dingly two Cruizers to proceed to Aboothabee and blockade the port, and

(131)



and the Officer in Command was in-
-structed, unless the offenders were
immediately given up, or the sum
fixed on the best information obtain-
-able as compensation, which was
1,500 German Crowns paid, to proceed
to exact such retribution, as could be
found within his means, and Shaik
Tahnoon was informed by letter of
the instructions given.-

67. Captain Wyndham,
on his arrival at Aboothabee, sent on
shore the Resident's letter by one
of his Officers, who returned shortly
after with a reply from the Shaik
to the Resident, denying that the
offenders had ever been within his
territory, but no credit was given to
this

Collection No. 12
Poll. Consul: 18
Decr. 31st. No. 43
" " 18
March 1st. No. 885
" " " 883
May 22d " 1679

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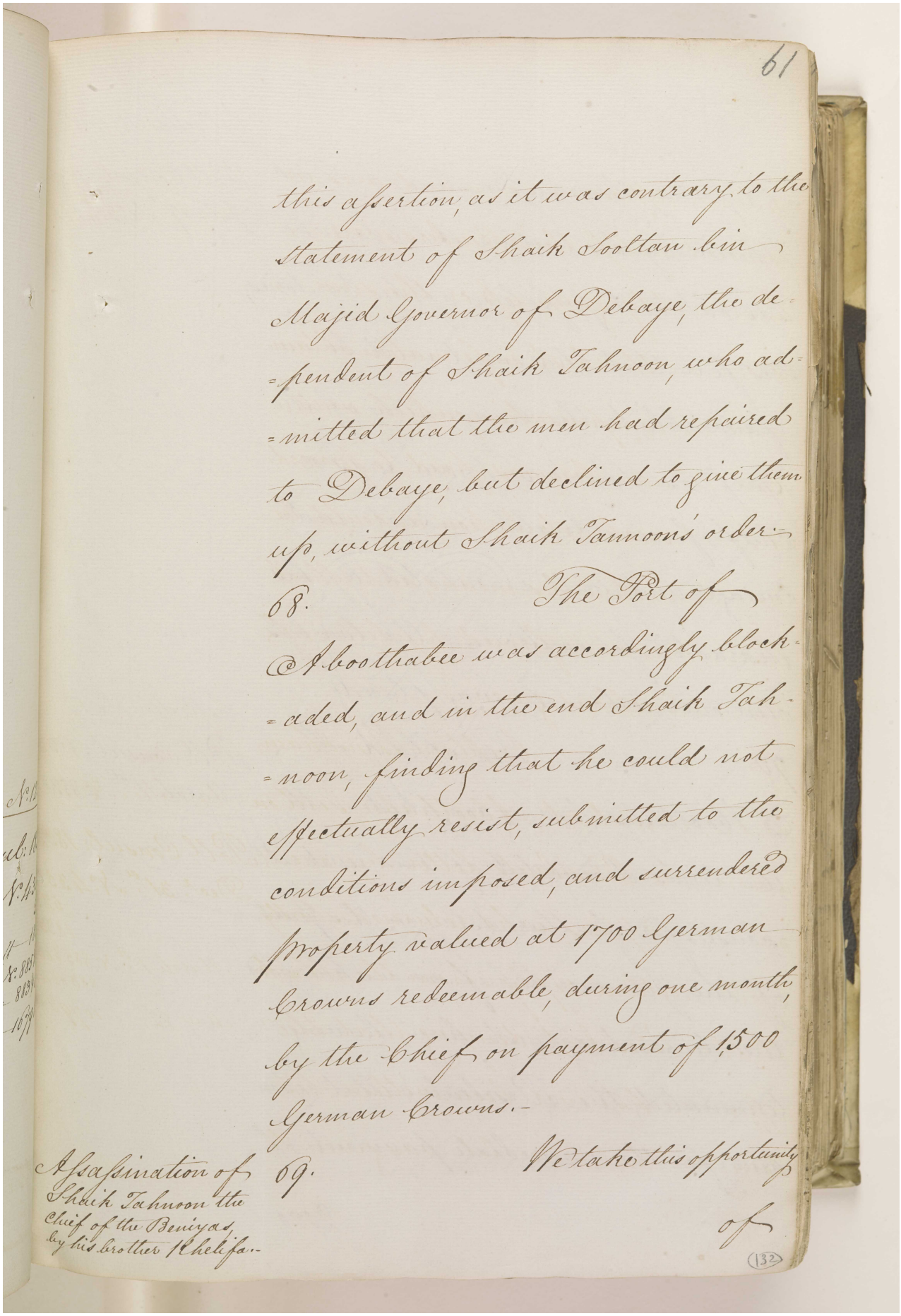

61

this assertion, as it was contrary to the Statement of Shaik Sooltan bin Majid Governor of Debaye, the dependent of Shaik Tahnoon, who admitted that the men had repaired to Debaye, but declined to give them up, without Shaik Tamoons order.

68. The Fort of Aboothabee was accordingly blockaded, and in the end Shaik Tahnoon, finding that he could not effectually resist, submitted to the conditions imposed, and surrendered property valued at 1700 German Crowns redeemable, during one month, by the Chief on payment of 1500 German Crowns.-

Assassination of Shaik Tahnoon the Chief of the Beniyas, by his brother Khelifa.-

69. We take this opportunity of

(132)

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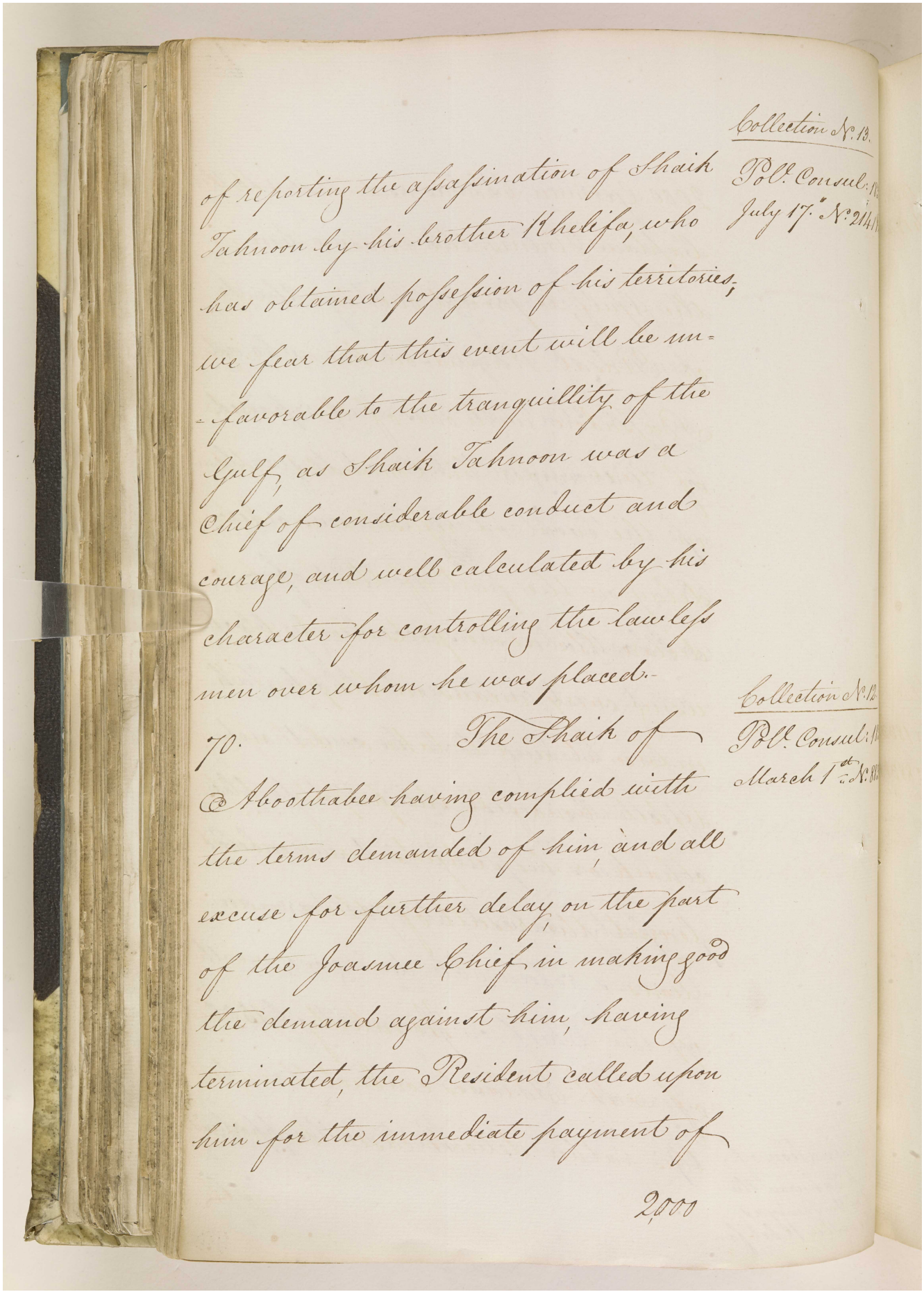


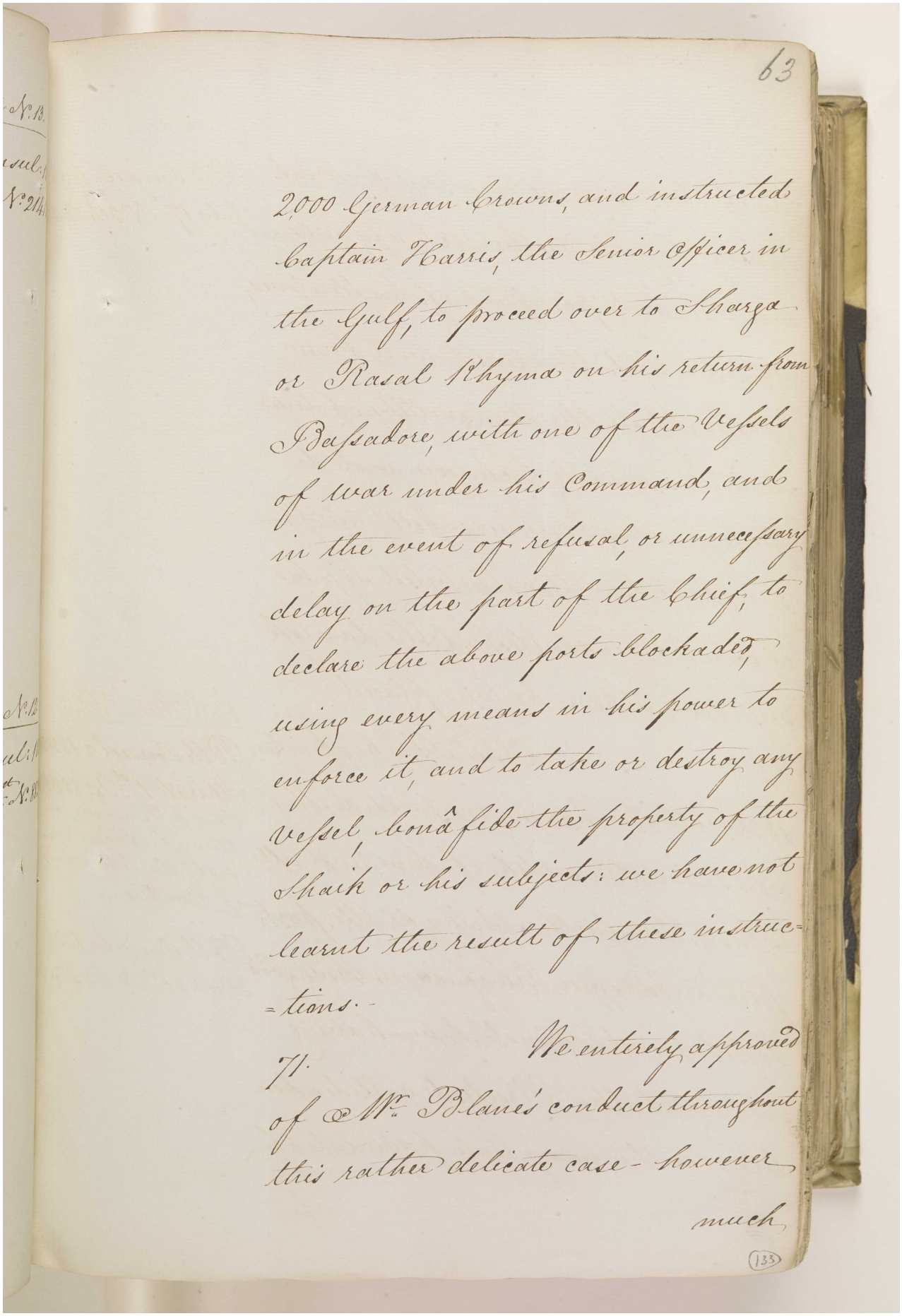
Collection No. 13.
Pol. Consul: 18
July 17th No. 2141

of reporting the assassination of Shaik Tahnoon by his brother Khelifa, who has obtained possession of his territories; we fear that this event will be unfavorable to the tranquillity of the Gulf, as Shaik Tahnoon was a Chief of considerable conduct and courage, and well calculated by his character for controlling the lawless men over whom he was placed.

Collection No. 12.
Pol. Consul: 18
March 1st No. 88

70. The Shaik of Aboothabee having complied with the terms demanded of him, and all excuse for further delay on the part of the Joasmee Chief in making good the demand against him, having terminated, the Resident called upon him for the immediate payment of

2,000



63

2,000 German Crowns, and instructed
Captain Harris, the Senior Officer in
the Gulf, to proceed over to Sharga
or Rasal Khyma on his return from
Bassadore, with one of the Vessels
of war under his Command, and
in the event of refusal, or unnecessary
delay on the part of the Chief, to
declare the above ports blockaded,
using every means in his power to
enforce it, and to take or destroy any
Vessel, bonâ fide the property of the
Shaik or his subjects: we have not
learnt the result of these instruc-
-tions.-

71. We entirely approved
of Mr. Blane's conduct throughout
this rather delicate case - however
much

(133)

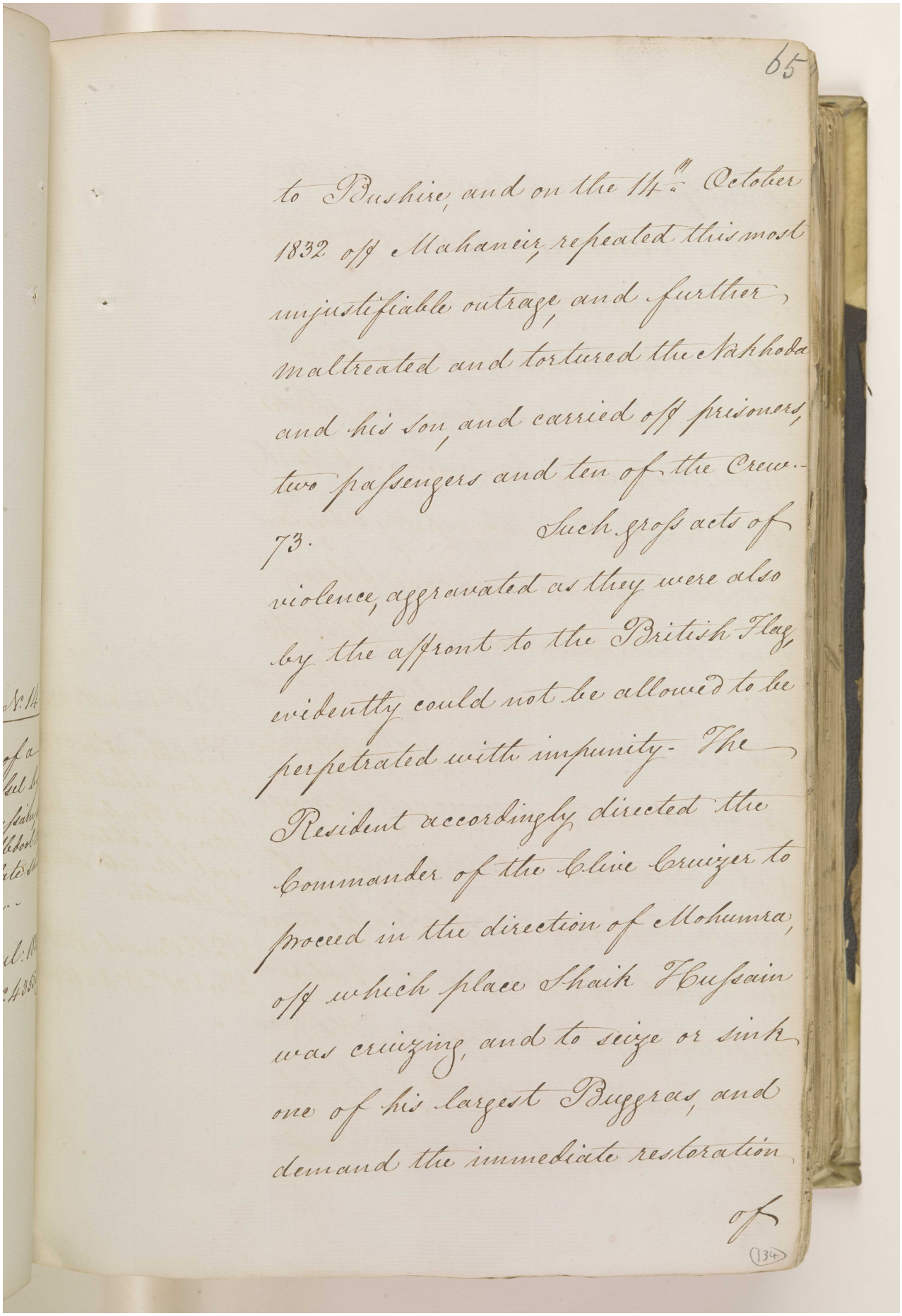
much it was to be regretted that we should have to use measures of coercion with leading Arab Chiefs, such as Shaik Soottan and Shaik Tahnoon, it clearly could not have been avoided, without affording encouragement to piracy and giving every petty Chieftain a right to complain, in case of our exacting compensation from him for similar acts.-

72. On the 17th. September 1832, Shaik Hussain, the brother of Abdool Russool, the late Shaik of Bushire, and uncle of Shaik Nasir plundered off Breymé a Native Vessel, named the Futteh ool Khyr, sailing under a British pass and colors, on her way from Bussorah to

Collection No. 14

Plunder of a Native Vessel by Shaik Hussain -ther of Abdool -sool, the late Sh of Bushire.-

Pol. Consul. 18 Dec. 31st. No. 435



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to Bushire, and on the 14th October 1832 off Mahaneir, repeated this most unjustifiable outrage, and further maltreated and tortured the Nakhoda and his son, and carried off prisoners, two passengers and ten of the Crew.-

73. Such gross acts of violence, aggravated as they were also by the affront to the British Flag, evidently could not be allowed to be perpetrated with impunity. The Resident accordingly directed the Commander of the Clive Cruizer to proceed in the direction of Mohumra, off which place Shaik Hussain was cruizing, and to seize or sink one of his largest Buggrees, and demand the immediate restoration of

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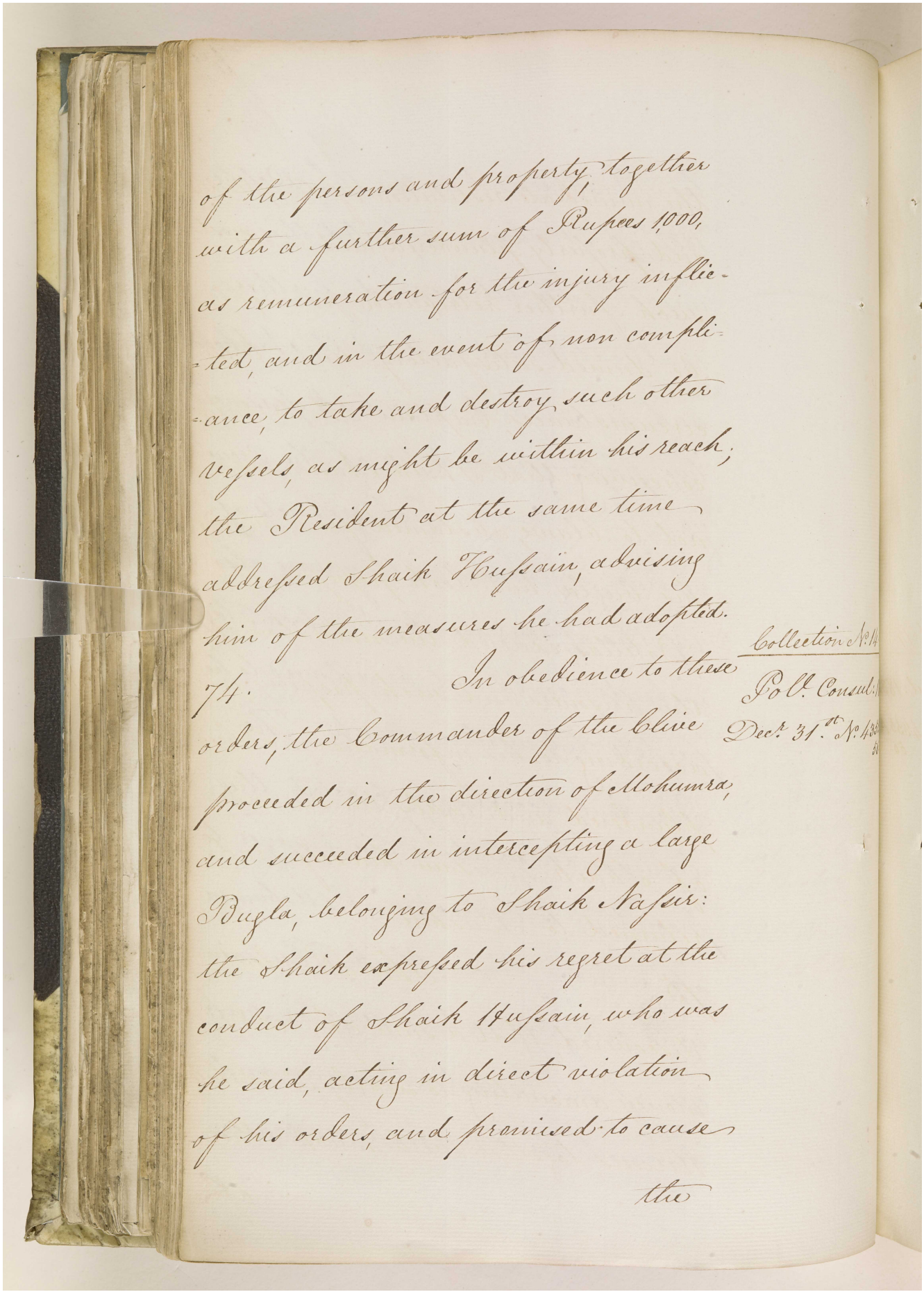

of the persons and property, together with a further sum of Rupees 1,000, as remuneration for the injury inflicted, and in the event of non compliance, to take and destroy such other vessels, as might be within his reach; the Resident at the same time addressed Shaik Hussain, advising him of the measures he had adopted.

74. In obedience to these orders, the Commander of the Clive proceeded in the direction of Mohumra, and succeeded in intercepting a large Bugla, belonging to Shaik Nassir: the Shaik expressed his regret at the conduct of Shaik Hussain, who was he said, acting in direct violation of his orders, and promised to cause the

Collection No. 14
Pol. Consul: 1
Decr. 31st. No. 435
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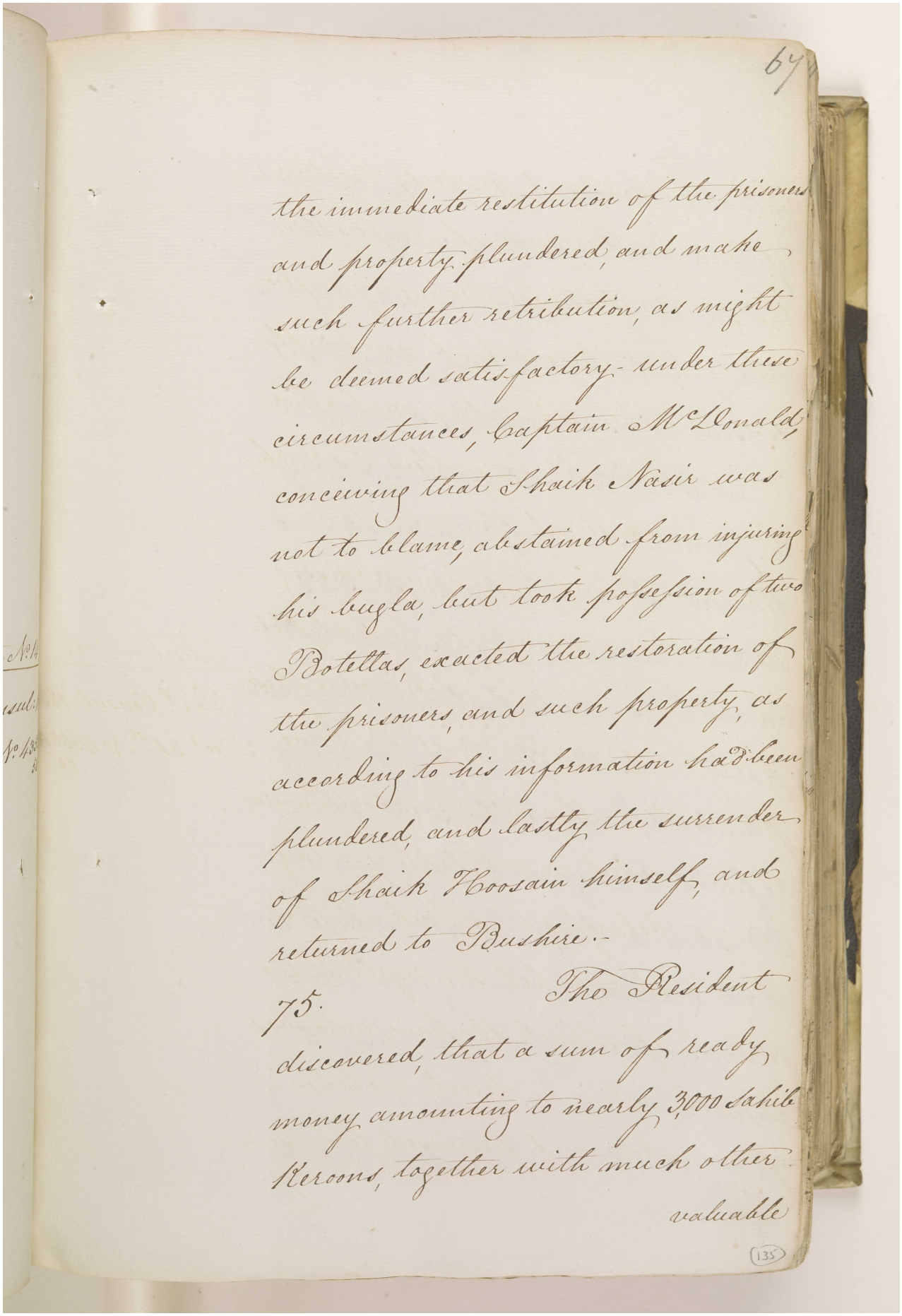

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the immediate restitution of the prisoners and property plundered, and make such further retribution, as might be deemed satisfactory- under these circumstances, Captain McDonald, conceiving that Shaik Nasir was not to blame, abstained from injuring his bugla, but took possession of two Botellas, exacted the restoration of the prisoners, and such property, as according to his information had been plundered, and lastly the surrender of Shaik Hoosain himself, and returned to Bushire.-

75. The Resident discovered, that a sum of ready money amounting to nearly 3,000 Sahib Kerons, together with much other valuable

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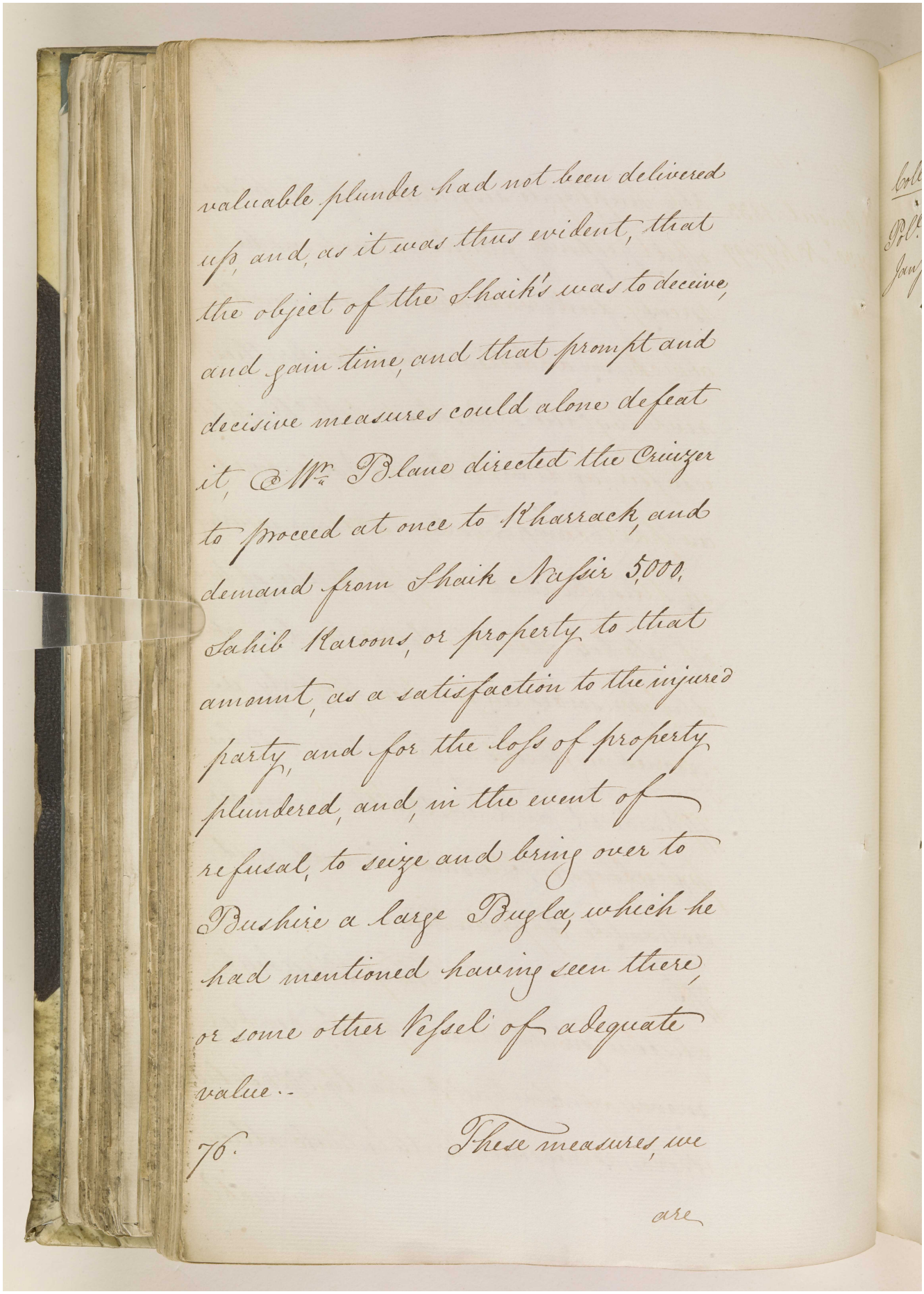

valuable plunder had not been delivered up, and, as it was thus evident, that the object of the Shaik's was to deceive, and gain time, and that prompt and decisive measures could alone defeat it, Mr. Blane directed the Cruizer to proceed at once to Kharrack, and demand from Shaik Nasir 5,000 Sahib Rooms, or property to that amount, as a satisfaction to the injured party, and for the loss of property plundered, and, in the event of refusal, to seize and bring over to Bushire a large Bugla, which he had mentioned having seen there, or some other Vessel of adequate value.-

76. These measures, we

are

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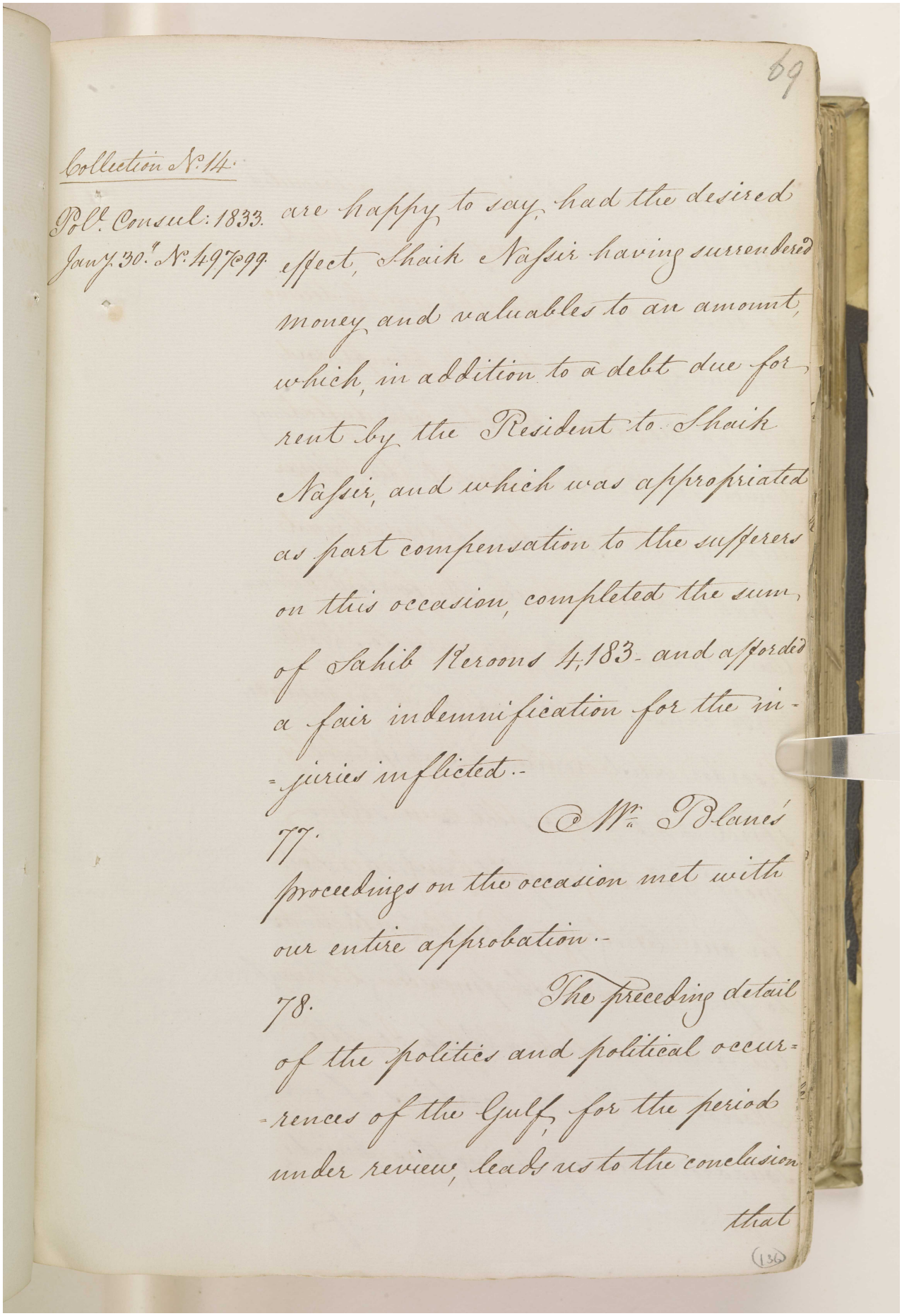

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Collection No. 14.

Pol. Consul: 1833.
Jany. 30th No. 497 & 99.

are happy to say, had the desired effect, Shaik Nassir having surrendered money and valuables to an amount, which, in addition to a debt due for rent by the Resident to Shaik Nassir, and which was appropriated as part compensation to the sufferers on this occasion, completed the sum of Sahib Keroons 4,183- and afforded a fair indemnification for the injuries inflicted.-

77. Mr. Blane's proceedings on the occasion met with our entire approbation.-

78. The preceding detail of the politics and political occurrences of the Gulf, for the period under review, leads us to the conclusion that

(136)

that disorder and violence have prevailed
more than usual, the principal causes
of this are 1.st the weakness of the
Imaum of Muskat and the disloy=
=alty of his dependents. 2.d the encreasing
power of the Wahabees. 3.d the fluc=
=tuating circumstances of the Minor
Arab Chieftains. 4.th the contest between
the Pacha of Egypt and the Porte.
These causes could not fail to produce
disorder and revive the piratical
spirit, and the result is a strong
proof of the necessity which exists
for our being prepared at all times
to put down such proceedings. Through
the firmness and address of the
Resident and the exertions of our
squadron, piracy during this period,
is

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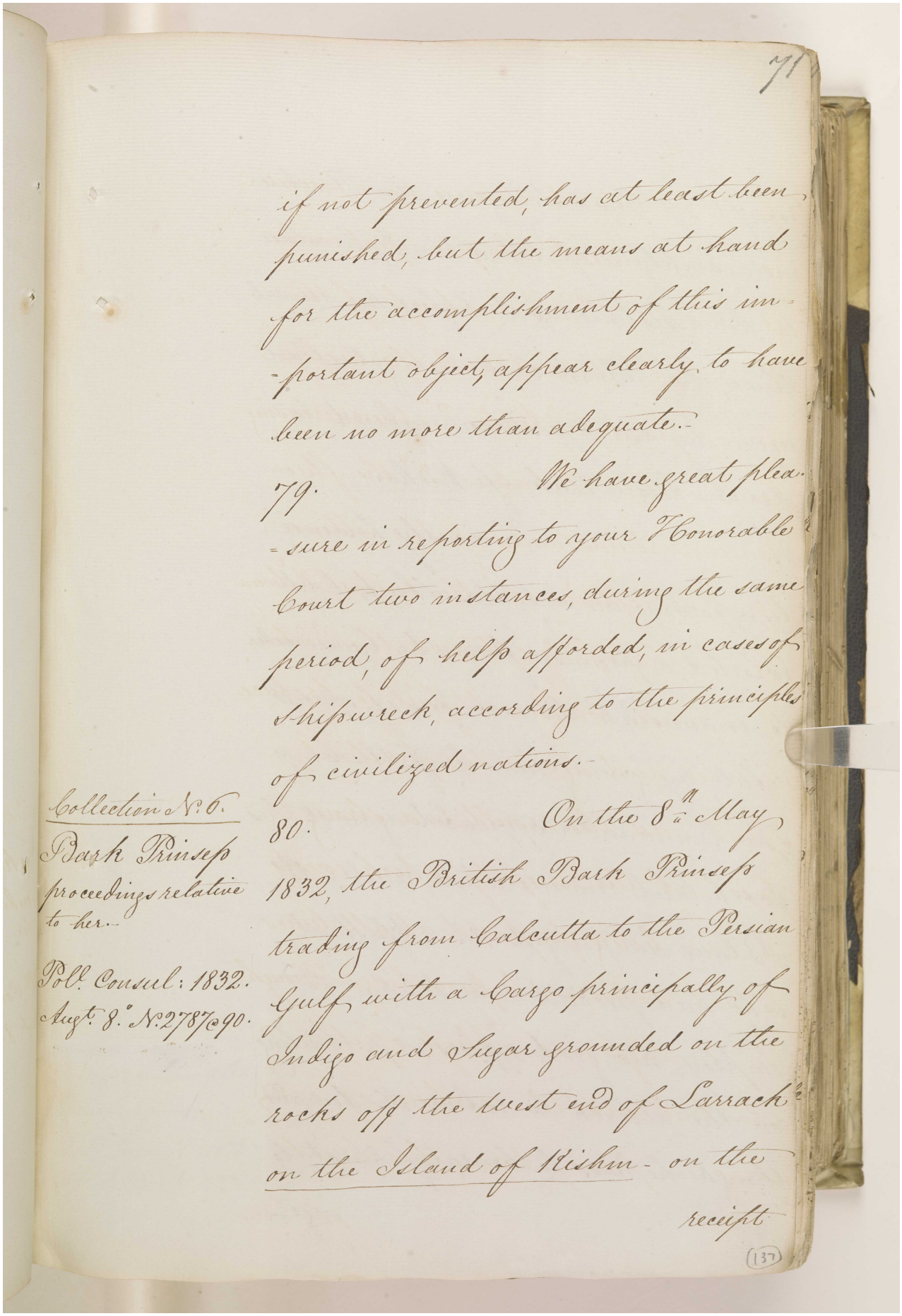

if not prevented, has at least been punished, but the means at hand for the accomplishment of this important object, appear clearly to have been no more than adequate.-

79. We have great pleasure in reporting to your Honorable Court two instances, during the same period, of help afforded, in cases of Shipwreck, according to the principles of civilized nations.-

Collection No. 6.
Bark Prinsep proceedings relative to her.-

Pol. Consul: 1832. Augt. 8. No. 2787 @ 90.

80. On the 8th May 1832, the British Bark Prinsep trading from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf with a Cargo principally of Indigo and Sugar grounded on the rocks off the West end of Larrack on the Island of Kishm - on the

receipt

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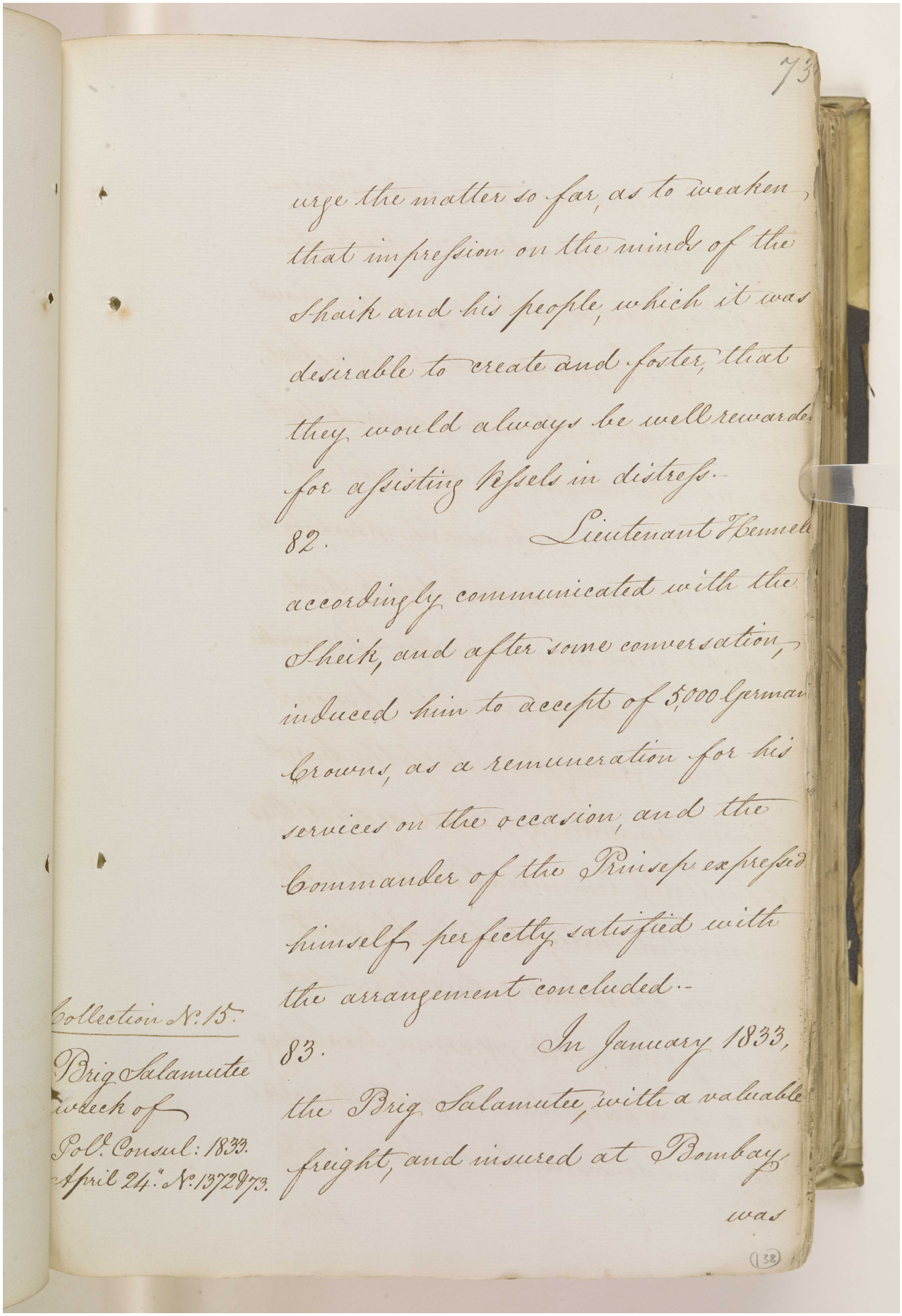
receipt of this intelligence, the Resident immediately dispatched the Elphinstone to her assistance, but before her arrival there, the Bark had been got afloat again by the assistance rendered to her by the Shaik of Kishm.

81. Previously however to affording his aid, the Shaik had extorted a promise from the Commander to remunerate his exertions if successful, by giving him half the cargo. The Commander appealed against this exorbitant remuneration, and Mr. Blane authorized his Assistant, who had proceeded to Kishm, to employ his good offices in prevailing on the Shaik to reduce his demand, though he was to be careful not to urge



urge the matter so far, as to weaken that impression on the minds of the Shaik and his people, which it was desirable to create and foster, that they would always be well rewarded for assisting Vessels in distress.-

82. Lieutenant Hennell accordingly communicated with the Sheik, and after some conversation, induced him to accept of 5,000 German Crowns, as a remuneration for his services on the occasion, and the Commander of the Prinsep expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement concluded.-

Collection No. 15.
Brig Salamutee wreck of
Pol. Consul: 1833.
April 24th No. 1372 & 73.

83. In January 1833, the Brig Salamutee, with a valuable freight, and insured at Bombay, was

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was wrecked on the Island of Shitwa
on the Persian Coast; The Shaik of
Nuhillo appears on the occasion to have
assisted the sufferers, and to have fur-
nished them with a passage to Lingeh.
The people belonging to the Vessel all
left the wreck, and, as the inhabitants
of that coast are expert divers, it is
probable, that a report which prevailed,
that the greater part of the Cargo,
had been recovered by the Shaik, and
retained by him for his own advantage,
is perfectly true. Mr. Blane com-
municated with the Shaik with
the view of inducing him to give up
the property to the owners, in exchange
for a fair compensation, and prevailed
upon him to surrender a few articles.

The

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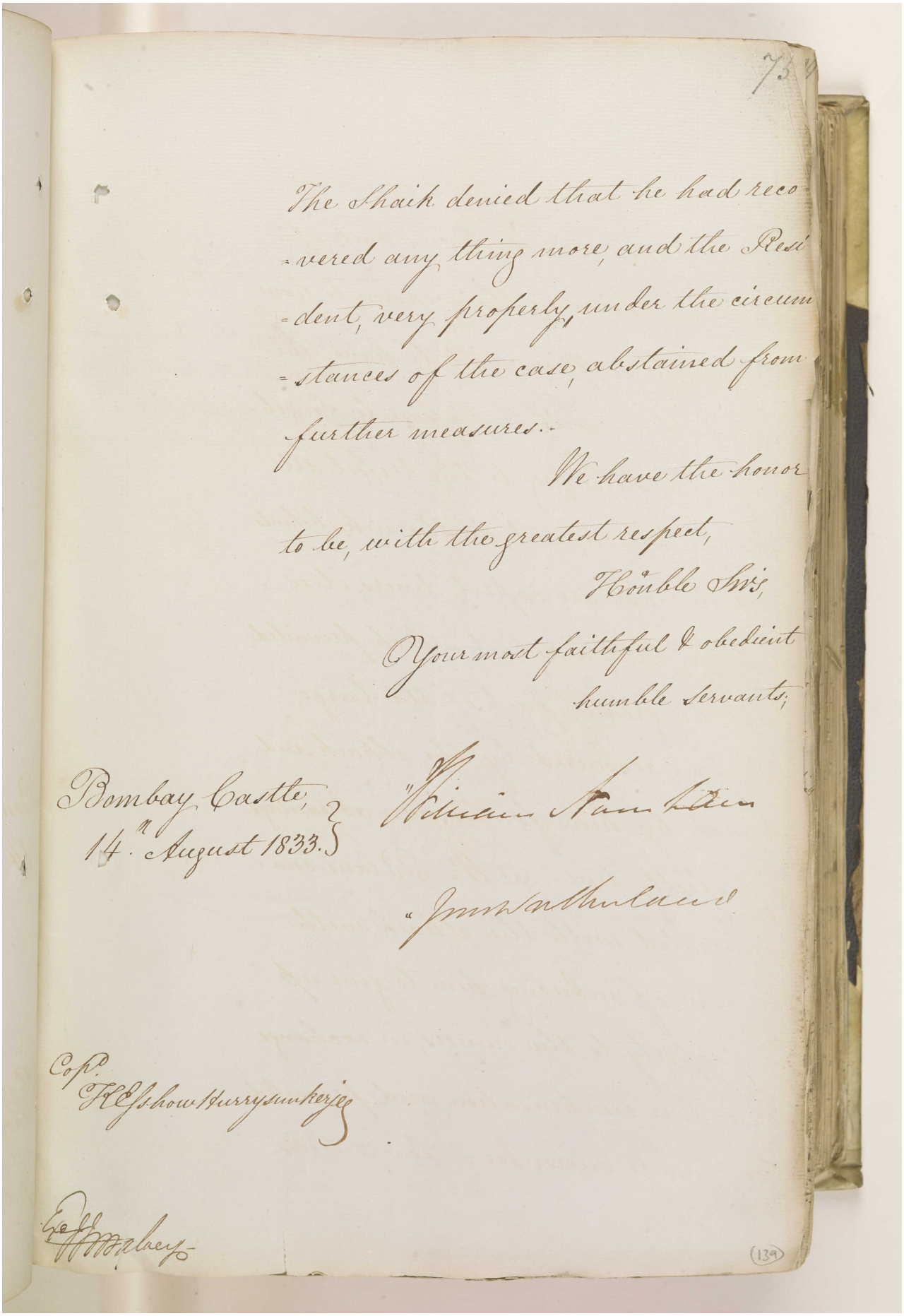

The Shaik denied that he had reco-
-vered any thing more, and the Resi-
-dent, very properly, under the circum-
-stances of the case, abstained from
further measures.-

We have the honor
to be, with the greatest respect,

Honble Sir's,

Your most faithful & obedient
humble servants;

Bombay Castle,
14th August 1833.

William Nanthan

Jno Wetherland

Cop^d.
K E Sshow Hurrysunkerjee

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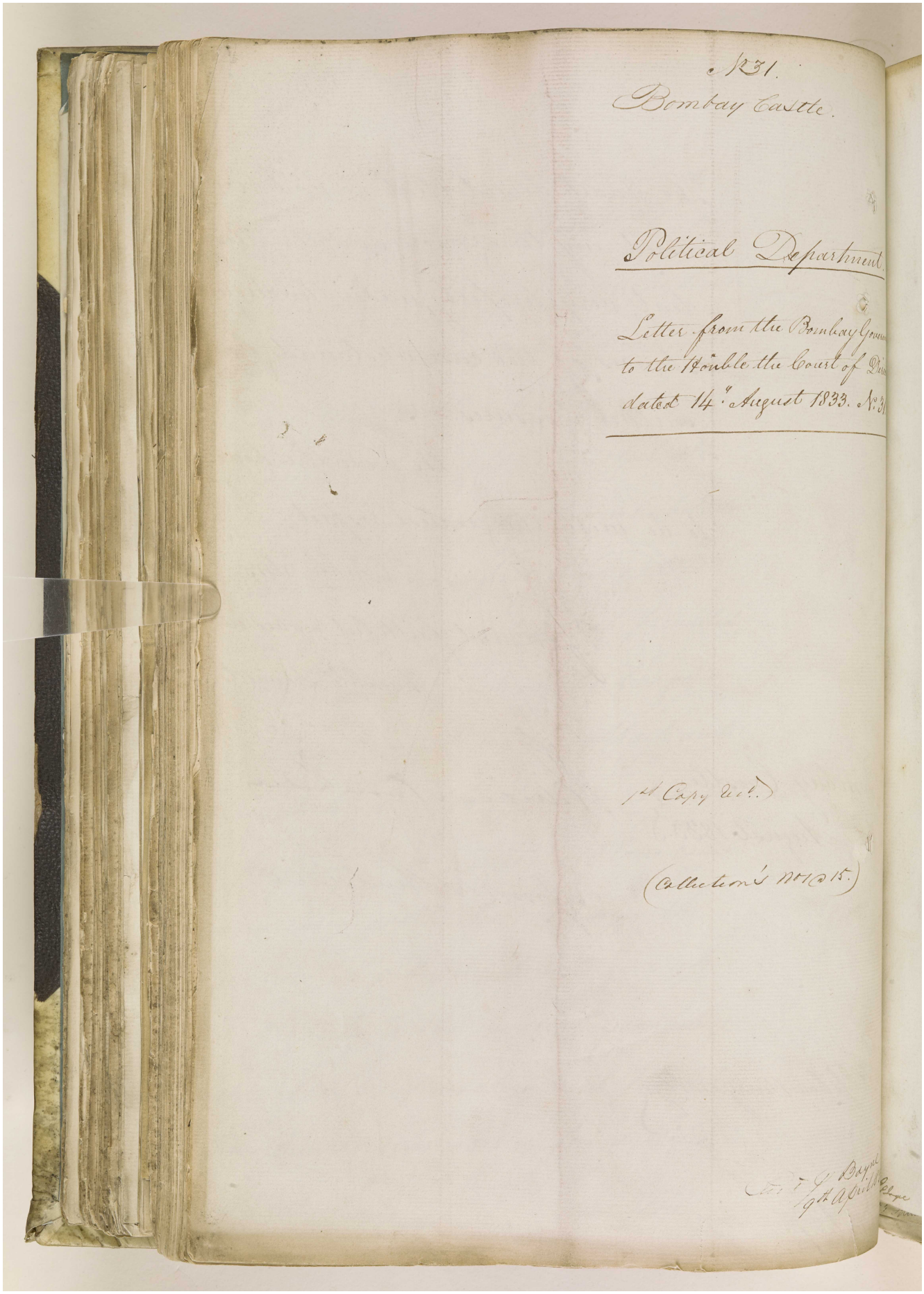

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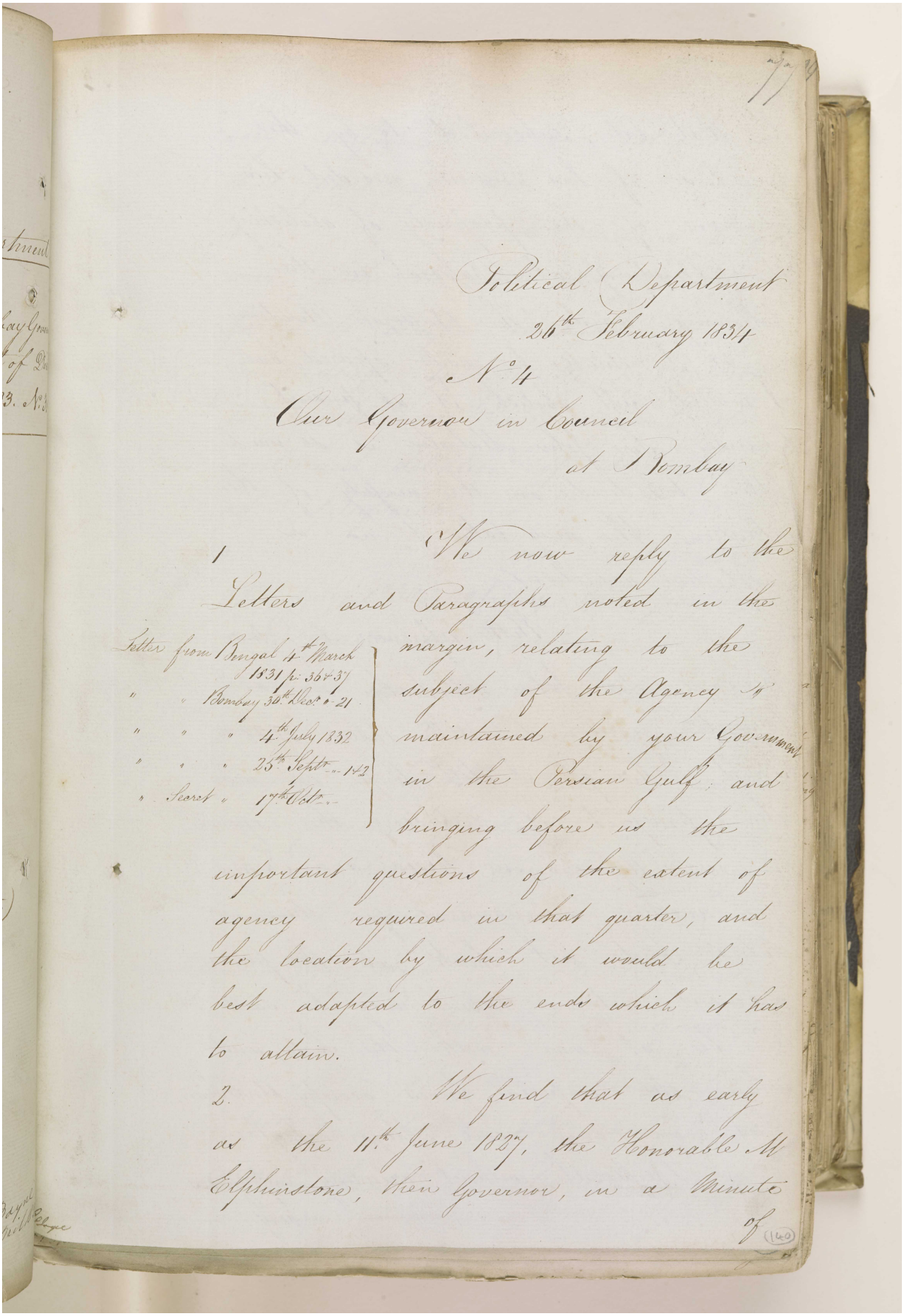

Political Department
26th February 1834
N° 4
Our Governor in Council
at Bombay

1 We now reply to the Letters and Paragraphs noted in the margin, relating to the subject of the Agency to be maintained by your Government in the Persian Gulf; and bringing before us the important questions of the extent of agency required in that quarter, and the location by which it would be best adapted to the ends which it has to attain.

Letter from Bengal 4th March 1831 p. 36 & 37
" " Bombay 30th Decr " 21
" " " 4th July 1832
" " " 25th Septr " 143
" Secret " 17th Octr "

2 We find that as early as the 11th June 1827, the Honorable M Elphinstone, then Governor, in a Minute of

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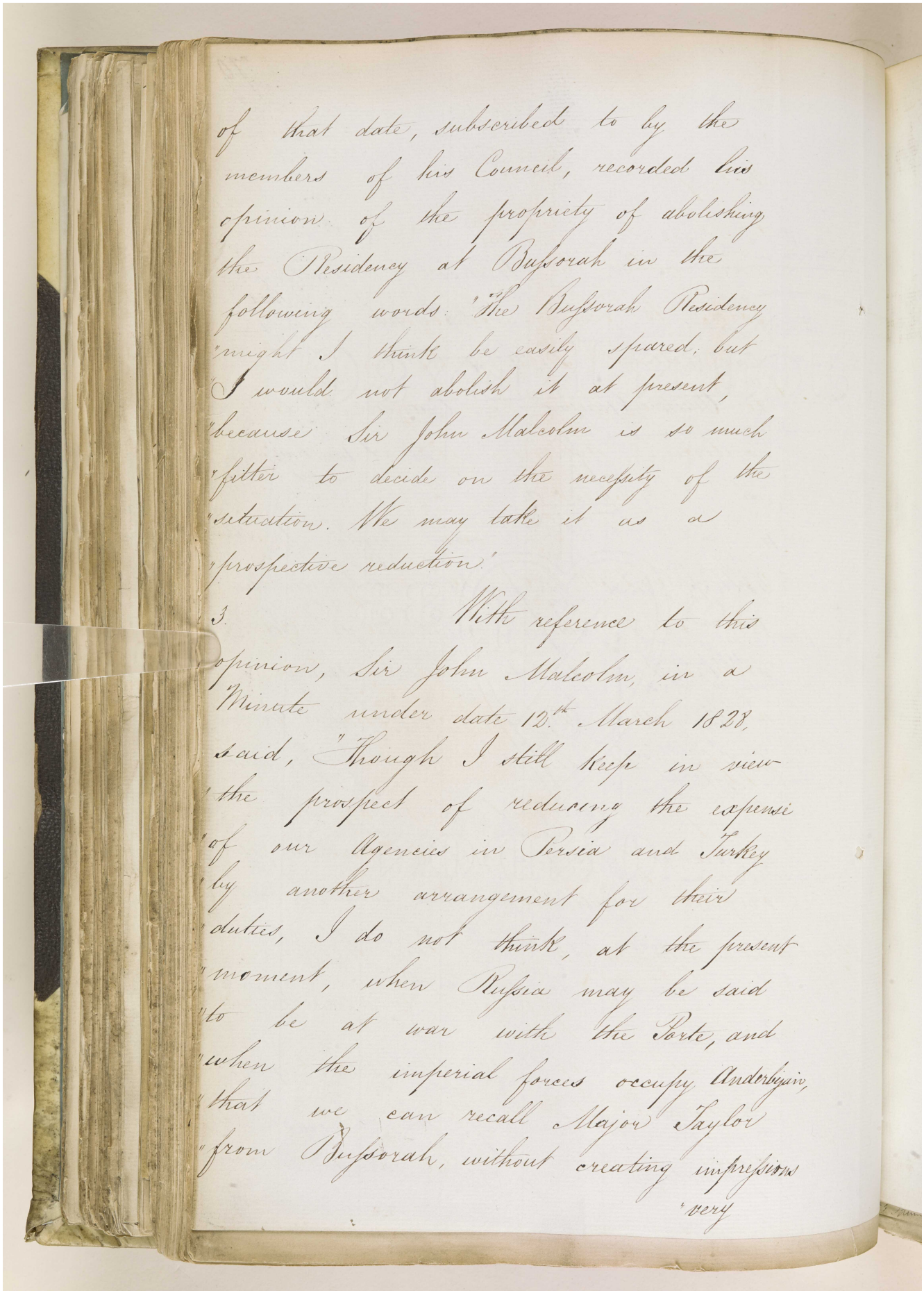
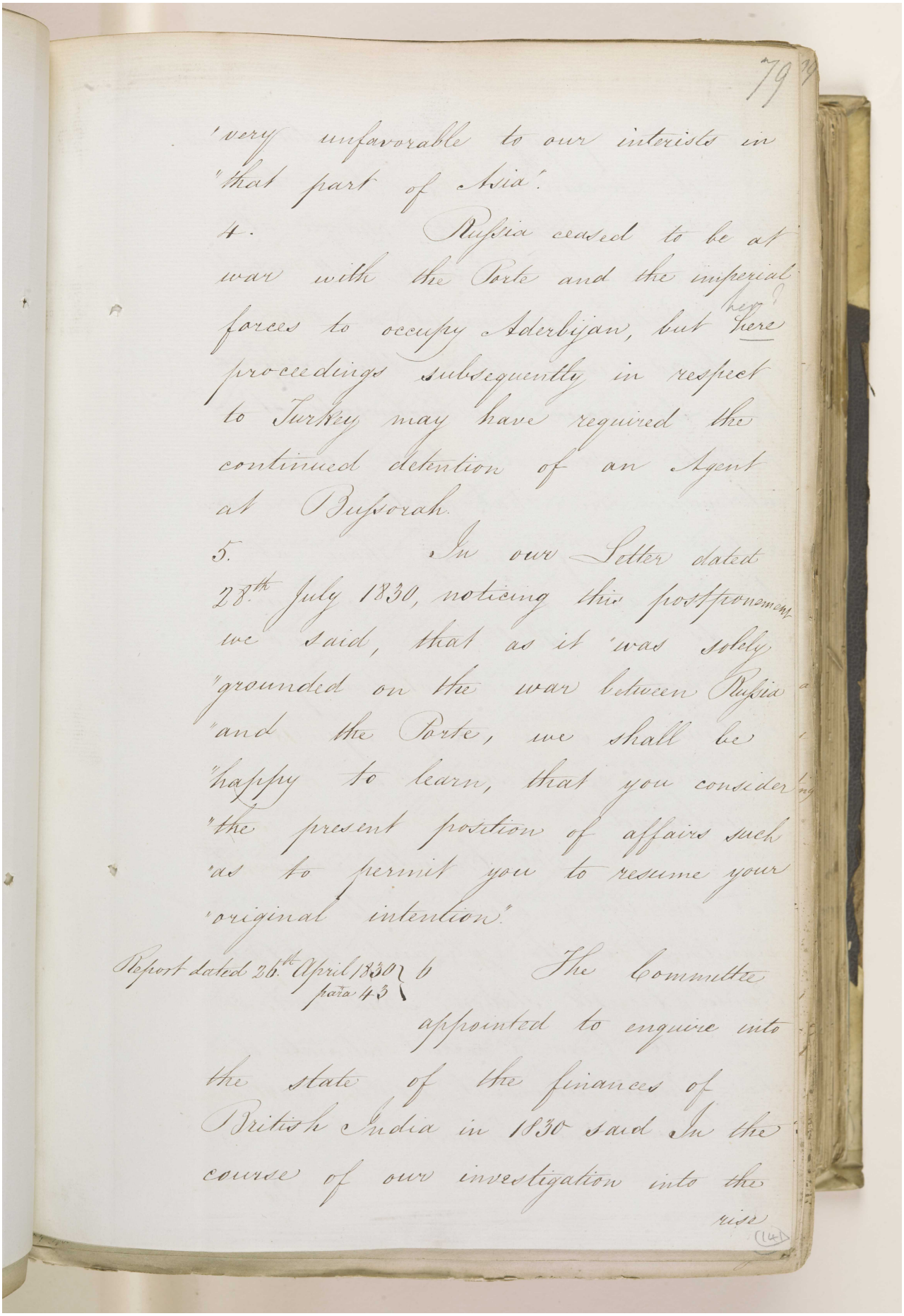


of that date, subscribed to by the members of his Council, recorded his opinion of the propriety of abolishing the Residency at Bussorah in the following words: "The Bussorah Residency "might I think be easily spared, but "I would not abolish it at present, "because Sir John Malcolm is so much "fitter to decide on the necessity of the "situation. We may take it as a "prospective reduction."

3. With reference to this opinion, Sir John Malcolm, in a Minute under date 12th March 1828, said, "Though I still keep in view "the prospect of reducing the expense "of our Agencies in Persia and Turkey "by another arrangement for their "duties, I do not think, at the present "moment, when Russia may be said "to be at war with the Porte, and "when the imperial forces occupy Anderbijan, "that we can recall Major Taylor "from Bussorah, without creating impressions

"very



'very unfavorable to our interists in "that part of Asia".

4. Russia ceased to be at war with the Porte and the imperial forces to occupy Aderbijan, but here? proceedings subsequently in respect to Turkey may have required the continued detention of an Agent at Bussorah.

5. In our Letter dated 28th July 1830, noticing this postponement we said, that as it 'was solely "grounded on the war between Russia "and the Porte, we shall be "happy to learn, that you consider "the present position of affairs such "as to permit you to resume your "original intention".

Report dated 26th April 1830 para 43 } 6 The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the finances of British India in 1830 said In the course of our investigation into the rise

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"rise and progress of these establishments
"in the Persian Gulf, we have been
"led to compare the charges at
"Bushire and Bussorah, with which
"the British Government is now
"burthened with those that sufficed
"for the same establishments at
"periods when our trade and
"intercourse in that quarter were more
"active and flourishing than at
"present, and the result on our
"minds is, that there is no
"reasonable ground whatever for
"continuing such costly agencies in
"the Gulf of Persia as are now
"maintained"

7. The Committee recommended
that one Agency alone should be
maintained in the Gulf, and that Bushire
should be its station. And with a
view to form a correct estimate of
the expense which it would require,
they remark as follows:

In

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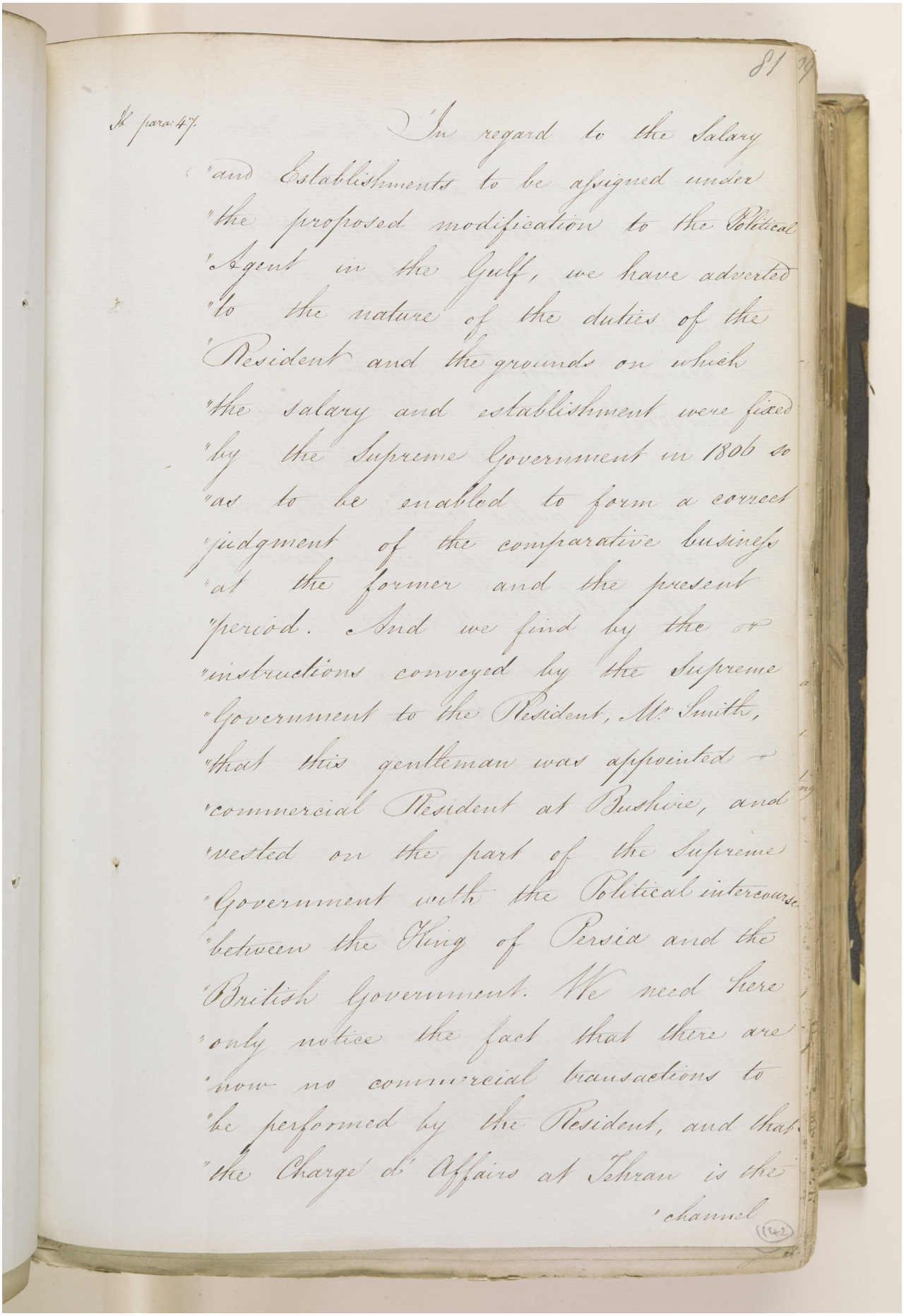

81

No. para: 47.

"In regard to the Salary
"and Establishments to be assigned under
"the proposed modification to the Political
"Agent in the Gulf, we have adverted
"to the nature of the duties of the
"Resident and the grounds on which
"the salary and establishment were fixed
"by the Supreme Government in 1806 so
"as to be enabled to form a correct
"judgment of the comparative business
"at the former and the present
"period. And we find by the
"instructions conveyed by the Supreme
"Government to the Resident, Mr. Smith,
"that this gentleman was appointed
"commercial Resident at Bushire, and
"vested on the part of the Supreme
"Government with the Political intercourse
"between the King of Persia and the
"British Government. We need here
"only notice the fact that there are
"now no commercial transactions to
"be performed by the Resident, and that
"the Charge d' Affairs at Tehran is the
"channel

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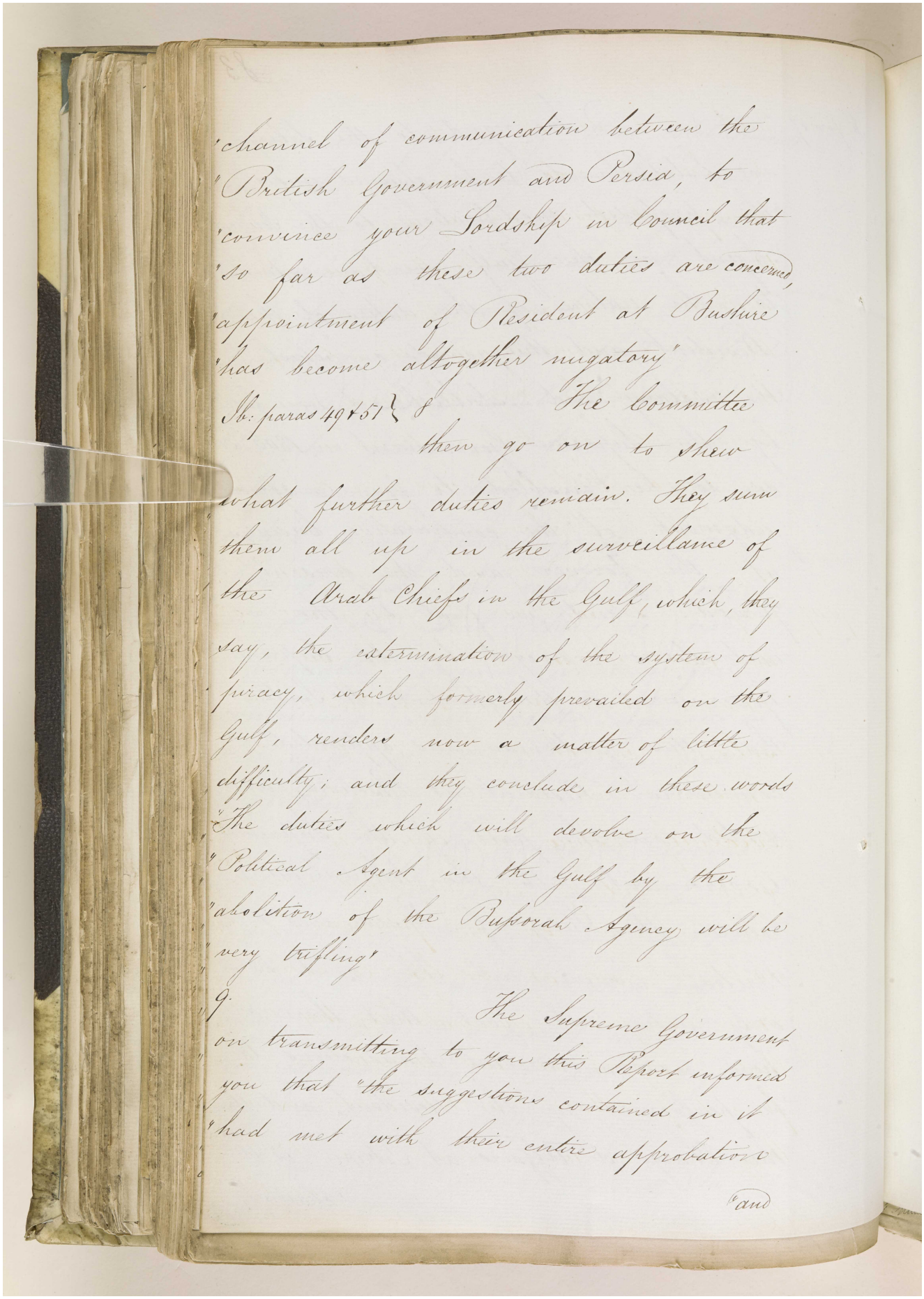

"channel of communication between the
"British Government and Persia, to
"convince your Lordship in Council that
"so far as these two duties are concerned,
"appointment of Resident at Bushire
"has become altogether nugatory"
Ib: paras 49 & 51 } & The Committee
then go on to shew
what further duties remain. They sum
them all up in the surveillance of
the Arab Chiefs in the Gulf, which, they
say, the extermination of the system of
piracy, which formerly prevailed on the
Gulf, renders now a matter of little
difficulty; and they conclude in these words
"The duties which will devolve on the
"Political Agent in the Gulf by the
"abolition of the Bussorah Agency will be
"very trifling"
9. The Supreme Government
on transmitting to you this Report informed
you that "the suggestions contained in it
"had met with their entire approbation

"and

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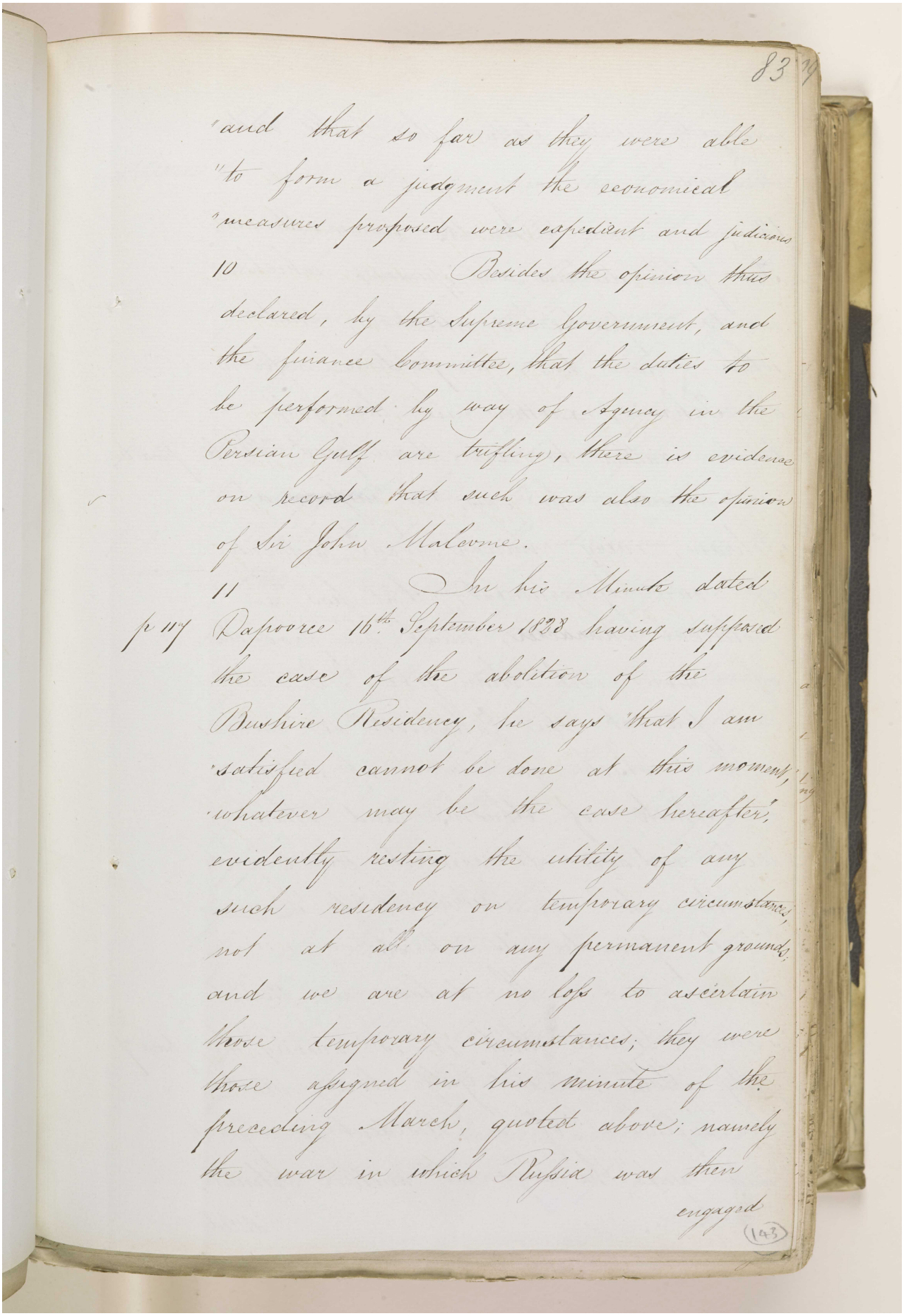

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"and that so far as they were able
"to form a judgment the economical
"measures proposed were expedient and judicious

10 Besides the opinion thus
declared, by the Supreme Government, and
the finance committee, that the duties to
be performed by way of Agency in the
Persian Gulf are trifling, there is evidence
on record that such was also the opinion
of Sir John Malcolm.

11 In his Minute dated
p 117 Dapooree 16th September 1838 having supposed
the case of the abolition of the
Bushire Residency, he says "that I am
"satisfied cannot be done at this moment,
"whatever may be the case hereafter"
evidently resting the utility of any
such residency on temporary circumstances,
not at all on any permanent grounds;
and we are at no loss to ascertain
those temporary circumstances; they were
those assigned in his minute of the
preceding March, quoted above; namely
the war in which Russia was then
engaged

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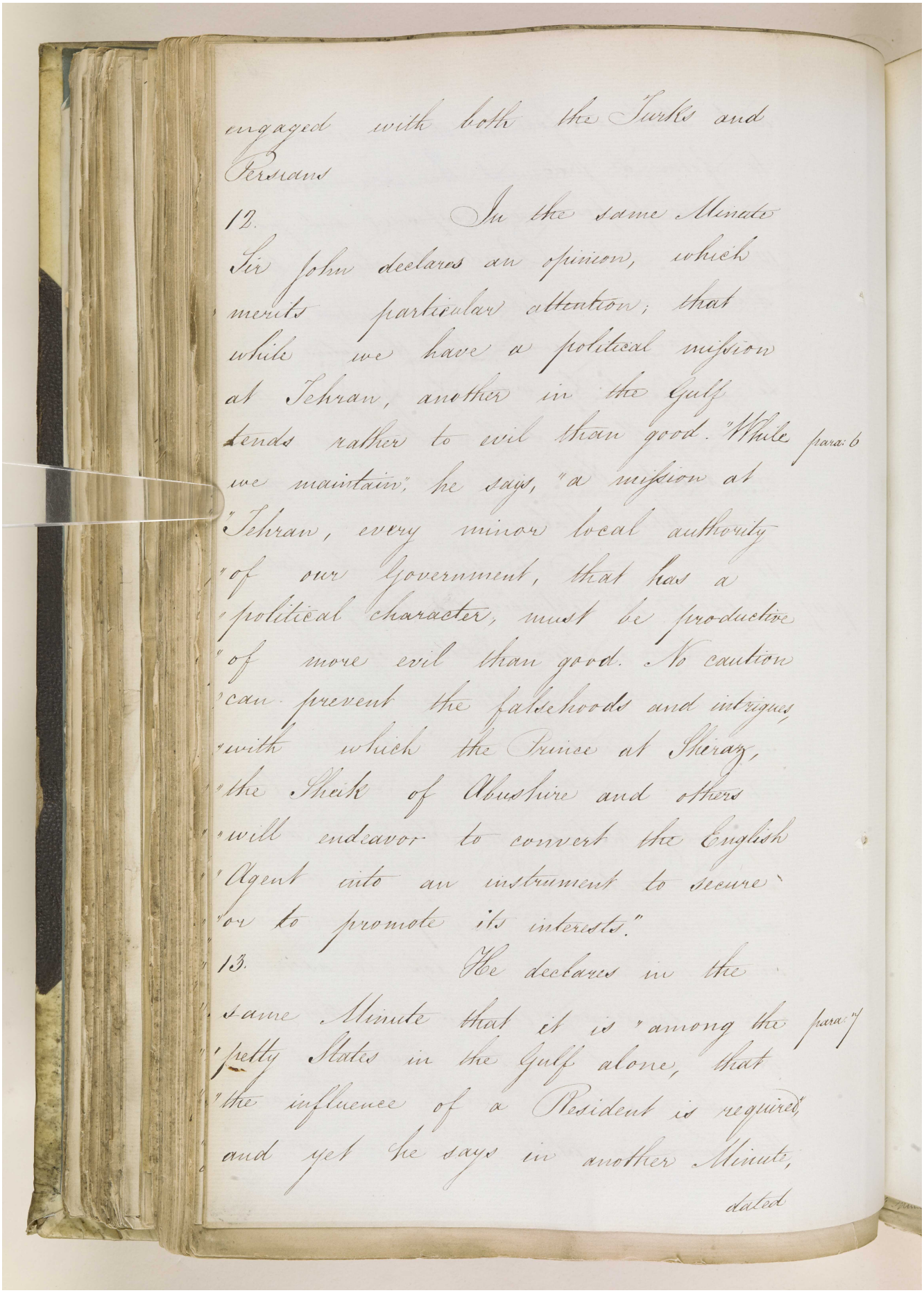

engaged with both the Turks and
Persians

12. In the same Minute
Sir John declares an opinion, which
merits particular attention; that
while we have a political mission
at Tehran, another in the Gulf
tends rather to evil than good. "While para: 6
we maintain", he says, "a mission at
"Tehran, every minor local authority
"of our Government, that has a
"political character, must be productive
"of more evil than good. No caution
"can prevent the falsehoods and intrigues
"with which the Prince at Shiraz,
"the Sheik of Aboushire and others
"will endeavor to convert the English
"Agent into an instrument to secure
"or to promote its interests."

13. He declares in the
same Minute that it is "among the para: 7
"petty States in the Gulf alone, that
"the influence of a Resident is required",
and yet he says in another Minute,
dated

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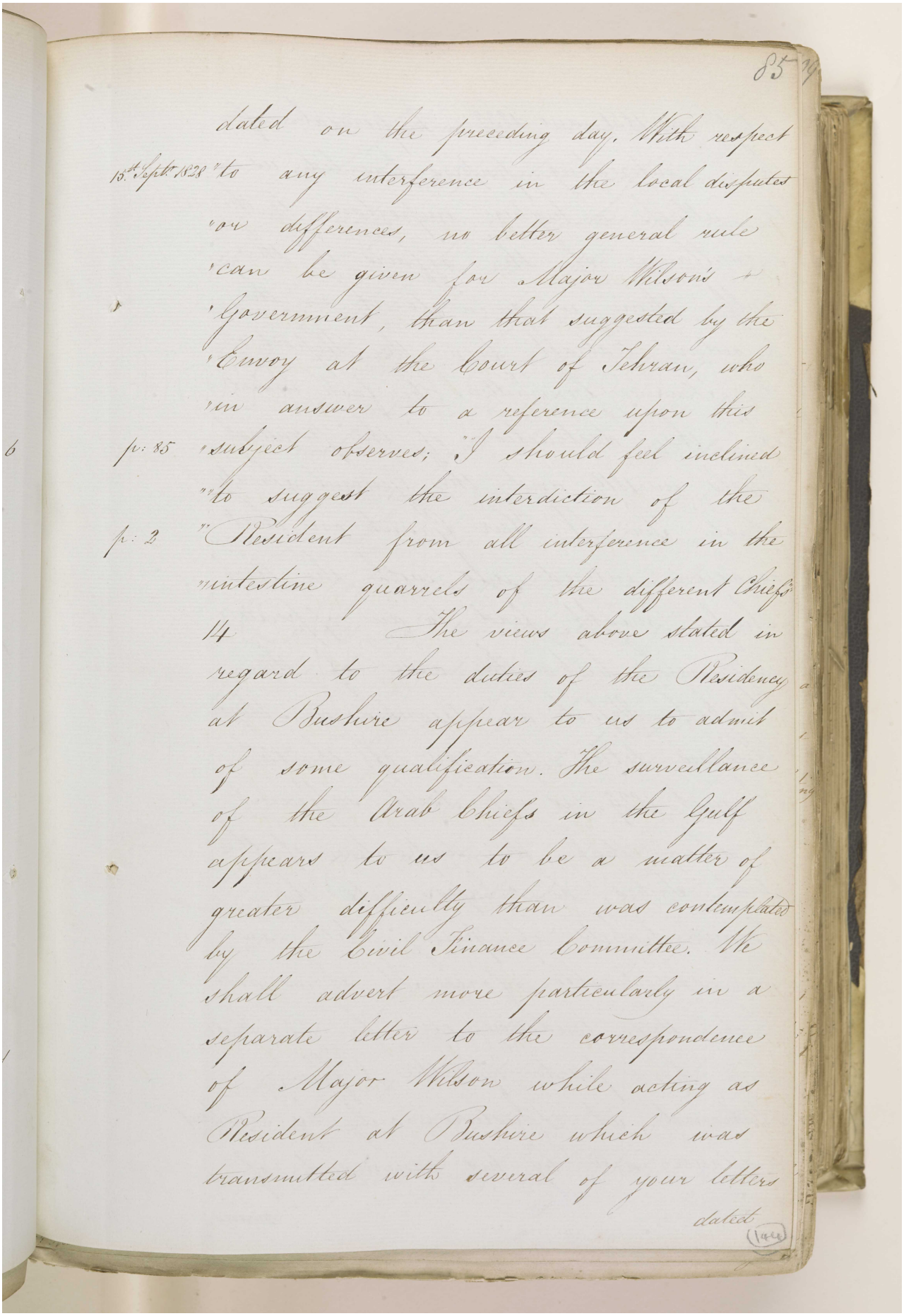

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dated on the preceding day, With respect
15th Sept 1828 "to any interference in the local disputes
"or differences, no better general rule
"can be given for Major Wilson's
"Government, than that suggested by the
"Envoy at the Court of Tehran, who
"in answer to a reference upon this
p: 85 "subject observes; "I should feel inclined
"to suggest the interdiction of the
p: 2 "Resident from all interference in the
"intestine quarrels of the different Chiefs
14 The views above stated in
regard to the duties of the Residency
at Bushire appear to us to admit
of some qualification. The surveillance
of the Arab Chiefs in the Gulf
appears to us to be a matter of
greater difficulty than was contemplated
by the Civil Finance Committee. We
shall advert more particularly in a
separate letter to the correspondence
of Major Wilson while acting as
Resident at Bushire which was
transmitted with several of your letters
dated

dated in 1831 and 1832. A perusal of these interesting papers has led us to attach a higher importance to the surveillance of the affairs of the Gulf than is given to it in the preceding Extract from the Report of the Finance Committee. The fact indeed of the destruction of the piratical Vessels in 1819, and the General Treaty which Sir W. Keir Grant on that occasion entered into with the Arab Chiefs might lead to an opposite inference; but the case of the Morbut Vessel, as described in Major Wilsons letter to you of the 13th August 1829, is of itself sufficient to shew that the disposition of the Arab Tribes, to relapse into their former habits of piracy, still exists in considerable force. It shews also that this tendency can be checked on the part of the Officer stationed at Bushire, only by constant vigilance and by his command of

means

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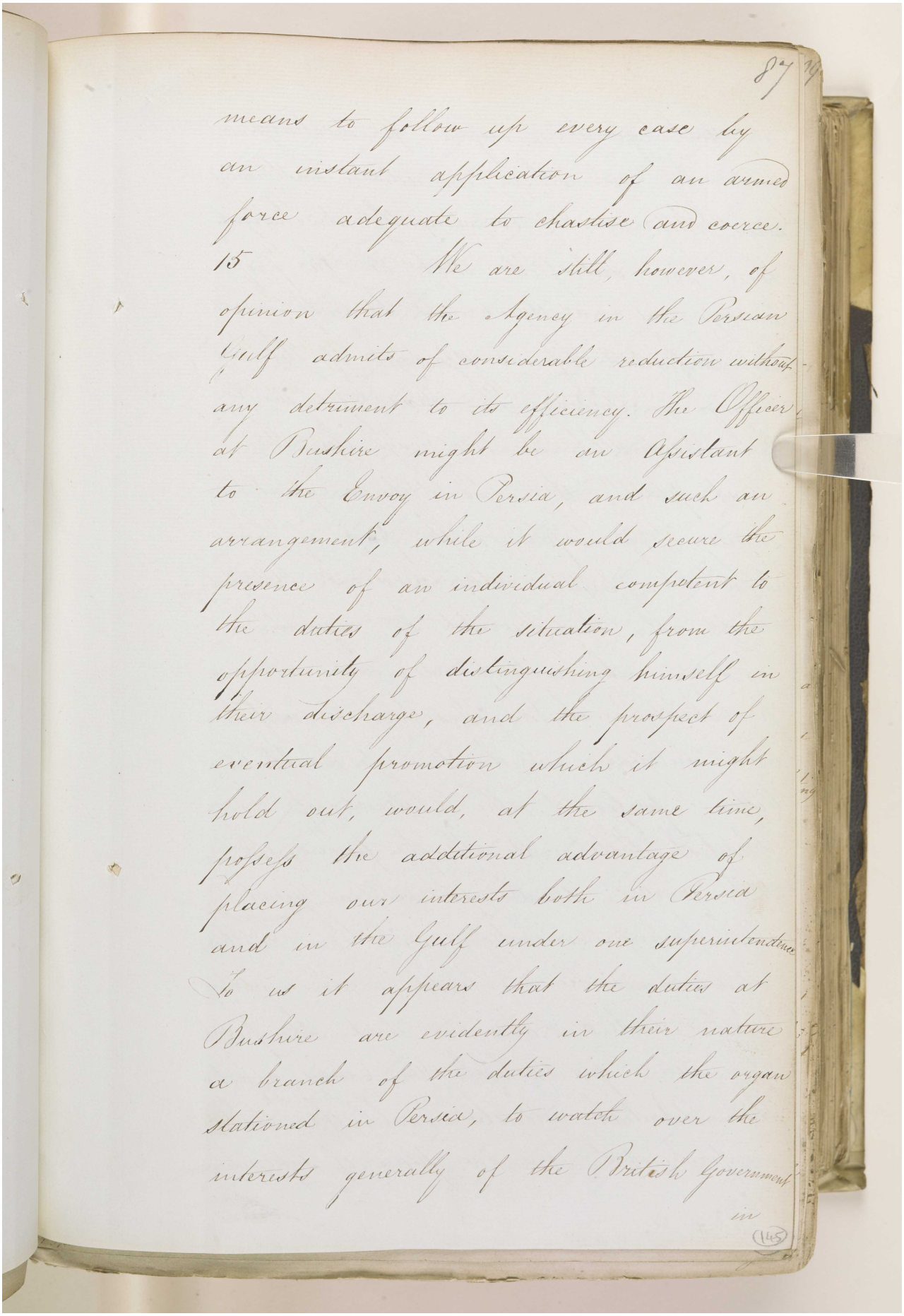

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means to follow up every case by
an instant application of an armed
force adequate to chastise and coerce.

15 We are still, however, of
opinion that the Agency in the Persian
Gulf admits of considerable reduction without
any detriment to its efficiency. The Officer
at Bushire might be an Assistant
to the Envoy in Persia, and such an
arrangement, while it would secure the
presence of an individual competent to
the duties of the situation, from the
opportunity of distinguishing himself in
their discharge, and the prospect of
eventual promotion which it might
hold out, would, at the same time,
possess the additional advantage of
placing our interests both in Persia
and in the Gulf under one superintendance.
To us it appears that the duties at
Bushire are evidently in their nature
a branch of the duties which the organ
stationed in Persia, to watch over the
interests generally of the British Government
in

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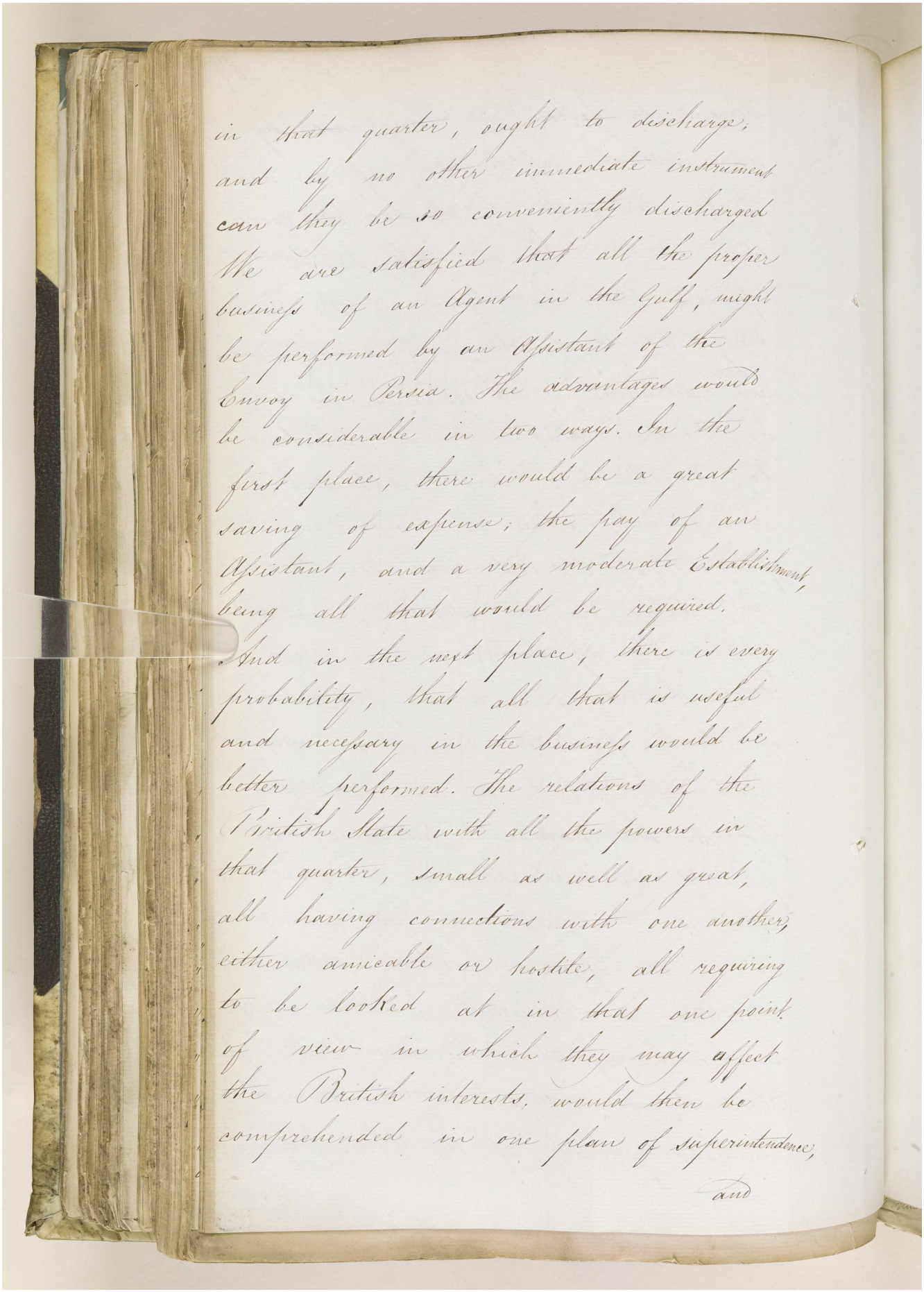

in that quarter, ought to discharge, and by no other immediate instrument can they be so conveniently discharged We are satisfied that all the proper business of an Agent in the Gulf, might be performed by an Assistant of the Envoy in Persia. The advantages would be considerable in two ways. In the first place, there would be a great saving of expense; the pay of an Assistant, and a very moderate Establishment being all that would be required. And in the next place, there is every probability, that all that is useful and necessary in the business would be better performed. The relations of the British State with all the powers in that quarter, small as well as great, all having connections with one another, either amicable or hostile, all requiring to be looked at in that one point of view in which they may affect the British interests, would then be comprehended in one plan of superintendence,

and

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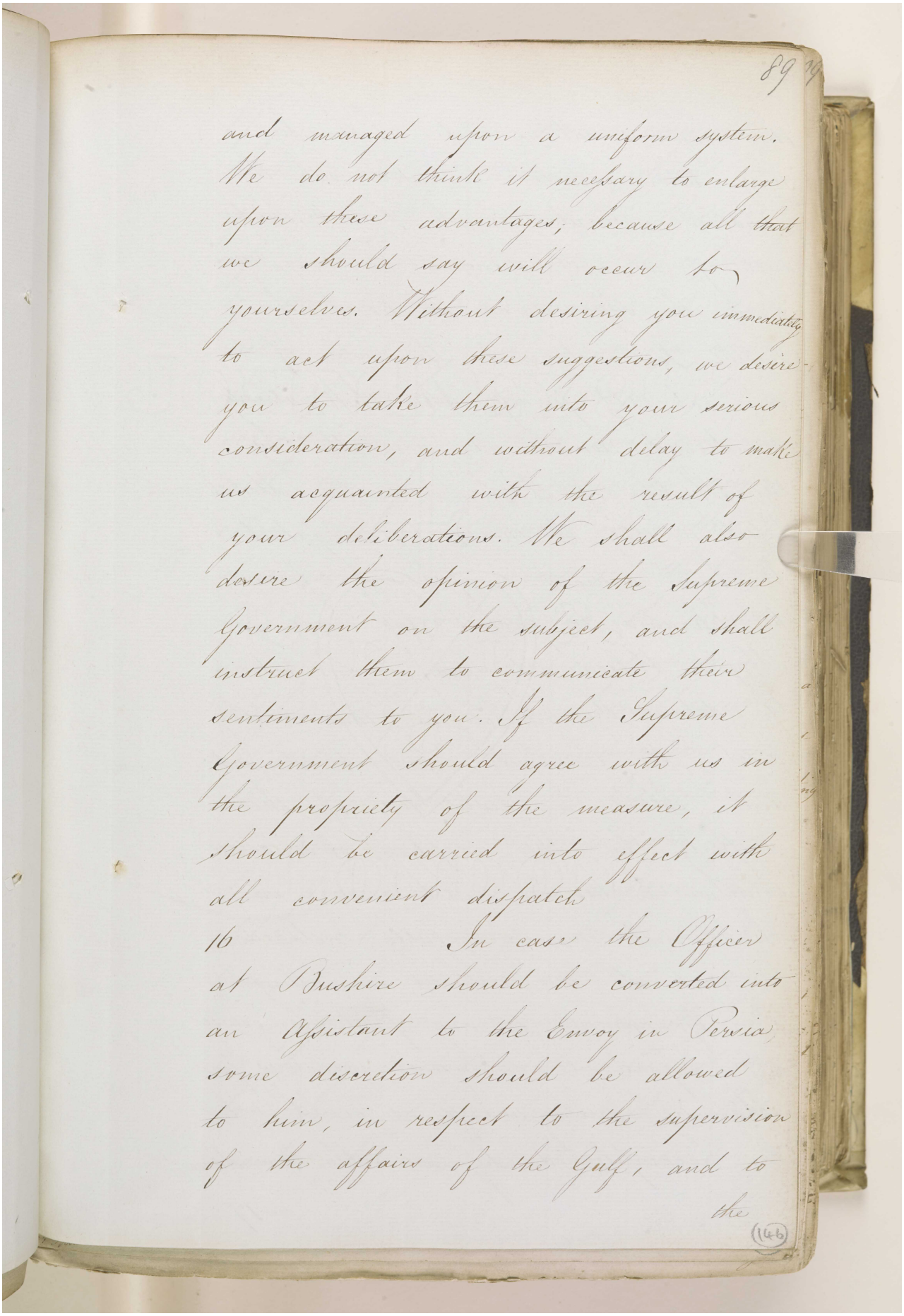

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and managed upon a uniform system. We do not think it necessary to enlarge upon these advantages, because all that we should say will occur to yourselves. Without desiring you immediately to act upon these suggestions, we desire you to take them into your serious consideration, and without delay to make us acquainted with the result of your deliberations. We shall also desire the opinion of the Supreme Government on the subject, and shall instruct them to communicate their sentiments to you. If the Supreme Government should agree with us in the propriety of the measure, it should be carried into effect with all convenient dispatch

16 In case the Officer at Bushire should be converted into an Assistant to the Envoy in Persia some discretion should be allowed to him, in respect to the supervision of the affairs of the Gulf, and to the

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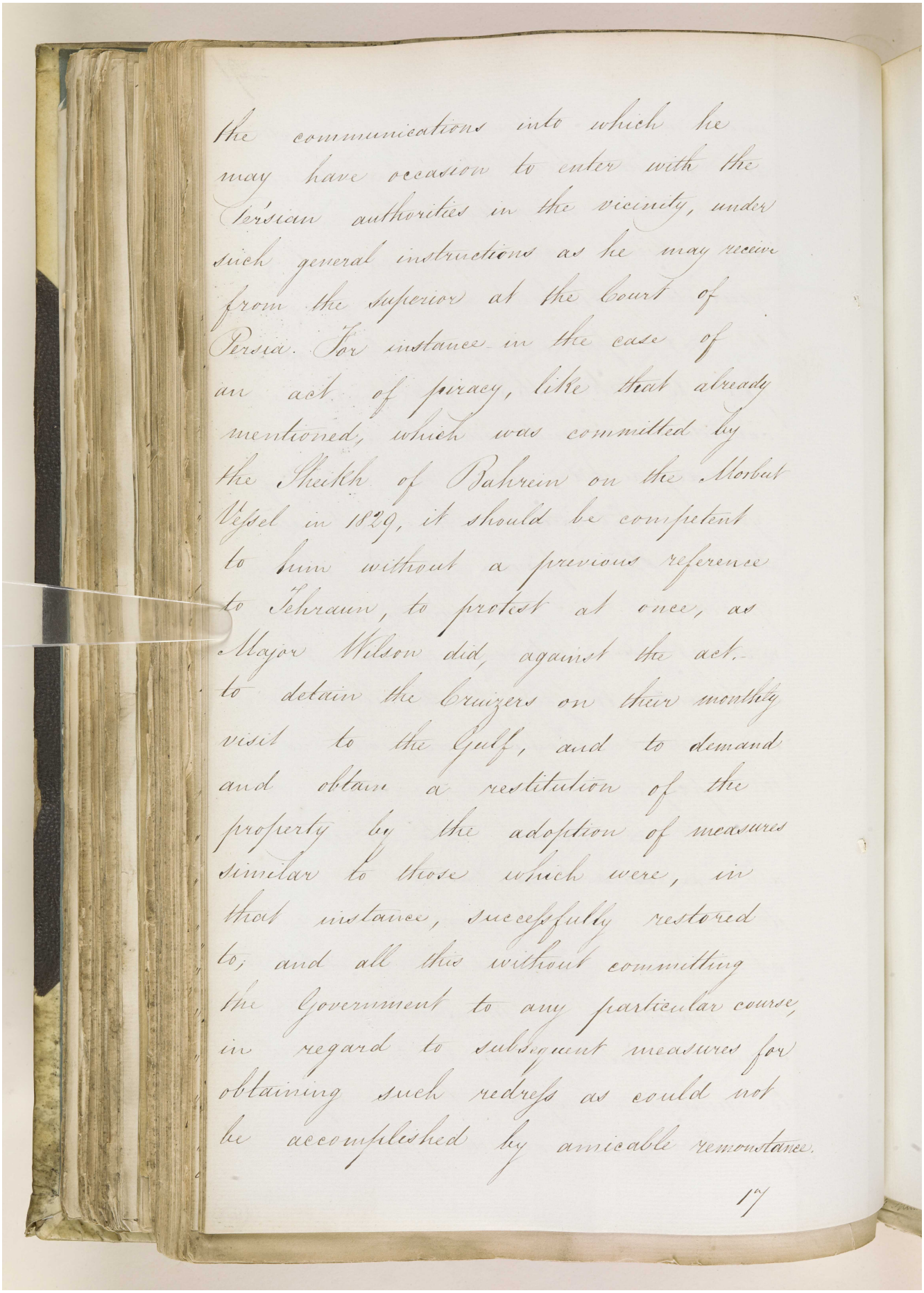

the communications into which he
may have occasion to enter with the
Persian authorities in the vicinity, under
such general instructions as he may receive
from the superior at the Court of
Persia. For instance in the case of
an act of piracy, like that already
mentioned, which was committed by
the Sheikh of Bahrein on the Morbut
Vessel in 1829, it should be competent
to him without a previous reference
to Tehraun, to protest at once, as
Major Wilson did, against the act,
to detain the Cruizers on their monthly
visit to the Gulf, and to demand
and obtain a restitution of the
property by the adoption of measures
similar to those which were, in
that instance, successfully restored
to; and all this without committing
the Government to any particular course,
in regard to subsequent measures for
obtaining such redress as could not
be accomplished by amicable remonstrance.

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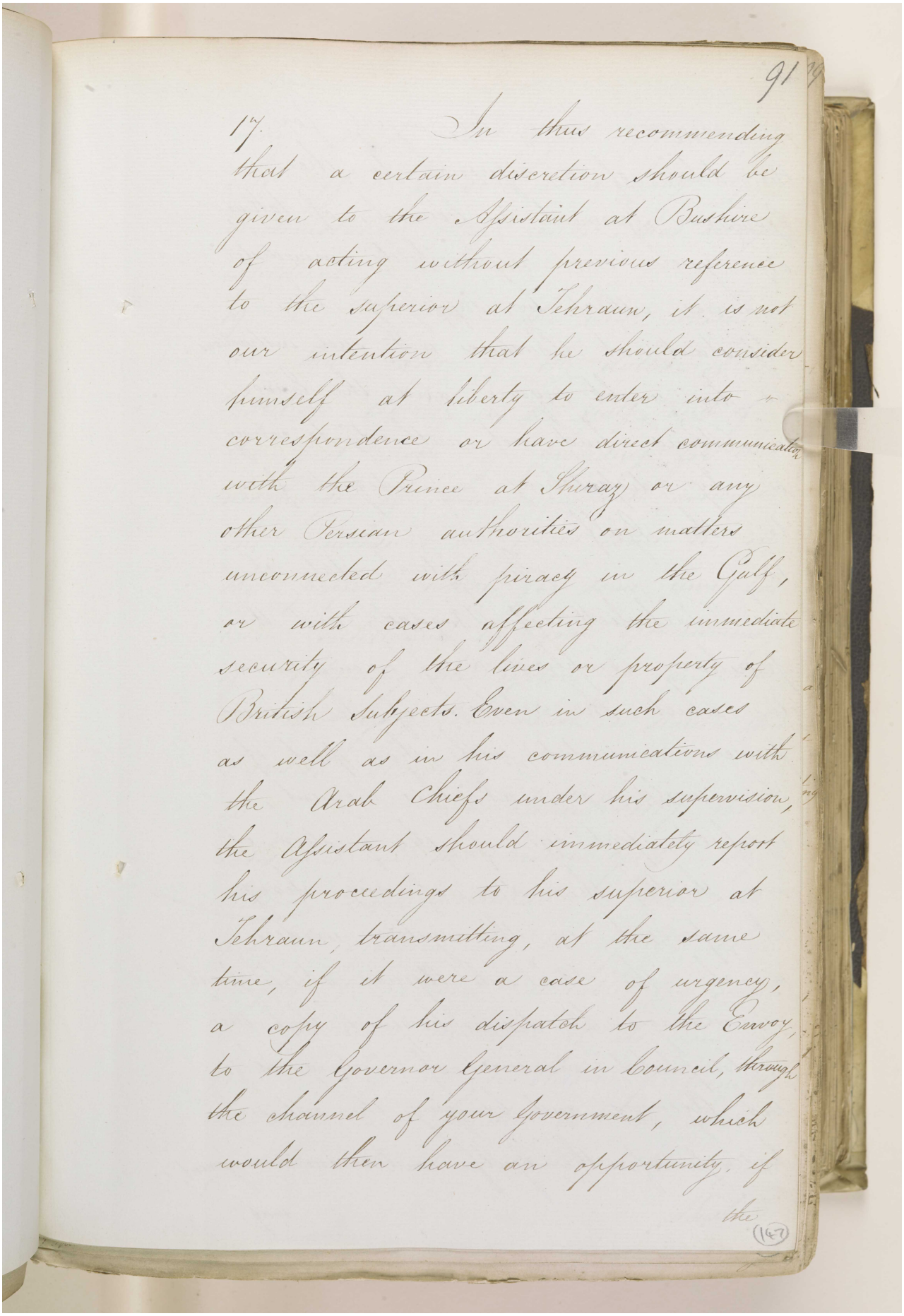

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17. In thus recommending that a certain discretion should be given to the Assistant at Bushire of acting without previous reference to the superior at Tehraun, it is not our intention that he should consider himself at liberty to enter into correspondence or have direct communication with the Prince at Shiraz or any other Persian authorities on matters unconnected with piracy in the Gulf, or with cases affecting the immediate security of the lives or property of British Subjects. Even in such cases as well as in his communications with the Arab Chiefs under his supervision, the Assistant should immediately report his proceedings to his superior at Tehraun, transmitting, at the same time, if it were a case of urgency, a copy of his dispatch to the Envoy, to the Governor General in Council, through the channel of your Government, which would then have an opportunity, if

the

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the occasion were too urgent, for the delay of a reference to the Governor General in Council, of taking, on your own responsibility, immediate measures, either by supplying the Assistant at Bushire with such instructions as he might require, and the Envoy in Persia had not authority to convey, or by dispatching an adequate force to the Gulf.

18. The actual state of the Pachalick of Bagdad, and the peculiar complication of circumstances in which the relations of the various powers connected with that part of the world, are, at this moment, involved, put out of the question, as we think, the idea of any change at present in the system under which the Political Agency at Bussorah is managed. We desire, however, that the contemplated measure of uniting the two Agencies, and bringing the entire business of the Gulf under one management,

may

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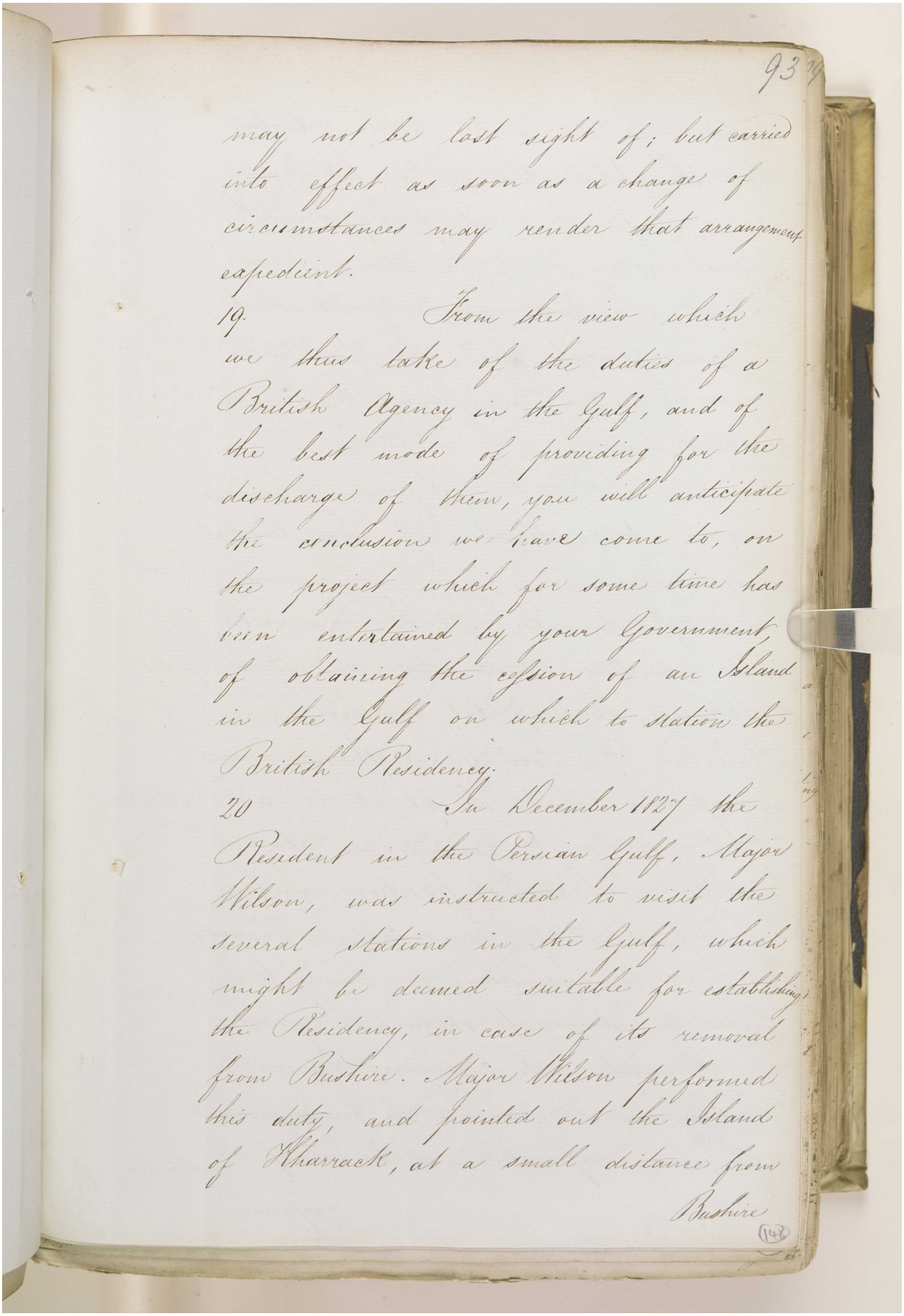

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may not be lost sight of; but carried into effect as soon as a change of circumstances may render that arrangement expedient.

19. From the view which we thus take of the duties of a British Agency in the Gulf, and of the best mode of providing for the discharge of them, you will anticipate the conclusion we have come to, on the project which for some time has been entertained by your Government, of obtaining the cession of an Island in the Gulf on which to station the British Residency.

20 In December 1827 the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Major Wilson, was instructed to visit the several stations in the Gulf, which might be deemed suitable for establishing the Residency, in case of its removal from Bushire. Major Wilson performed this duty, and pointed out the Island of Kharrack, at a small distance from Bushire

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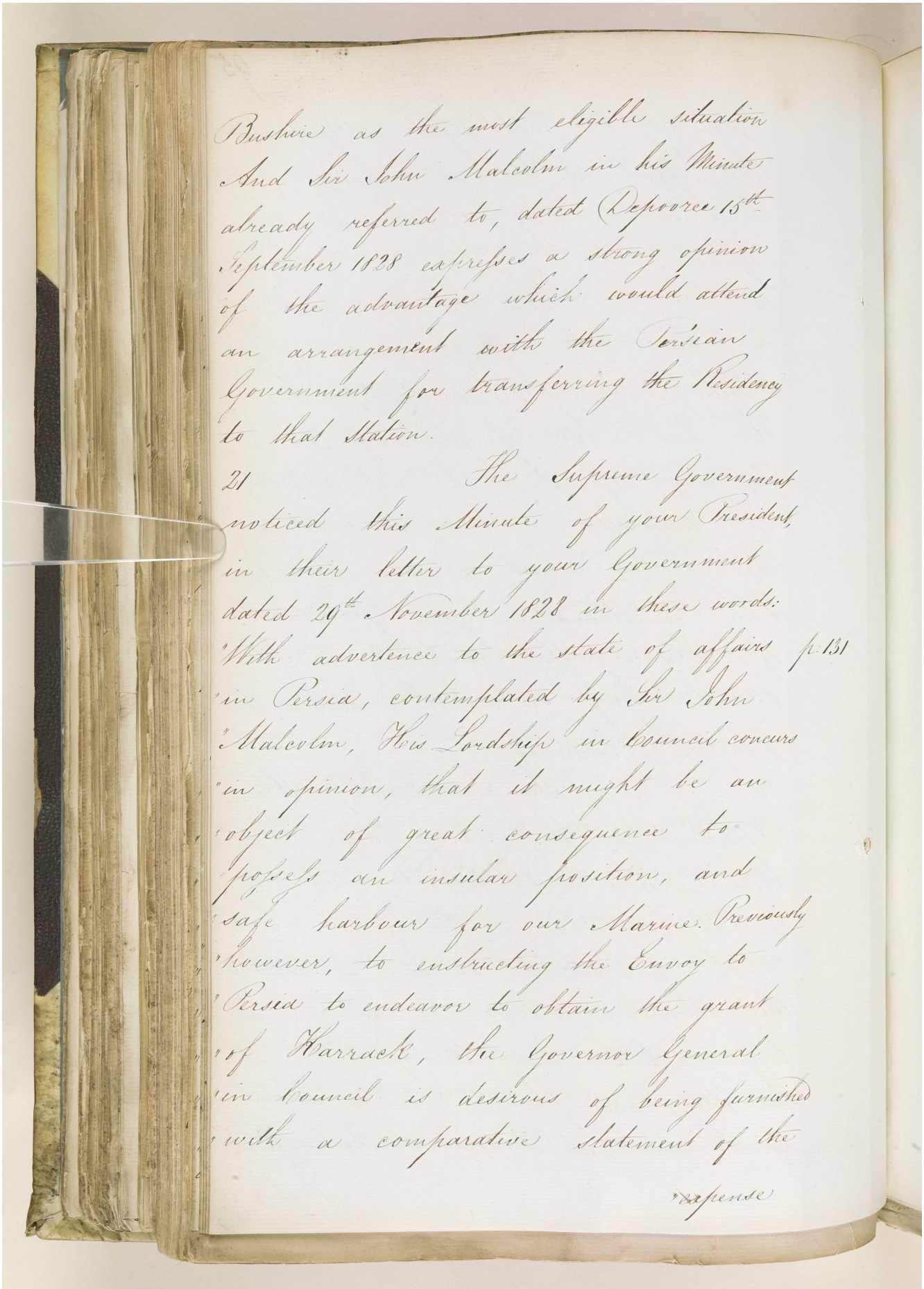

Bushire as the most eligible situation
And Sir John Malcolm in his Minute
already referred to, dated Deposree 15th
September 1828 expresses a strong opinion
of the advantage which would attend
an arrangement with the Persian
Government for transferring the Residency
to that Station.

21 The Supreme Government
noticed this Minute of your President,
in their letter to your Government
dated 29th November 1828 in these words:
"With advertence to the state of affairs p. 131
"in Persia, contemplated by Sir John
"Malcolm, His Lordship in Council concurs
"in opinion, that it might be an
"object of great consequence to
"possess an insular position, and
"safe harbour for our Marine. Previously
"however, to instructing the Envoy to
"Persia to endeavor to obtain the grant
"of Karrack, the Governor General
"in Council is desirous of being furnished
"with a comparative Statement of the

"expense

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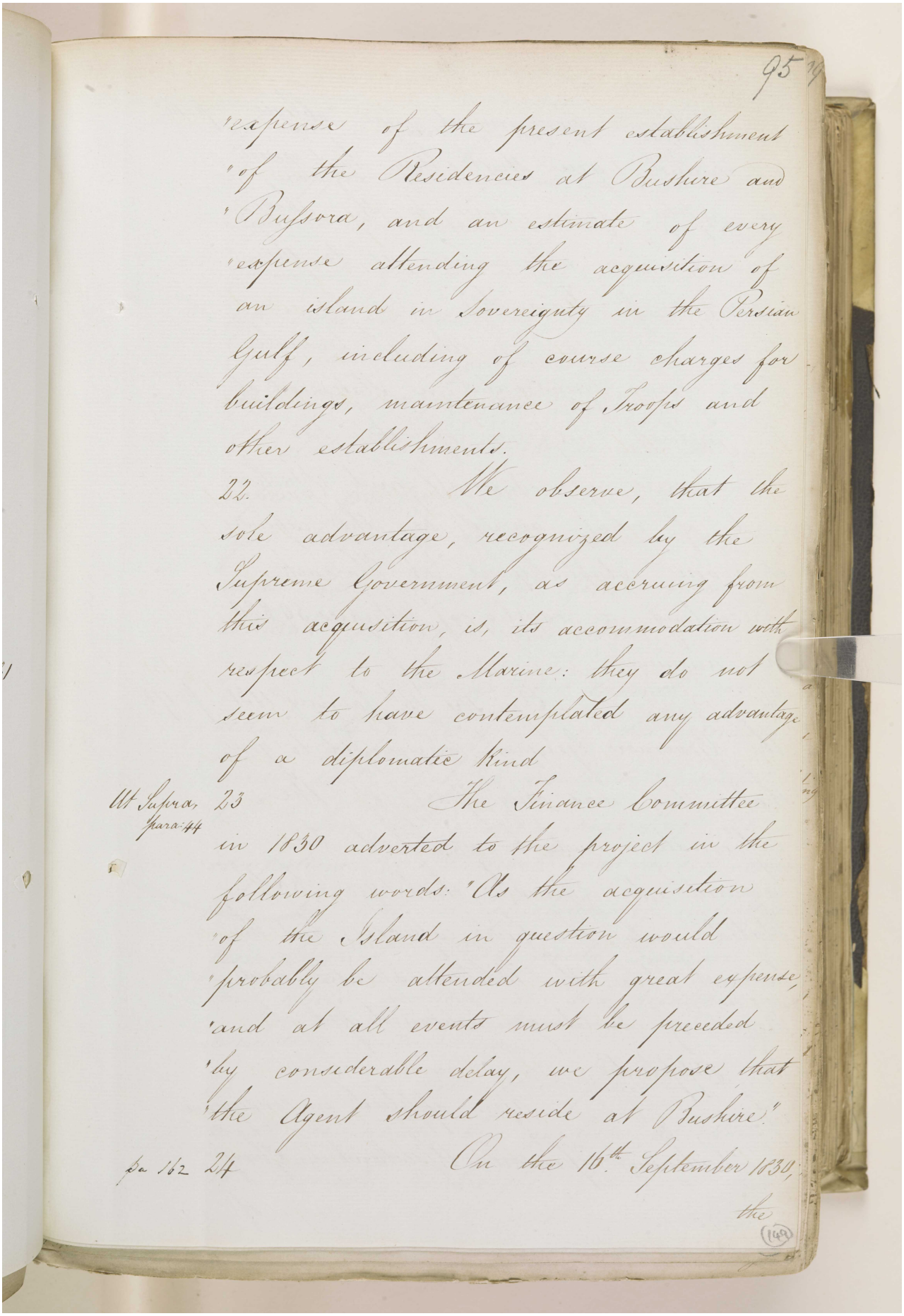

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"expense of the present establishment
"of the Residencies at Bushire and
"Bussora, and an estimate of every
"expense attending the acquisition of
an island in Sovereignty in the Persian
Gulf, including of course charges for
buildings, maintenance of Troops and
other establishments.

22. We observe, that the
sole advantage, recognized by the
Supreme Government, as accruing from
this acquisition, is, its accommodation with
respect to the Marine: they do not
seem to have contemplated any advantage
of a diplomatic kind

Ut Supra, para: 44 23 The Finance Committee
in 1830 adverted to the project in the
following words: "As the acquisition
"of the Island in question would
"probably be attended with great expense,
"and at all events must be preceded
"by considerable delay, we propose that
"the Agent should reside at Bushire."

pa 162 24 On the 16th September 1830,
the

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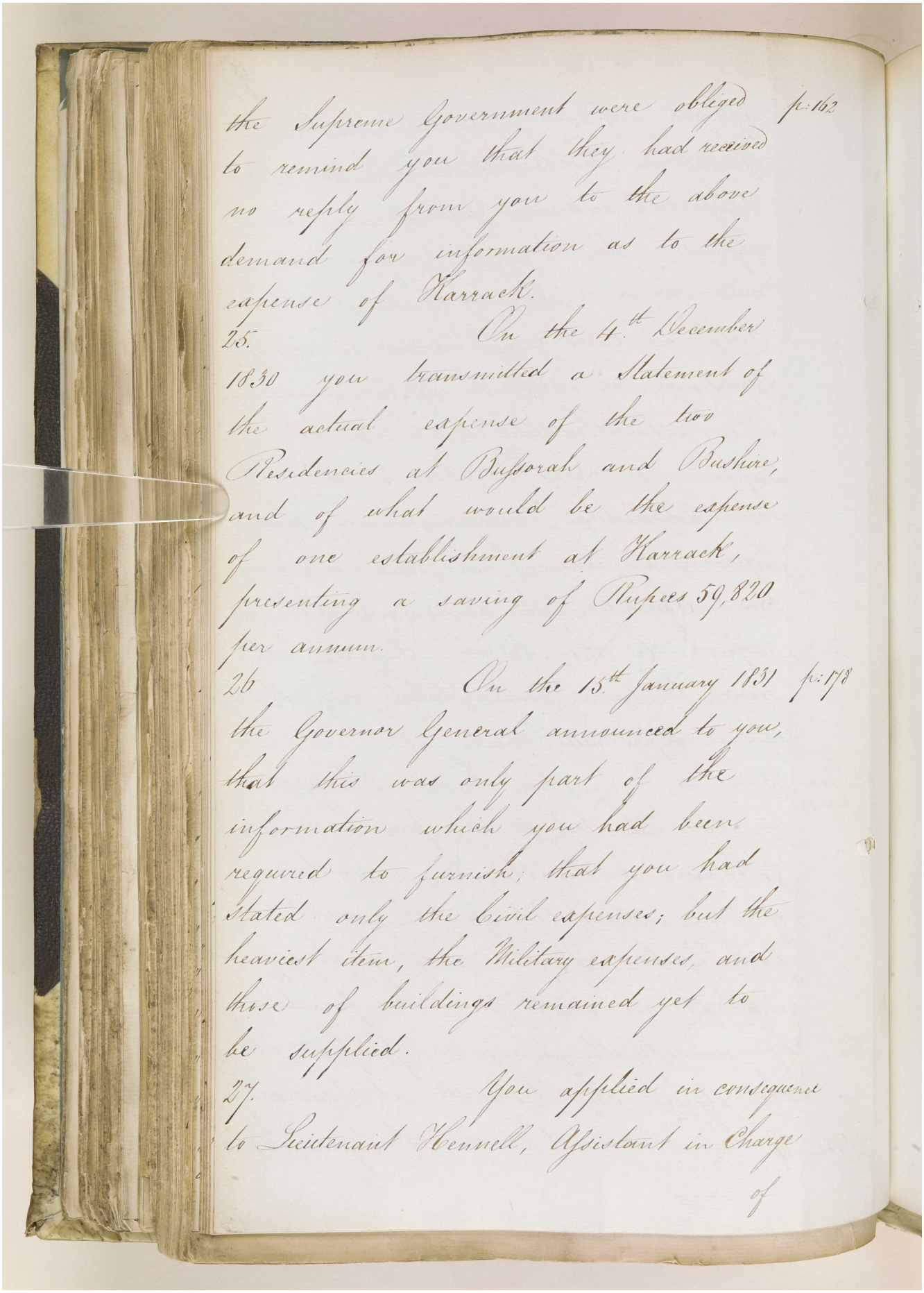
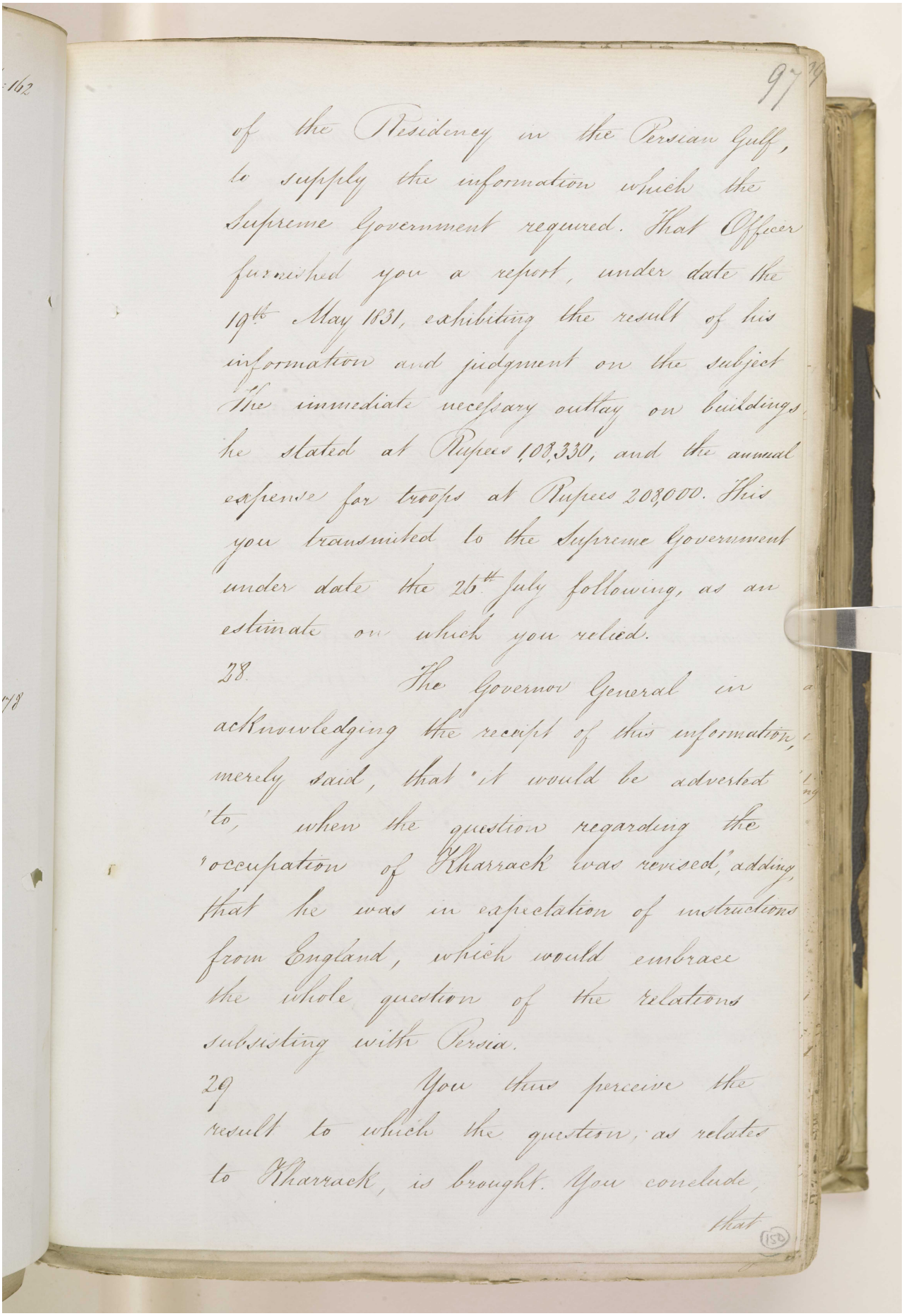


the Supreme Government were obliged p:162
to remind you that they had received
no reply from you to the above
demand for information as to the
expense of Karrack.

25. On the 4th December
1830 you transmitted a Statement of
the actual expense of the two
Residencies at Bussorah and Bushire,
and of what would be the expense
of one establishment at Karrack,
presenting a saving of Rupees 59,820
per annum.

26 On the 15th January 1831 p:178
the Governor General announced to you,
that this was only part of the
information which you had been
required to furnish; that you had
stated only the Civil expenses; but the
heaviest item, the Military expenses, and
those of buildings remained yet to
be supplied.

27. You applied in consequence
to Lieutenant Hennell, Assistant in Charge
of



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of the Residency in the Persian Gulf, to supply the information which the Supreme Government required. That Officer furnished you a report, under date the 19th May 1831, exhibiting the result of his information and judgment on the subject The immediate necessary outlay on buildings he stated at Rupees 103,330, and the annual expense for troops at Rupees 208,000. This you transmitted to the Supreme Government under date the 26th July following, as an estimate on which you relied.

28. The Governor General in acknowledging the receipt of this information, merely said, that "it would be adverted "to, when the question regarding the "occupation of Kharrack was revised," adding that he was in expectation of instructions from England, which would embrace the whole question of the relations subsisting with Persia.

29. You thus perceive the result to which the question, as related to Kharrack, is brought. You conclude, that

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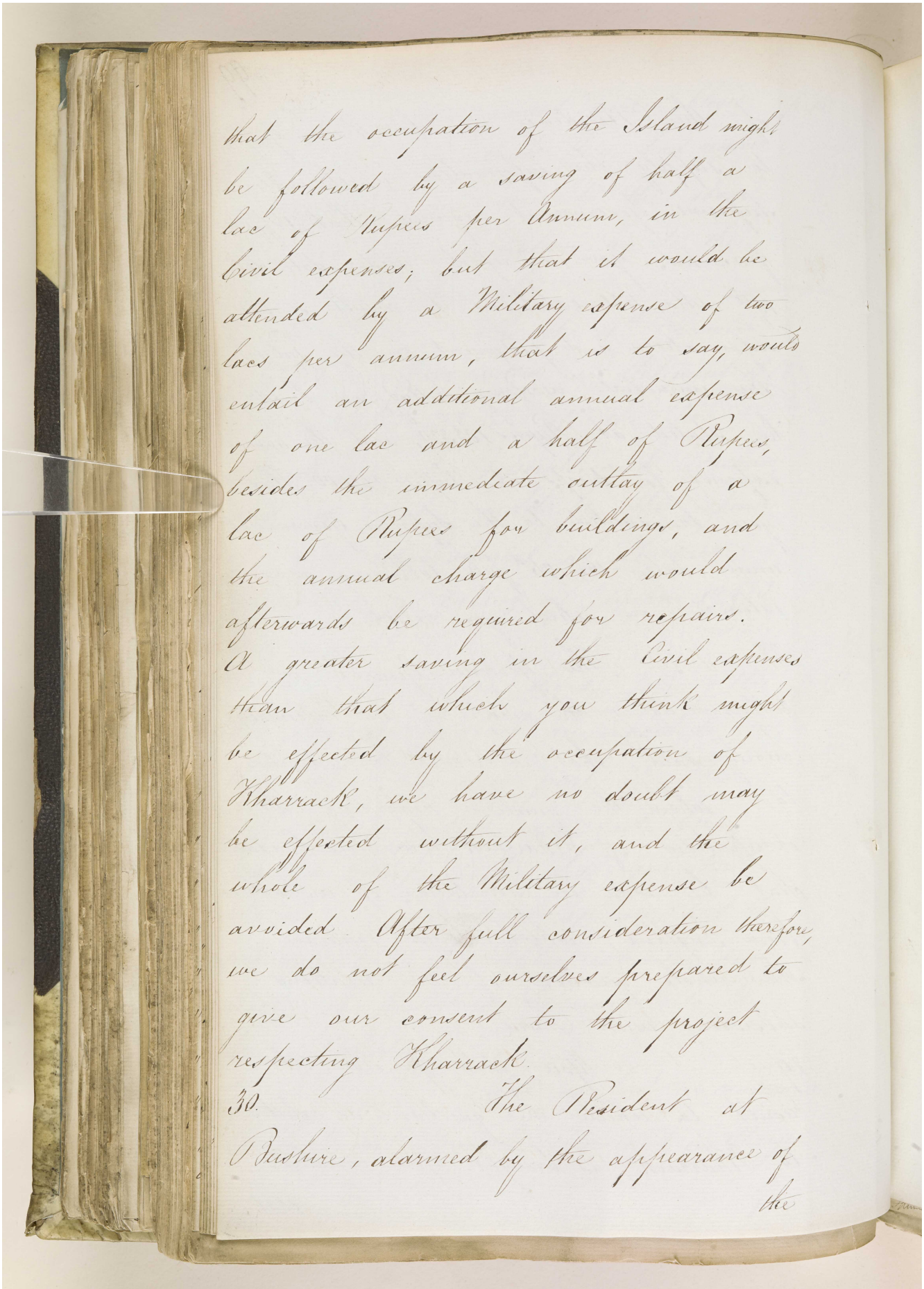

that the occupation of the Island might be followed by a saving of half a lac of Rupees per Annum, in the Civil expenses; but that it would be attended by a Military expense of two lacs per annum, that is to say, would entail an additional annual expense of one lac and a half of Rupees, besides the immediate outlay of a lac of Rupees for buildings, and the annual charge which would afterwards be required for repairs. A greater saving in the Civil expenses than that which you think might be effected by the occupation of Kharrack, we have no doubt may be effected without it, and the whole of the Military expense be avoided. After full consideration therefore, we do not feel ourselves prepared to give our consent to the project respecting Kharrack.

30. The Resident at Bushire, alarmed by the appearance of the

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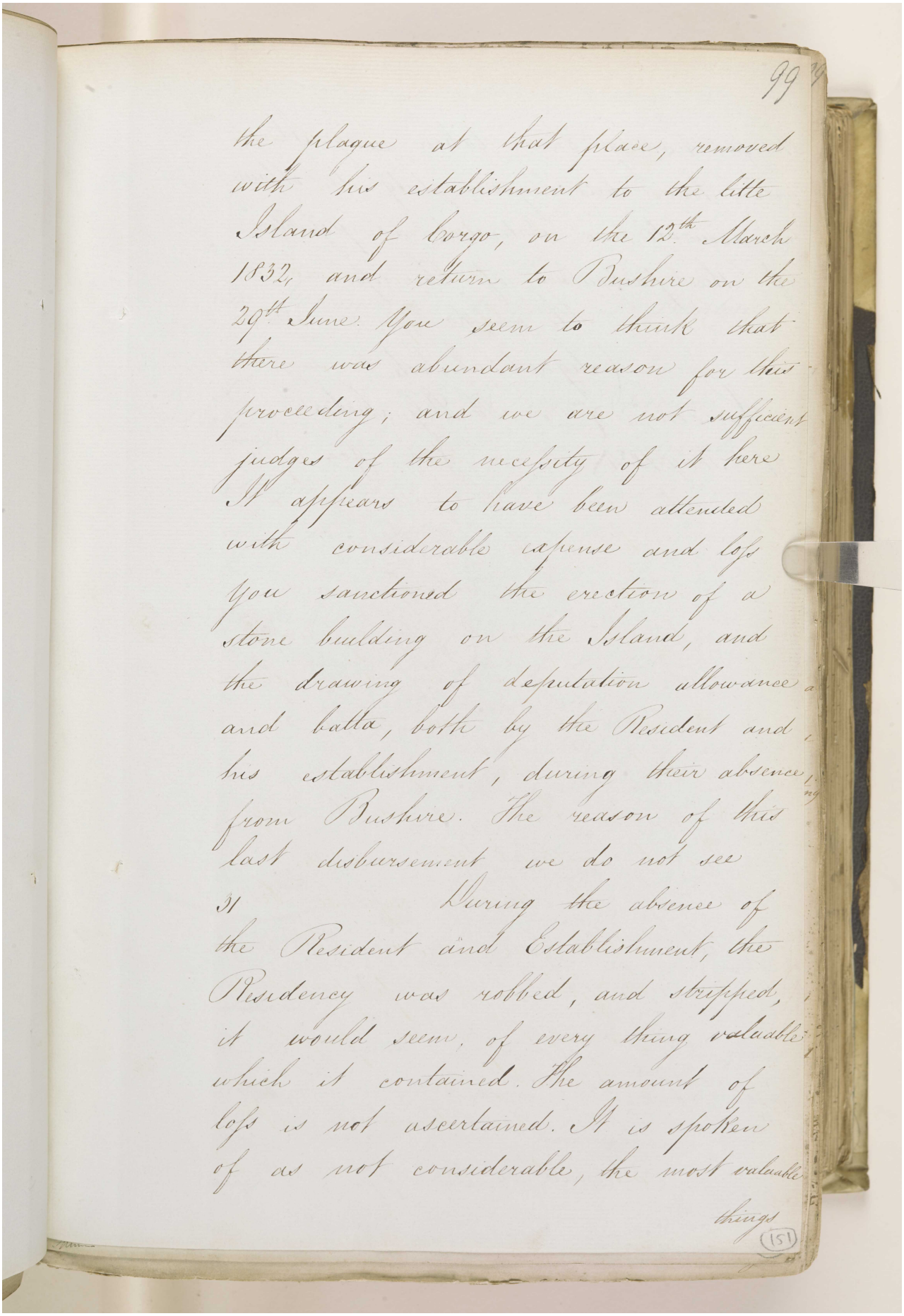

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the plague at that place, removed with his establishment to the little Island of Lorgo, on the 12th March 1832, and return to Bushire on the 29th June. You seem to think that there was abundant reason for this proceeding; and we are not sufficient judges of the necessity of it here. It appears to have been attended with considerable expense and loss. You sanctioned the erection of a stone building on the Island, and the drawing of deputation allowance and batta, both by the Resident and his establishment, during their absence from Bushire. The reason of this last disbursement we do not see.

31 During the absence of the Resident and Establishment, the Residency was robbed, and stripped, it would seem, of every thing valuable which it contained. The amount of loss is not ascertained. It is spoken of as not considerable, the most valuable things

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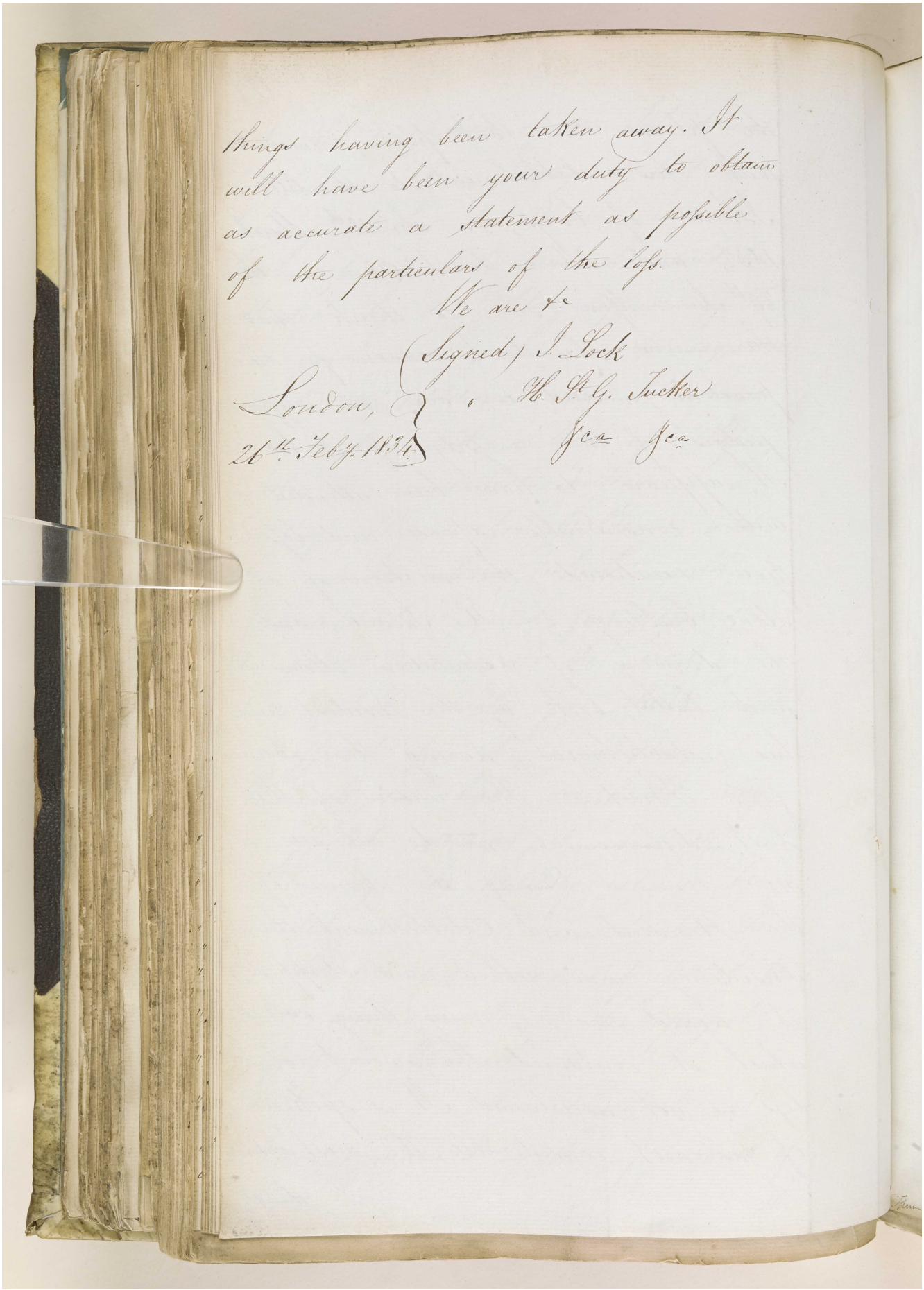
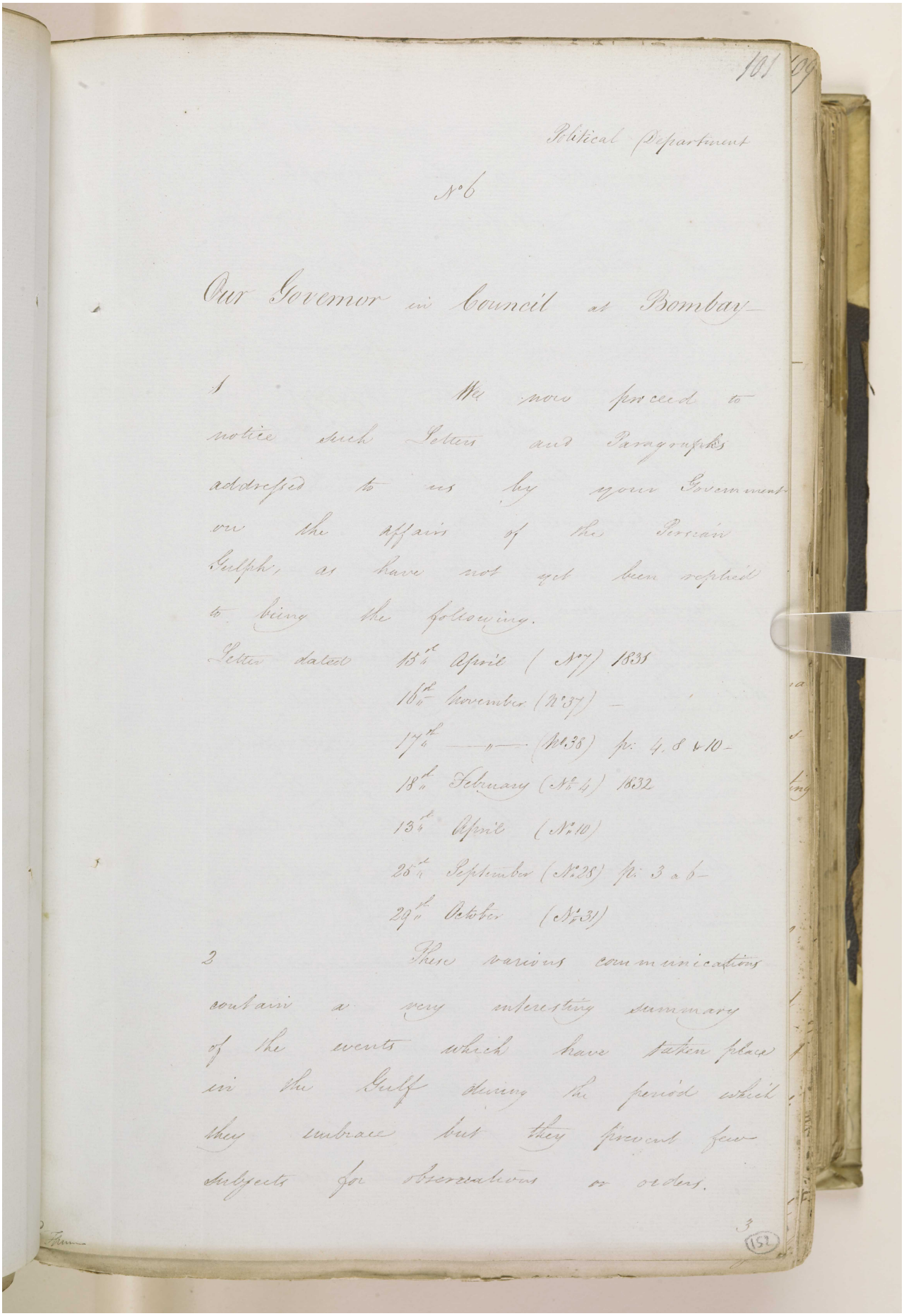


things having been taken away. It will have been your duty to obtain as accurate a statement as possible of the particulars of the loss.

We are &c

(Signed) I. Lock
" H. St. G. Tucker
Jca Jca

London,
26th Feby. 1834



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Political Department

N°6

Our Governor in Council at Bombay—

1 We now proceed to notice such Letters and Paragraphs addressed to us by your Government on the affairs of the Persian Gulph, as have not yet been replied to being the following.

Letter dated 15th April (N°7) 1835
16th November (N°37) —
17th —"— (N°38) ps. 4. 8 & 10—
18th February (N°4) 1832
13th April (N°10)
25th September (N°28) ps. 3 & 6—
29th October (N°31)

2 These various communications contain a very interesting summary of the events which have taken place in the Gulf during the period which they embrace but they present few subjects for observations or orders.

3

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3 Your proceedings have been conformable to the principle of limiting our interference with the various States in the Gulf, to what is required for the protection of Commerce, and the enforcement of the engagements for the suppression of Piracy. In this course of conduct you have been well seconded by your subordinates And we observe with high satisfaction that acts of piracy even in times of acknowledged war have become rare, that the Chiefs universally exhibit a disposition to prevent them, and that when they occur, redress for the sufferers or at least the punishment of the Offenders is generally & without difficulty obtained

4 By a perseverance in the policy which has thus far been so eminently successful, we see no reason to doubt that in a short time the piratical habits of the Arabs will be entirely reformed

5

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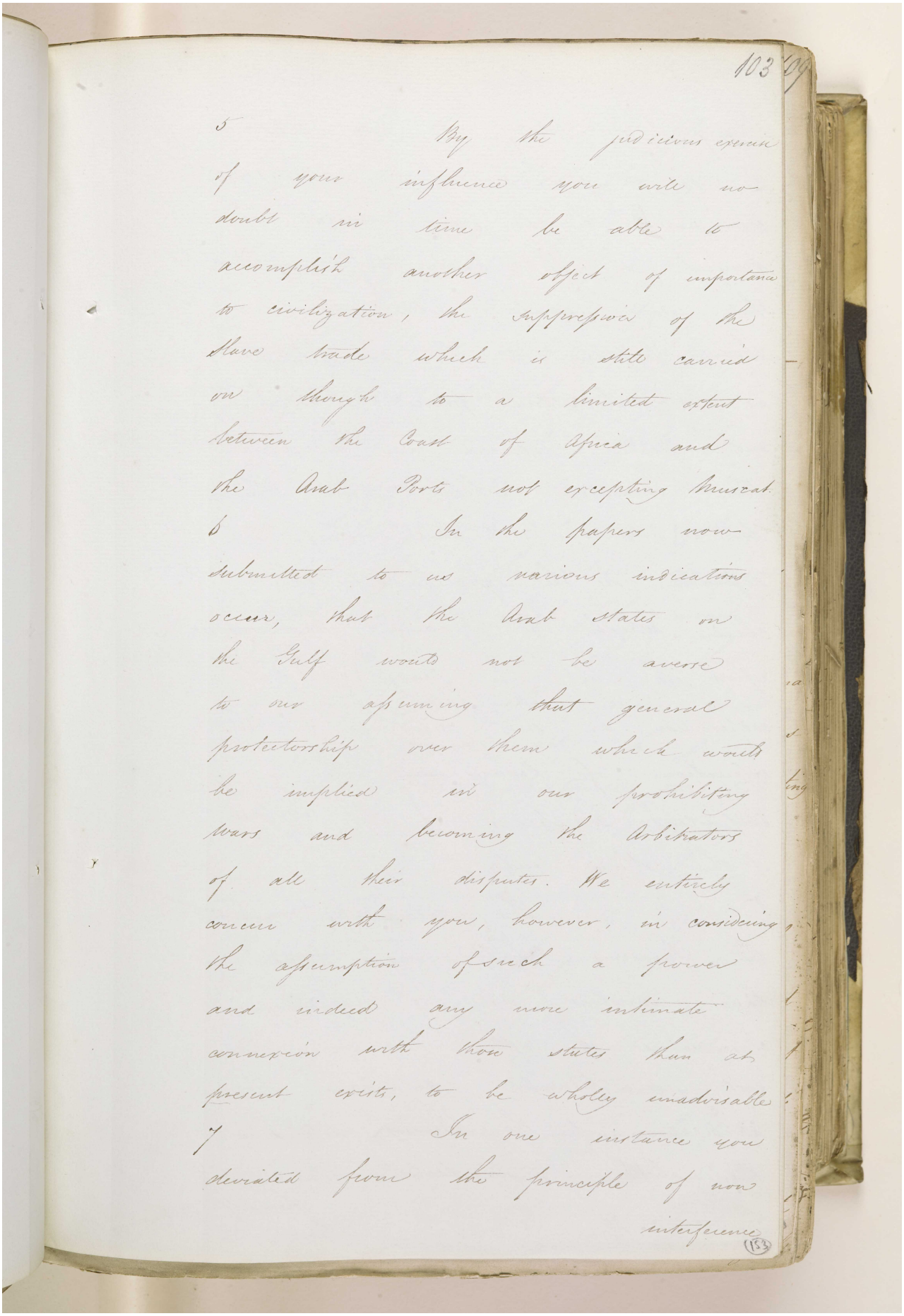

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5 By the judicious exercise of your influence you are no doubt in time be able to accomplish another object of importance to civilization, the suppression of the Slave trade which is still carried on though to a limited extent between the Coast of Africa and the Arab Ports not excepting Muscat.

6 In the papers now submitted to us various indications occur, that the Arab States on the Gulf would not be averse to our assuming that general protectorship over them which would be implied in our prohibitory wars and becoming the Arbitrators of all their disputes. We entirely concur with you, however, in considering the assumption of such a power and indeed any more intimate connexion with those states than at present exists, to be wholly inadvisable.

7 In one instance you deviated from the principle of non interference

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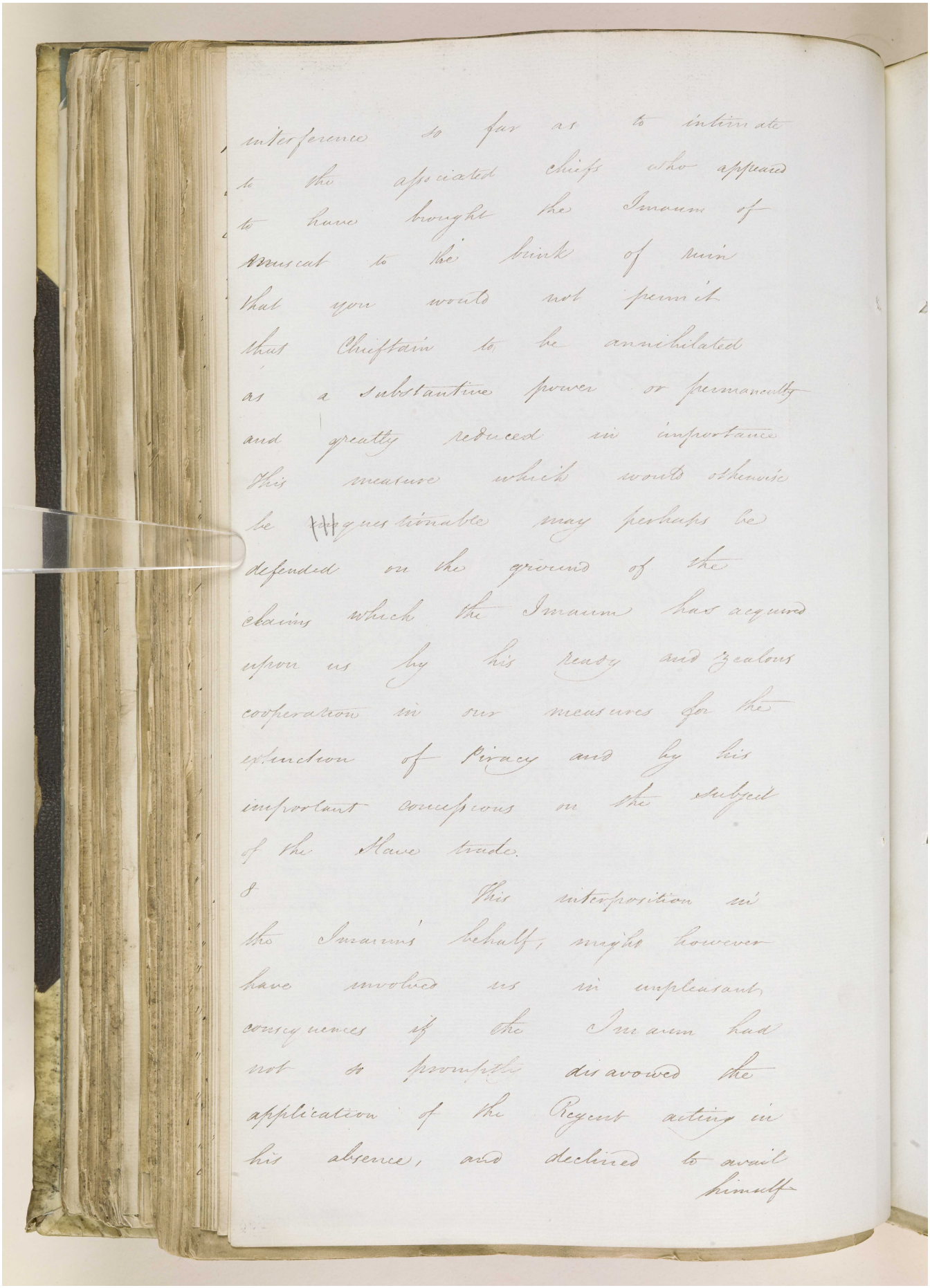
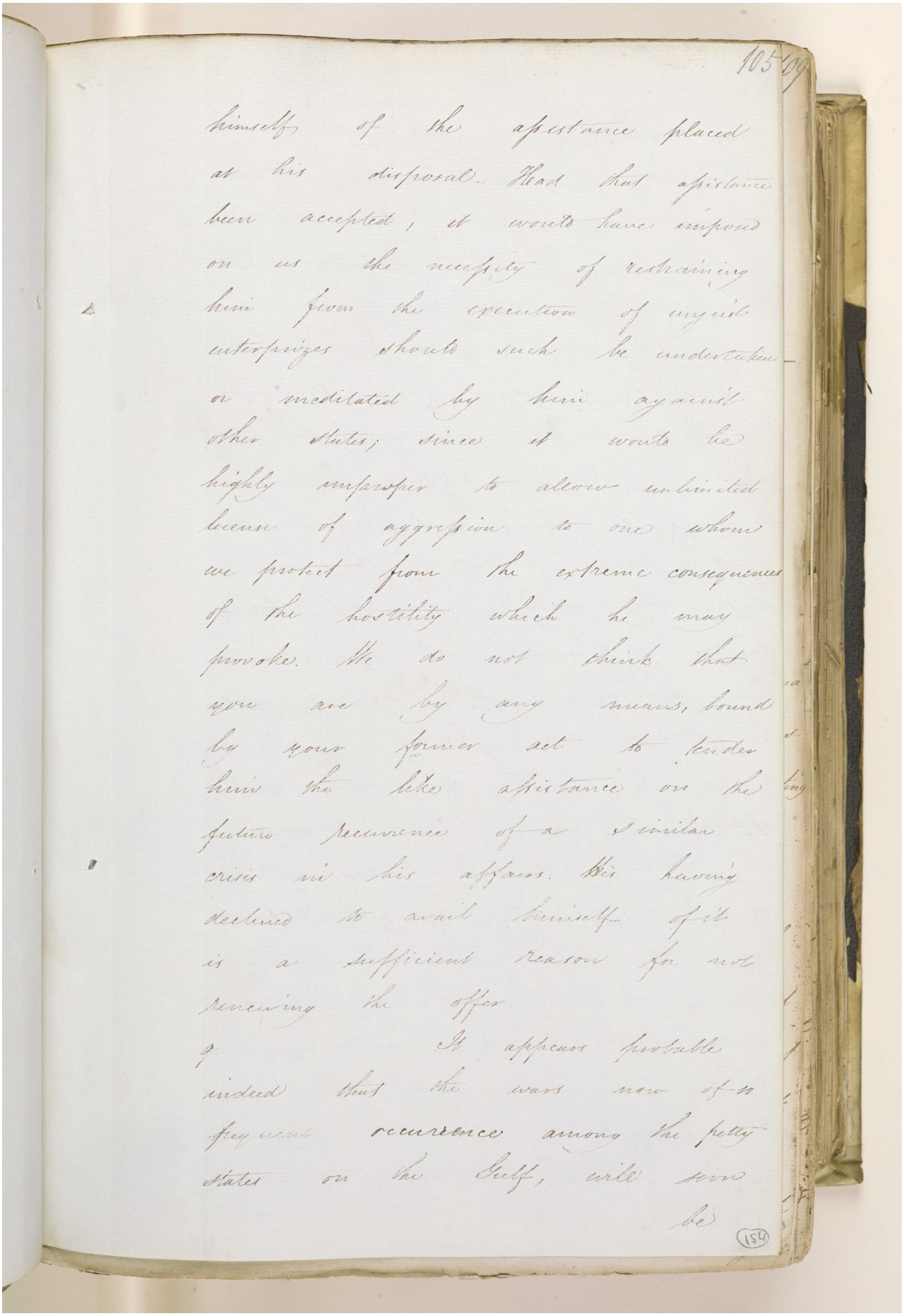


interference so far as to intimate
to the associated chiefs who appeared
to have brought the Imaum of
Muscat to the brink of ruin
that you would not permit
that Chieftain to be annihilated
as a substantive power or permanently
and greatly reduced in importance
This measure which would otherwise
be unjustifiable may perhaps be
defended on the ground of the
claims which the Imaum has acquired
upon us by his ready and zealous
cooperation in our measures for the
extinction of Piracy and by his
important conquests on the subject
of the Slave trade.

8 This interposition on
the Imaums behalf, might however
have involved us in unpleasant
consequences if the Imaum had
not so promptly disavowed the
application of the Regent acting in
his absence, and declined to avail
himself



himself of the assistance placed at his disposal. Had that assistance been accepted, it would have imposed on us the necessity of restraining him from the execution of any hostile enterprizes should such be undertaken or meditated by him against other States; since it would be highly improper to allow unlimited license of aggression to one whom we protect from the extreme consequences of the hostility which he may provoke. We do not think that you are by any means, bound by your former act to tender him the like assistance on the future occurrence of a similar crisis in his affairs. His having declined to avail himself of it is a sufficient reason for not renewing the offer

9 It appears probable indeed that the wars now of so frequent occurrence among the petty States on the Gulf, will soon be

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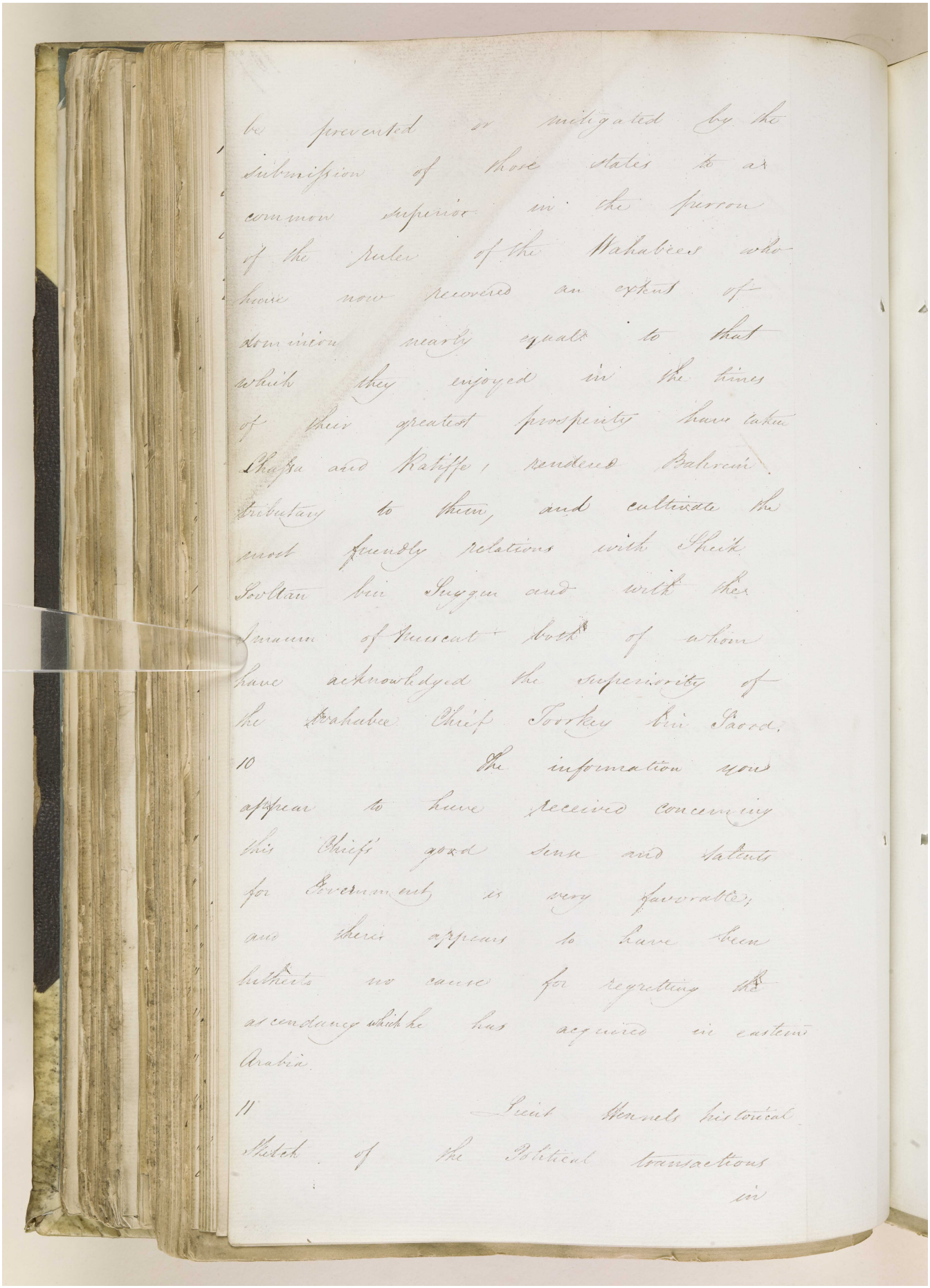

be prevented or mitigated by the submission of those states to a common superior in the person of the ruler of the Wahabees who have now recovered an extent of dominion nearly equal to that which they enjoyed in the times of their greatest prosperity have taken Shujra and Katiffe, rendered Bahrein tributary to them, and cultivate the most friendly relations with Sheik Soultan bin Sugyun and with the Imaum of Muscat both of whom have acknowledged the superiority of the Wahabee Chief Toorkey bin Saood.

10 The information now appear to have received concerning this Chiefs good sense and talents for Government is very favorable, and there appears to have been hitherto no cause for regretting the ascendancy which he has acquired in eastern Arabia.

11 Point Hennells historical sketch of the Political transactions in

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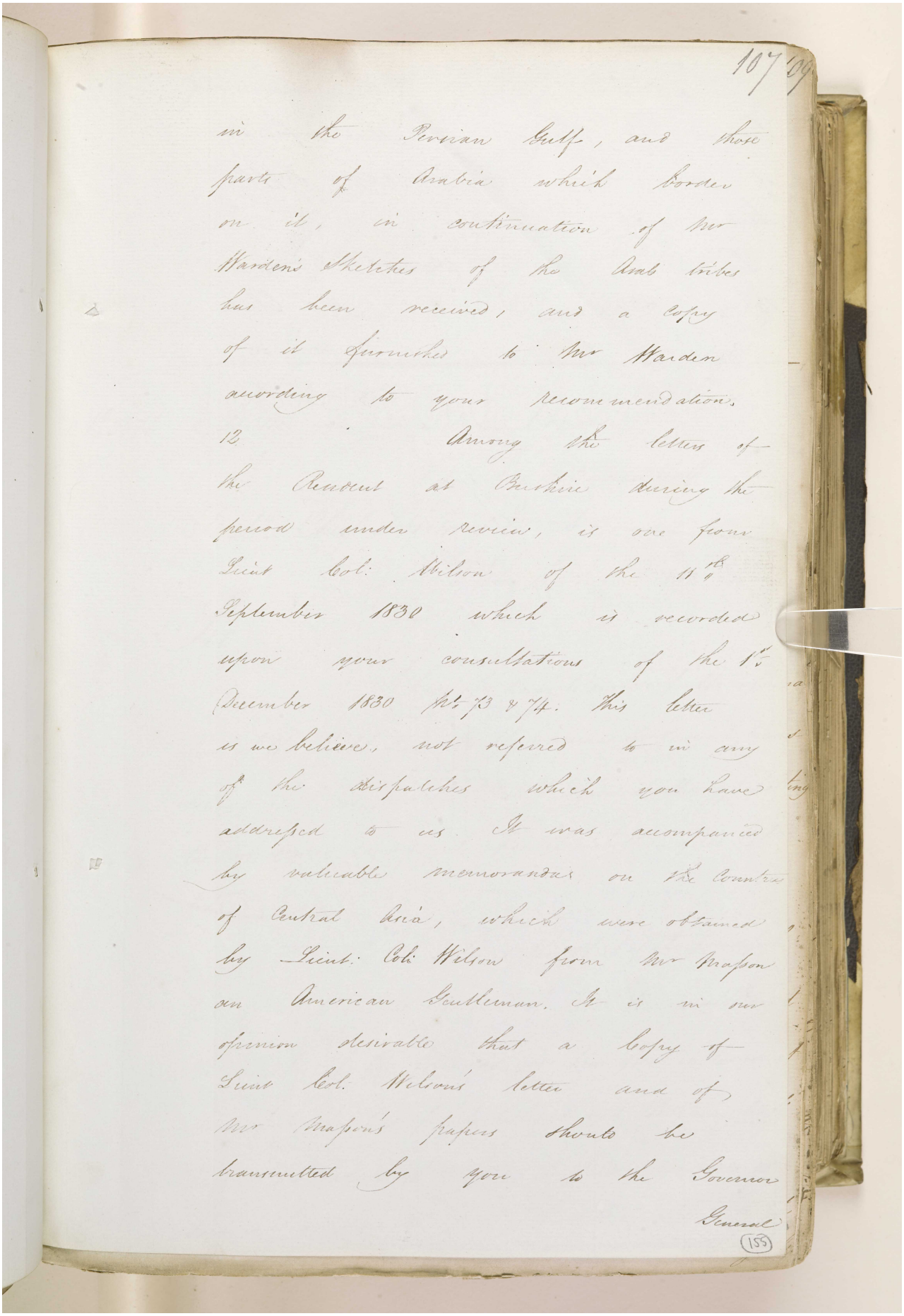

107 109

in the Persian Gulf, and those parts of Arabia which border on it, in continuation of Mr Warden's Sketches of the Arab tribes has been received, and a copy of it forwarded to Mr Warden according to your recommendation.

12 Among the letters of the Resident at Bushire during the period under review, is one from Lieut Col: Wilson of the 11th September 1830 which is recorded upon your consultations of the 15 December 1830 Pts 73 & 74. This letter is we believe, not referred to in any of the dispatches which you have addressed to us. It was accompanied by valuable memoranda on the Countries of Central Asia, which were obtained by Lieut: Col Wilson from Mr Masson an American Gentleman. It is in our opinion desirable that a copy of Lieut Col. Wilson's letter and of Mr Masson's papers should be transmitted by you to the Governor General

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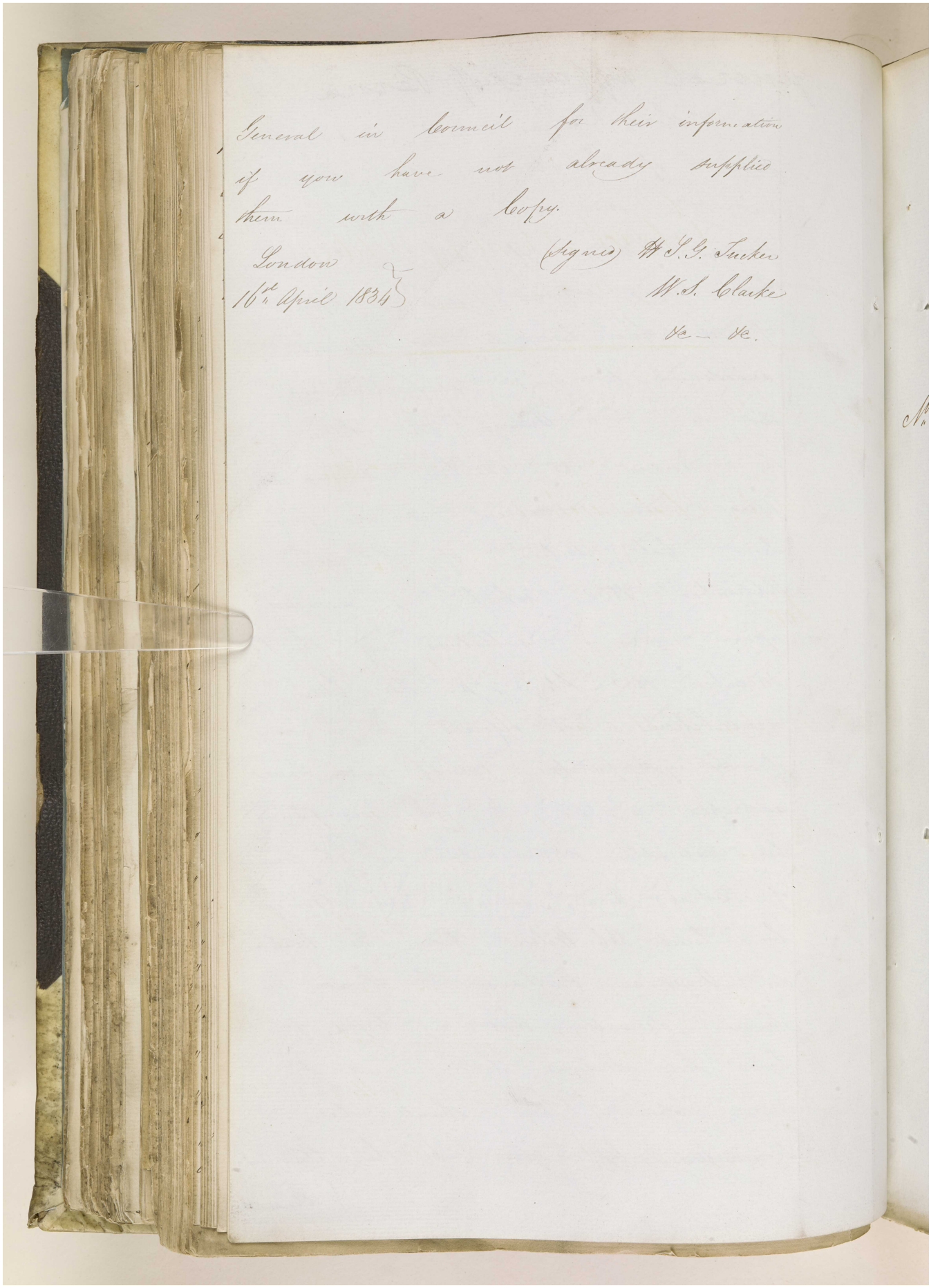

General in Council for their information if you have not already supplied them with a Copy.

London
16th April 1834

(Signed) W. T. G. Tucker
W. S. Clarke
&c — &c.

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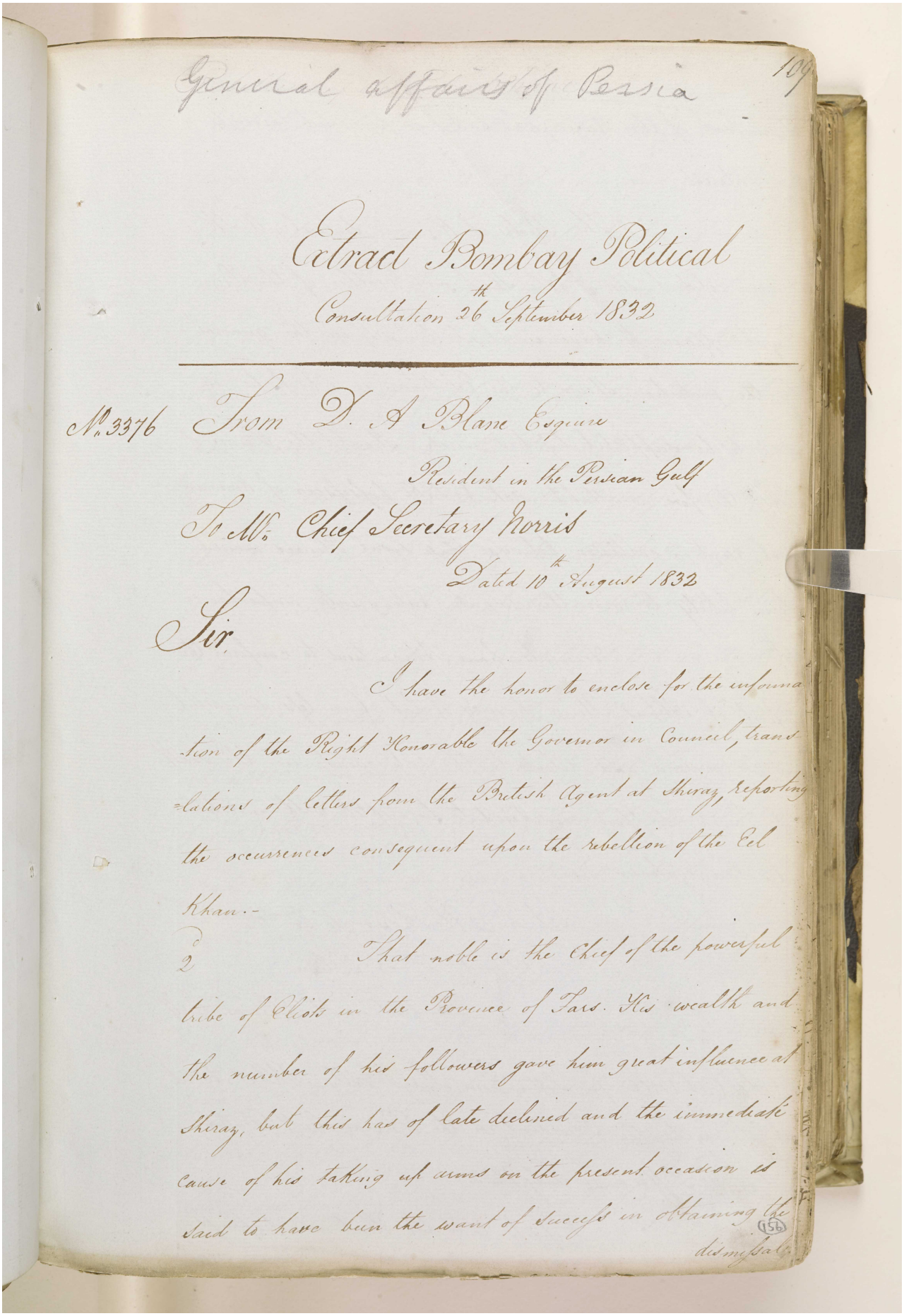

General affairs of Persia 109

Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 26th September 1832

No. 3376 From D. A. Blane Esquire
President in the Persian Gulf
To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
Dated 10th August 1832

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, translations of Letters from the British Agent at Shiraz, reporting the occurrences consequent upon the rebellion of the Eel Khan.-

2d That noble is the Chief of the powerful tribe of Elots in the Province of Fars. His wealth and the number of his followers gave him great influence at Shiraz, but this has of late declined and the immediate cause of his taking up arms on the present occasion is said to have been the want of success in obtaining the dismissal

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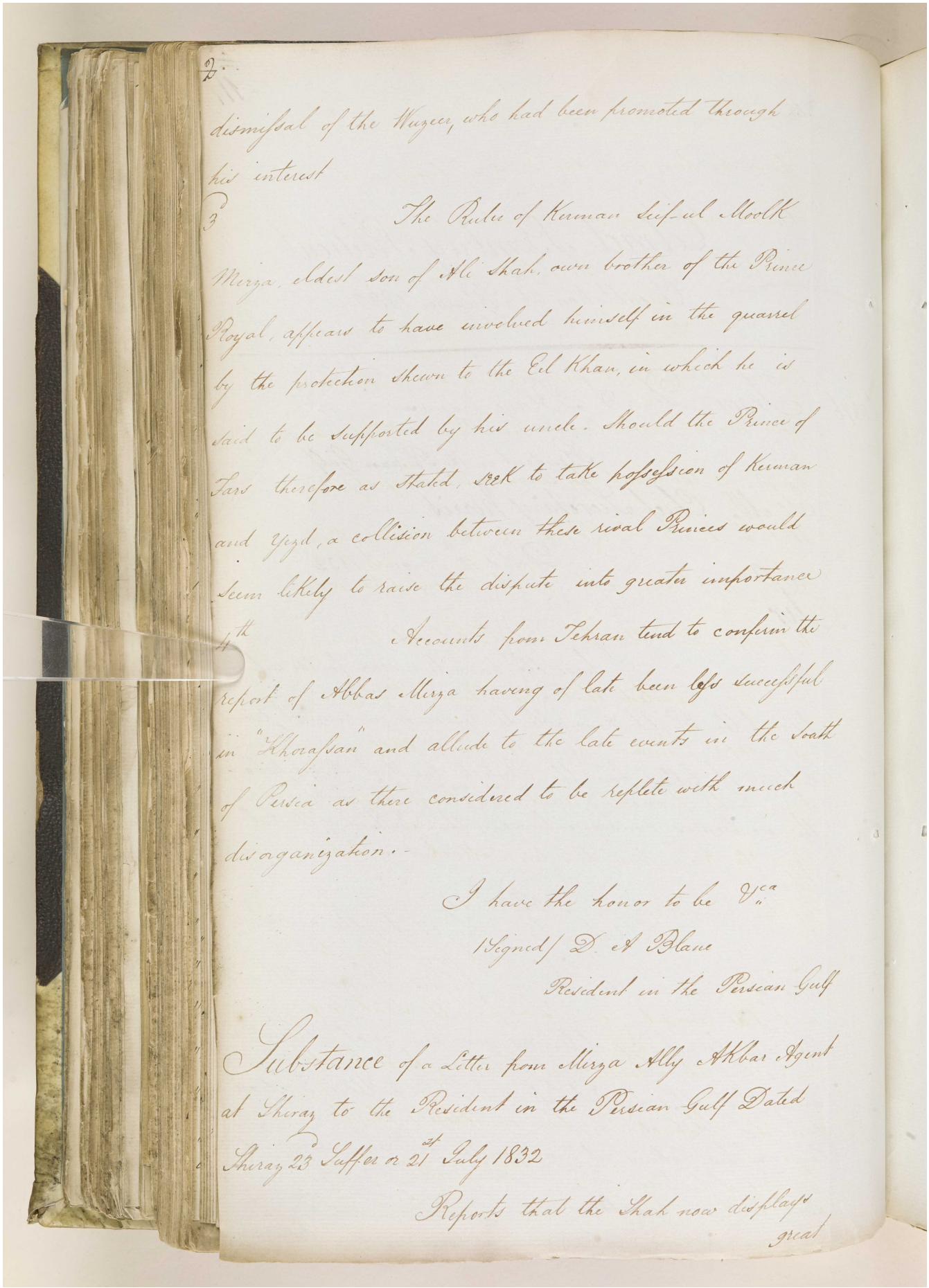

dismissal of the Wuzeer, who had been promoted through his interest

3 The Ruler of Kerman Seif-ul Moolk Mirza, eldest son of Ali Shah, own brother of the Prince Royal, appears to have involved himself in the quarrel by the protection shewn to the Eel Khan, in which he is said to be supported by his uncle. Should the Prince of Fars therefore as stated, seek to take possession of Kerman and Yezd, a collision between these rival Princes would seem likely to raise the dispute into greater importance

4th Accounts from Tehran tend to confirm the report of Abbas Mirza having of late been less successful in "Khoraasan" and allude to the late events in the South of Persia as there considered to be replete with much disorganization.-

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) D. A Blane

Resident in the Persian Gulf

Substance of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated Shiraz 23 Suffer or 21st July 1832

Reports that the Shah now displays great

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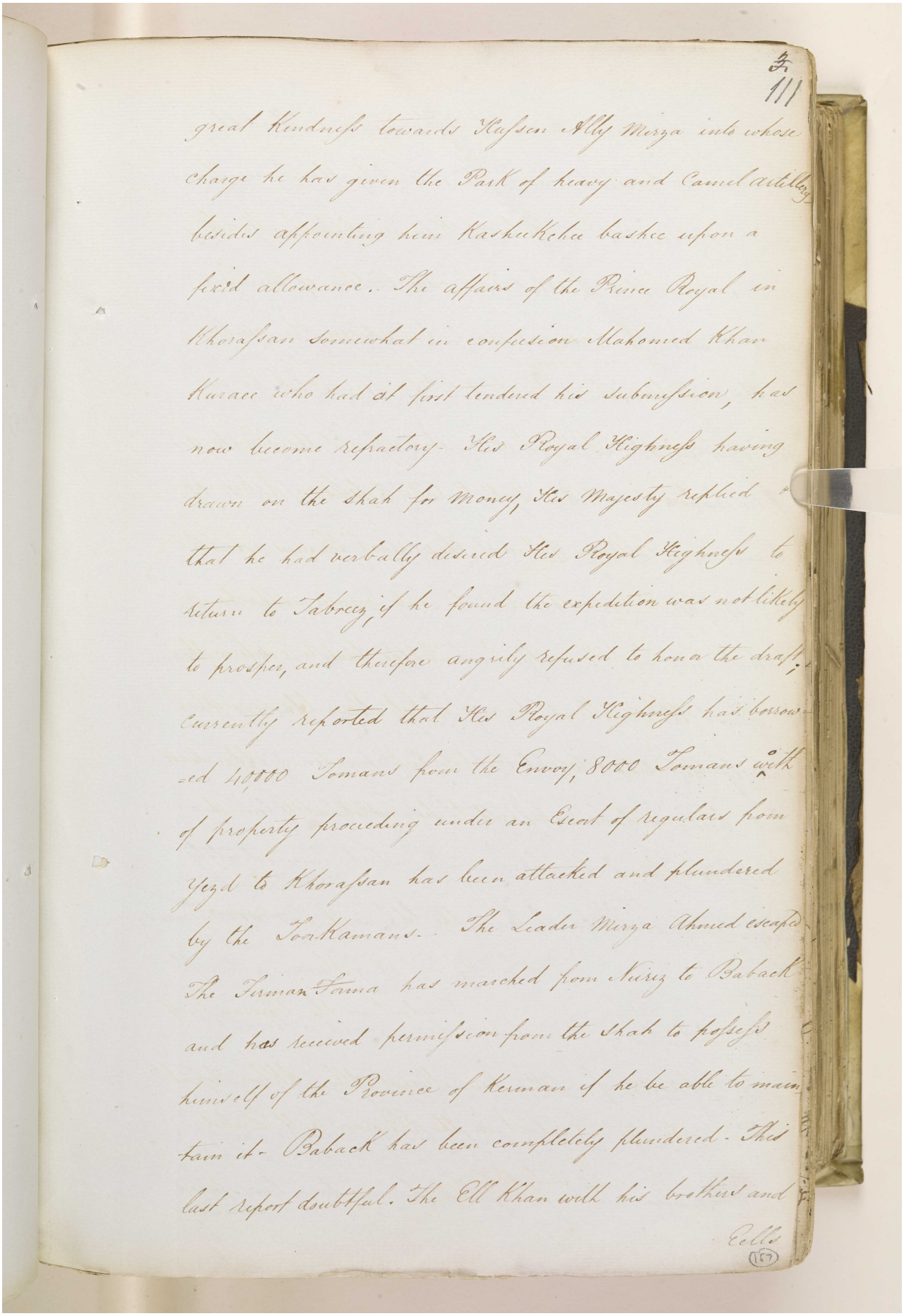

No 111

great Kindness towards Hussun Ally Mirza into whose charge he has given the Park of heavy and Camel artillery besides appointing him Kashekchee bashee upon a fixed allowance. The affairs of the Prince Royal in Khorassan somewhat in confusion Mahomed Khan Karaee who had at first tendered his submission, has now become refractory. His Royal Highness having drawn on the Shah for Money, His Majesty replied that he had verbally desired His Royal Highness to return to Tabreez, if he found the expedition was not likely to prosper, and therefore angrily refused to honor the draft. Currently reported that His Royal Highness has borrowed 40000 Tomans from the Envoy, 8000 Tomans with of property proceeding under an Escort of regulars from Yezd to Khorassan has been attacked and plundered by the Toorkamans. The Leader Mirza Ahmed escaped. The Firman Farma has marched from Nuriz to Babaek and has received permission from the Shah to possess himself of the Province of Kerman if he be able to maintain it. Babaek has been completely plundered. This last report doubtful. The Ell Khan with his brothers and

Eelle

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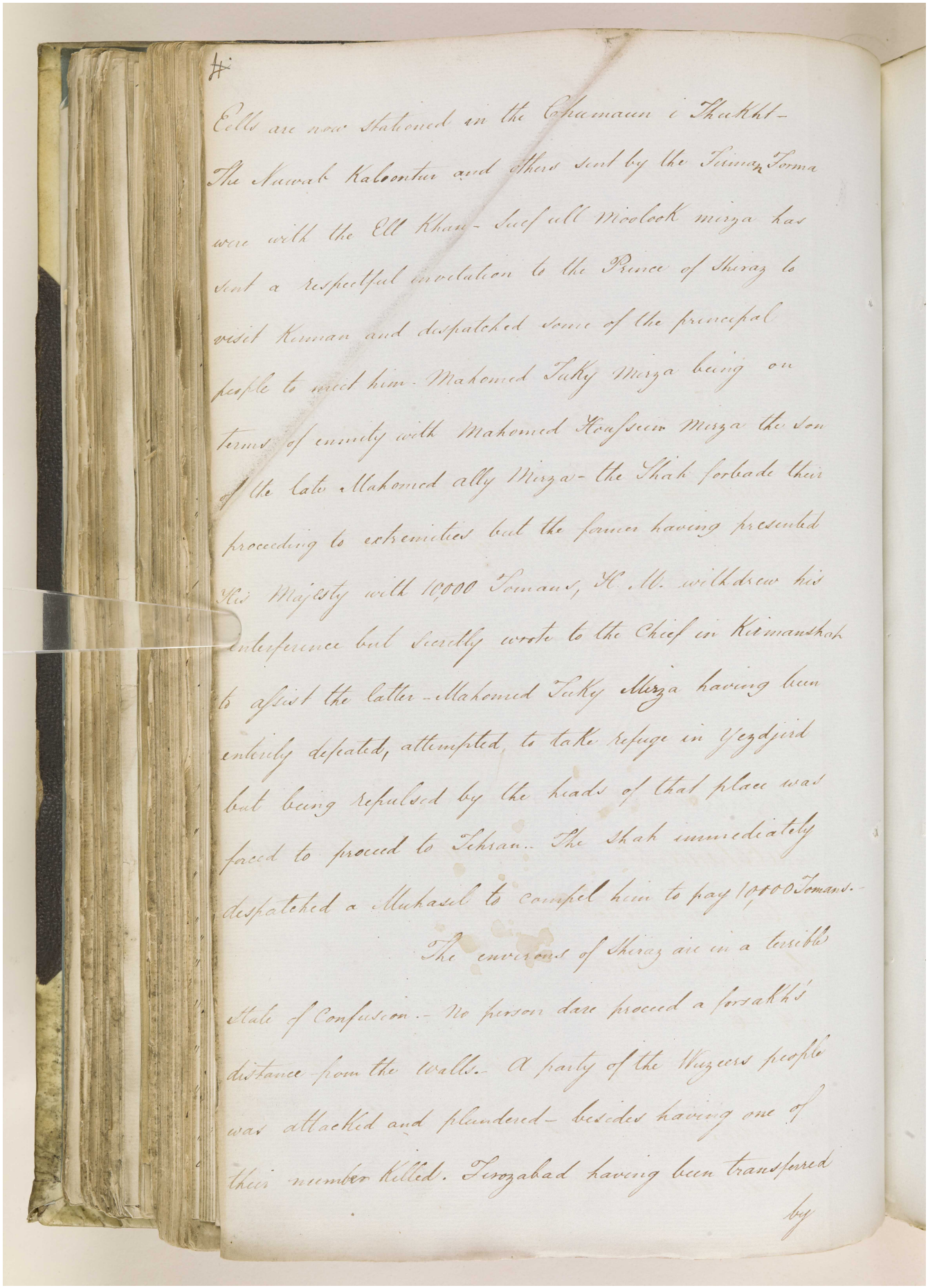

4

Eells are now stationed in the Chumaun i Thukht-
The Nuwab Kaloontur and others sent by the Firman Forma
were with the Ell Khan- Suef ull Moolook mirza has
sent a respectful invitation to the Prince of Shiraz to
visit Kirman and despatched some of the principal
people to meet him- Mahomed Tuky Mirza being on
terms of enmity with Mahomed Houssein Mirza the son
of the late Mahomed ally Mirza- the Shah forbade their
proceeding to extremities but the former having presented
His Majesty with 10,000 Tomans, H. M. withdrew his
interference but secretly wrote to the Chief in Kirmanshah
to assist the latter- Mahomed Tuky Mirza having been
entirely defeated, attempted to take refuge in Yezdjird
but being repulsed by the heads of that place was
forced to proceed to Tehran.- The Shah immediately
despatched a Muhasil to compel him to pay 10,000 Tomans.-

The environs of Shiraz are in a terrible
state of Confusion.- No person dare proceed a forsakh's
distance from the walls.- A party of the Wuzeers people
was attacked and plundered- besides having one of
their number killed. Firozabad having been transferred
by

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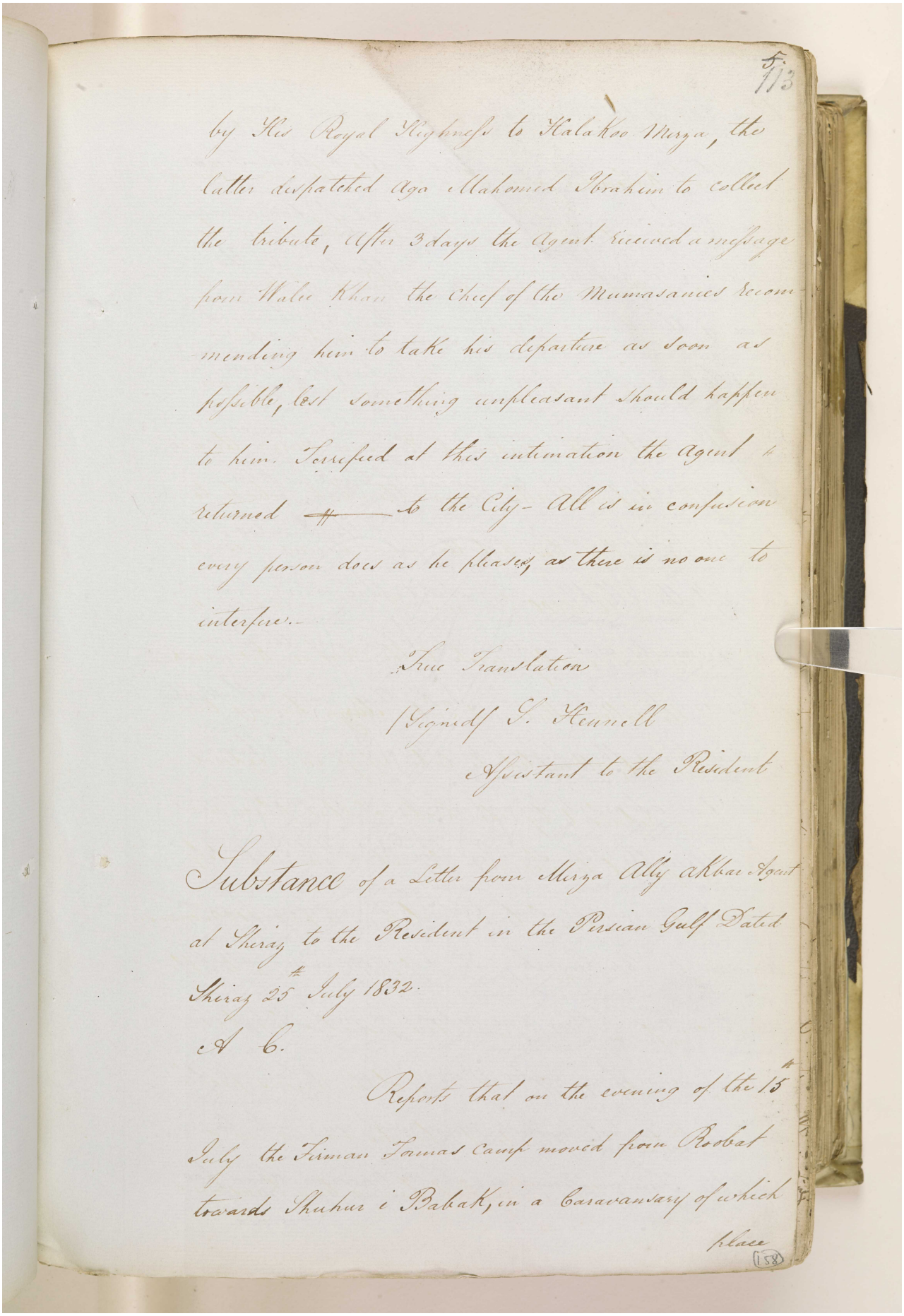

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by His Royal Highness to Halakoo Mirza, the latter despatched Aga Mahomed Ibrahim to collect the tribute, After 3 days the Agent received a message from Walee Khan the Chief of the Mumasanies recommending him to take his departure as soon as possible, lest something unpleasant should happen to him. Terrified at this intimation the Agent returned to the City- All is in confusion every person does as he pleases, as there is no one to interfere.-

True Translation
(Signed) J. Kennell
Assistant to the Resident

Substance of a Letter from Mirza Ally akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated Shiraz 25th July 1832.
A C.

Reports that on the evening of the 15th July the Firman Fermas Camp moved from Roobat towards Shuhur i Babak, in a Caravansary of which place

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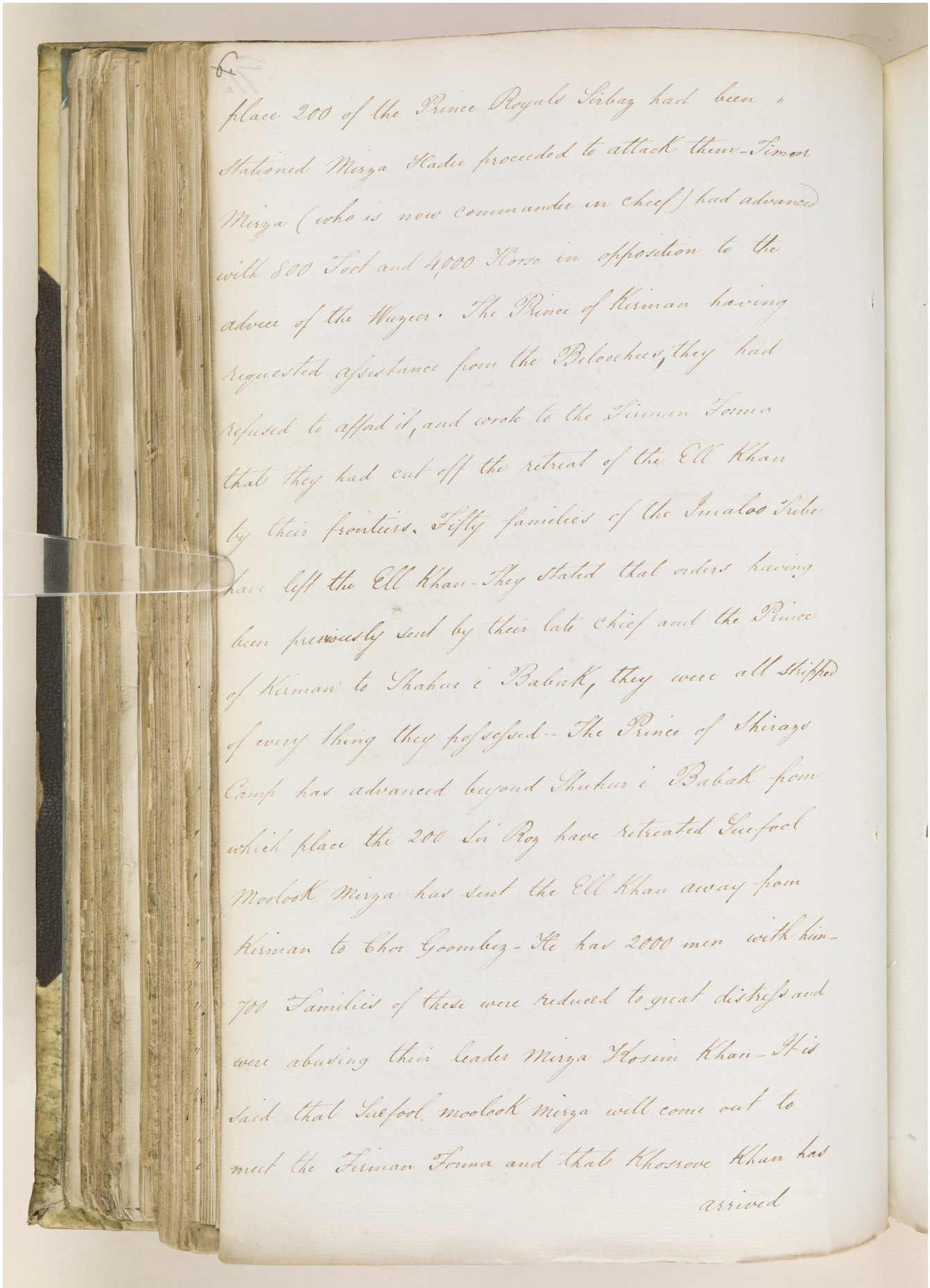

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place 200 of the Prince Royals Sirbaz had been
stationed Mirza Hadie proceeded to attack them - Timour
Mirza (who is now commander in chief) had advanced
with 800 Foot and 4000 Horse in opposition to the
advice of the Wuzeer. The Prince of Kirman having
requested assistance from the Beloochees, they had
refused to afford it, and wrote to the Firman Founa
that they had cut off the retreat of the Ell Khan
by their frontiers. Fifty families of the Imaloo Tribe
have left the Ell Khan - They stated that orders having
been previously sent by their late Chief and the Prince
of Kirman to Shahar i Babak, they were all stripped
of every thing they possessed - The Prince of Shiraz
Camp has advanced beyond Shahar i Babak from
which place the 200 Sir Roz have retreated Saefool
Moolook Mirza has sent the Ell Khan away from
Kirman to Chor Goombez - He has 2000 men with him -
700 Families of these were reduced to great distress and
were abusing their leader Mirza Hosein Khan - It is
said that Saefool moolook Mirza will come out to
meet the Firman Founa and that Khosrove Khan has
arrived

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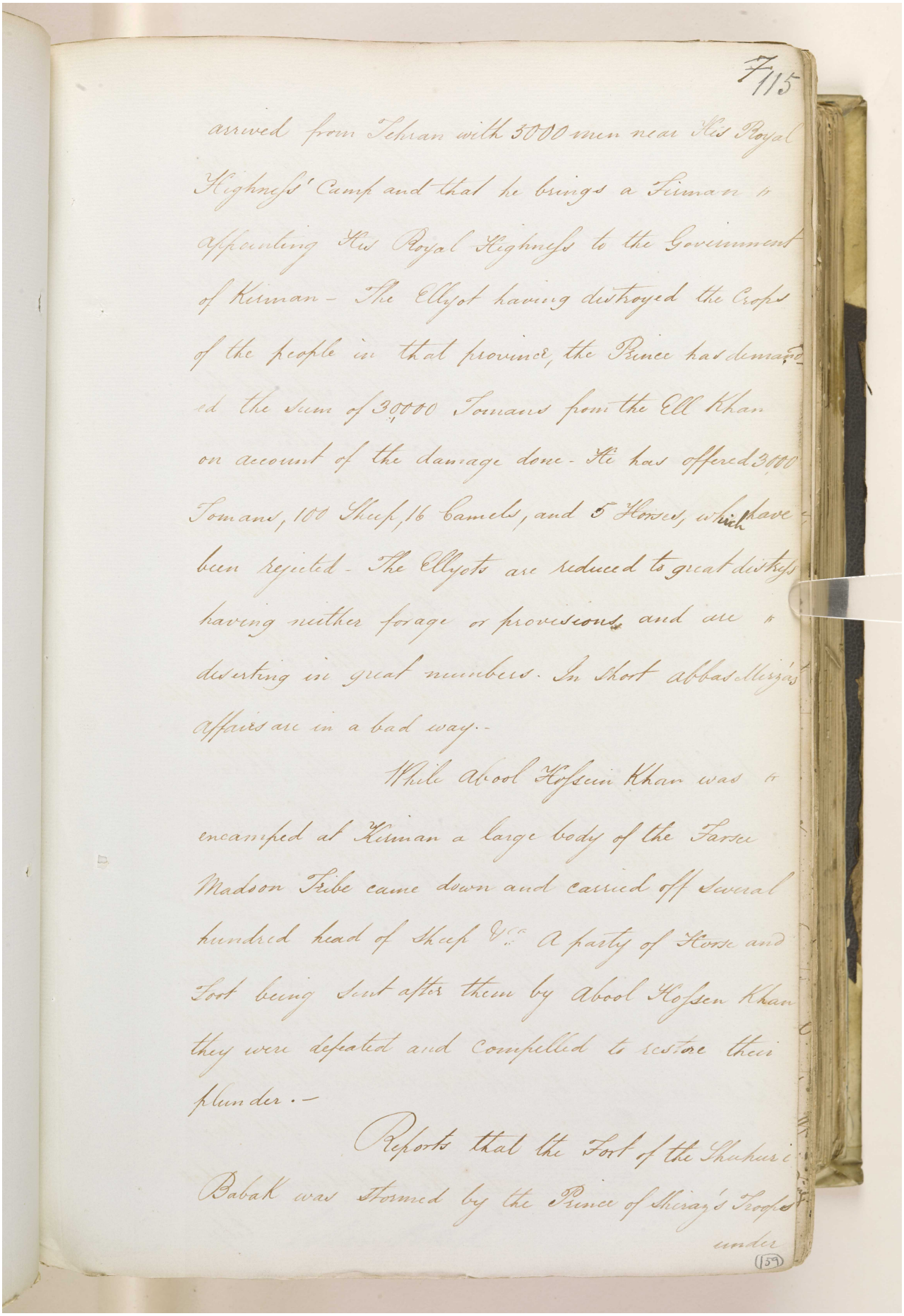

F/15

arrived from Tehran with 5000 men near His Royal Highness' Camp and that he brings a Firman appointing His Royal Highness to the Government of Kirman - The Ellyot having destroyed the Crops of the people in that province, the Prince has demanded the Sum of 30,000 Tomans from the Ell Khan on account of the damage done - He has offered 3000 Tomans, 100 Sheep, 16 Camels, and 5 Horses, which have been rejected - The Ellyots are reduced to great distress having neither forage or provisions, and are deserting in great numbers - In short Abbas Mirza's affairs are in a bad way -

While Abool Hossein Khan was encamped at Kirman a large body of the Farsee Madoon Tribe came down and carried off several hundred head of Sheep &c. A party of Horse and Foot being sent after them by Abool Hossein Khan they were defeated and compelled to restore their plunder -

Reports that the Fort of the Shahur i Babak was Stormed by the Prince of Shiraz's Troops under

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under the command of His Excellency the Wuzeer 300 Sirbuz taken prisoners and a large quantity of warlike Stores captured. The Ell Khan who was on his way to meet the Prince with a Koran and Sword suspended from his neck on receiving this intelligence immediately fled. The Furman Forma has expressed his approbation of the Wuzers conduct in a letter in his own hand writing.-

True Translation

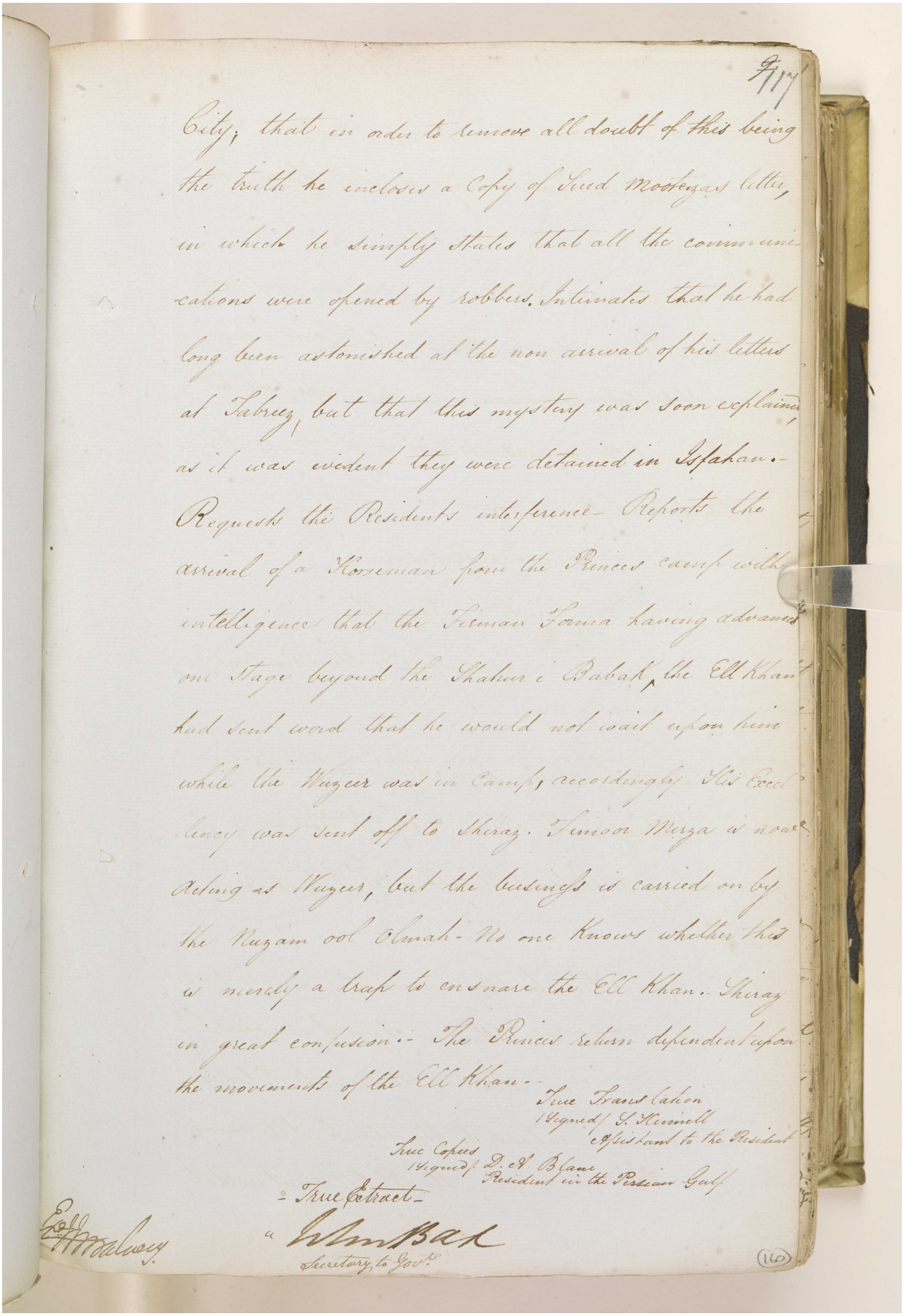
Signed/ J. Kennell

Assistant to the President

Substance of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated Shiraz 3 Rubeaul Awall or 31st July 1832.

A. C.

Reports the arrival of a small packet from Tehran. States the Letters in charge of Mahomed Yusid were opened by robbers on their way to Isfahan and his communications to the address of the Envoy were read by Syud Moorteza the British Agent in that City.



City; that in order to remove all doubt of this being the truth he encloses a Copy of Sued Mootezas letter, in which he simply states that all the communications were opened by robbers. Intimates that he had long been astonished at the non arrival of his letters at Tabreez, but that this mystery was soon explained, as it was evident they were detained in Isfahan.- Requests the Residents interference- Reports the arrival of a Horseman from the Princes camp with intelligence that the Firman Forma having advanced one stage beyond the Shahur i Babak, the Ell Khan had sent word that he would not wait upon him while the Wuzeer was in Camp, accordingly His Excellency was sent off to Shiraz. Timoor Mirza is now acting as Wuzeer, but the business is carried on by the Nuzam ool Olmah- No one knows whether this is merely a trap to ensnare the Ell Khan.- Shiraz in great confusion.- The Princes return dependent upon the movements of the Ell Khan.-

True Translation
(Signed) S. Hennell
Assistant to the Resident

True Copies
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

- True Extract -
" [signature]
Secretary to Govt.

[signature]

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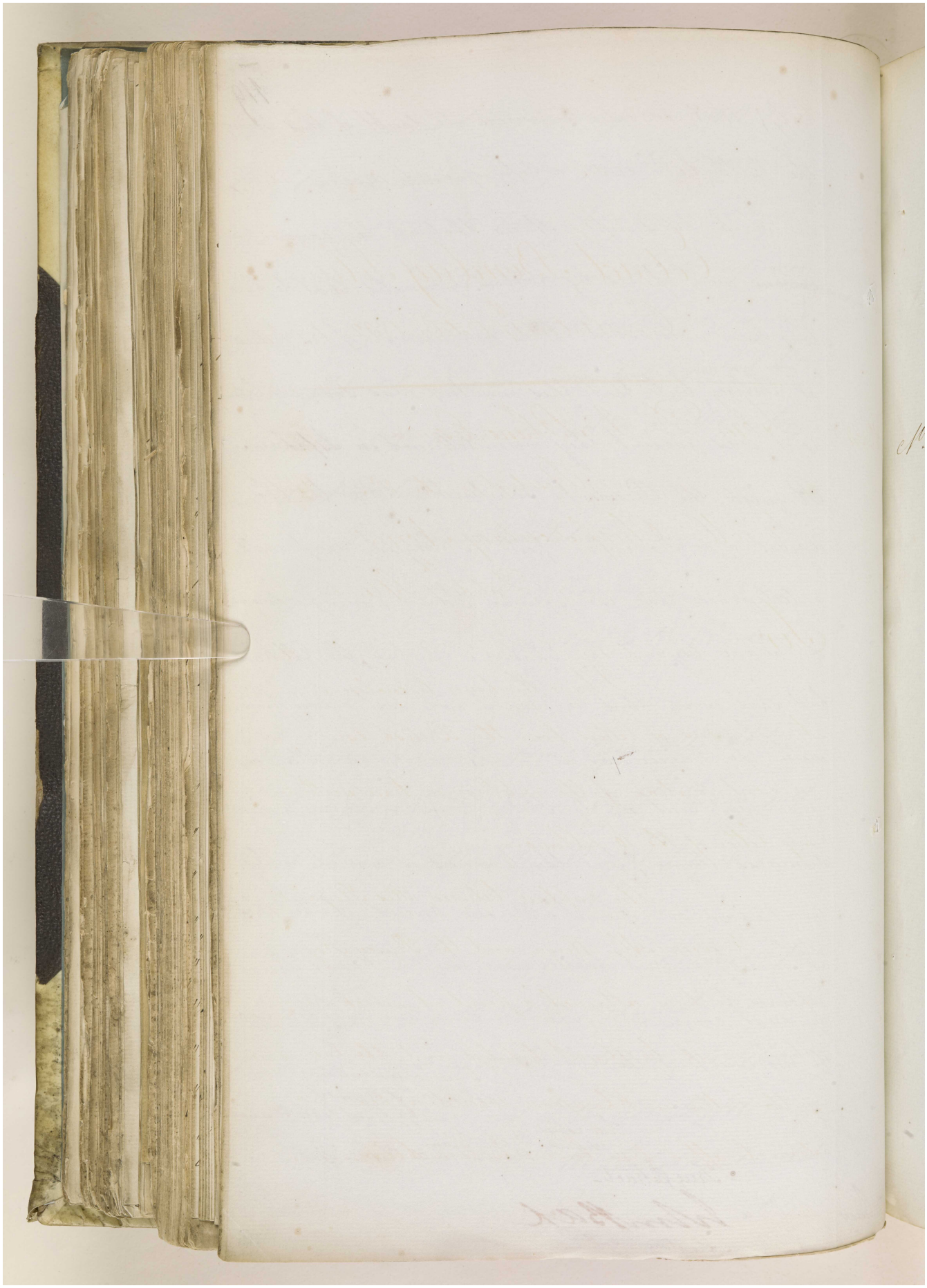

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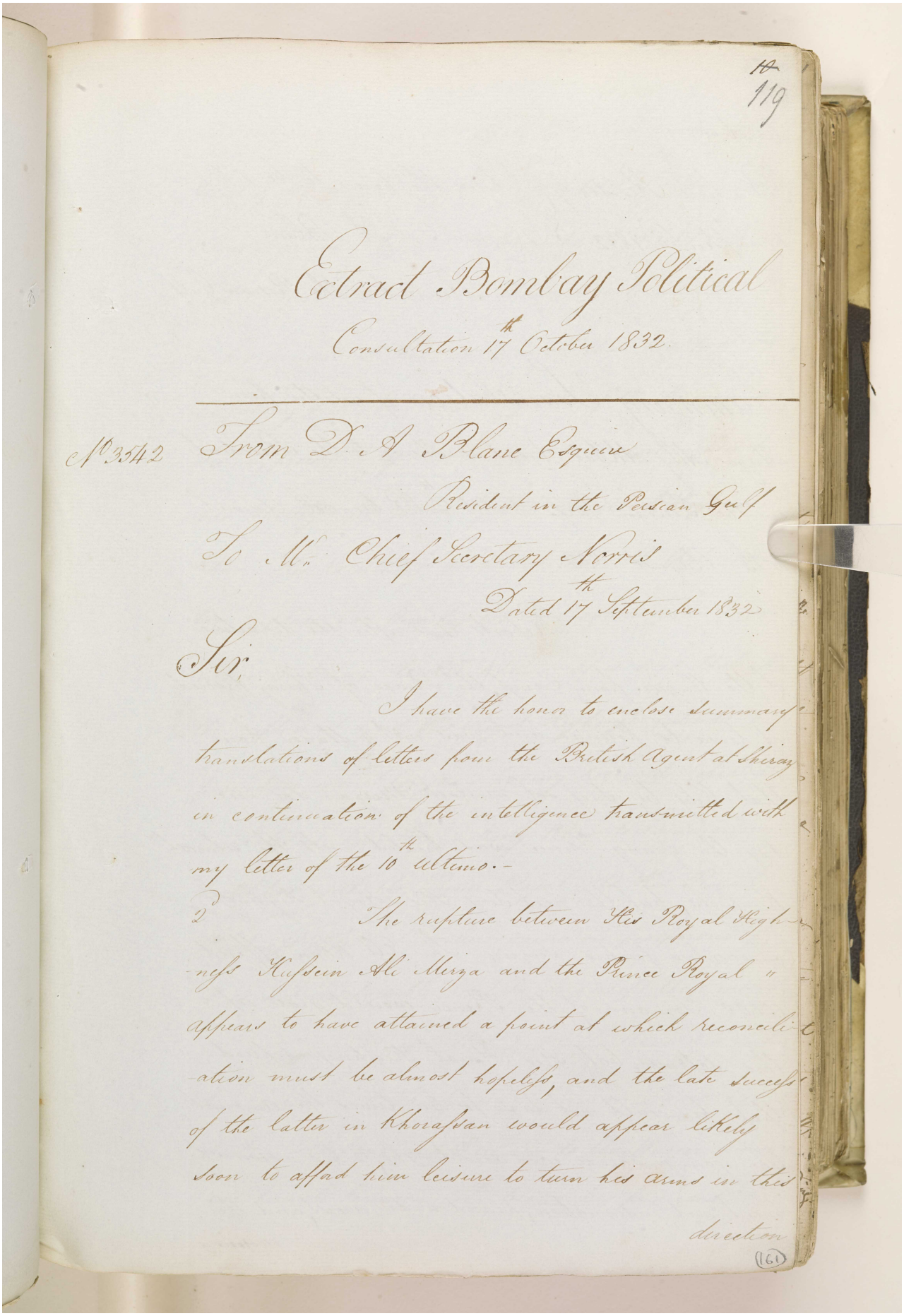

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 17th October 1832.

No 3542 From D. A Blane Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To W. Chief Secretary Norris
Dated 17th September 1832

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose summary translations of letters from the British Agent at Shiraz in continuation of the intelligence transmitted with my letter of the 10th ultimo.-

2 The rupture between His Royal Highness Hussein Ali Mirza and the Prince Royal appears to have attained a point at which reconciliation must be almost hopeless, and the late success of the latter in Khorassan would appear likely soon to afford him leisure to turn his arms in this direction

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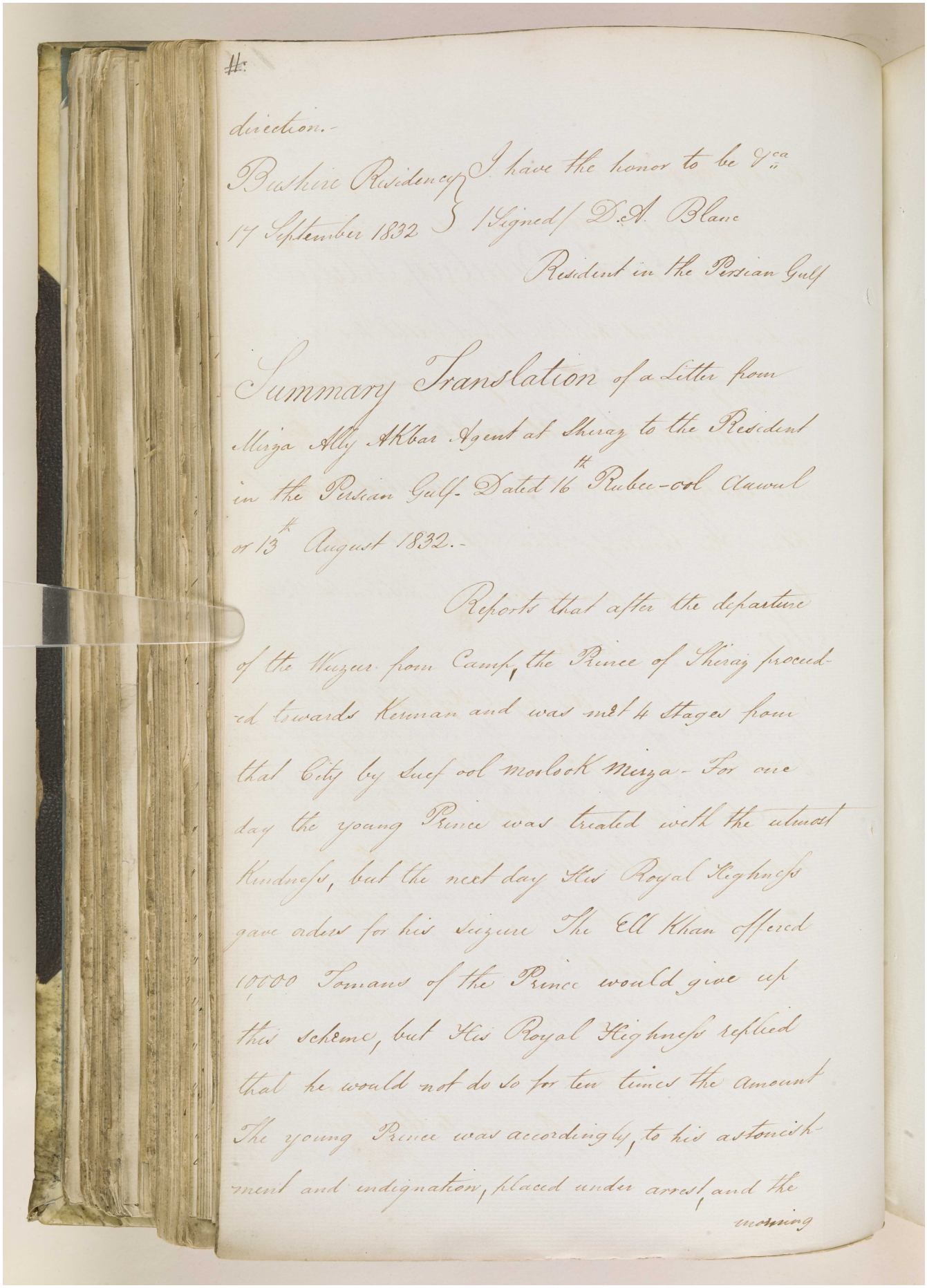

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direction.-

Bushire Residency } I have the honor to be &ca
17 September 1832 } (Signed) D.A. Blanc
Resident in the Persian Gulf

Summary Translation of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf- Dated 16th Rubee-ool Auwul or 13th August 1832.-

Reports that after the departure of the Wuzeer from Camp, the Prince of Shiraz proceeded towards Kerman and was met 4 stages from that City by Suef ool moolook Mirza- For one day the young Prince was treated with the utmost Kindness, but the next day His Royal Highness gave orders for his seizure The Ell Khan offered 10,000 Tomans of the Prince would give up this scheme, but His Royal Highness replied that he would not do so for ten times the amount The young Prince was accordingly, to his astonishment and indignation, placed under arrest, and the

morning

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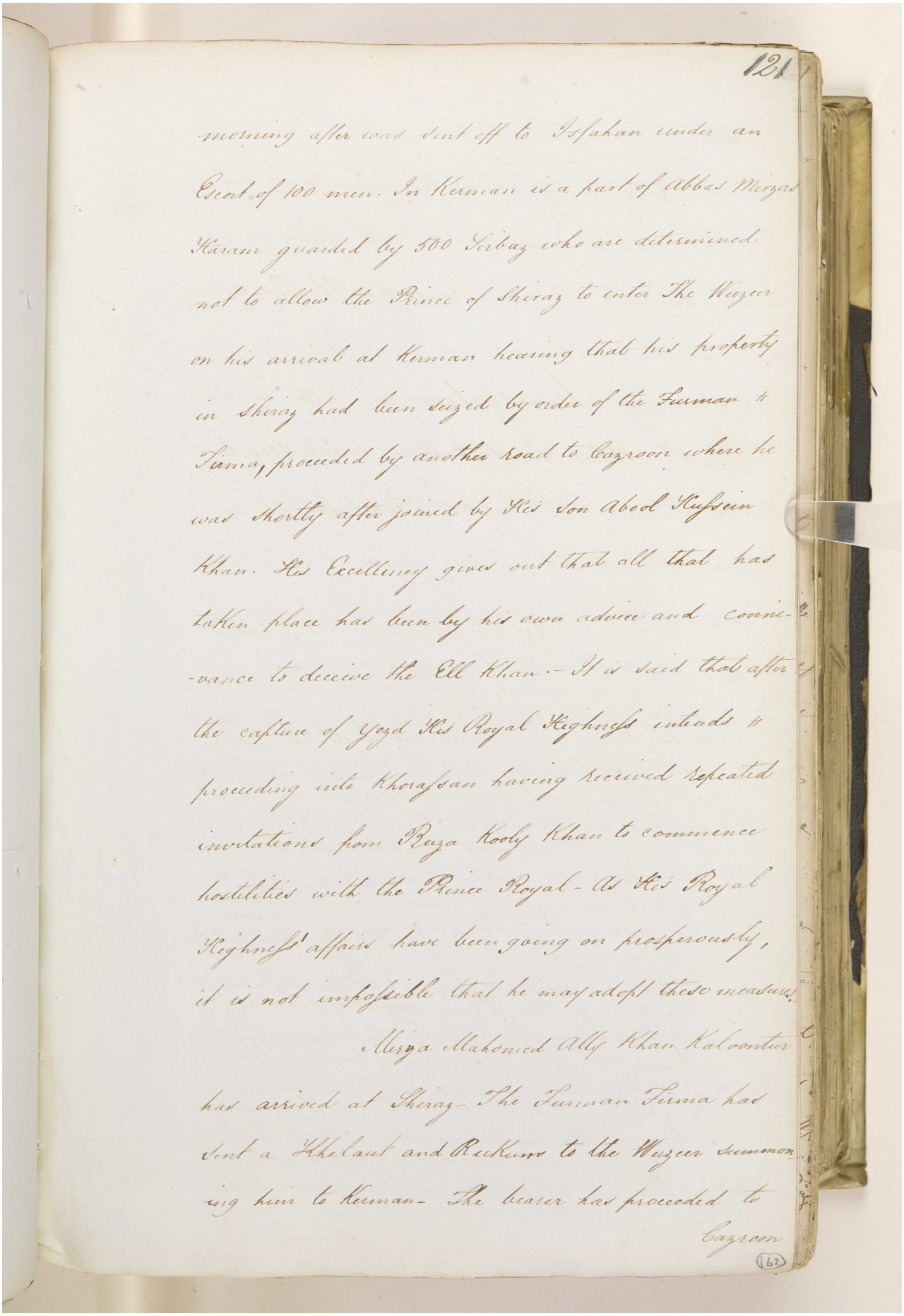

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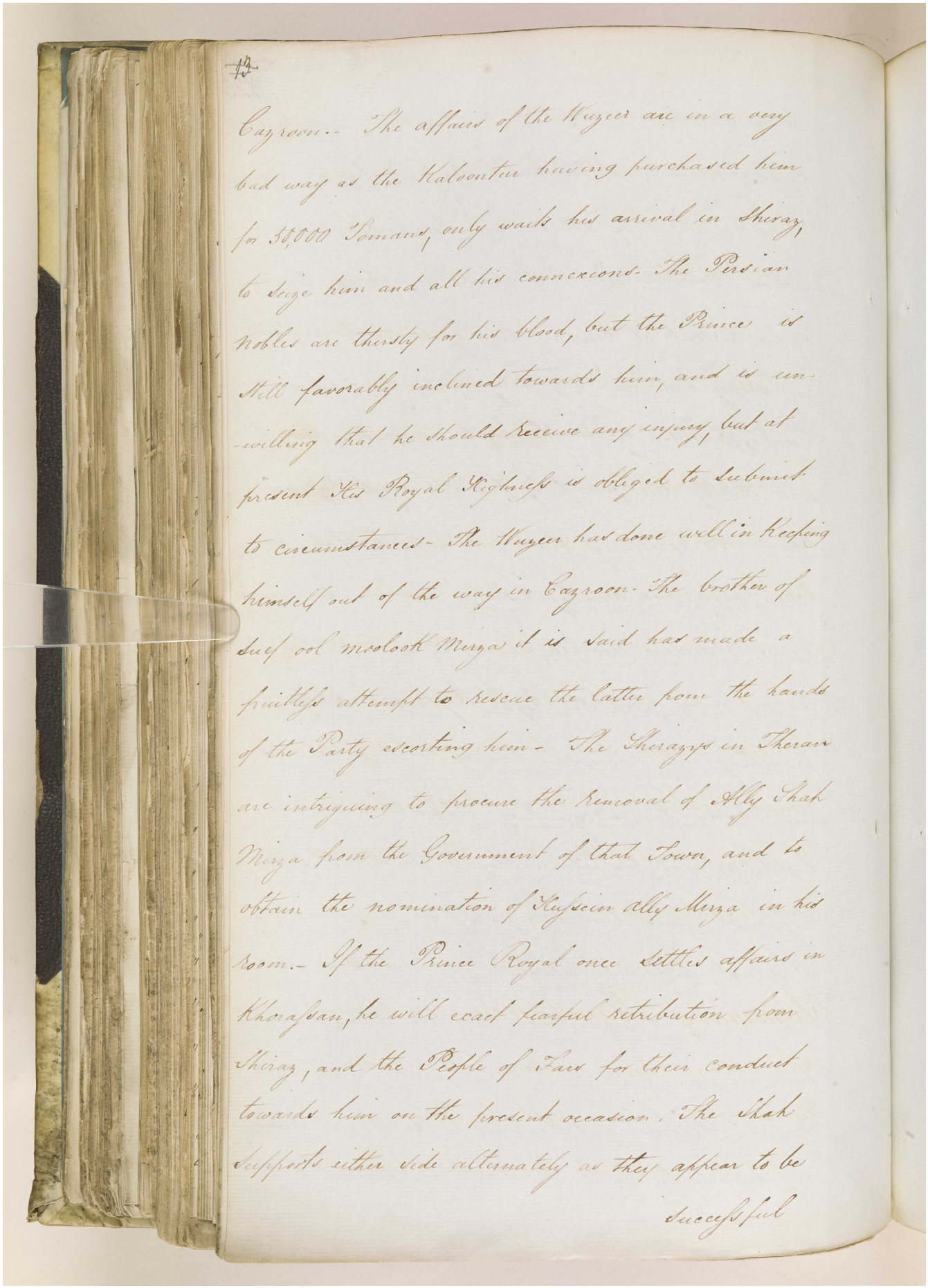
morning after was sent off to Ispahan under an
Escort of 100 men. In Kerman is a part of Abbas Mirzas
Haram guarded by 500 Serbaz who are determined
not to allow the Prince of Shiraz to enter The Wuzeer
on his arrival at Kerman hearing that his property
in Shiraz had been seized by order of the Furman ⁊
Firma, proceeded by another road to Cazroon where he
was shortly after joined by His Son Abool Hussein
Khan. His Excellency gives out that all that has
taken place has been by his own advice and connis-
-vance to deceive the Ell Khan.- It is said that after
the capture of Yezd His Royal Highness intends ⁊
proceeding into Khorassan having received repeated
invitations from Buza Kooly Khan to commence
hostilities with the Prince Royal- As His Royal
Highness' affairs have been going on prosperously,
it is not impossible that he may adopt these measures.

Mirza Mahomed Ally Khan Kaloontur
has arrived at Shiraz- The Furman Firma had
sent a Khelaut and Reckaw to the Wuzeer summon-
-ing him to Kerman- The bearer has proceeded to
Cazroon

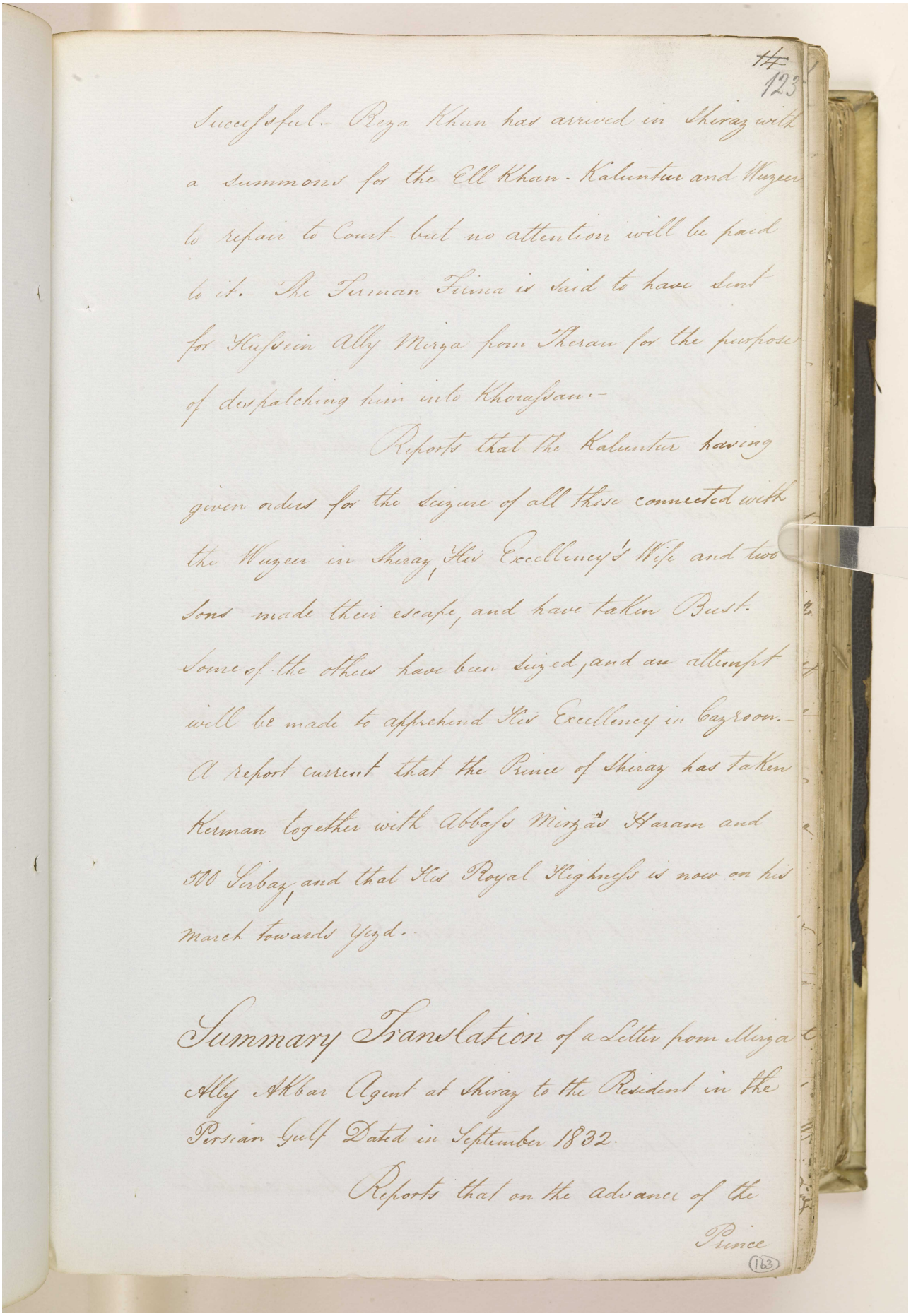
(162)



13

Cazroon.- The affairs of the Wuzeer are in a very bad way as the Kalsounter having purchased him for 35,000 Tomans, only waits his arrival in Shiraz to seize him and all his connexions. The Persian Nobles are thirsty for his blood, but the Prince is still favorably inclined towards him, and is unwilling that he should receive any injury, but at present His Royal Highness is obliged to submit to circumstances. The Wuzeer has done well in keeping himself out of the way in Cazroon. The brother of Seef ool moolook Mirza it is said has made a fruitless attempt to rescue the latter from the hands of the Party escorting him. The Shirazys in Theran are intriguing to procure the Removal of Ally Shah Mirza from the Government of that Town, and to obtain the nomination of Kuseim ally Mirza in his room.- If the Prince Royal once settles affairs in Khorassan, he will exact fearful retribution from Shiraz, and the People of Fars for their conduct towards him on the present occasion. The Shah supports either side alternately as they appear to be

successful



123

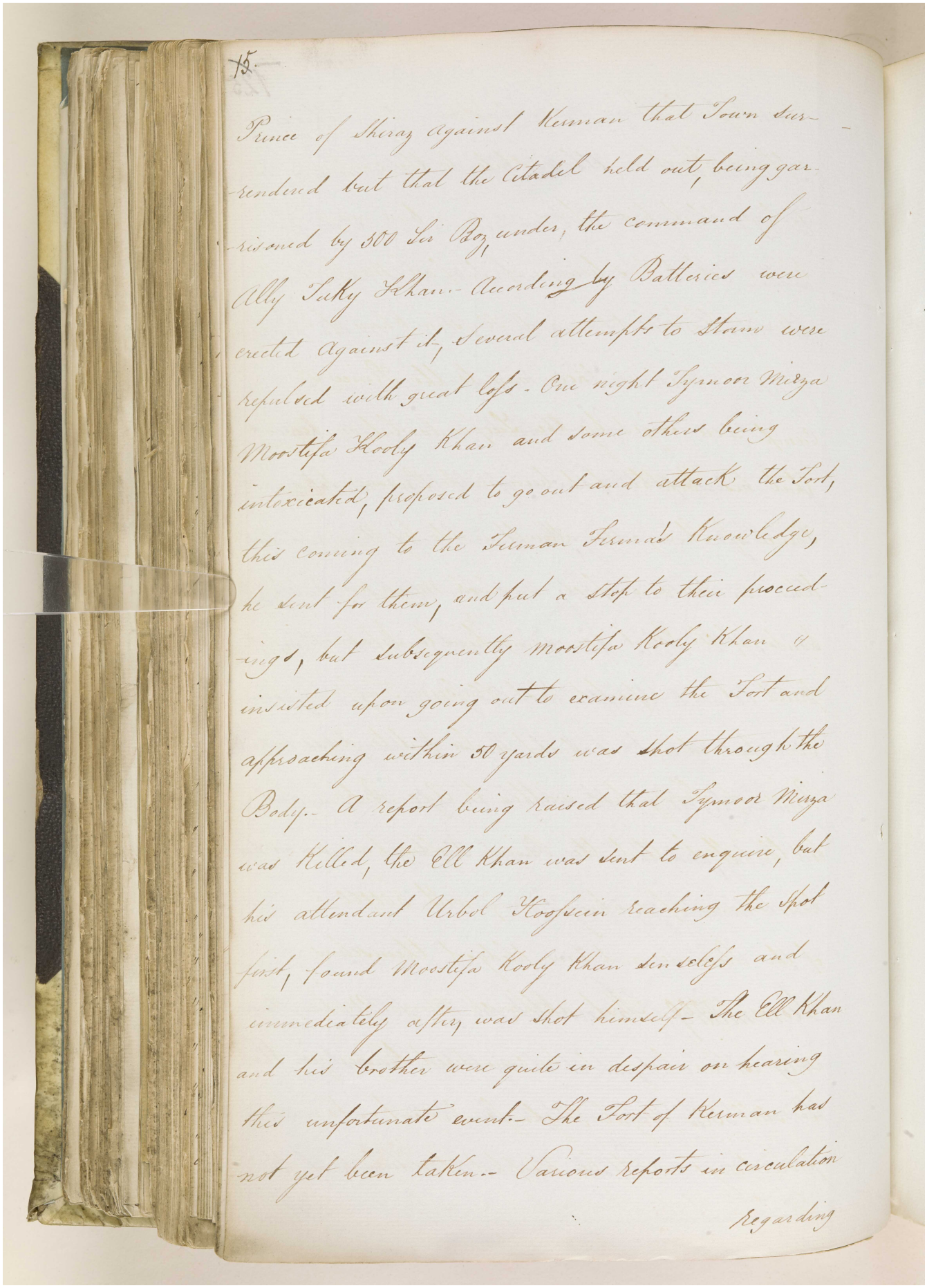
Successful- Reza Khan has arrived in Shiraz with a Summons for the Ell Khan- Kalunter and Wujeer to repair to Court- but no attention will be paid to it. The Furman Fima is said to have sent for Hussein Ally Mirza from Theran for the purpose of despatching him into Khorassan.-

Reports that the Kalunter having given orders for the seizure of all those connected with the Wujeer in Shiraz, His Excellency's Wife and two Sons made their escape, and have taken Bust. Some of the others have been seized, and an attempt will be made to apprehend His Excellency in Cazroon.- A report current that the Prince of Shiraz has taken Kerman together with Abbas Mirza's Haram and 500 Sarbaz, and that His Royal Highness is now on his march towards Yezd.-

Summary Translation of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated in September 1832.

Reports that on the advance of the Prince

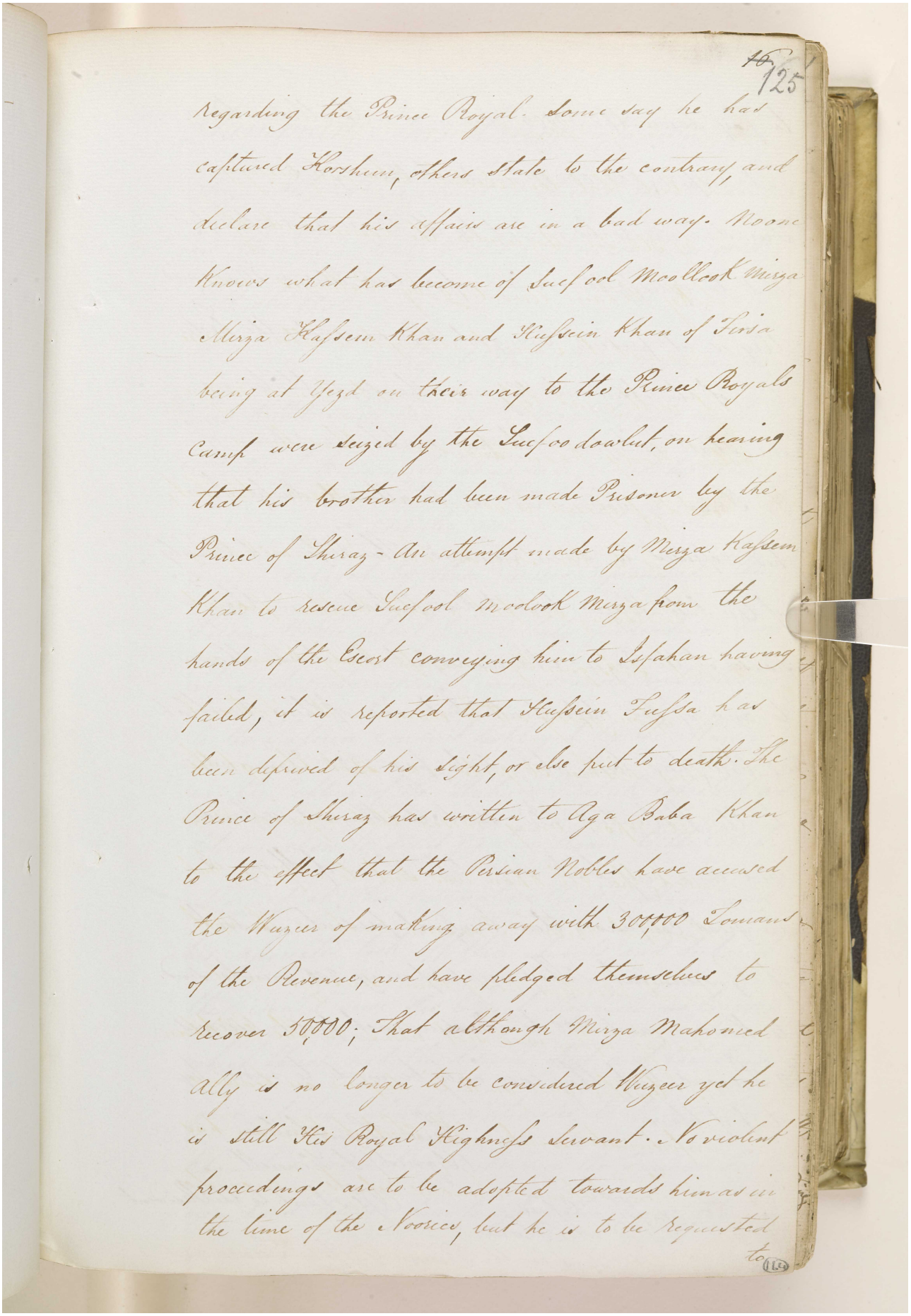
(163)



15.

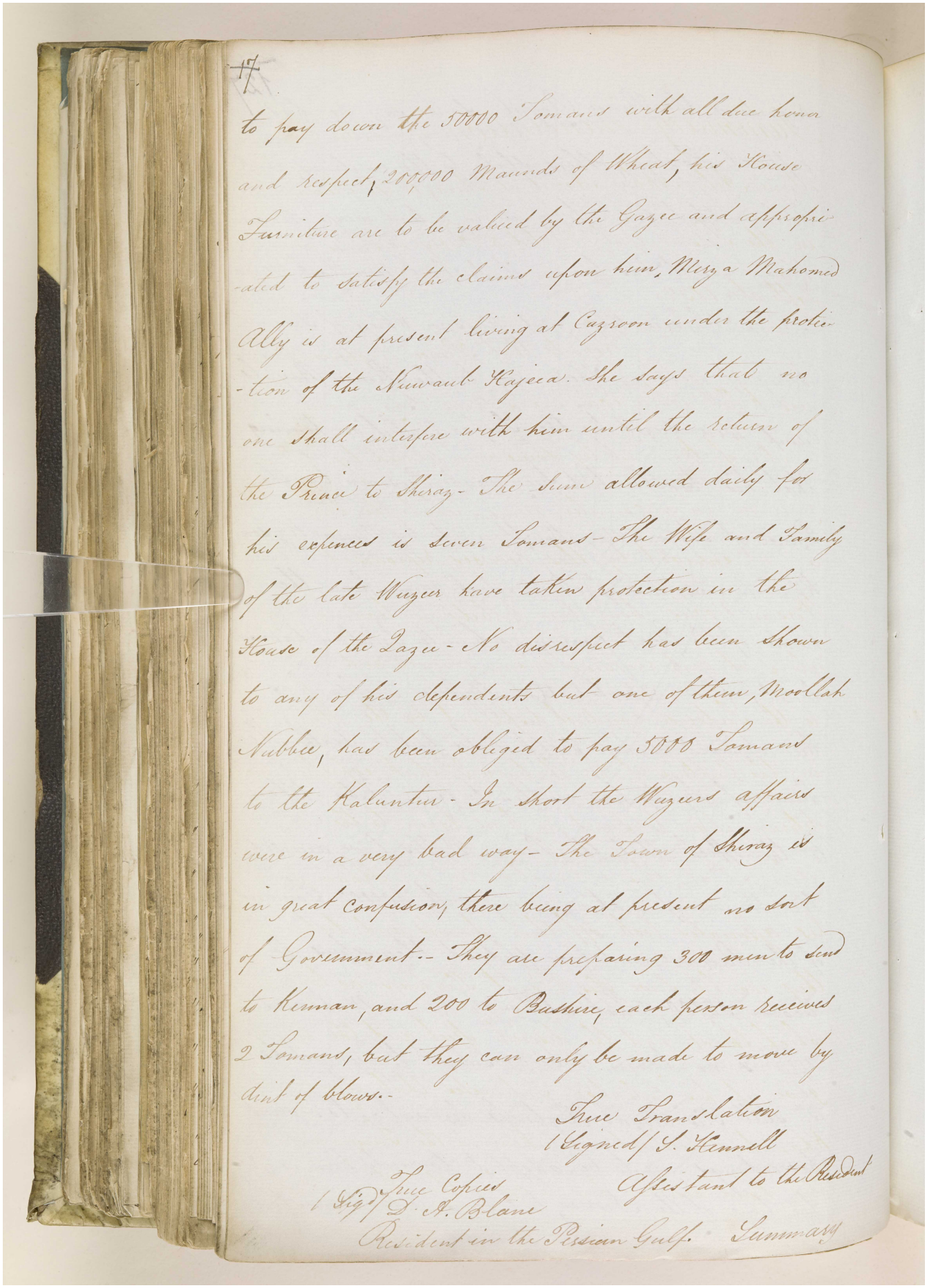
Prince of Shiraz against Kerman that Town sur-
rendered but that the Citadel held out, being gar-
risoned by 500 Sir Boz, under the command of
Ally Suky Khan. Awarding by Batteries were
erected against it, Several attempts to storm were
repulsed with great loss. One night Symoor Mirza
Moostifa Kooly Khan and some others being
intoxicated, proposed to go out and attack the Fort,
this coming to the Furman Furma's knowledge,
he sent for them, and put a stop to their proceed-
ings, but subsequently Moostifa Kooly Khan
insisted upon going out to examine the Fort and
approaching within 50 yards was shot through the
Body. A report being raised that Symoor Mirza
was Killed, the Ell Khan was sent to enquire, but
his attendant Urbol Koofsein reaching the spot
first, found Moostifa Kooly Khan senseless and
immediately after, was shot himself. The Ell Khan
and his brother were quite in despair on hearing
this unfortunate event. The Fort of Kerman has
not yet been taken. Various reports in circulation

Regarding



regarding the Prince Royal. Some say he has captured Korshun, others state to the contrary, and declare that his affairs are in a bad way. Noone knows what has become of Suefool Moollook Mirza Mirza Kassem Khan and Hussein Khan of Tirsa being at Yezd on their way to the Prince Royals Camp were seized by the Suefoodowlut, on hearing that his brother had been made Prisoner by the Prince of Shiraz - An attempt made by Mirza Kassem Khan to rescue Suefool Moolook Mirza from the hands of the Escort conveying him to Isfahan having failed, it is reported that Hussein Tussa has been deprived of his sight, or else put to death. The Prince of Shiraz has written to Aga Baba Khan to the effect that the Persian Nobles have accused the Wuzeer of making away with 300,000 Tomans of the Revenue, and have pledged themselves to recover 50,000; That although Mirza Mahomed ally is no longer to be considered Wuzeer yet he is still His Royal Highness Servant. No violent proceedings are to be adopted towards him as in the time of the Noorees, but he is to be requested

to



17

to pay down the 50000 Tomans with all due honor and respect, 200,000 Maunds of Wheat, his House Furniture are to be valued by the Gazee and appropriated to satisfy the claims upon him, Mirza Mahomed Ally is at present living at Cazroon under the protection of the Nuwaub Kazeem. She says that no one shall interfere with him until the return of the Prince to Shiraz - She sum allowed daily for his expences is seven Tomans - The Wife and Family of the late Wuzeer have taken protection in the House of the Gazee - No disrespect has been shown to any of his dependents but one of them, Moollah Nubbee, has been obliged to pay 5000 Tomans to the Kalantur - In short the Wuzeers affairs were in a very bad way - The Town of Shiraz is in great confusion, there being at present no sort of Government -- They are preparing 300 men to send to Kerman, and 200 to Bushire, each person receives 2 Tomans, but they can only be made to move by dint of blows --

True Translation
(Signed) J. Kennell
Assistant to the Resident

True Copies
(Sig.) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf. Summary

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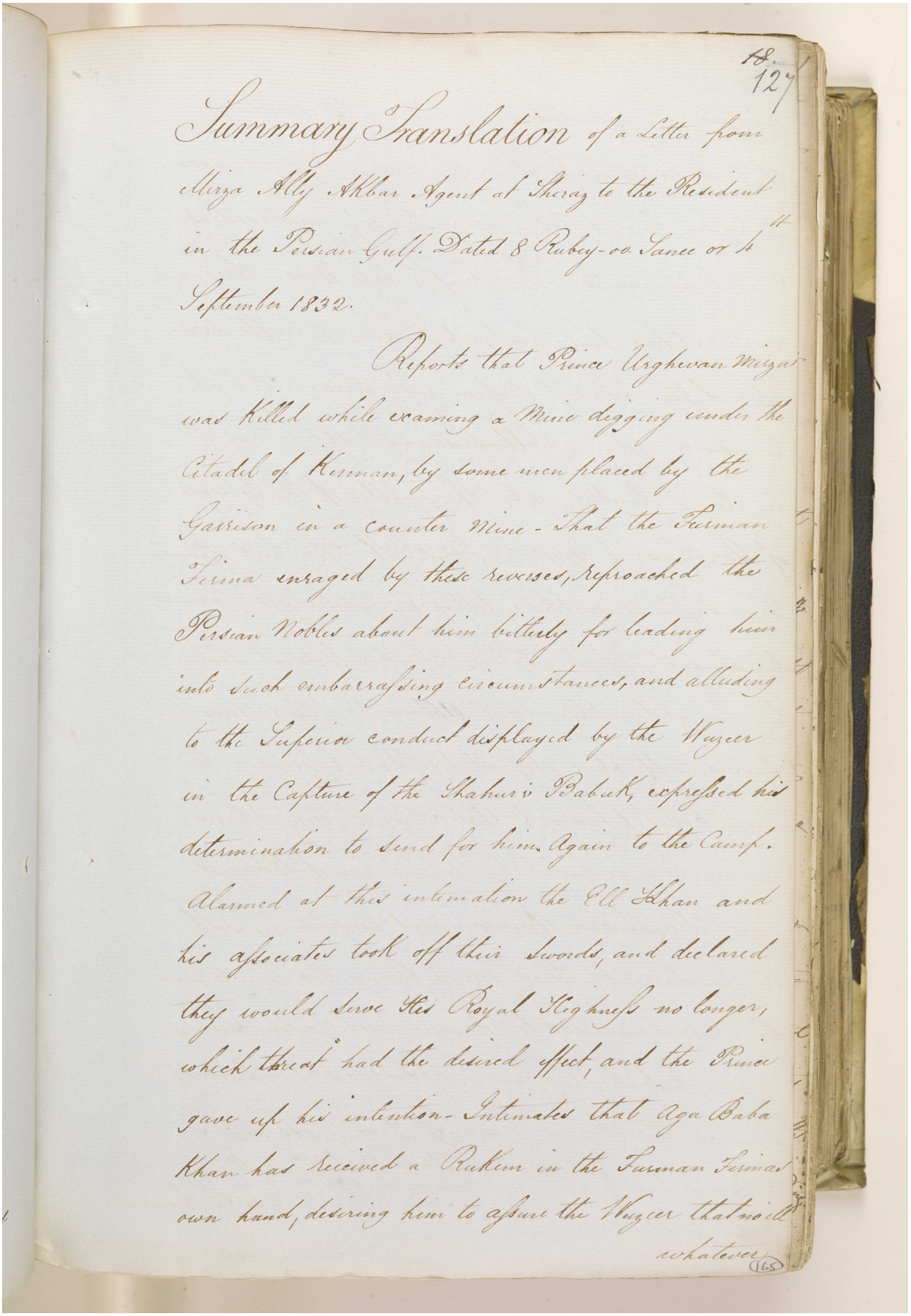

18.
127

Summary Translation of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Sheraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf. Dated 8 Rubey-oo Sanee or 4th September 1832.

Reports that Prince Ughewan Mirza was killed while examing a Mine digging under the Citadel of Kerman, by some men placed by the Garrison in a counter Mine - That the Furman Firma enraged by these reverses, reproached the Persian Nobles about him bitterly for leading him into such embarrassing circumstances, and alluding to the Superior conduct displayed by the Wuzeer in the Capture of the Shahr-i-Babuk, expressed his determination to send for him Again to the Camp. Alarmed at this intimation the Ell Khan and his associates took off their Swords, and declared they would serve His Royal Highness no longer, which threat had the desired effect, and the Prince gave up his intention - Intimates that Aga Baba Khan has received a Rukem in the Furman Firmas own hand, desiring him to assure the Wuzeer that no ill whatever

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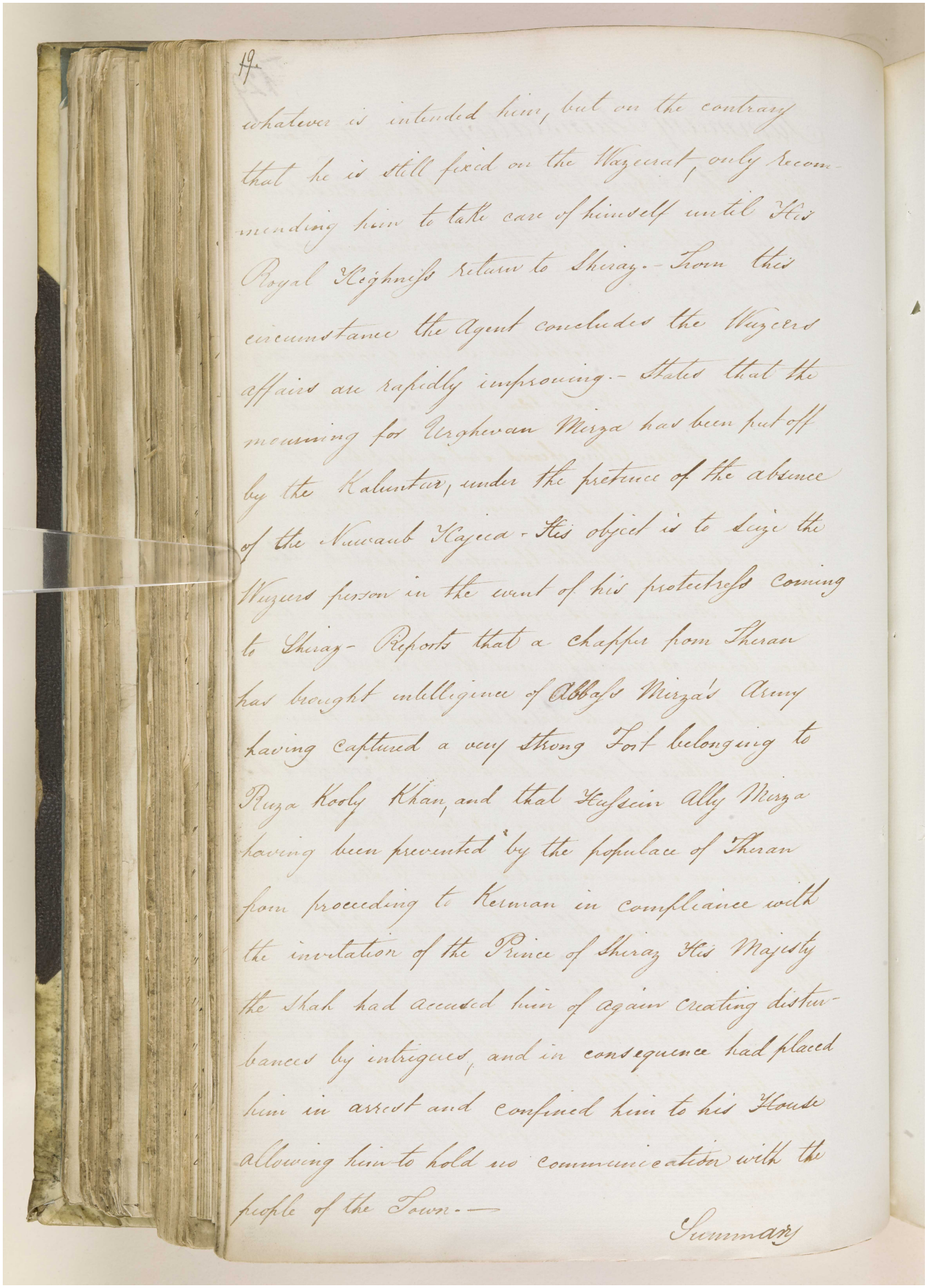
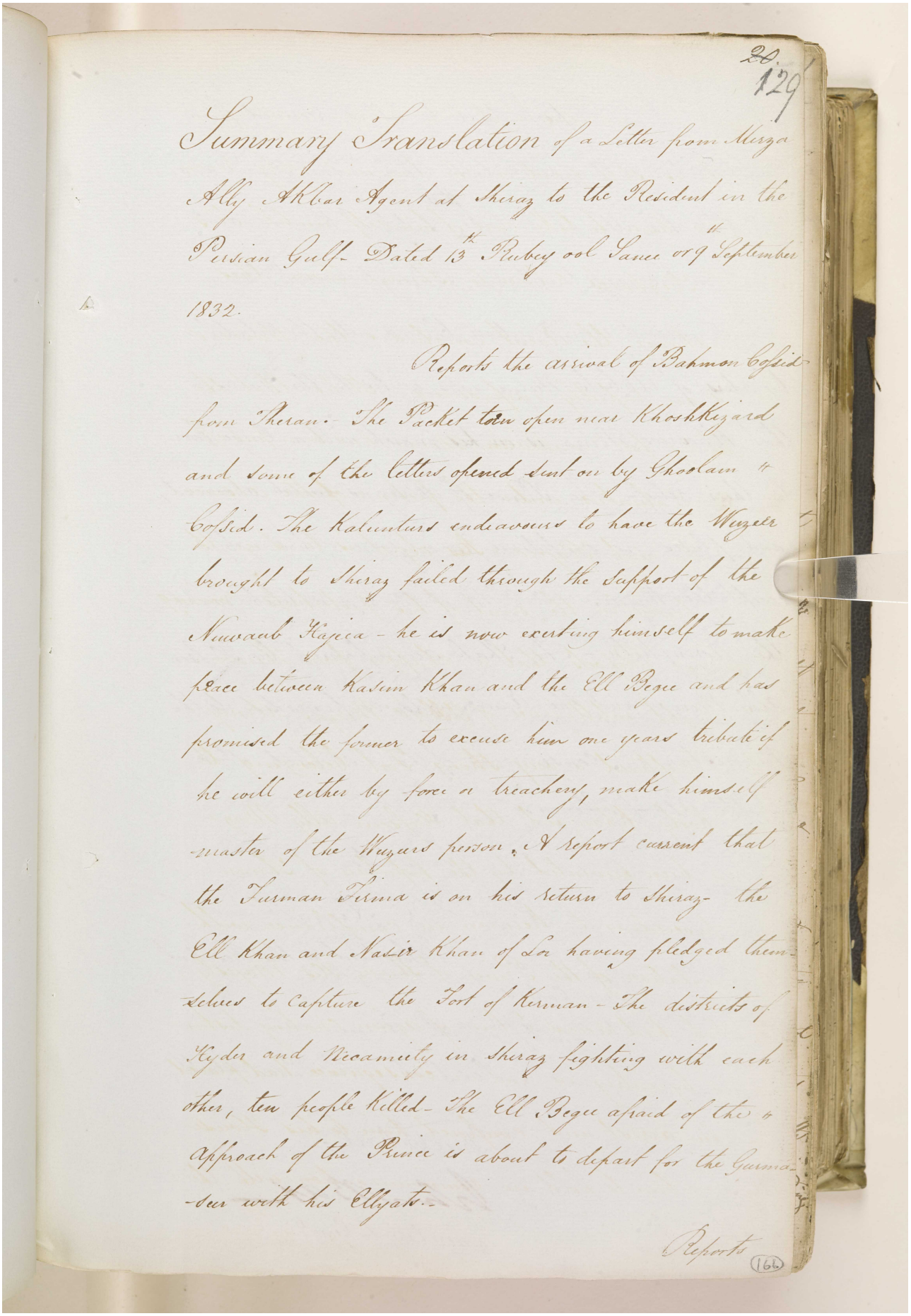


19.

whatever is intended him, but on the contrary that he is still fixed on the Wazeerat, only recommending him to take care of himself until His Royal Highness's return to Shiraz.- From this circumstance the Agent concludes the Wuzeers affairs are rapidly improving.- States that the mourning for Urghevan Mirza has been put off by the Kalantar, under the pretence of the absence of the Nuwaub Hajeea.- His object is to seize the Wuzeers person in the event of his protectress coming to Shiraz.- Reports that a Chapper from Theran has brought intelligence of Abbass Mirza's Army having captured a very strong Fort belonging to Ruza Kooly Khan, and that Hussein Ally Mirza having been prevented by the populace of Theran from proceeding to Kerman in compliance with the invitation of the Prince of Shiraz His Majesty the Shah had accused him of again creating disturbances by intrigues, and in consequence had placed him in arrest and confined him to his House allowing him to hold no communication with the people of the Town.—

Summary



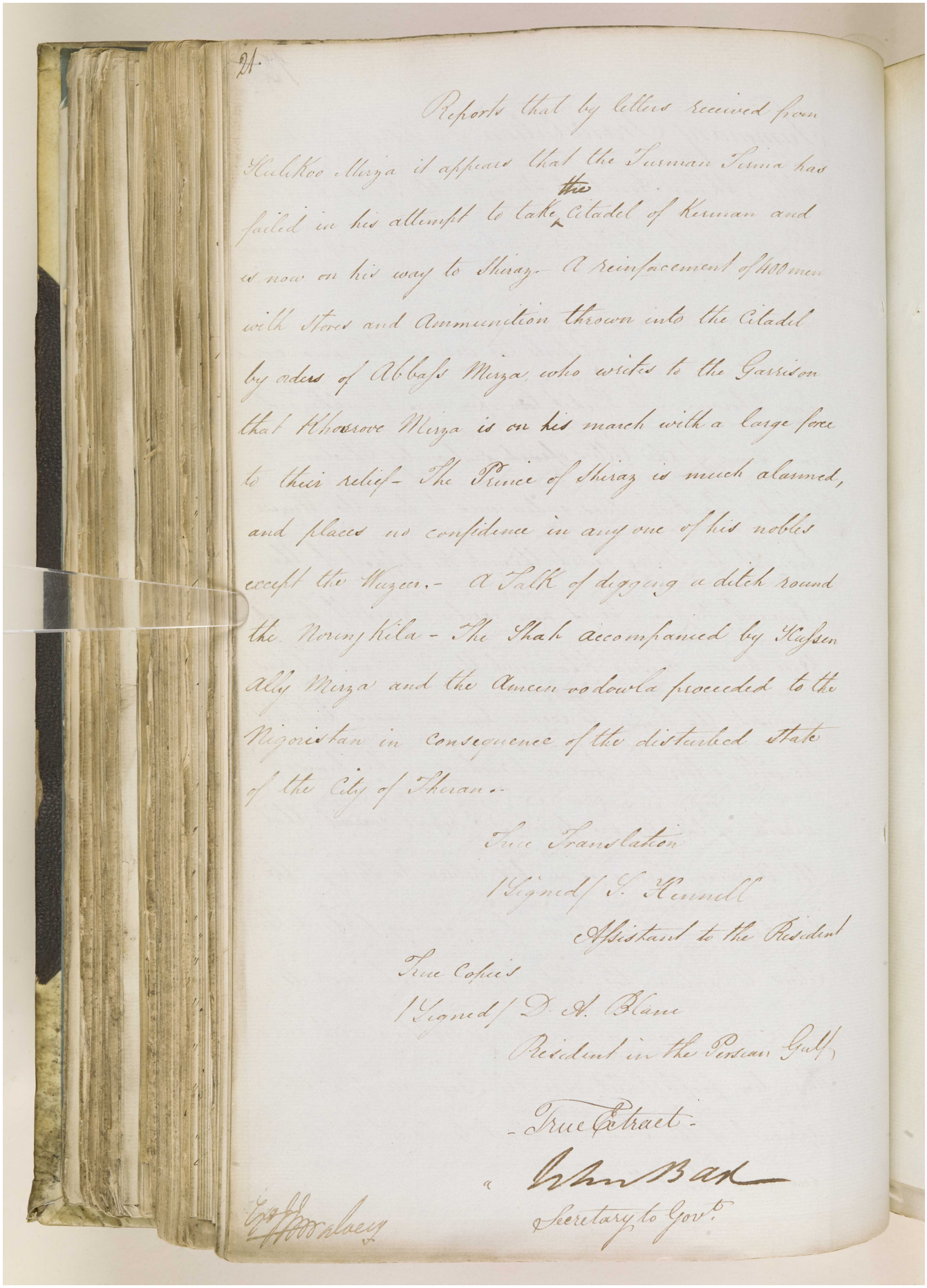
20.
129

Summary Translation of a Letter from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf - Dated 13th Rubey ool Sanee or 9th September 1832.

Reports the arrival of Bahmon Cossid from Theran - The Packet torn open near Khoshkizard and some of the letters opened sent on by Ghoolam Cossid. The Kalunturs endeavours to have the Wuzeer brought to Shiraz failed through the support of the Nuwaub Hajeea - he is now exerting himself to make peace between Kasim Khan and the Ell Begee and has promised the former to excuse him one years tribute if he will either by force or treachery, make himself master of the Wuzeers person. A report current that the Furman Firma is on his return to Shiraz - the Ell Khan and Nasir Khan of Lor having pledged themselves to capture the Fort of Kerman - The districts of Hyder and Necamiely in Shiraz fighting with each other, ten people killed - The Ell Begee afraid of the approach of the Prince is about to depart for the Gurmaseer with his Ellyats.

Reports

(166)



21.

Reports that by letters received from Hulikoo Mirza it appears that the Turman Tirma has failed in his attempt to take the Citadel of Kerman and is now on his way to Shiraz. A reinforcement of 400 men with Stores and Ammunition thrown into the Citadel by orders of Abbass Mirza, who writes to the Garrison that Khosrove Mirza is on his march with a large force to their relief. The Prince of Shiraz is much alarmed, and places no confidence in any one of his nobles except the Wuzeer. A Talk of digging a ditch round the Noreng Kila. The Shah accompanied by Hussen Ally Mirza and the Ameen-oodowla proceeded to the Nigoristan in consequence of the disturbed state of the City of Theran.

True Translation
(Signed) S. Hennell
Assistant to the Resident

True Copies
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

True Extract
[signature]
Secretary to Govt.

Exd. [signature]

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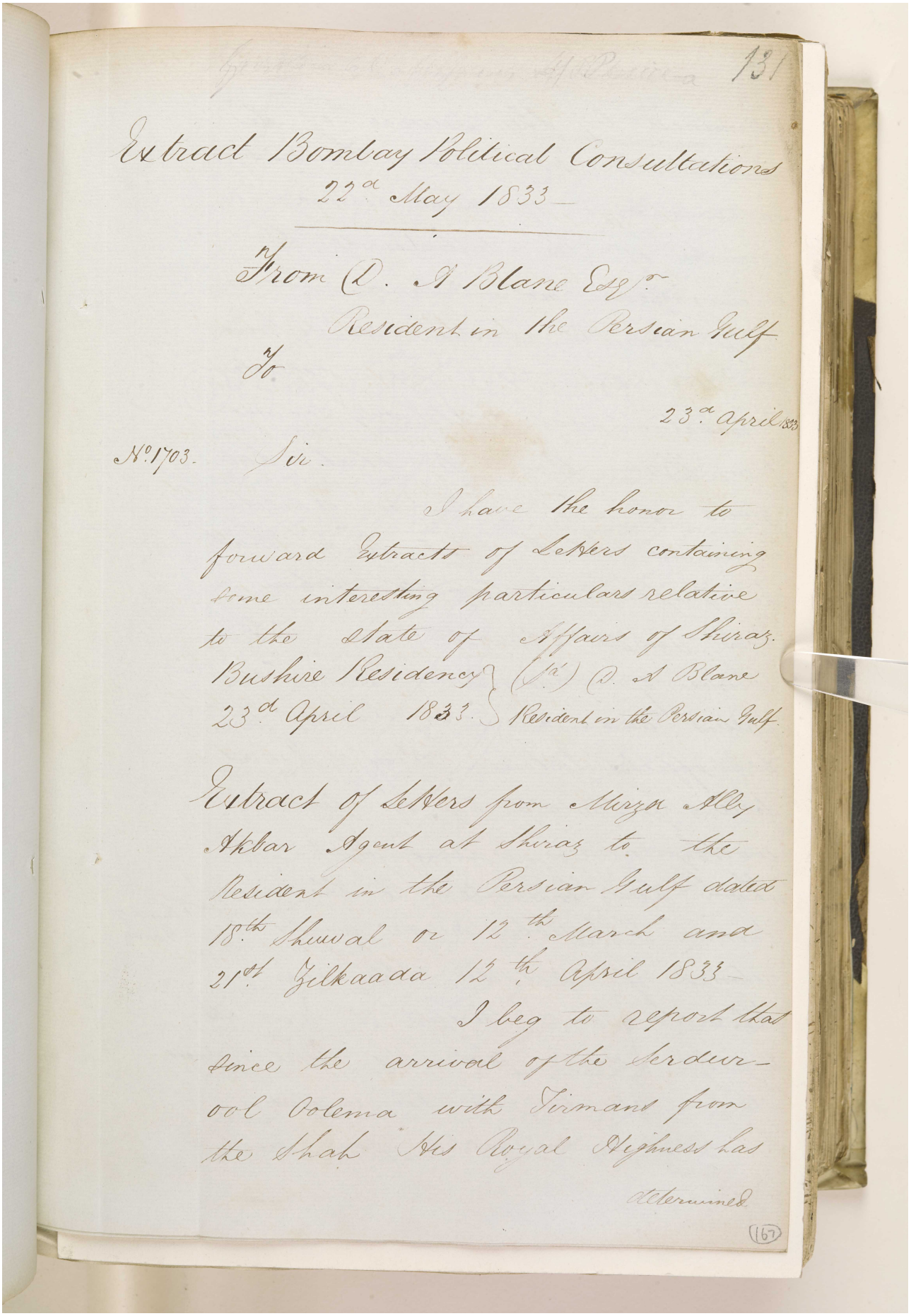

131

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
22d May 1833

From D. A Blane Esqr
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To

23d April 1833

No. 1703. Sir.

I have the honor to forward Extracts of Letters containing some interesting particulars relative to the state of Affairs of Shiraz.

Bushire Residency
23d April 1833.

(Sd) D. A Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Extract of Letters from Mirza Ally Akbar Agent at Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 18th Shuwal or 12th March and 21st Zilkaada 12th April 1833.

I beg to report that since the arrival of the Serdar-ool Oolema with Firmans from the Shah His Royal Highness has determined

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determined by the advice of his
ministers to send 100,000 Tomans
under charge of that personage on
account of the tribute of the
ensuing year notwithstanding however
every possible exertion not only 10,000 Tomans
of this sum have been collected.
Information was yesterday received
from Teran that the Shah had
given up his intention of visiting
Tarumand Khul – Khul and that
he proposed coming to Ispahan.
Both Abbas Mirza and the
Prince of Shiraz are to be
present and a reconciliation to
be effected between them. I was
told yesterday by a person
worthy of confidence that the
Shah had intimated to the Firman
Firma × that Abbas Mirza would be × Prince of Shiraz
detained if possible this year in
Khorassan and therefore it was His
Majesty’s advice that His Royal Highness
should use every exertion in placing
his territory and Troops upon such

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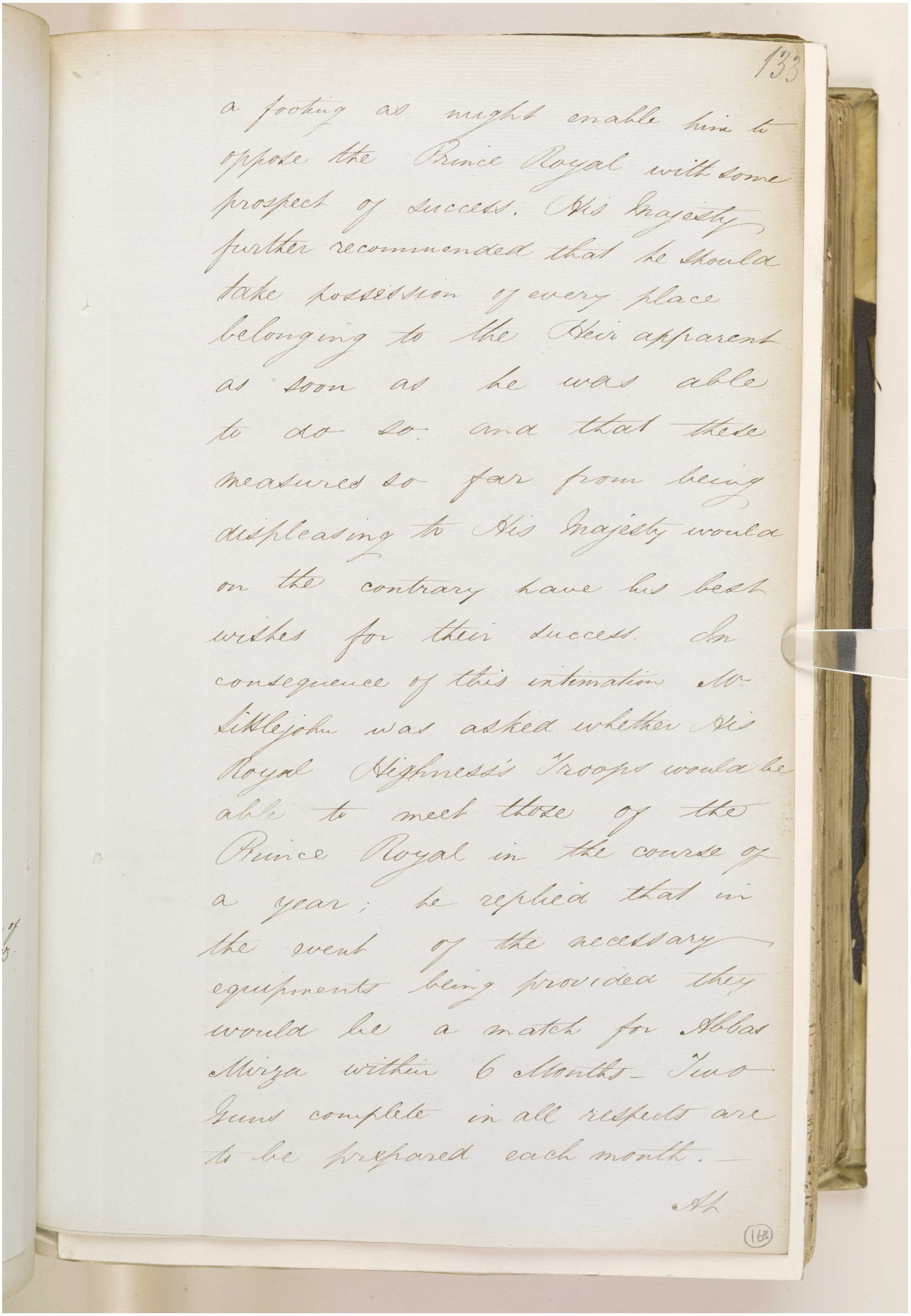
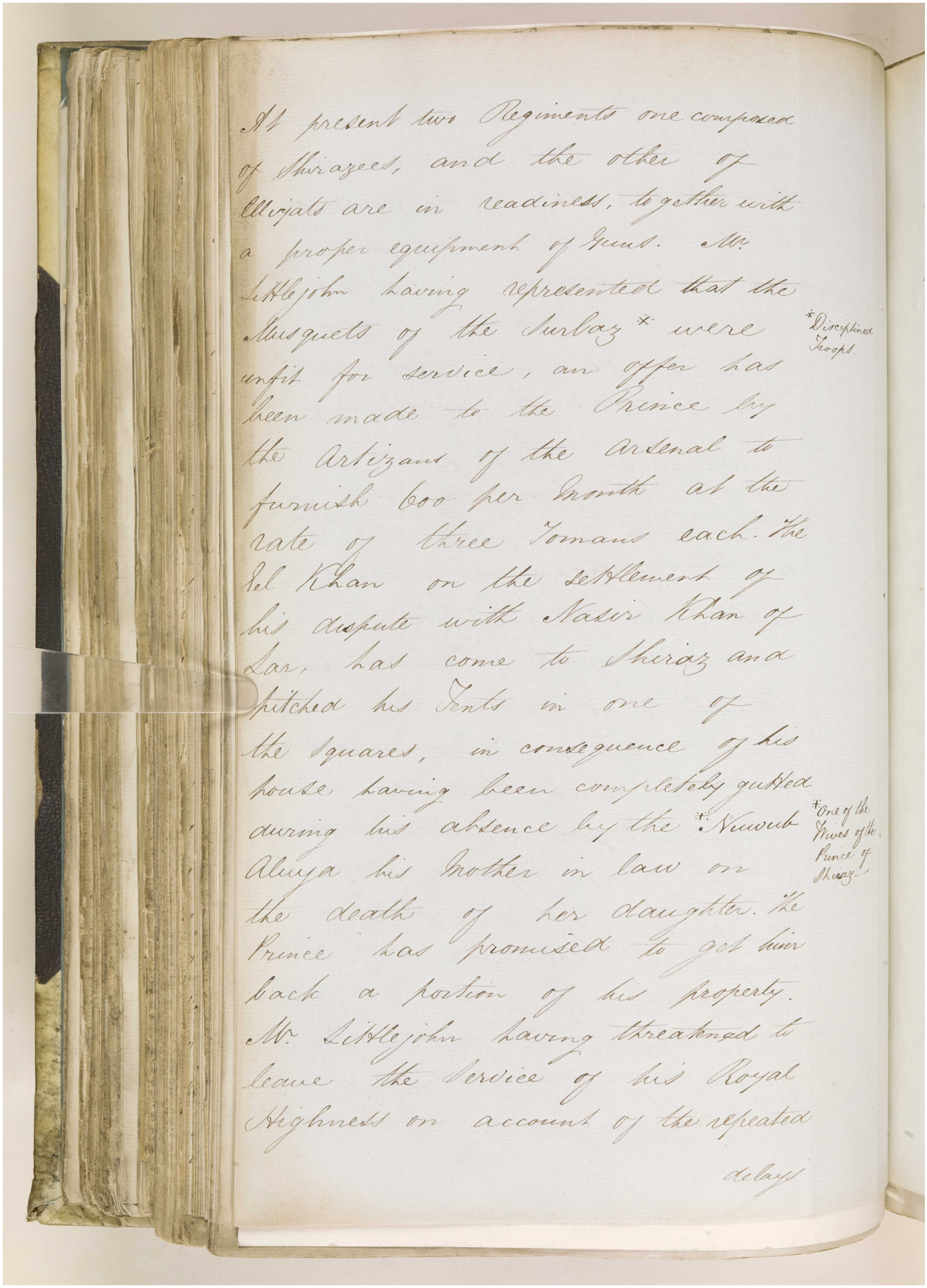


133

a footing as might enable him to oppose the Prince Royal with some prospect of success. His Majesty further recommended that he should take possession of every place belonging to the Heir apparent as soon as he was able to do so. and that these measures so far from being displeasing to His Majesty would on the contrary have his best wishes for their success. In consequence of this intimation Mr. Littlejohn was asked whether His Royal Highness's Troops would be able to meet those of the Prince Royal in the course of a year; he replied that in the event of the necessary equipments being provided they would be a match for Abbas Mirza within 6 Months. Two Guns complete in all respects are to be prepared each month.

(168)



At present two Regiments one composed of Shirazees, and the other of Ellijats are in readiness, together with a proper equipment of Guns. Mr. Littlejohn having represented that the Musquets of the Surbaz * were unfit for service, an offer has been made to the Prince by the Artizans of the arsenal to furnish 600 per month at the rate of three Tomans each. The Sel Khan on the settlement of his dispute with Nasir Khan of Lar, has come to Shiraz and pitched his Tents in one of the Squares, in consequence of his house having been completely gutted during his absence by the * Nuwab Alwja his Mother in law on the death of her daughter. The Prince has promised to get him back a portion of his property. Mr. Littlejohn having threatened to leave the Service of his Royal Highness on account of the repeated

delays

* Disciplined Troops.

* One of the Wives of the Prince of Shiraz.

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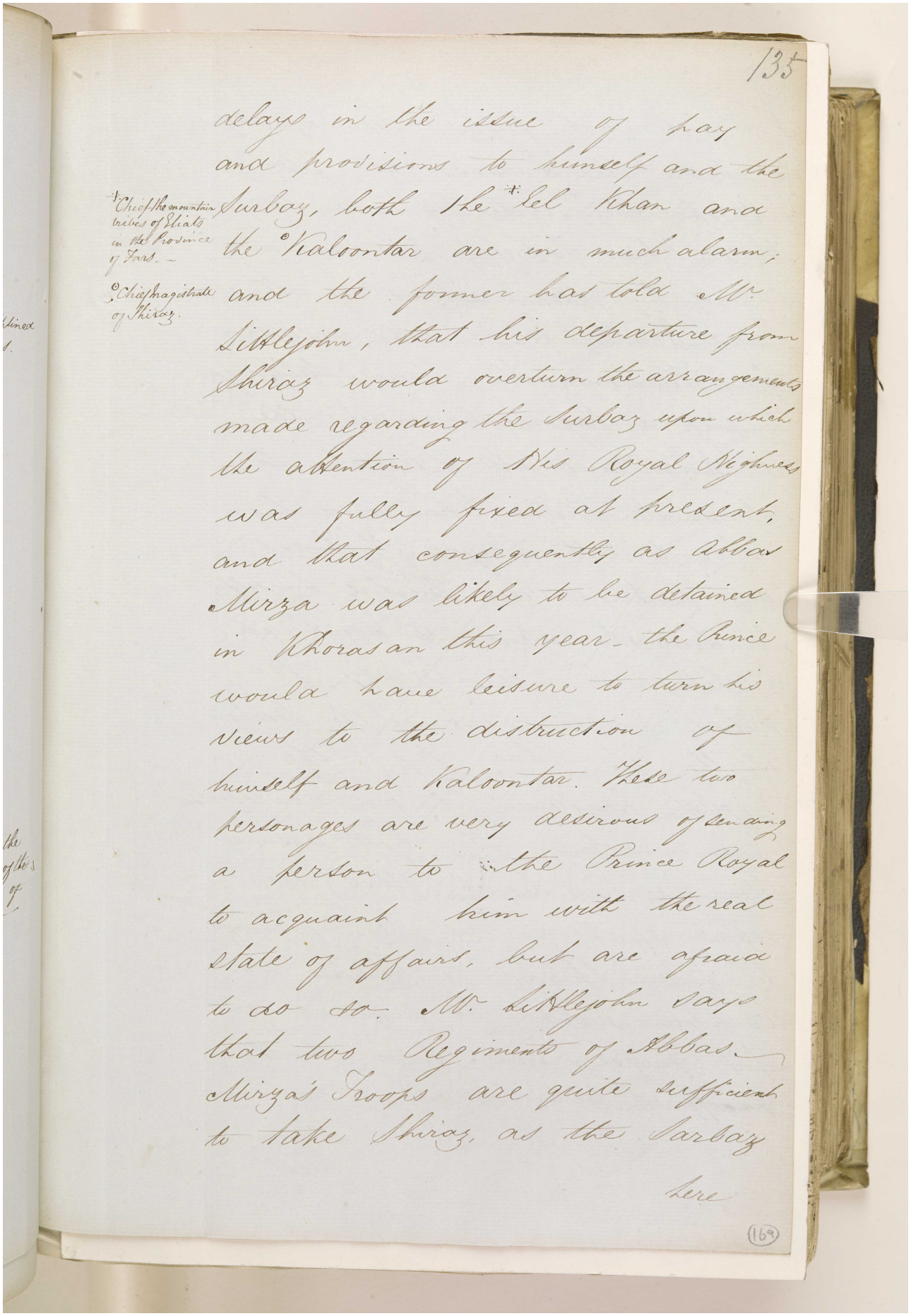

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delays in the issue of hay and provisions to himself and the Surbaz, both the †Eel Khan and the °Kaloontar are in much alarm; and the former has told Mr. Littlejohn, that his departure from Shiraz would overturn the arrangements made regarding the Surbaz upon which the attention of His Royal Highness was fully fixed at present, and that consequently as Abbas Mirza was likely to be detained in Khorasan this year the Prince would have leisure to turn his views to the distruction of himself and Kaloontar. These two personages are very desirous of sending a person to the Prince Royal to acquaint him with the real state of affairs, but are afraid to do so. Mr. Littlejohn says that two Regiments of Abbas Mirza's Troops are quite sufficient to take Shiraz, as the Surbaz here

† Chief of the mountain tribes of Eliats in the Province of Fars.

° Chief magistrate of Shiraz.

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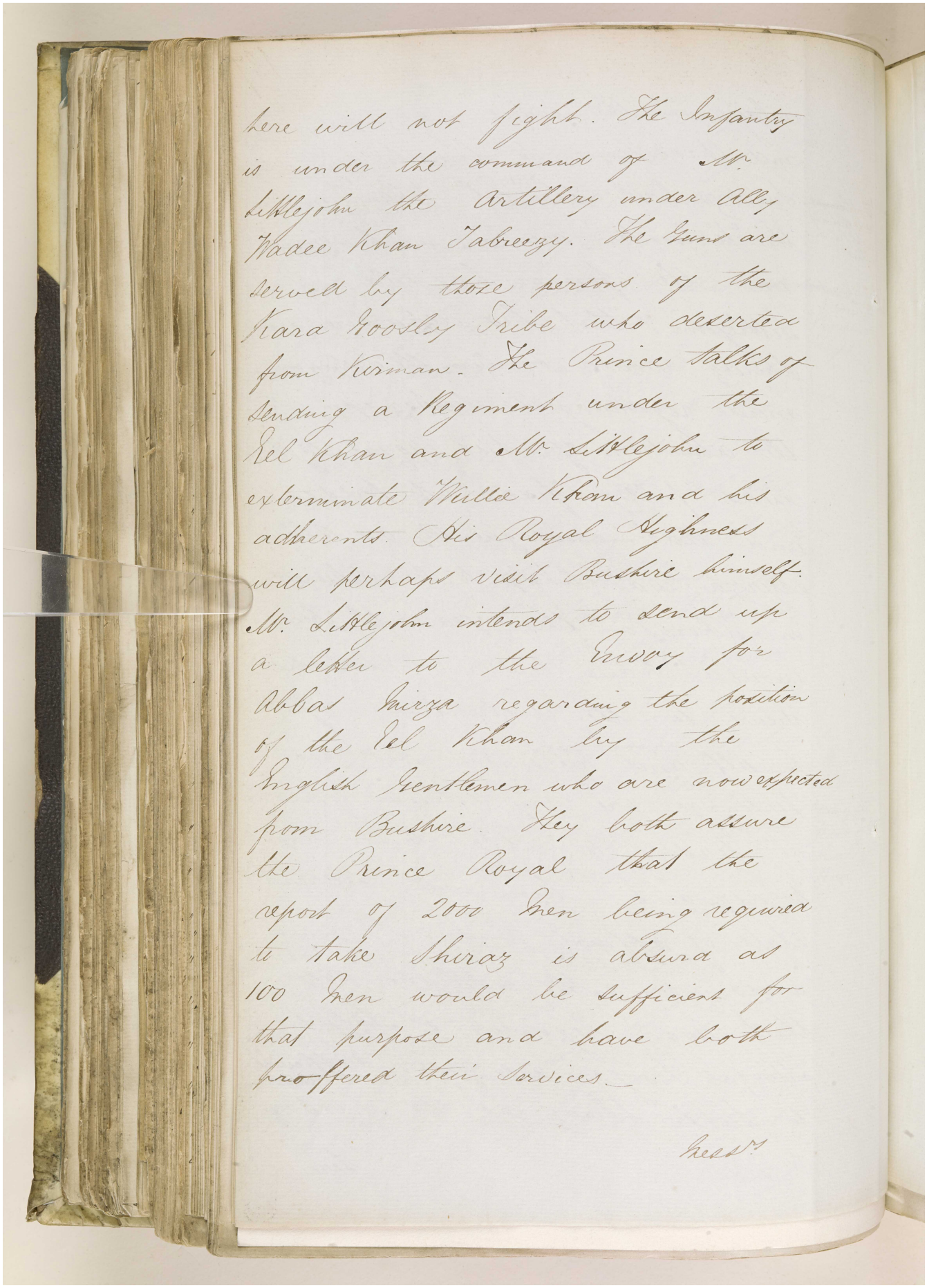

here will not fight. The Infantry is under the command of Mr. Littlejohn the Artillery under Ally Nadee Khan Tabreezy. The Guns are served by those persons of the Kara Gooslee Tribe who deserted from Kirman. The Prince talks of sending a Regiment under the Eel Khan and Mr. Littlejohn to exterminate Willie Khan and his adherents. His Royal Highness will perhaps visit Bushire himself. Mr. Littlejohn intends to send up a letter to the Envoy for Abbas Mirza regarding the position of the Eel Khan by the English Gentlemen who are now expected from Bushire. They both assure the Prince Royal that the report of 2000 men being required to take Shiraz is absurd as 100 men would be sufficient for that purpose and have both proffered their services.

Messrs

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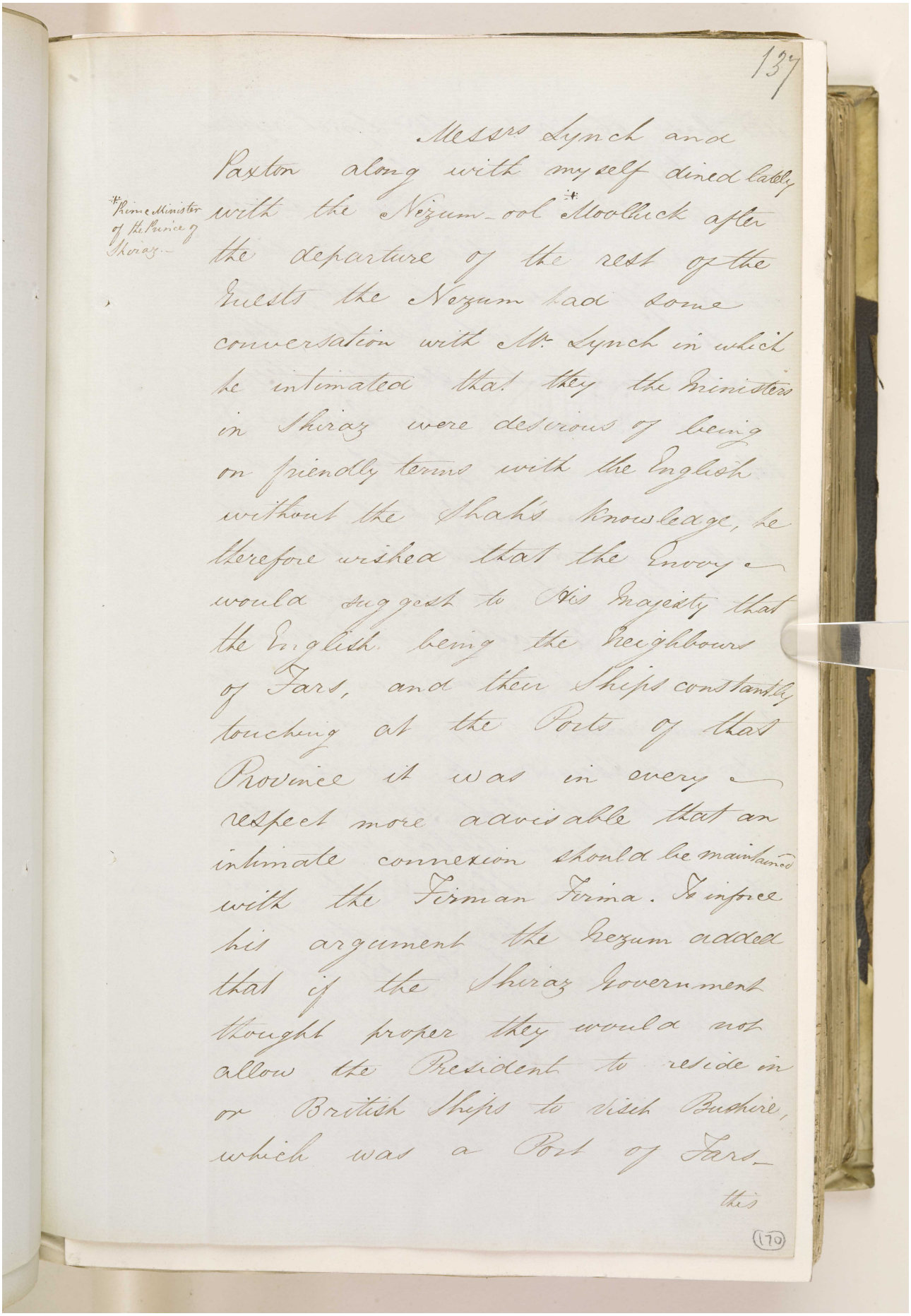

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Messrs Lynch and Paxton along with myself dined lately with the Nezum-ool* Moolluck after the departure of the rest of the Guests the Nezum had some conversation with Mr. Lynch in which he intimated that they the Ministers in Shiraz were desirous of being on friendly terms with the English without the Shahs knowledge, he therefore wished that the Envoy would suggest to His Majesty that the English being the Neighbours of Fars, and their Ships constantly touching at the Ports of that Province it was in every respect more advisable that an intimate connexion should be maintained with the Firman Firma. To inforce his argument the Nezum added that if the Shiraz Government thought proper they would not allow the President to reside in or British Ships to visit Bushire, which was a Port of Fars.

this

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*Prime Minister of the Province of Shiraz.

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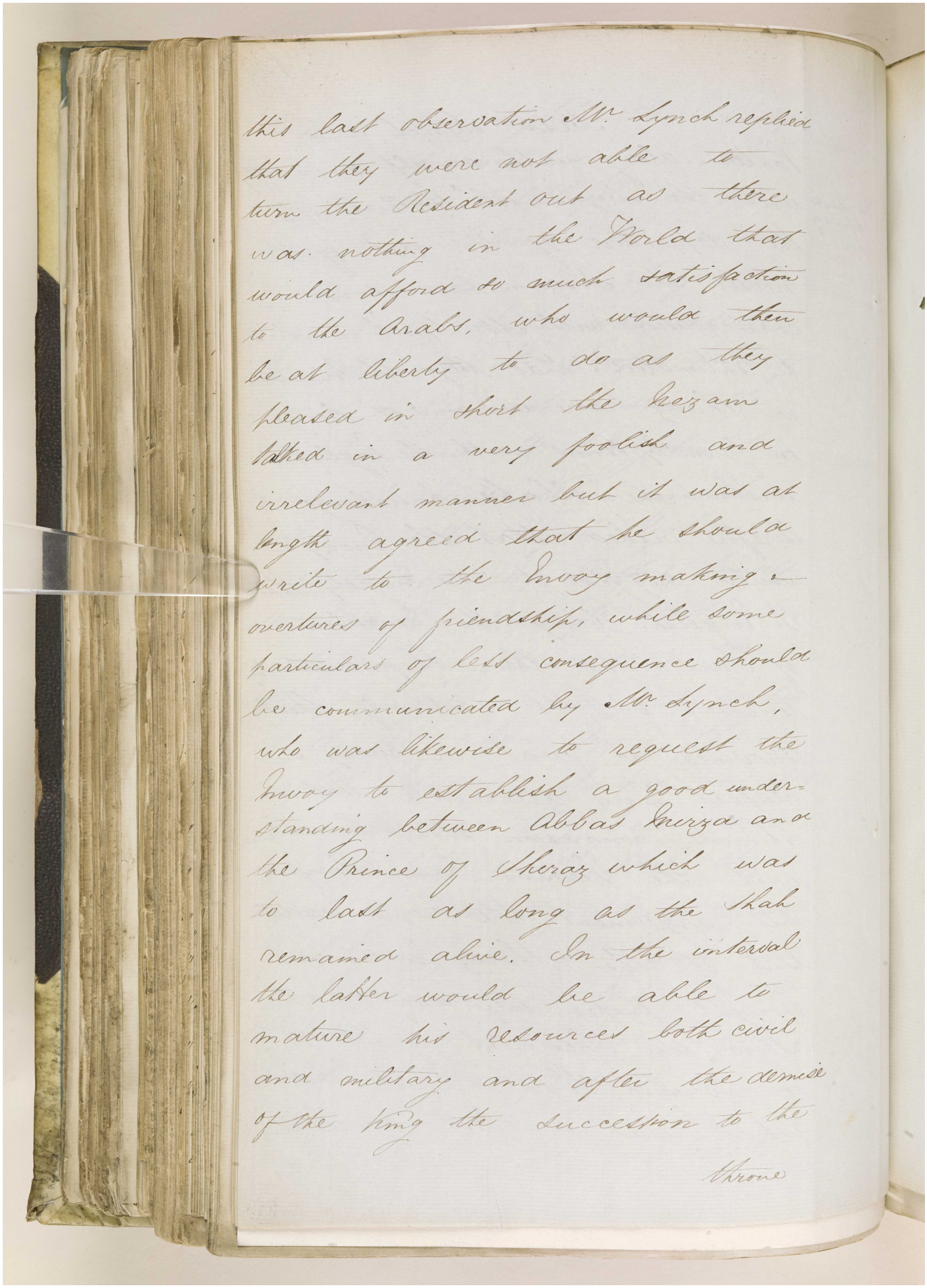

this last observation Mr. Lynch replied that they were not able to turn the Resident out as there was nothing in the World that would afford so much satisfaction to the Arabs, who would then be at liberty to do as they pleased in short the Sezam talked in a very foolish and irrelevant manner but it was at length agreed that he should write to the Envoy making overtures of friendship, while some particulars of less consequence should be communicated by Mr. Lynch, who was likewise to request the Envoy to establish a good understanding between Abbas Mirza and the Prince of Shiraz which was to last as long as the Shah remained alive. In the interval the latter would be able to mature his resources both civil and military and after the demise of the King the succession to the

Throne

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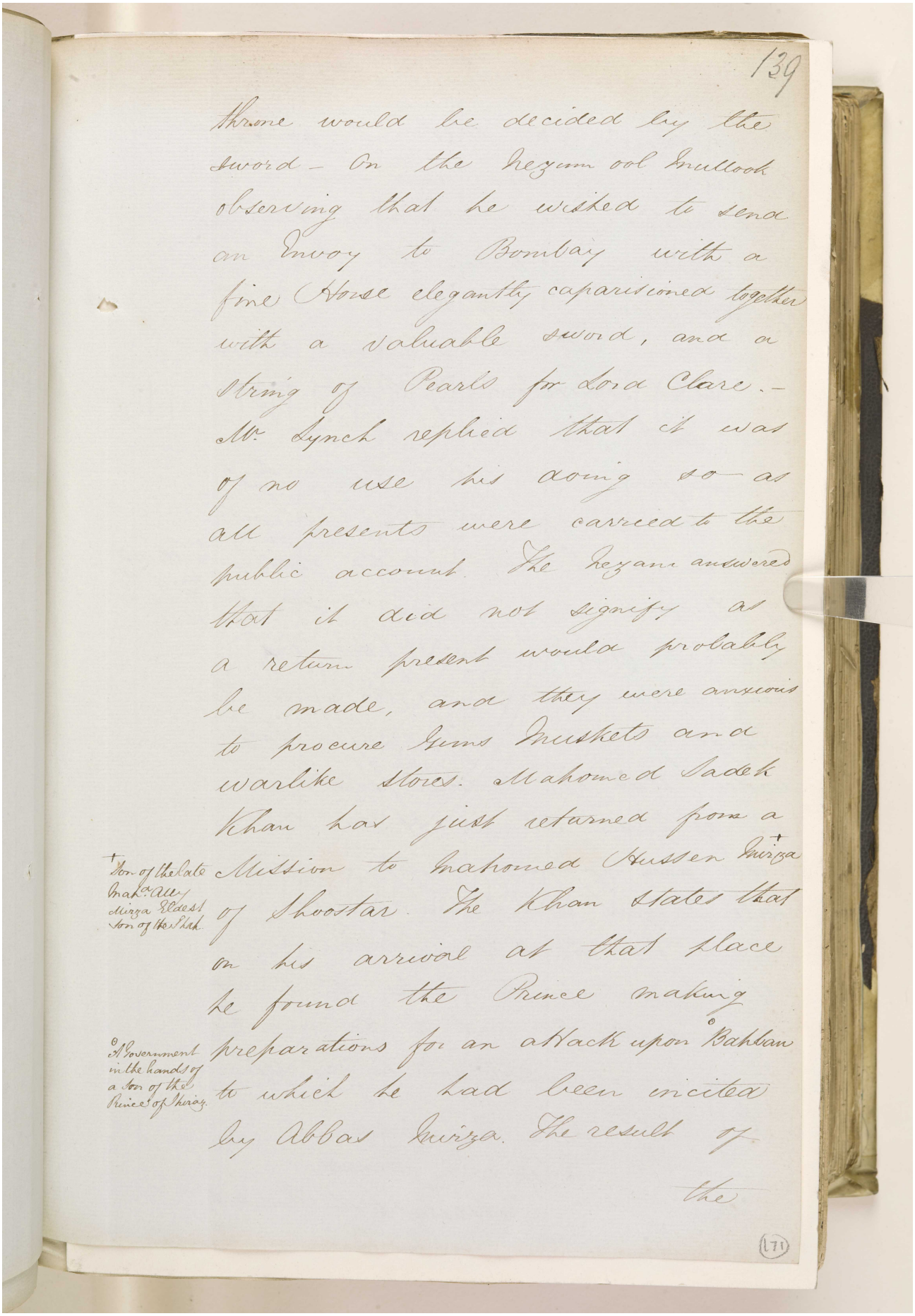

throne would be decided by the sword - On the Nezum ool Mullook observing that he wished to send an Envoy to Bombay with a fine Horse elegantly caparisioned together with a valuable sword, and a string of Pearls for Lord Clare. - Mr. Lynch replied that it was of no use his doing so as all presents were carried to the public account. The Nezam answered that it did not signify as a return present would probably be made, and they were anxious to procure Guns Muskets and warlike stores. Mahomed Sadek Khan has just returned from a Mission to Mahomed Hussen Mirza[+] of Shoostar. The Khan states that on his arrival at that place he found the Prince making preparations for an attack upon Bahban[°] to which he had been incited by Abbas Mirza. The result of the

[+] Son of the late Mahd. Ally Mirza Eldest Son of the Shah.

[°] A Government in the hands of a Son of the Prince of Shiraz.

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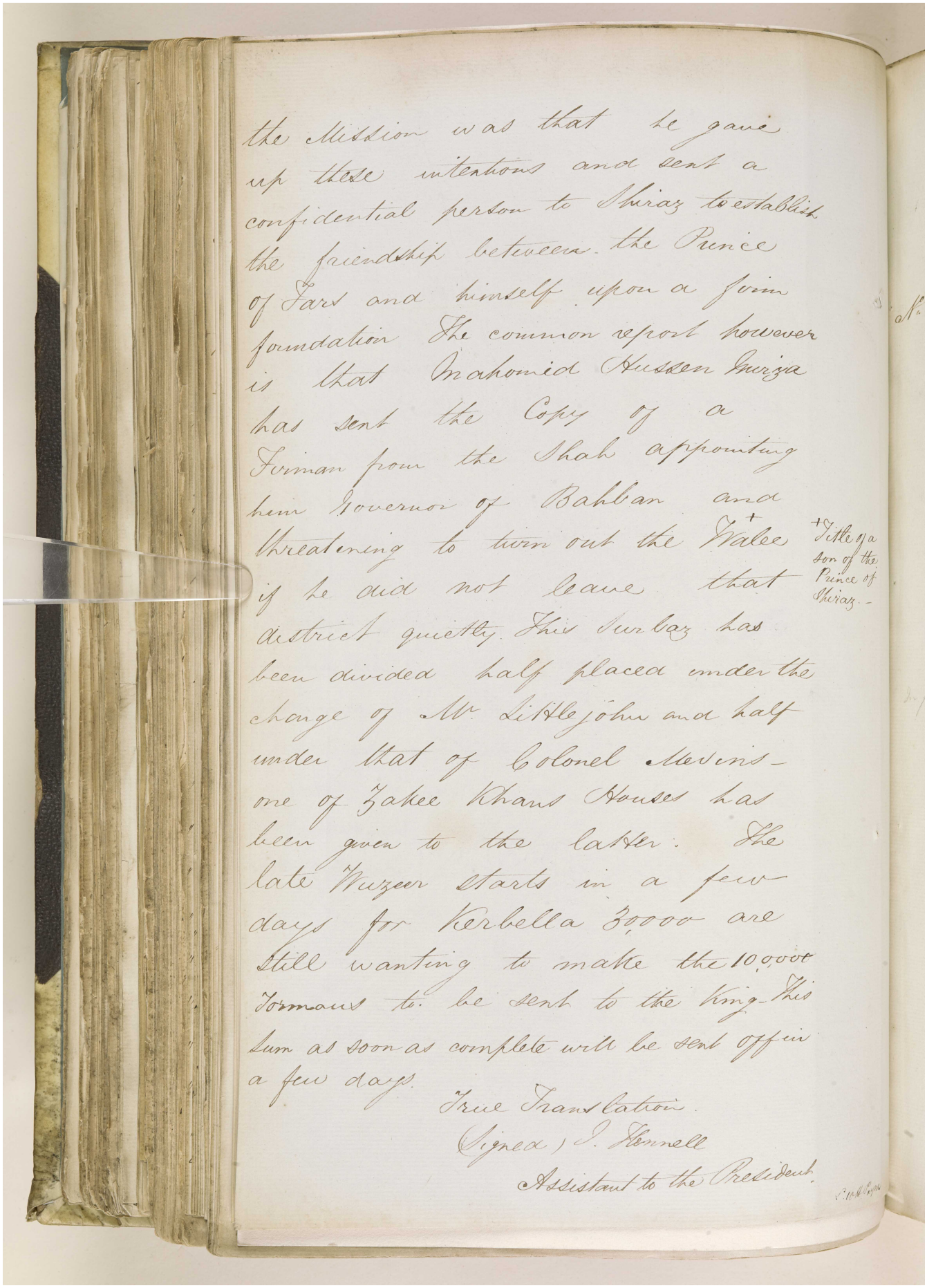
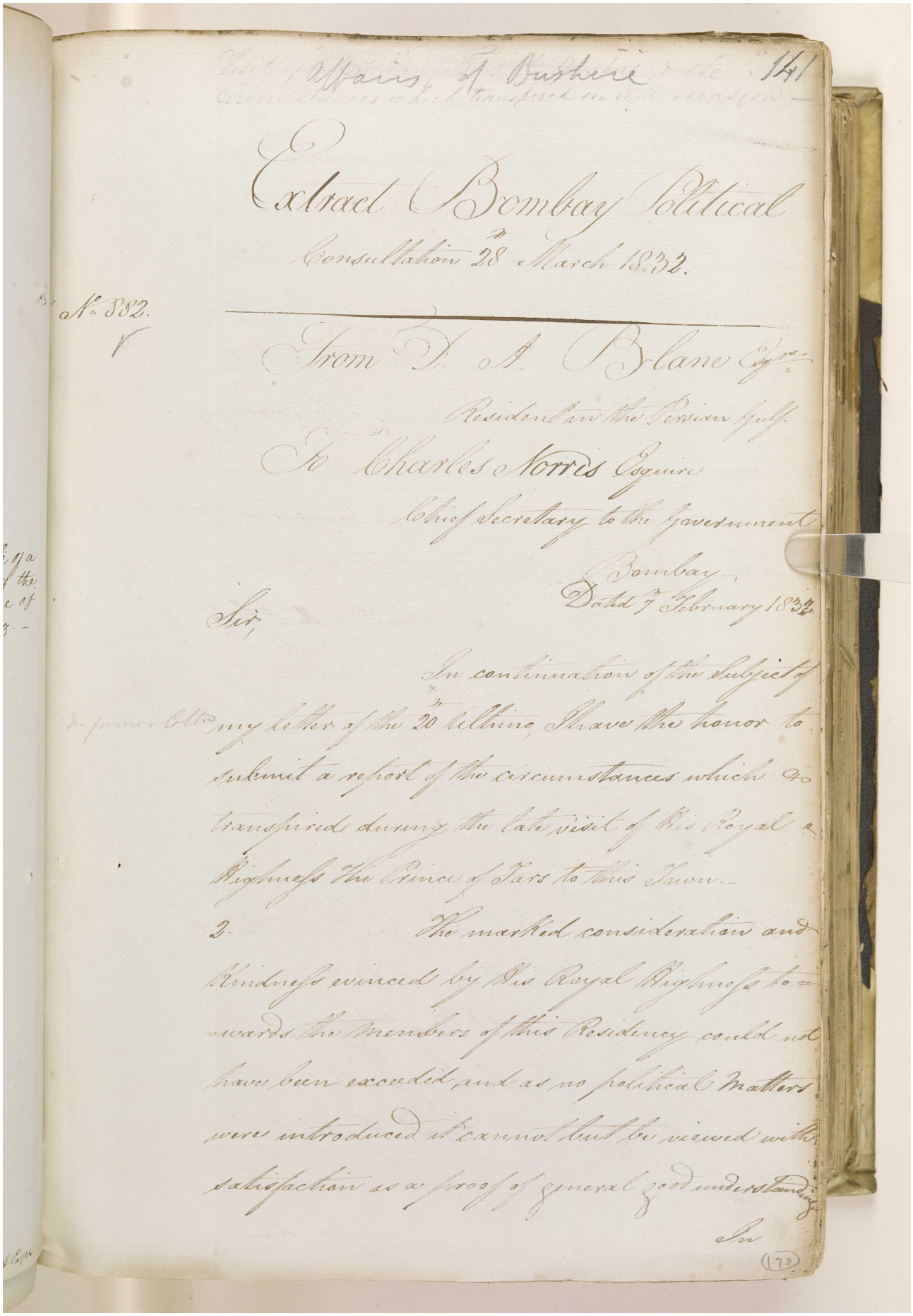


the Mission was that he gave up these intentions and sent a confidential person to Shiraz to establish the friendship between the Prince of Fars and himself upon a firm foundation The common report however is that Mahomed Hussein Mirza has sent the Copy of a Firman from the Shah appointing him Governor of Bahban and threatening to turn out the Wakee if he did not leave that district quietly This Surhaz has been divided half placed under the charge of Mr Littlejohn and half under that of Colonel Stevens — one of Zakee Khans Houses has been given to the latter. The late Muzeer starts in a few days for Kerbella 30,000 are still wanting to make the 10,0000 Tomans to be sent to the King This Sum as soon as complete will be sent off in a few days.

+ Title of a Son of the Prince of Shiraz —

True Translation.
(Signed) J. Stonell
Assistant to the Resident.



Visit of Affairs of Bushire & the circumstances which transpired in that occasion

141

Extract Bombay Political Consultation 28th March 1832.

No. 882.

From D. A. Blane Esqre.
Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To Charles Norris Esquire
Chief Secretary to the Government
Bombay
Dated 7th February 1832.

Sir,

In continuation of the Subject of my letter of the 20th Ultimo, I have the honor to submit a report of the circumstances which transpired during the late visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Fars to this Town.

In former Cltn

2. The marked consideration and kindness evinced by His Royal Highness towards the members of this Residency could not have been exceeded, and as no political matters were introduced it cannot but be viewed with satisfaction as a proof of general good understanding.

In

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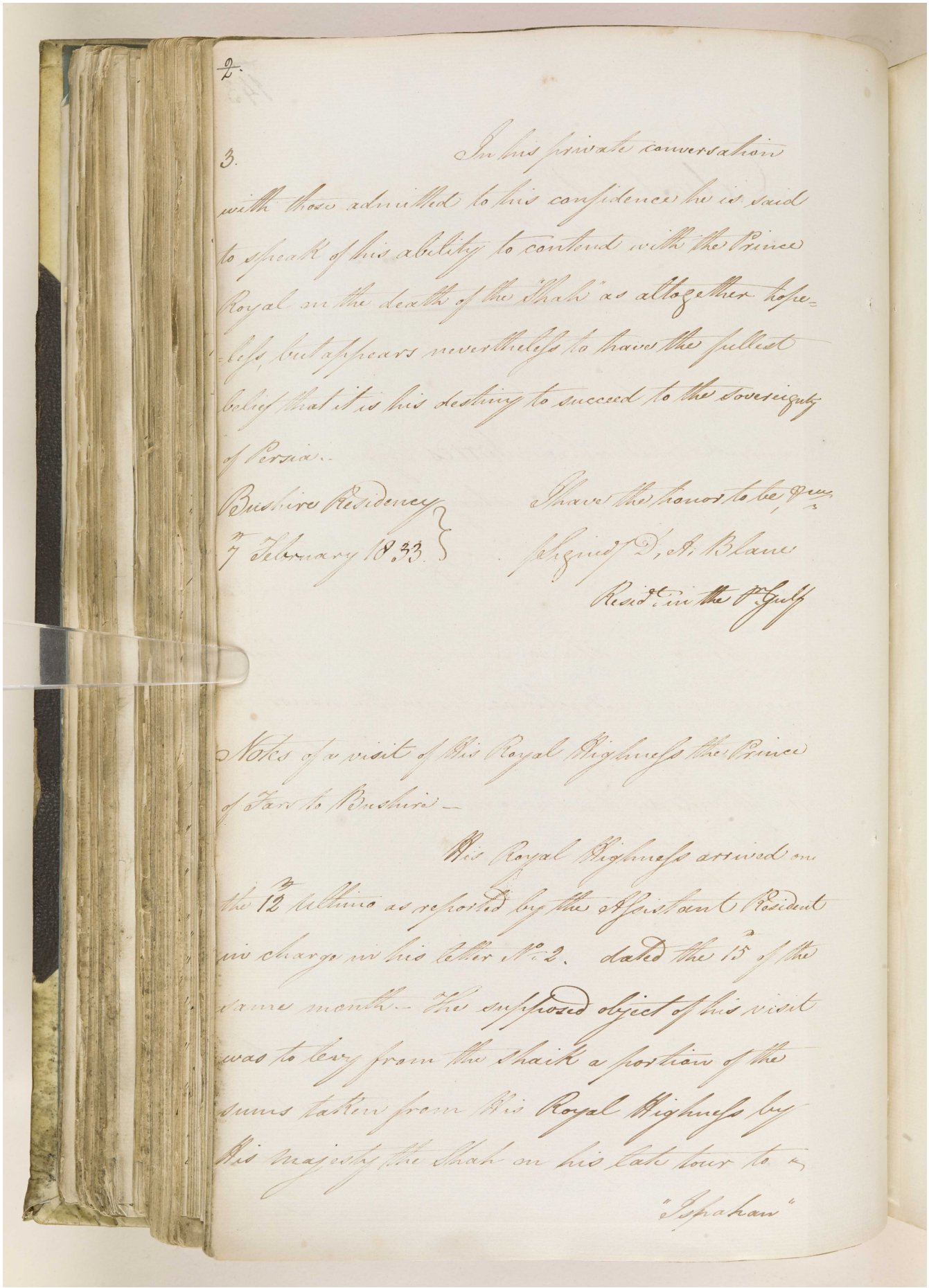


2.

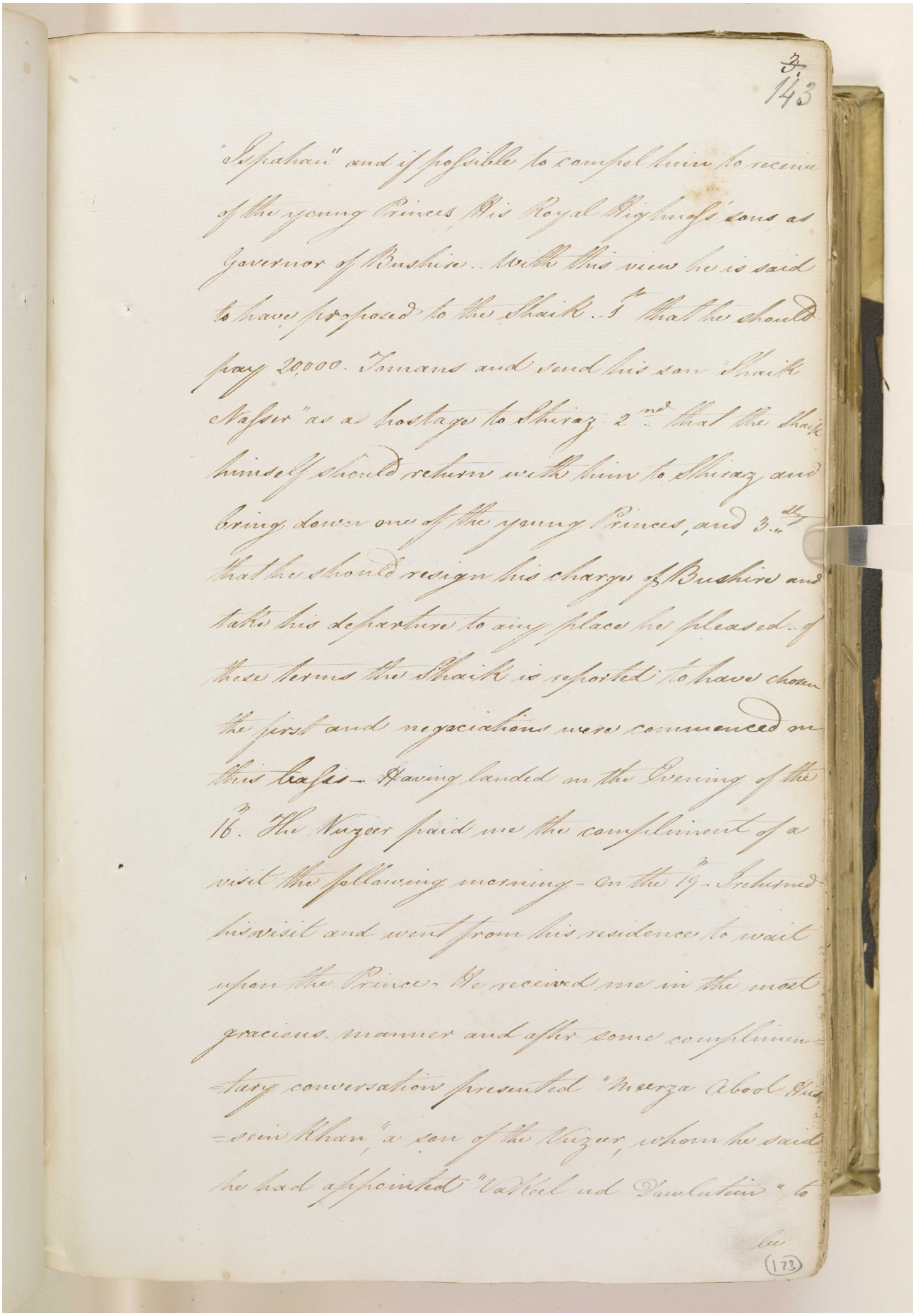
3. In his private conversation with those admitted to his confidence he is said to speak of his ability to contend with the Prince Royal on the death of the Shah as altogether hopeless, but appears nevertheless to have the fullest belief that it is his destiny to succeed to the Sovereignty of Persia.

Bushire Residency
7th February 1833.

I have the honor to be &c.
(signed) D. A. Blane
Resdt. in the Persian Gulf

Notes of a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Fars to Bushire —

His Royal Highness arrived on the 12th ultimo as reported by the Assistant Resident in charge in his letter No. 2. dated the 15th of the same month. The supposed object of his visit was to levy from the Shaik a portion of the sums taken from His Royal Highness by His Majesty the Shah on his late tour to "Ispahan"



"Ispahan" and if possible to compel him to receive of the young Princes, His Royal Highness' sons as Governor of Bushire. With this view he is said to have proposed to the Shaik. 1st that he should pay 20,000 Tomans and send his son "Shaik Nasser" as a hostage to Shiraz. 2nd that the Shaik himself should return with him to Shiraz and bring down one of the young Princes, and 3rdly that he should resign his charge of Bushire and take his departure to any place he pleased. of these terms the Shaik is reported to have chosen the first and negociations were commenced on this basis. Having landed on the Evening of the 16th. The Vuzeer paid me the compliment of a visit the following morning. On the 19th. I returned his visit and went from his residence to wait upon the Prince. He received me in the most gracious manner and after some complimentary conversation presented "Meerza Abool Hussein Khan," a son of the Vuzeer, whom he said he had appointed "Vakeel ud Dowlutein" to

be

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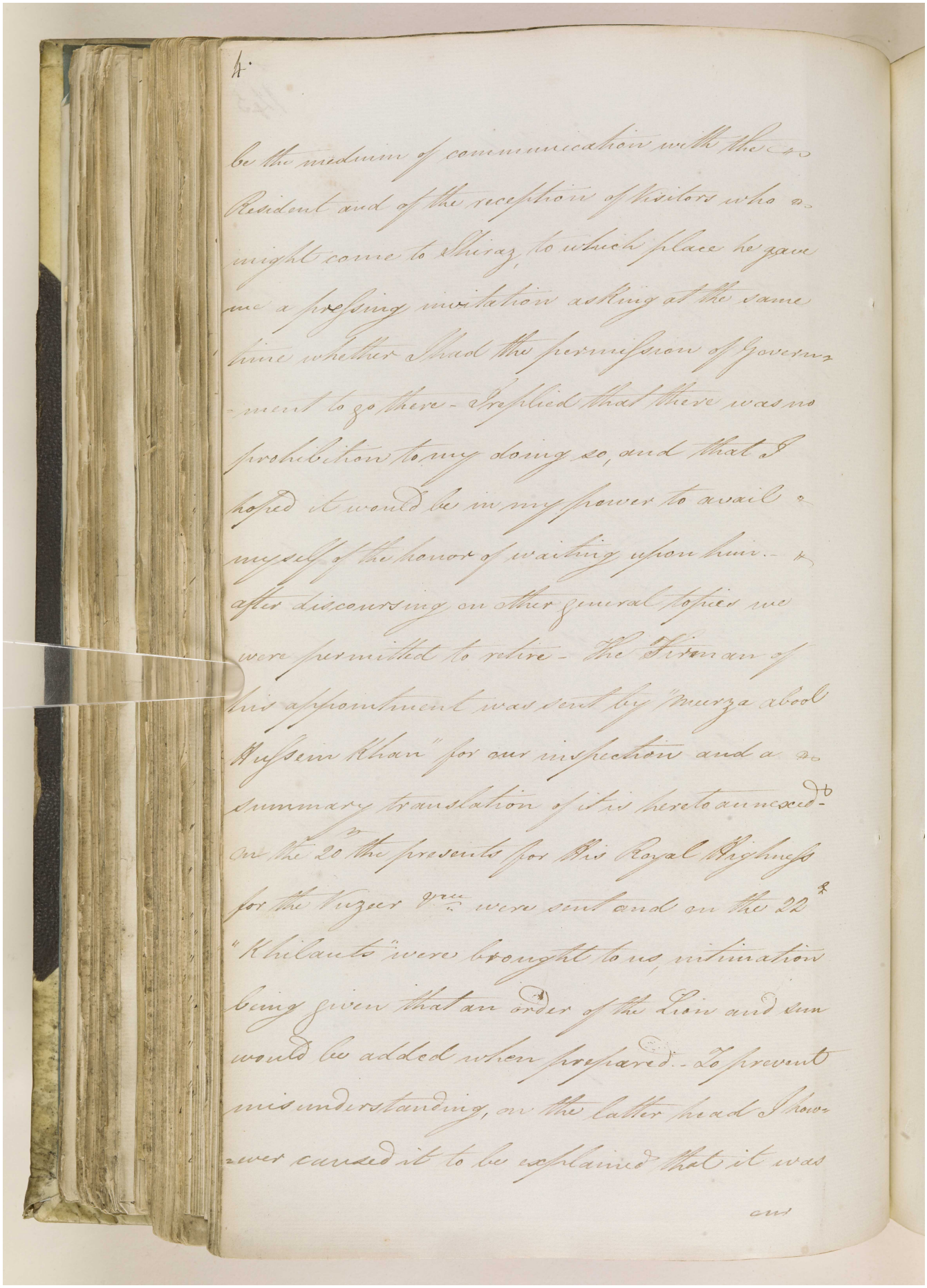

4.

be the medium of communication with the
Resident and of the reception of visitors who
might come to Shiraz, to which place he gave
me a pressing invitation asking at the same
time whether I had the permission of Govern-
-ment to go there - I replied that there was no
prohibition to my doing so, and that I
hoped it would be in my power to avail
myself of the honor of waiting upon him. -
After discoursing on other general topics we
were permitted to retire - The Firman of
his appointment was sent by "Mirza Abool
Hussein Khan" for our inspection and a
summary translation of it is hereto annexed -
On the 20th the presents for His Royal Highness
for the Vizier &c. were sent and on the 22d
"Khilauts" were brought to us, intimation
being given that an order of the Lion and Sun
would be added when prepared. - To prevent
misunderstanding, on the latter head I how-
ever caused it to be explained that it was

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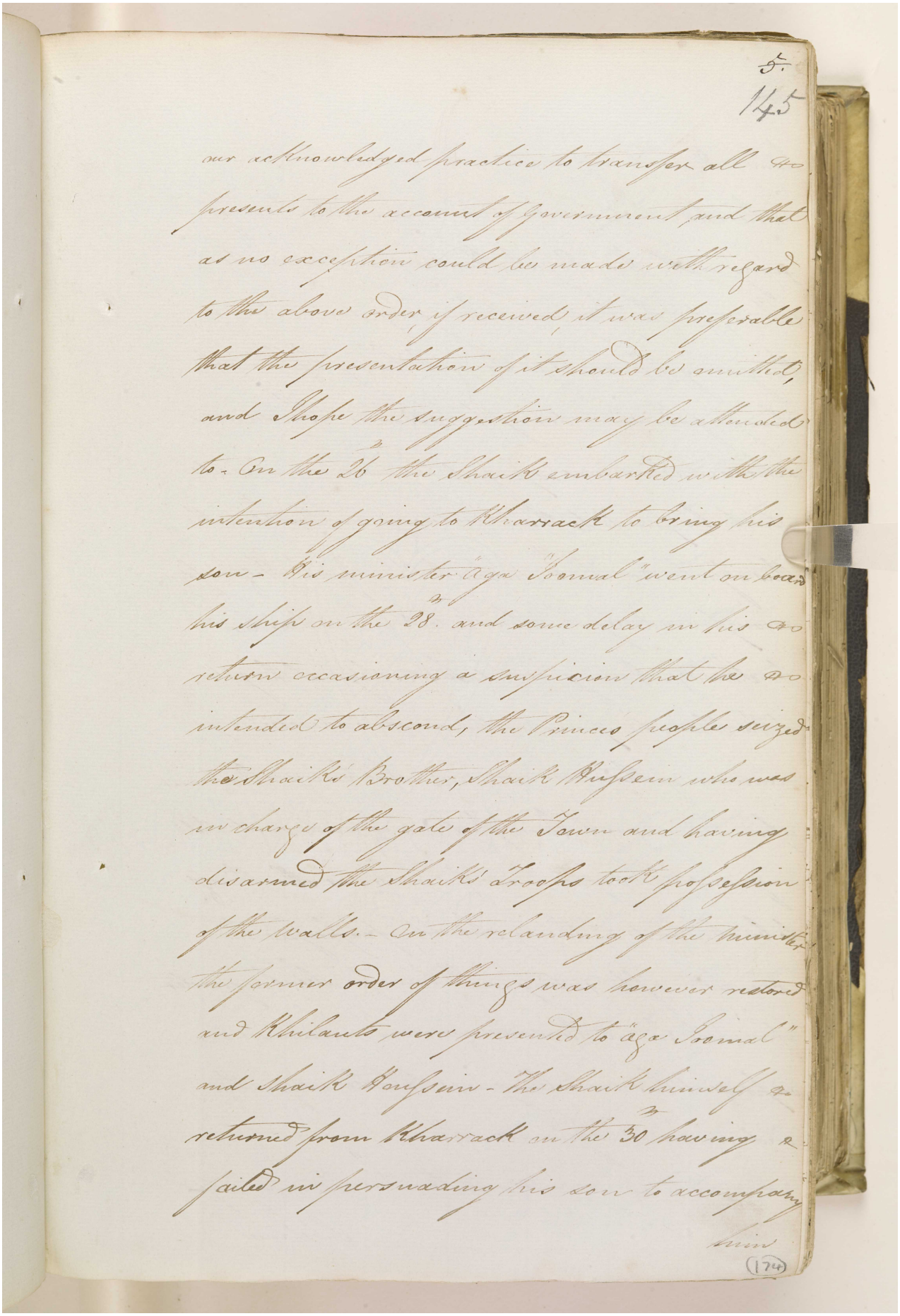

5.
145

our acknowledged practice to transfer all do presents to the account of Government and that as no exception could be made with regard to the above order if received it was preferable that the presentation of it should be omitted, and I hope the suggestion may be attended to. On the 26th the Shaik embarked with the intention of going to Kharrack to bring his son. His minister "Aga Ismail" went on board his Ship on the 28th and some delay in his do return occasioning a suspicion that he do intended to abscond, the Princes people seized the Shaiks Brother, Shaik Bussein who was in charge of the gate of the Town and having disarmed the Shaiks Troops took possession of the walls. On the relanding of the minister the former order of things was however restored and Khilauts were presented to "Aga Ismail" and Shaik Bussein. The Shaik himself returned from Kharrack on the 30th having failed in persuading his son to accompany him

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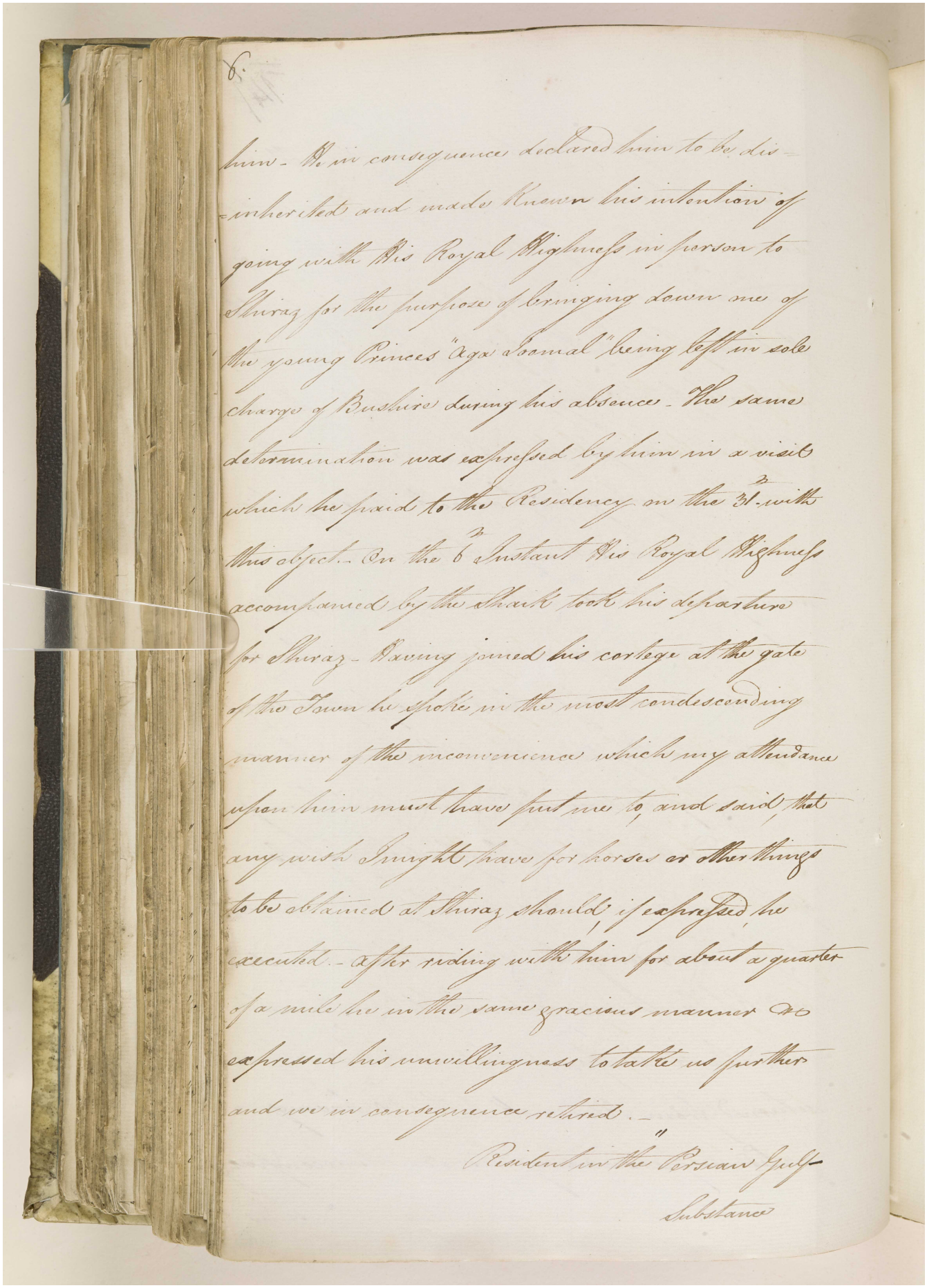

him - He in consequence declared him to be dis-
-inherited and made known his intention of
going with His Royal Highness in person to
Shiraz for the purpose of bringing down one of
the young Princes "Aga Asamal" being left in sole
charge of Bushire during his absence - The same
determination was expressed by him in a visit
which he paid to the Residency on the 31st with
this object - On the 6th Instant His Royal Highness
accompanied by the Shaik took his departure
for Shiraz - Having joined his cortege at the gate
of the Town he spoke in the most condescending
manner of the inconvenience which my attendance
upon him must have put me to, and said, that
any wish I might have for horses or other things
to be obtained at Shiraz should, if expressed be
executed - After riding with him for about a quarter
of a mile he in the same gracious manner as
expressed his unwillingness to take us further
and we in consequence retired -

"

Resident in the Persian Gulf -

Substance

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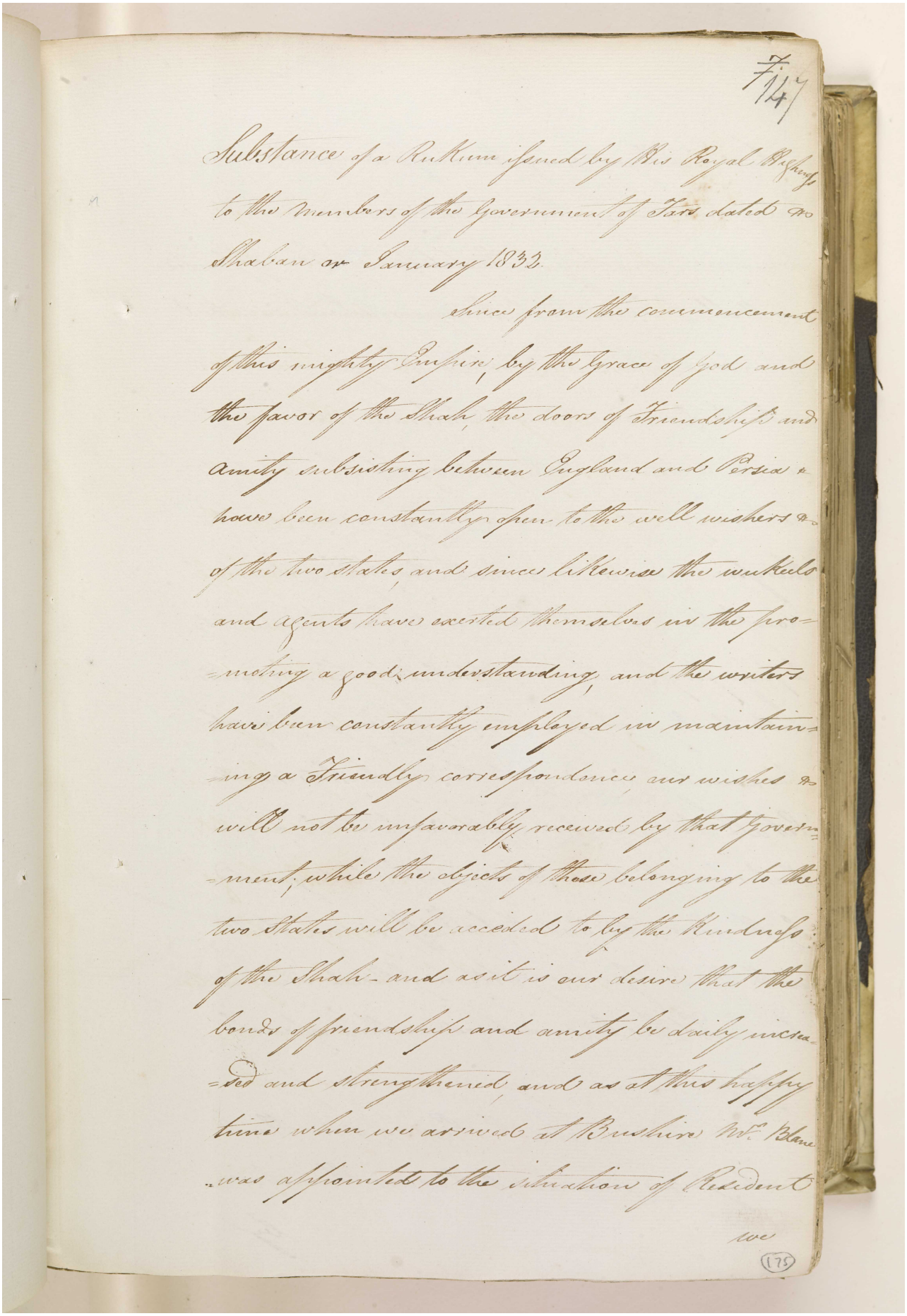

F/4/7

Substance of a Rukum issued by His Royal Highness to the Members of the Government of Fars dated 9th Shaban or January 1833.

Since from the commencement of this mighty Empire, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Shah, the doors of Friendship and amity subsisting between England and Persia have been constantly open to the well wishers of the two States, and since likewise the Wukeels and Agents have exerted themselves in the promoting a good understanding, and the writers have been constantly employed in maintaining a Friendly correspondence, our wishes will not be unfavorably received by that Government, while the objects of those belonging to the two States will be acceded to by the Kindness of the Shah - and as it is our desire that the bonds of friendship and amity be daily increased and strengthened, and as at this happy time when we arrived at Bushire Mr. Blane was appointed to the situation of Resident

we

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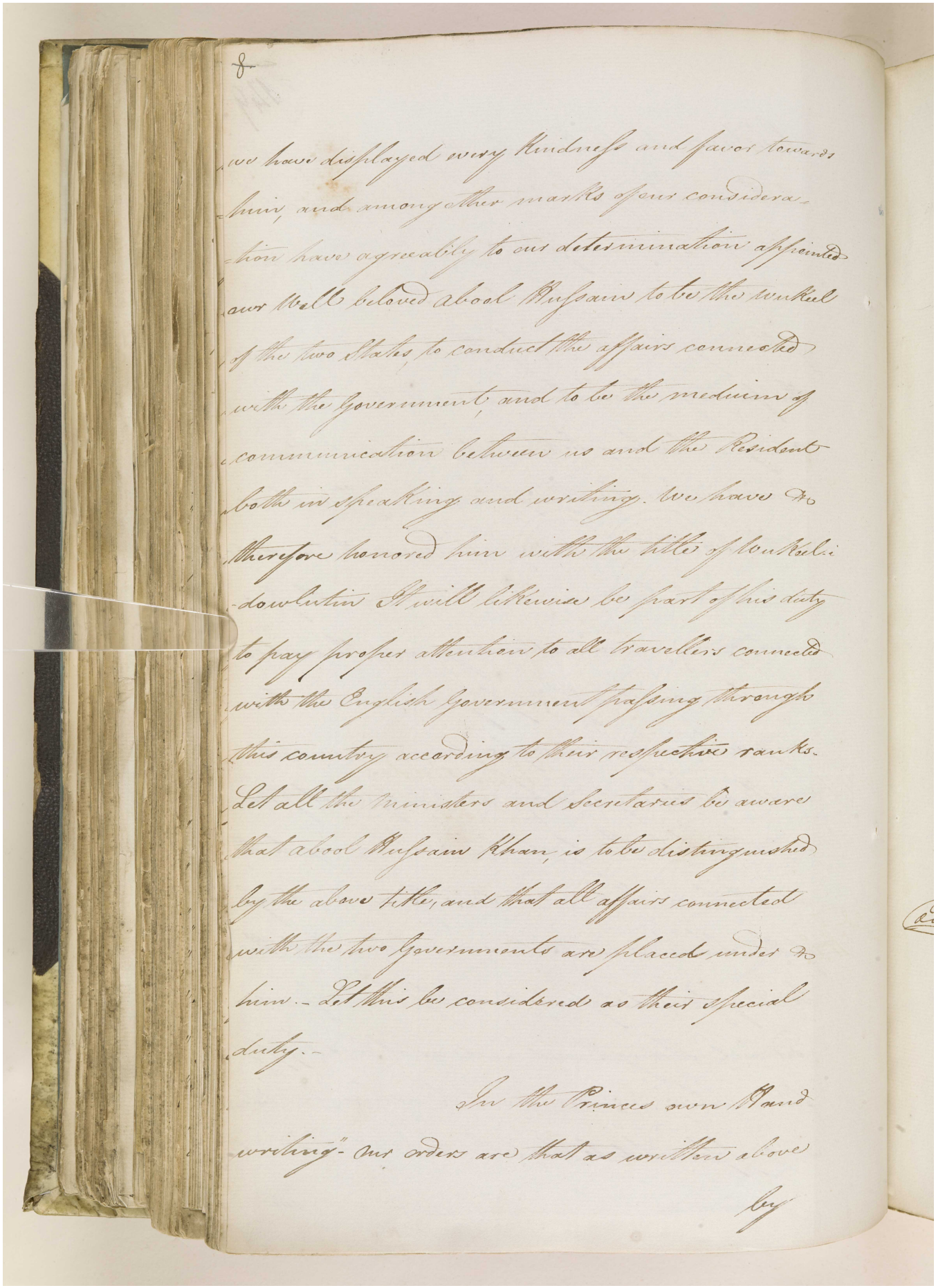
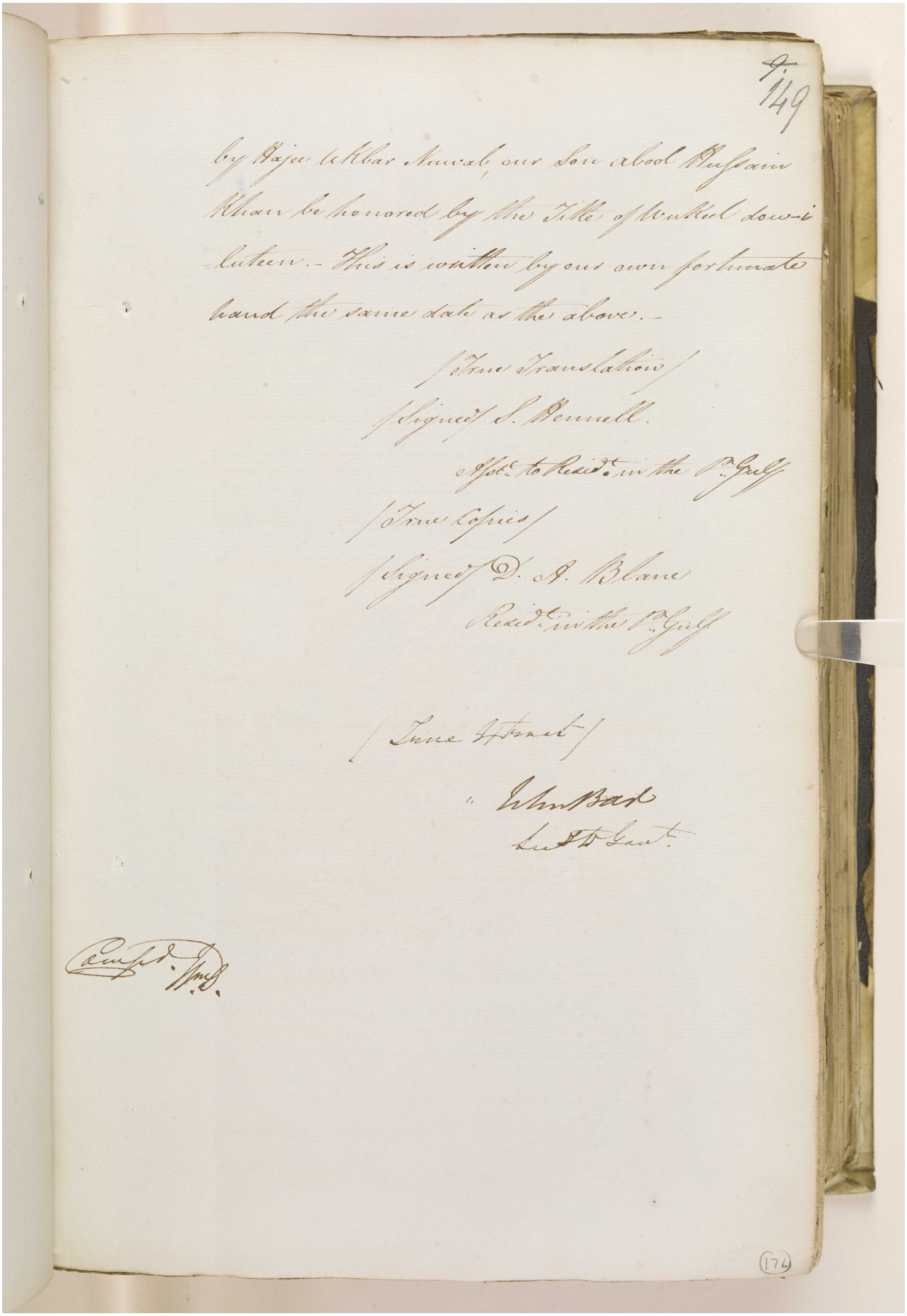


we have displayed every Kindness and favor towards him, and among other marks of our consideration have agreeably to our determination appointed our Well beloved abool Hussain to be the Vuckeel of the two States, to conduct the affairs connected with the Government, and to be the medium of communication between us and the Resident both in speaking and writing. We have therefore honored him with the title of Vuckeel-dowlutun It will likewise be part of his duty to pay proper attention to all travellers connected with the English Government passing through this country according to their respective ranks. Let all the Ministers and Secretaries be aware that abool Hussain Khan, is to be distinguished by the above title, and that all affairs connected with the two Governments are placed under him. Let this be considered as their special duty.

In the Princes own Hand writing" Our orders are that as written above by



9.
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by Hajee Ukbar Nuwab, our Son abool Hussain Khan be honored by the Title of Wukeel dow-i-luteen.- This is written by our own fortunate hand the same date as the above.-

(True Translation)

(Signed) S. Hennell.

Asst.t to Resid.t in the P.n Gulf

(True Copies)

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resid.t in the P.n Gulf

(True Extract)

" [illegible]

Sec.y to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]

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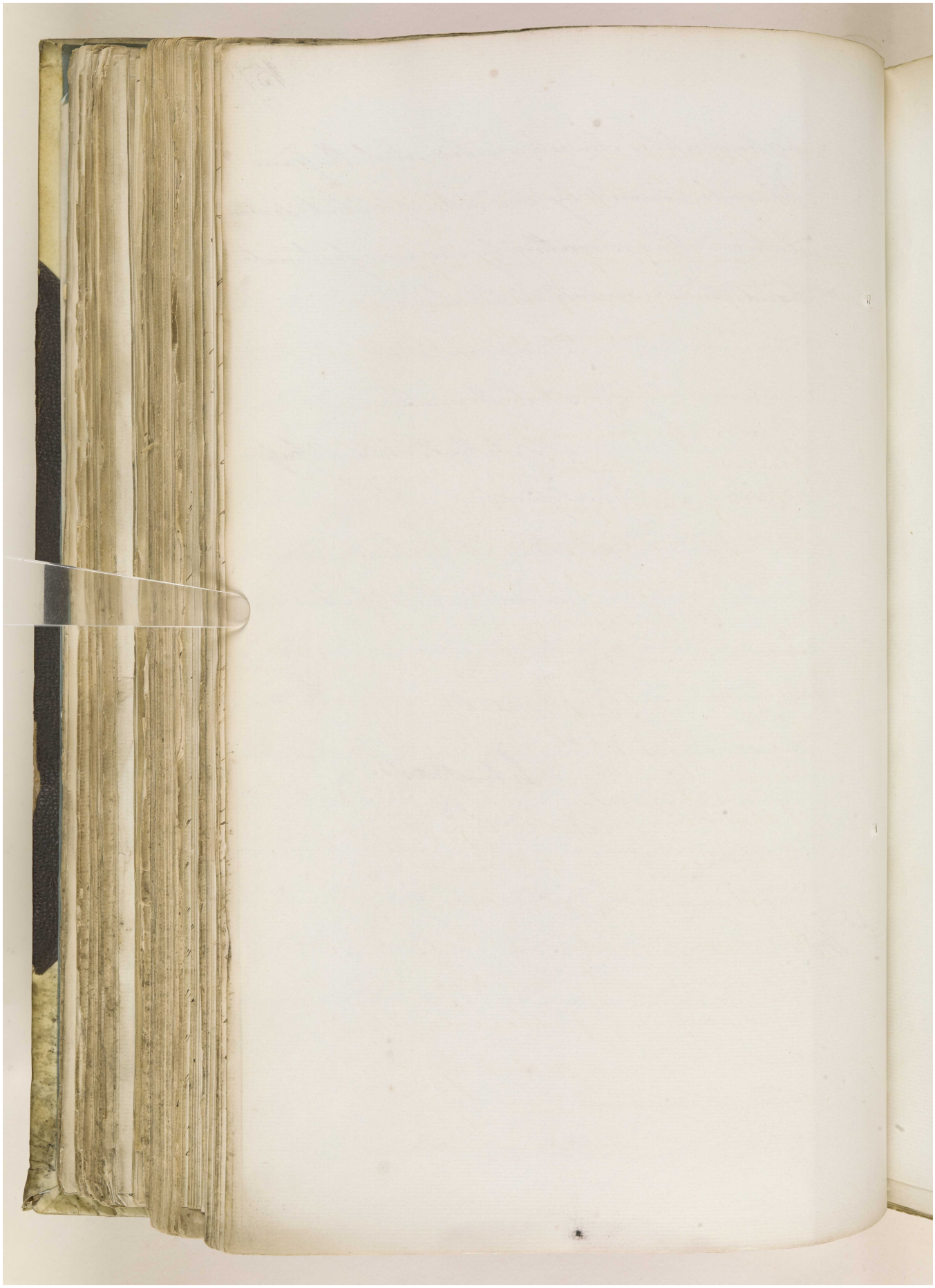

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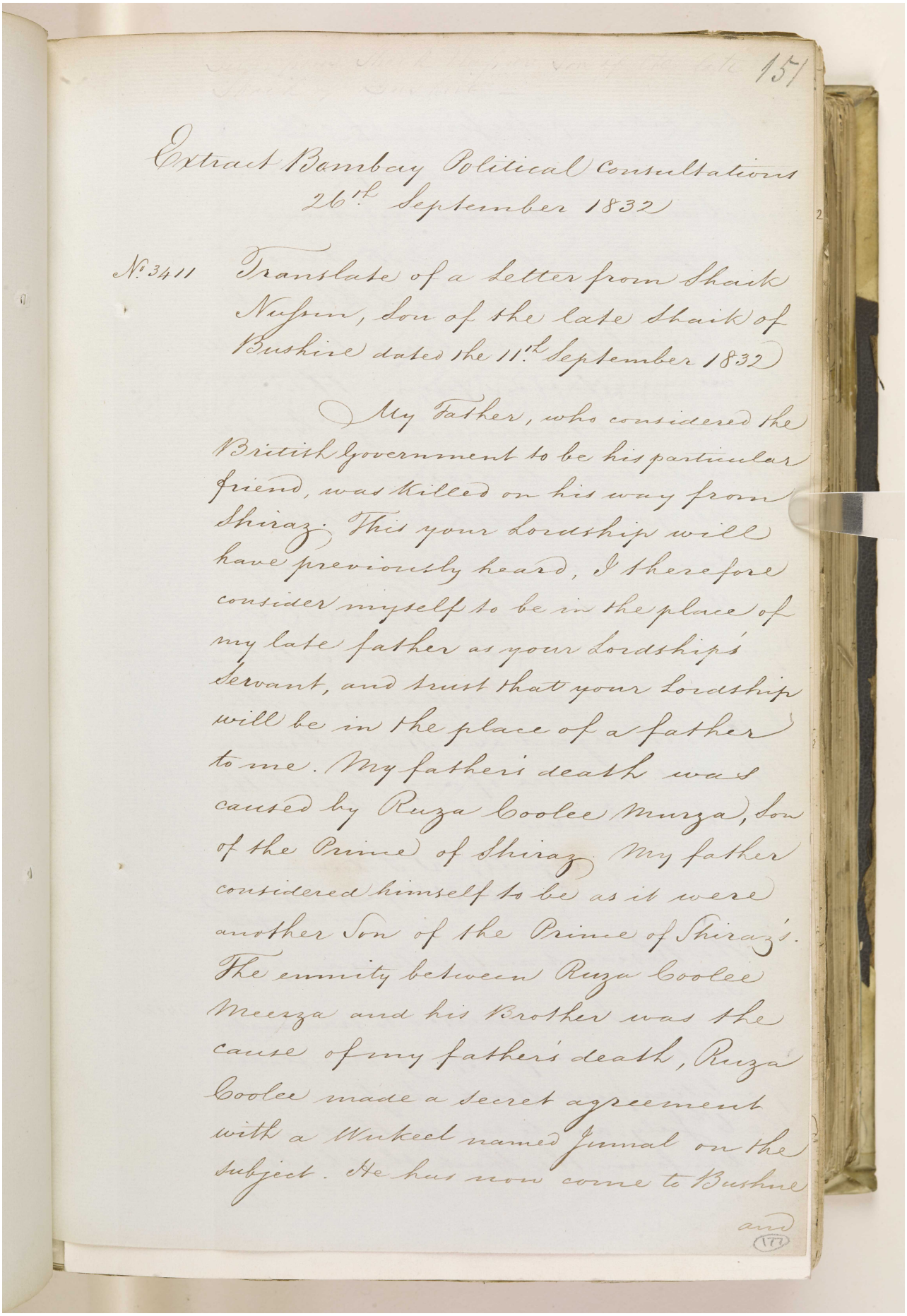

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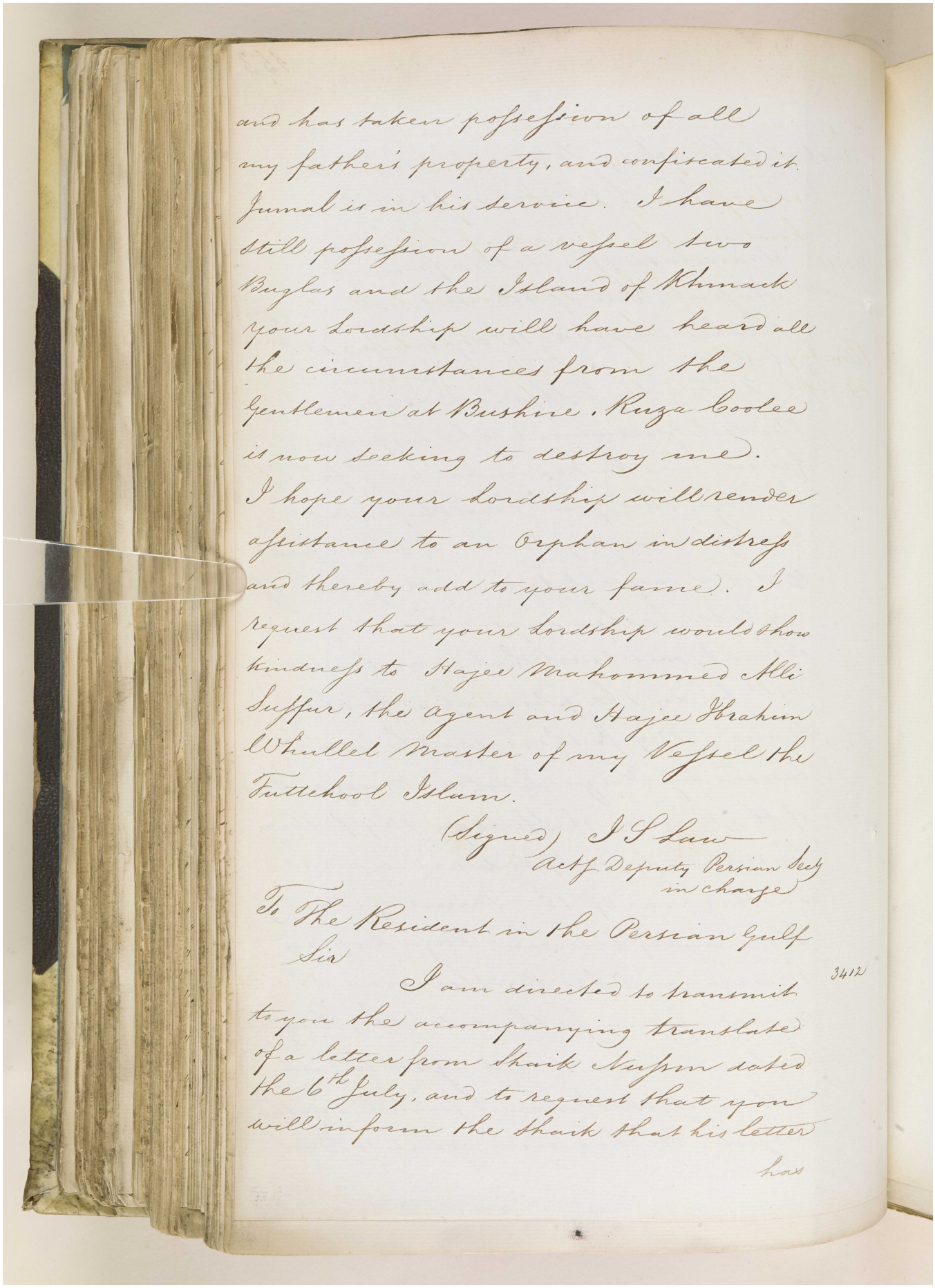
Extract Bombay Political Consultations
26th September 1832

No. 3411 Translate of a Letter from Shaik Nuffun, Son of the late Shaik of Bushire dated the 11th September 1832

My Father, who considered the British Government to be his particular friend, was killed on his way from Shiraz. This your Lordship will have previously heard, I therefore consider myself to be in the place of my late father as your Lordship's Servant, and trust that your Lordship will be in the place of a father to me. My father's death was caused by Ruza Coolee Mirza, Son of the Prime of Shiraz. My father considered himself to be as it were another Son of the Prime of Shiraz's. The enmity between Ruza Coolee Meerza and his Brother was the cause of my father's death, Ruza Coolee made a secret agreement with a Wukeel named Jumal on the subject. He has now come to Bushire

and (177)



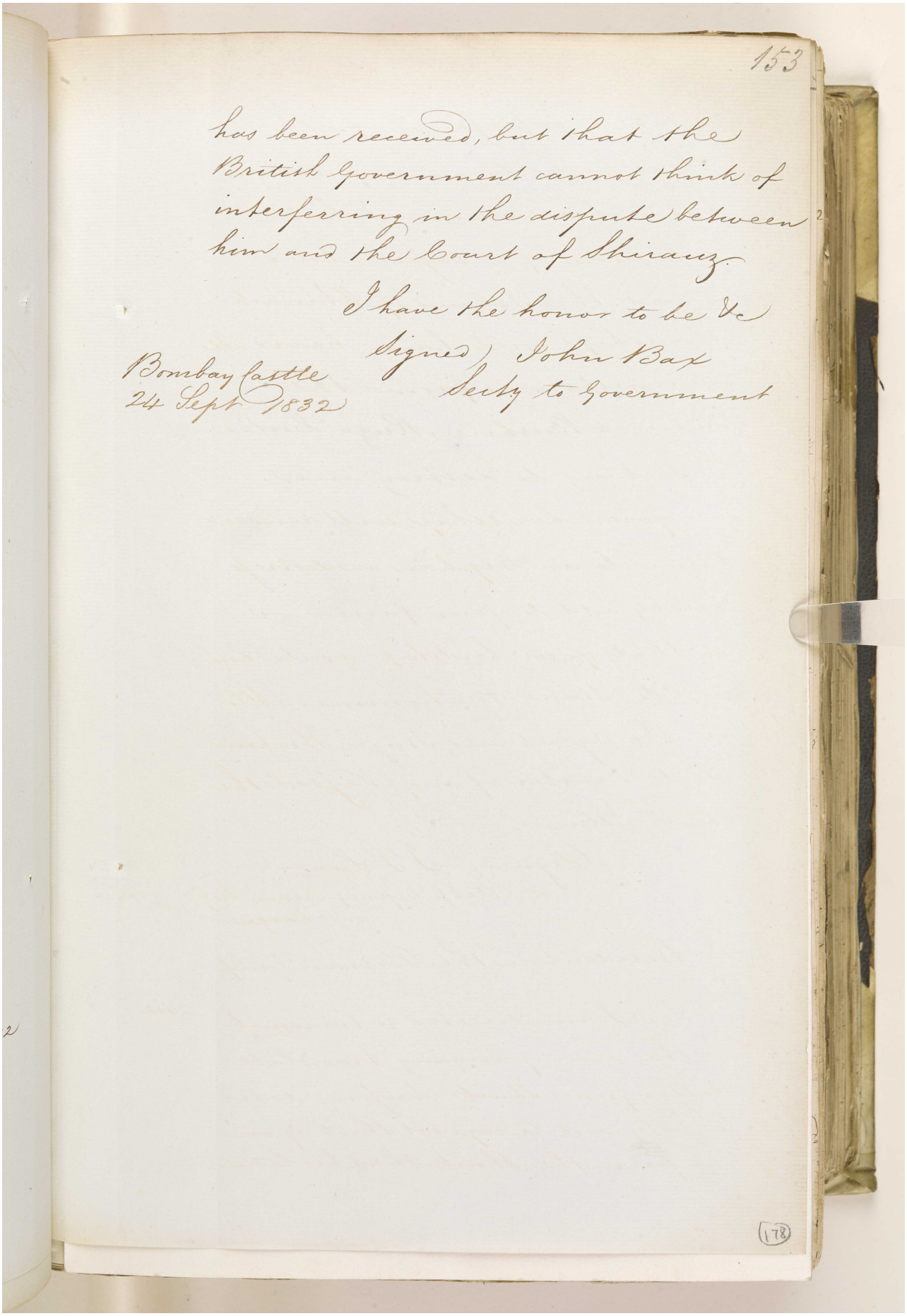
and has taken possession of all my father's property, and confiscated it. Jumal is in his service. I have still possession of a vessel two Buglas and the Island of Khmack your Lordship will have heard all the circumstances from the Gentlemen at Bushire. Ruza Coolee is now seeking to destroy me. I hope your Lordship will render assistance to an Orphan in distress and thereby add to your fame. I request that your Lordship would show kindness to Hajee Mahommed Alli Suffar, the agent and Hajee Ibrahim Whullet Master of my Vessel the Futtehool Islam.

(Signed) I S Law
Actg Deputy Persian Secy
in charge

To The Resident in the Persian Gulf
Sir

3412

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying translate of a letter from Shaik Nasser dated the 6th July, and to request that you will inform the Shaik that his letter has



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has been received, but that the
British Government cannot think of
interferring in the dispute between
him and the Court of Shiraz.

I have the honor to be &c

Signed) John Bax
Secty to Government

Bombay Castle
24 Sept 1832

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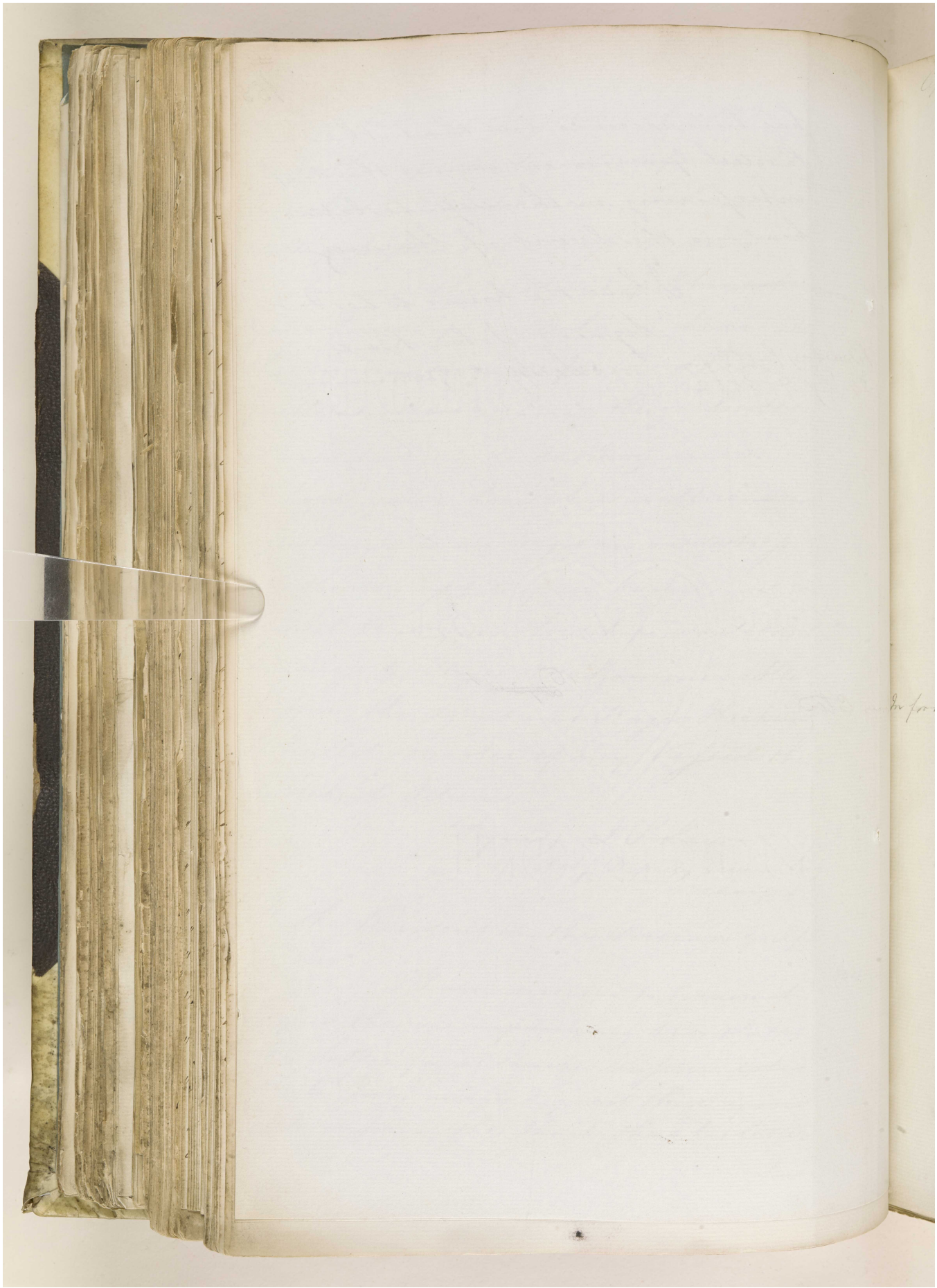

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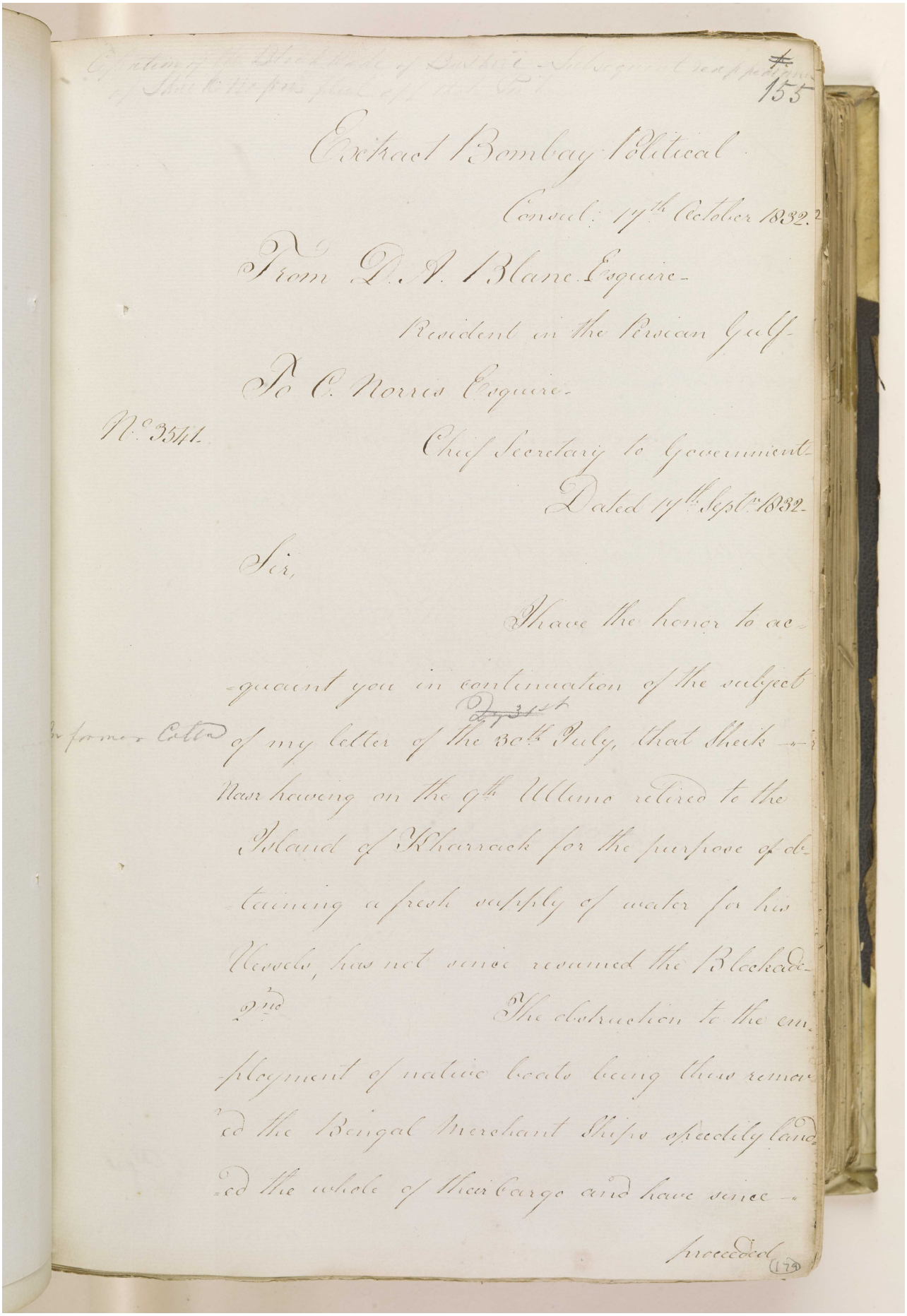
Operation of the Blockade of Bushire - Subsequent reappearance of Sheik Nasr's fleet off that Port



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Extract Bombay Political

Consul: 17th October 1832.

From D. A. Blane Esquire -

Resident in the Persian Gulf -

To C. Norris Esquire -

No. 3541.

Chief Secretary to Government -

Dated 17th Septr. 1832 -

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you in continuation of the subject of my letter of the 30th July, that Sheik Nasr having on the 9th Ultimo retired to the Island of Kharrack for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of water for his Vessels, has not since resumed the Blockade -

In former Cotta

2nd The obstruction to the employment of native boats being thus removed the Bengal Merchant Ships speedily landed the whole of their Cargo and have since -

proceeded

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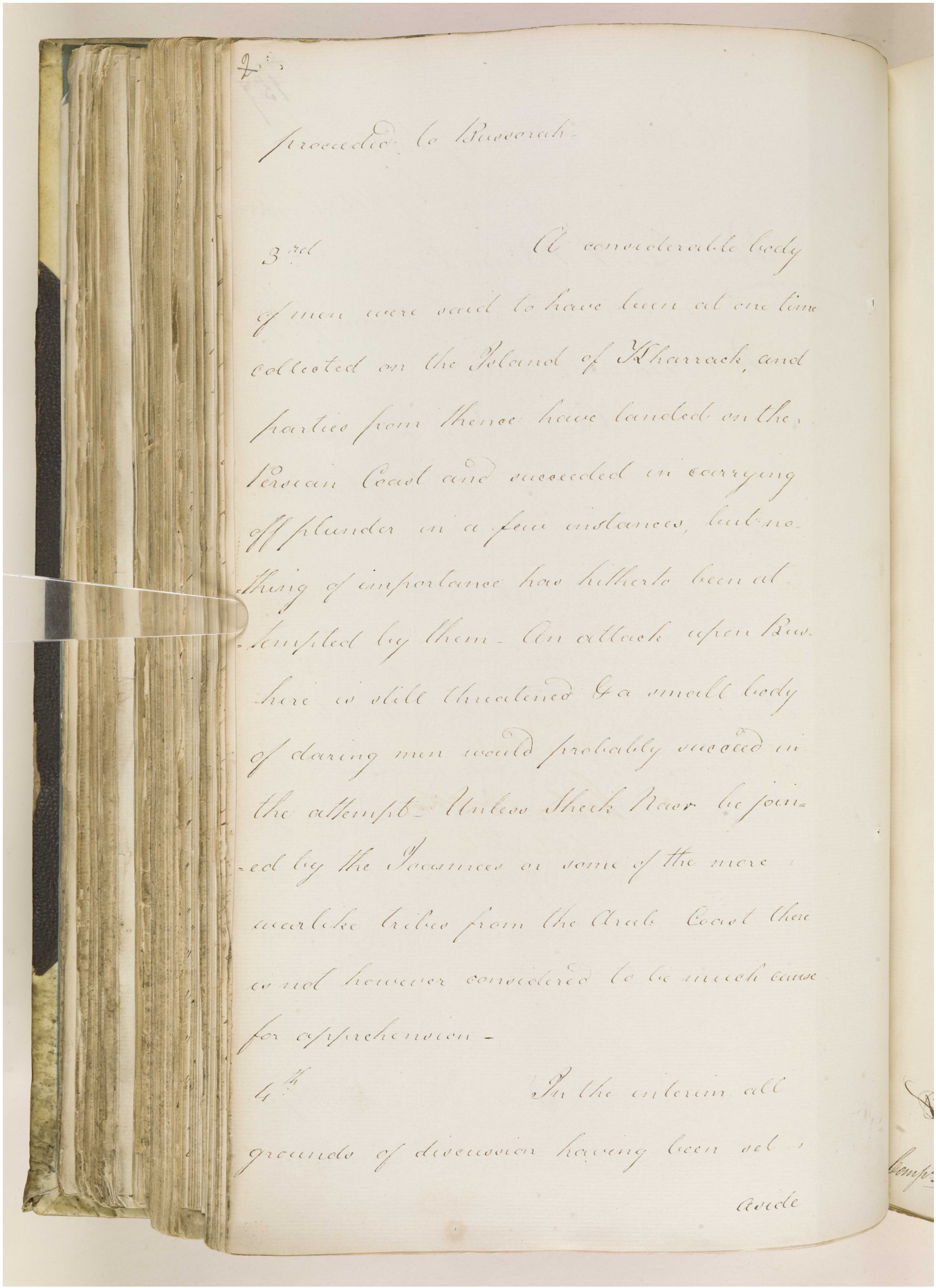

proceeding to Bussorah -

3rd A considerable body of men were said to have been at one time collected on the Island of Kharrack, and parties from thence have landed on the Persian Coast and succeeded in carrying off plunder in a few instances, but nothing of importance has hitherto been attempted by them - An attack upon Bussorah is still threatened & a small body of daring men would probably succeed in the attempt - Unless Sheik Nasir be joined by the Inhabitants or some of the more warlike tribes from the Arab Coast there is not however considered to be much cause for apprehension -

4th In the interim all grounds of discussion having been set aside

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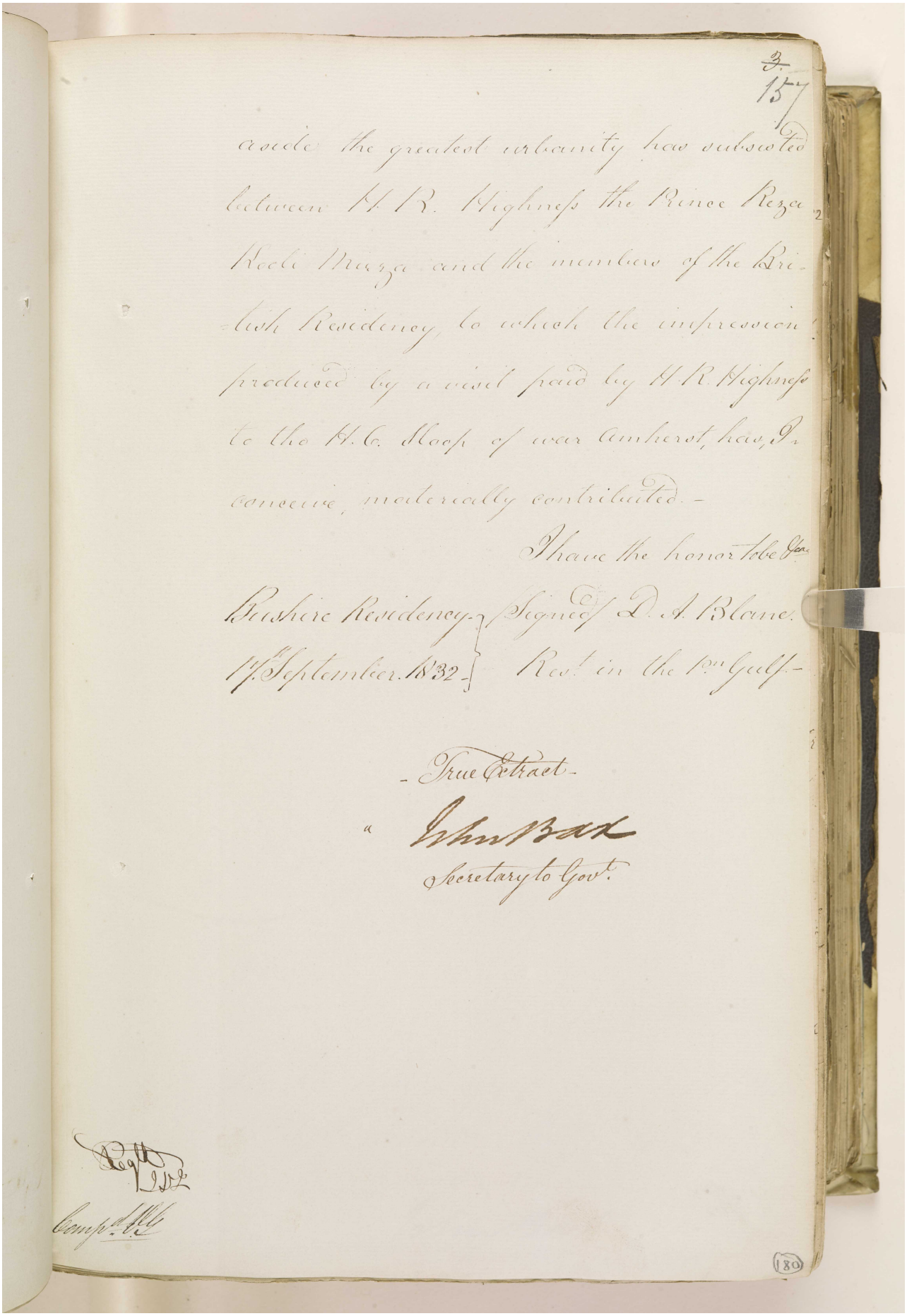

aside the greatest urbanity has subsisted between H. R. Highness the Prince Reza Kooli Mirza and the members of the British Residency, to which the impression produced by a visit paid by H. R. Highness to the H. C. Sloop of war Amherst, has, I conceive, materially contributed.—

I have the honor to be &c.

Bushire Residency
17th September 1832

(Signed) D. A. Blane.
Rest. in the Pn. Gulf.—

True Extract

John Bax
Secretary to Govt.

Regtd
Lvd

Compd. VG

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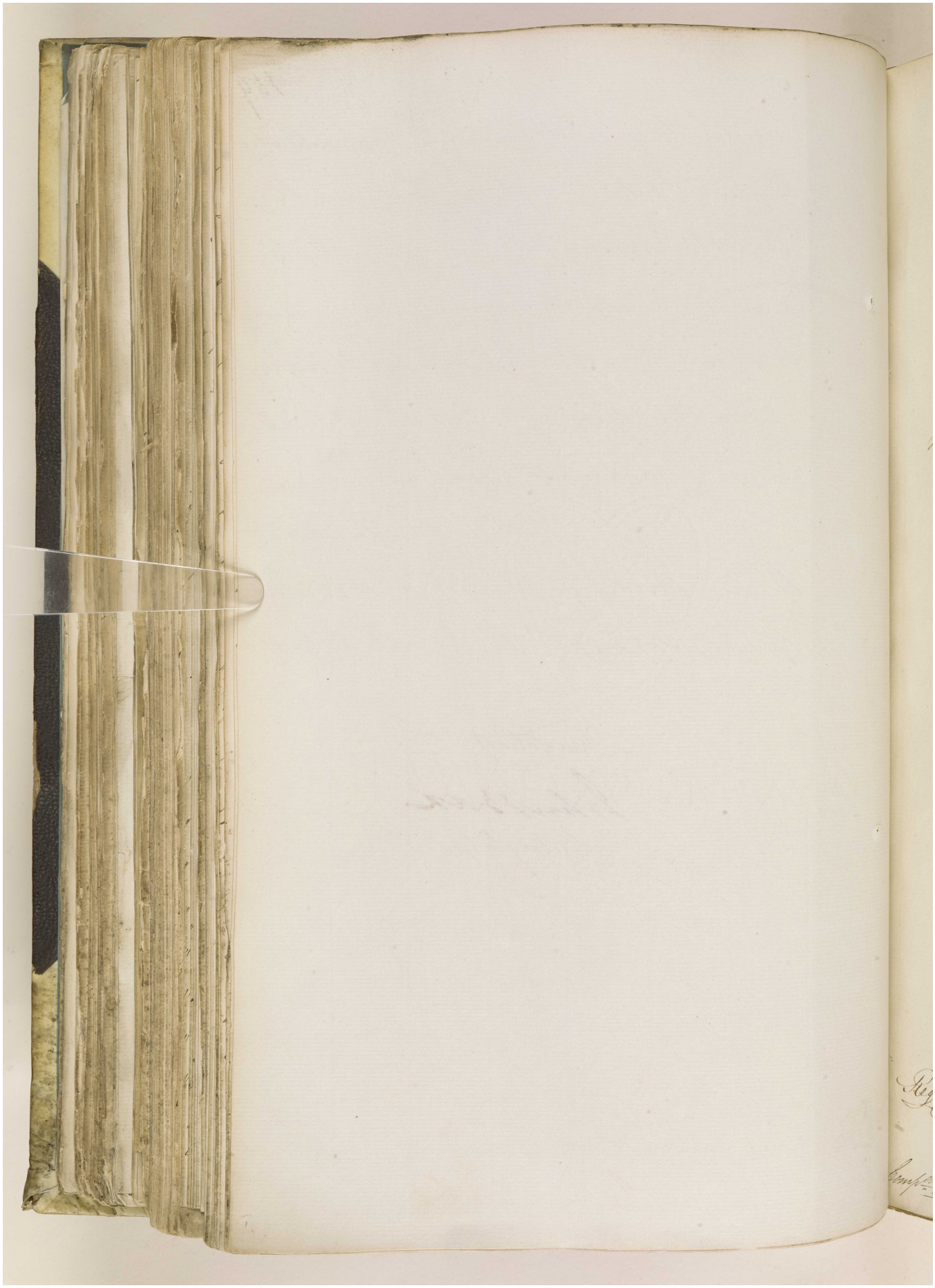

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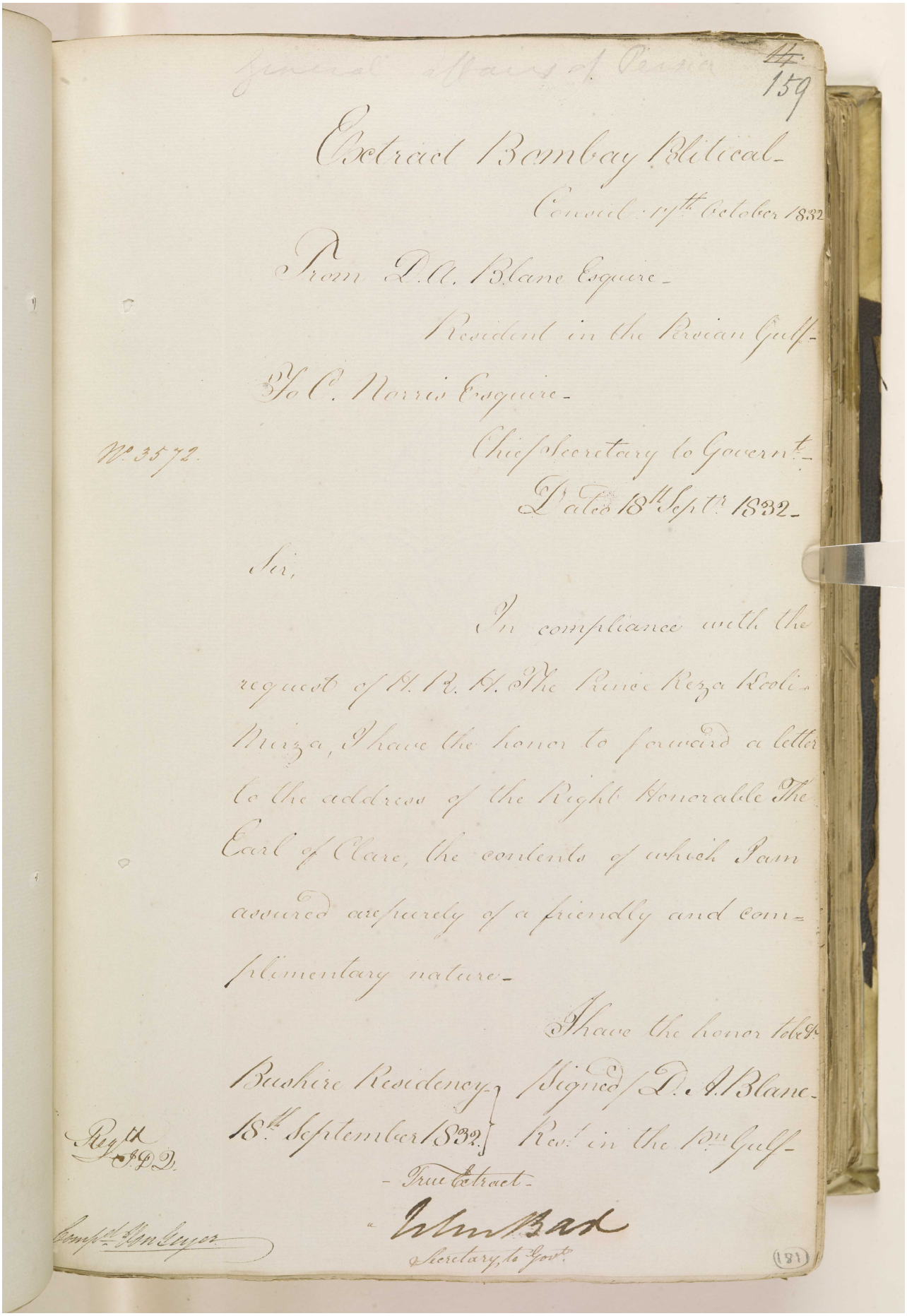

General affairs of Persia

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Extract Bombay Political-

Consul: 17th October 1832

From D.A. Blane Esquire-

Resident in the Persian Gulf-

To C. Norris Esquire-

No. 3572.

Chief Secretary to Govern^t.-

Dated 18th Septr. 1832-

Sir,

In compliance with the request of H. R. H. The Prince Reza Kooli Mirza, I have the honor to forward a letter to the address of the Right Honorable The Earl of Clare, the contents of which I am assured are purely of a friendly and complimentary nature-

I have the honor to be &c.

Bushire Residency
18th September 1832.

(Signed) D. A. Blane-
Res^t. in the P^n. Gulf-

Reg^d. J.D.D.

- True Extract -

Wm Bad
Secretary, to Gov^t.

Comp^d. Wm Geyer

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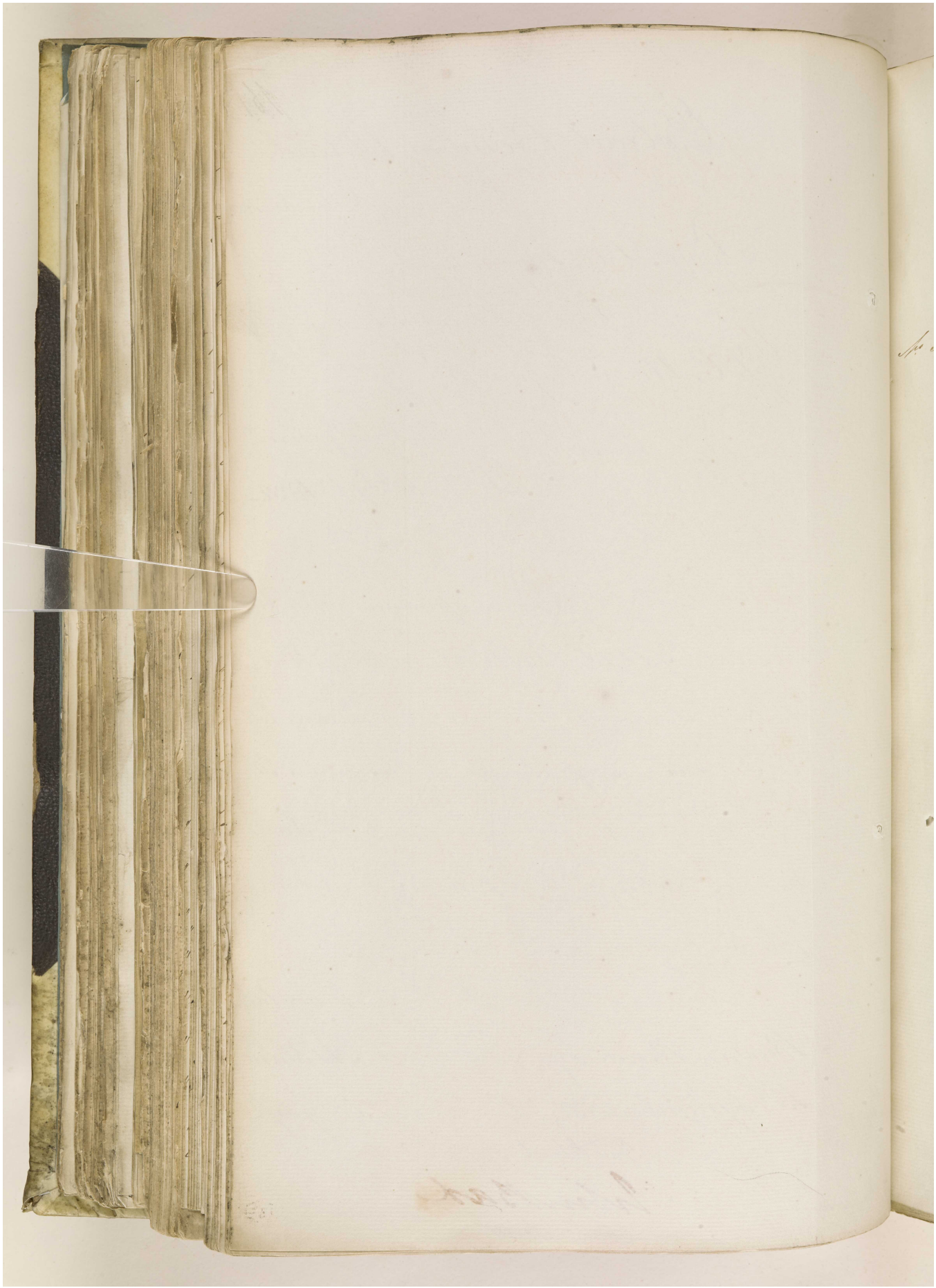

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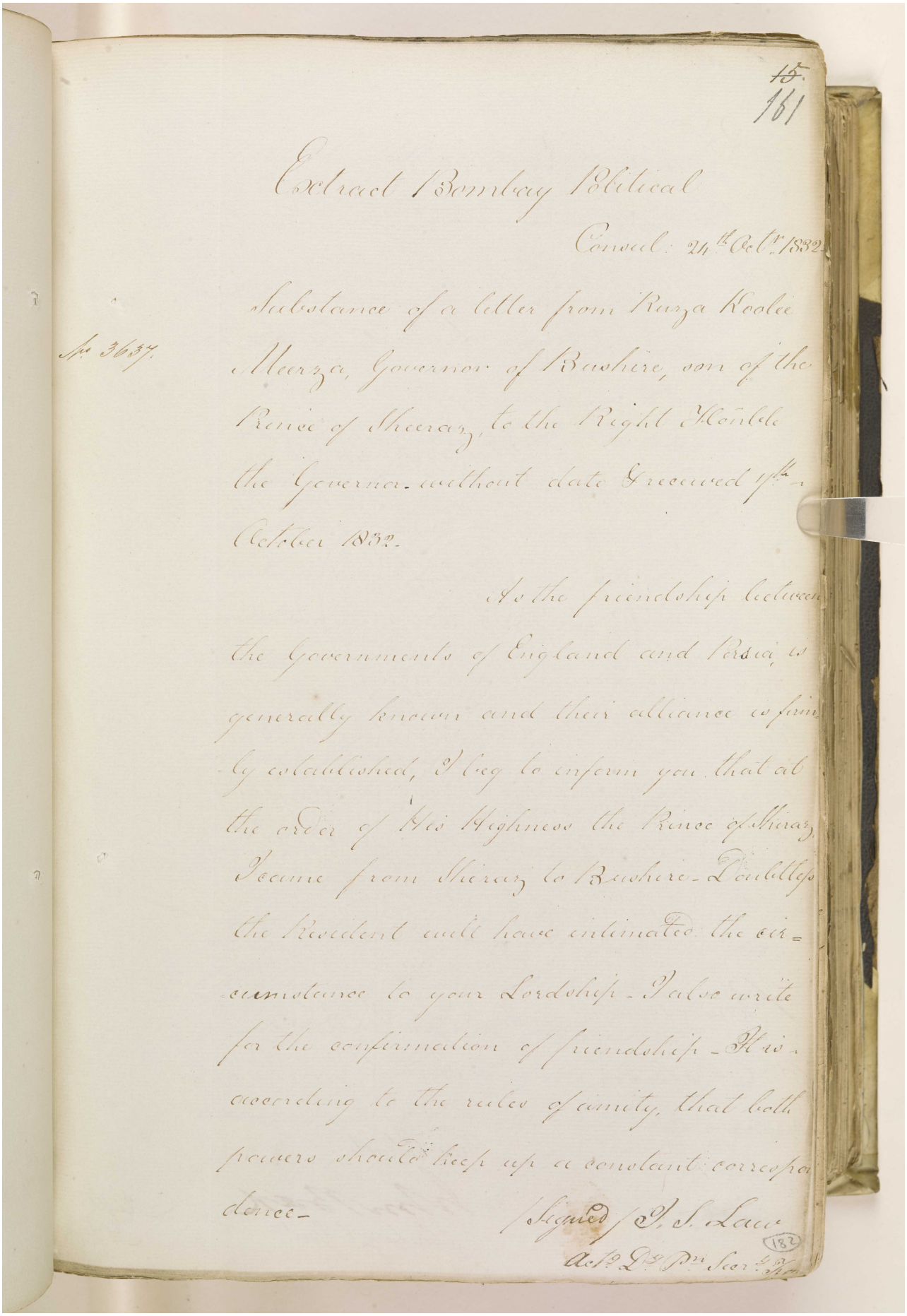

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161

Extract Bombay Political

Consul: 24th Octr. 1832.

No. 3637.

Substance of a letter from Ruza Koolee Meerza, Governor of Bushire, son of the Prince of Sheeraz, to the Right Honble the Governor without date & received 17th October 1832.

As the friendship between the Governments of England and Persia, is generally known and their alliance is firmly established, I beg to inform you that at the order of His Highness the Prince of Shiraz, I came from Shiraz to Bushire. Doubtless the Resident will have intimated the circumstance to your Lordship. I also write for the confirmation of friendship. It is according to the rules of amity, that both powers should keep up a constant correspondence.

(Signed) J. S. Law
Actg. Dy. Pri. Secry. Pol.

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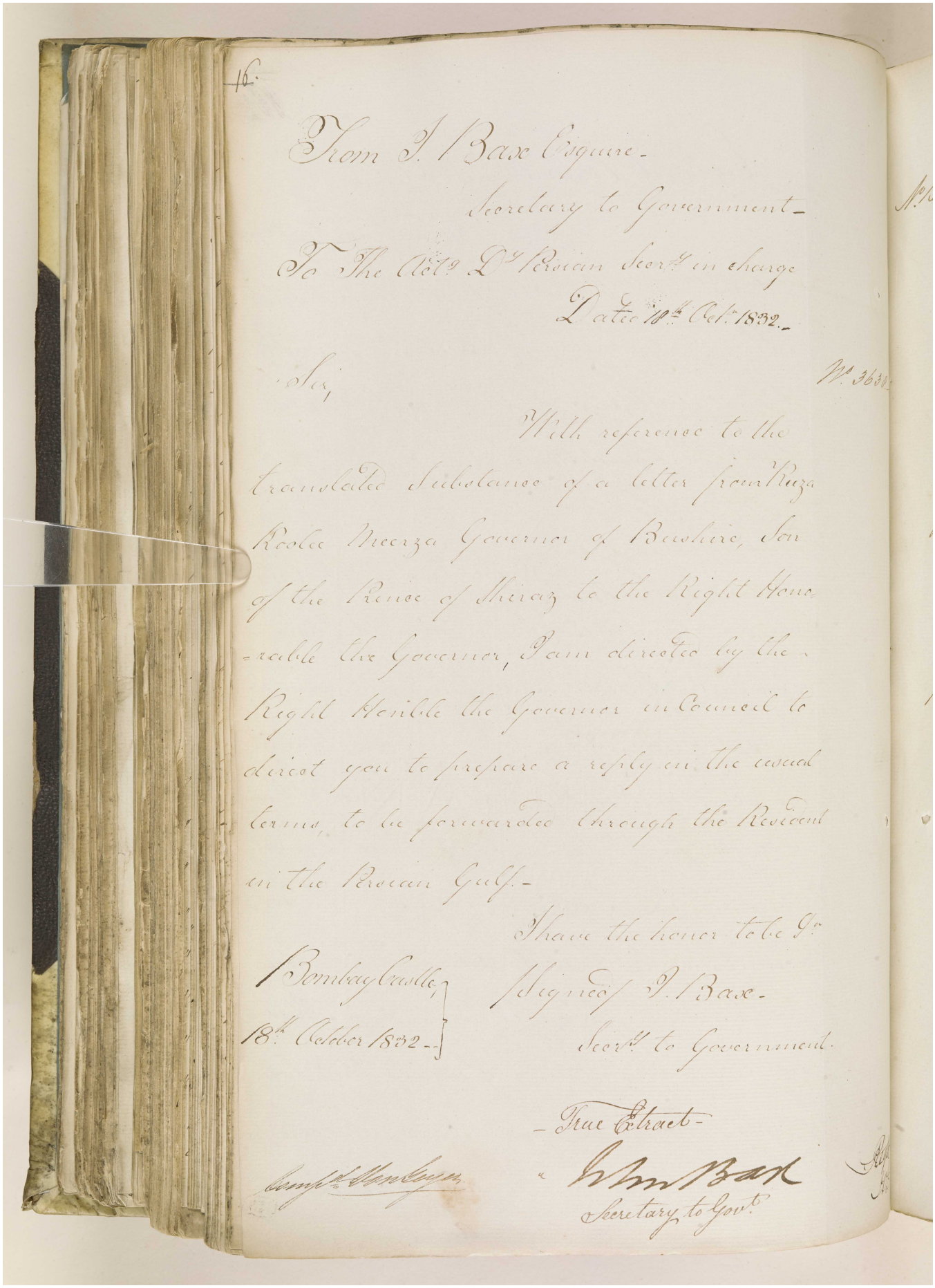


16.

From J. Bax Esquire -

Secretary to Government -

To The Actg. Dy. Persian Secry. in charge

Dated 18th Octr. 1832. -

Sir,

No. 3630

With reference to the translated Substance of a letter from Ruza Koolee Meerza Governor of Bushire, Son of the Prince of Shiraz to the Right Honorable the Governor, I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to direct you to prepare a reply in the usual terms, to be forwarded through the Resident in the Persian Gulf. -

I have the honor to be &c.

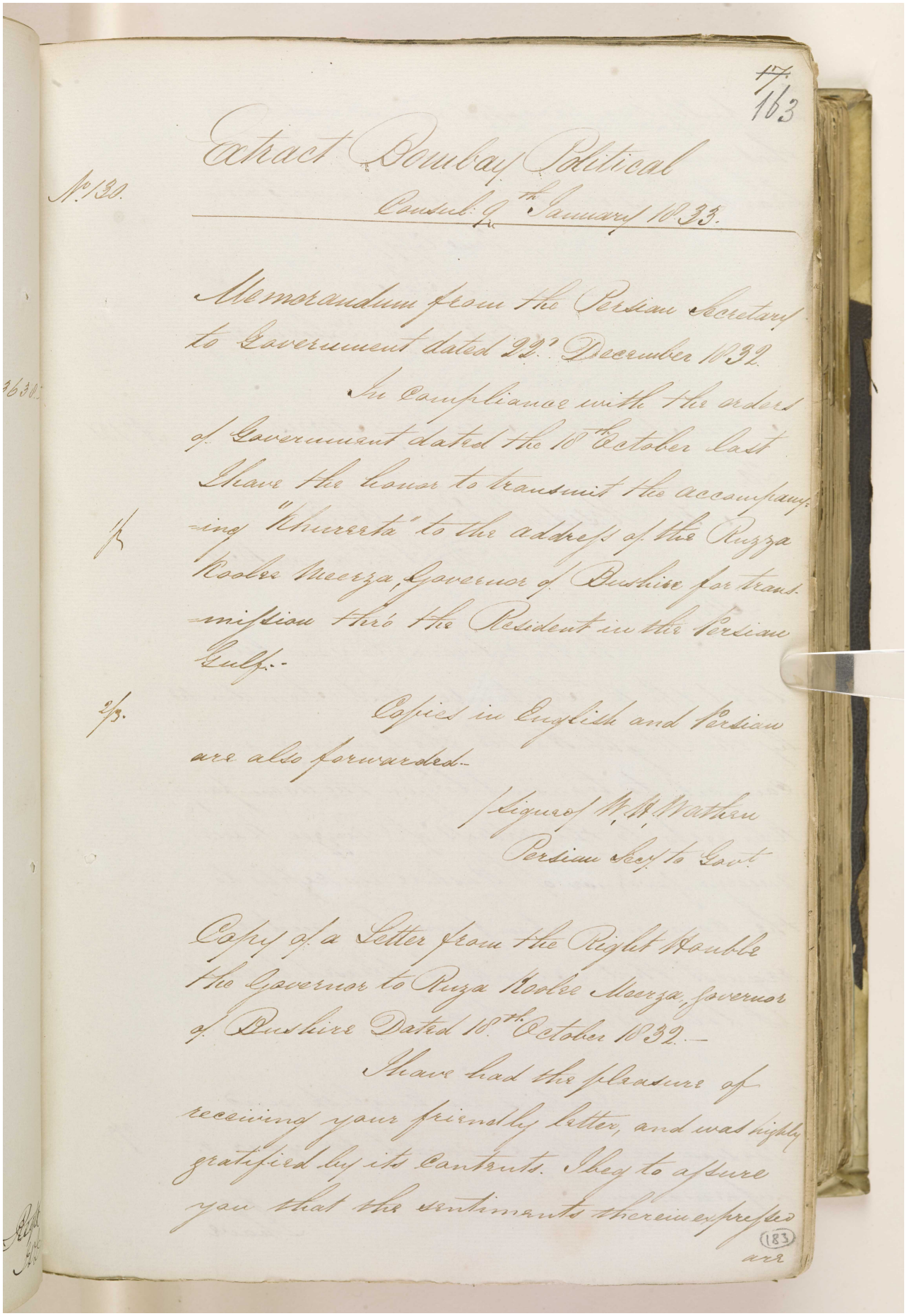
Bombay Castle,
18th October 1832 -

(Signed) J. Bax -
Secry. to Government.

- True Extract -

Wm Bax
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Hon Geyer



47.
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Extract Bombay Political
Consult. 9th January 1833.

No. 130.

Memorandum from the Persian Secretary to Government dated 22nd December 1832.

In compliance with the orders of Government dated the 18th October last I have the honor to transmit the accompanying "Khurreta" to the address of the Rizza Koolee Meerza, Governor of Bushire for transmission thro the Resident in the Persian Gulf.-

2/3. Copies in English and Persian are also forwarded.-

(Signed) W. B. Mathew
Persian Secy to Govt

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honble the Governor to Rizza Koolee Meerza, Governor of Bushire Dated 18th October 1832.-

I have had the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter, and was highly gratified by its contents. I beg to assure you that the sentiments therein expressed

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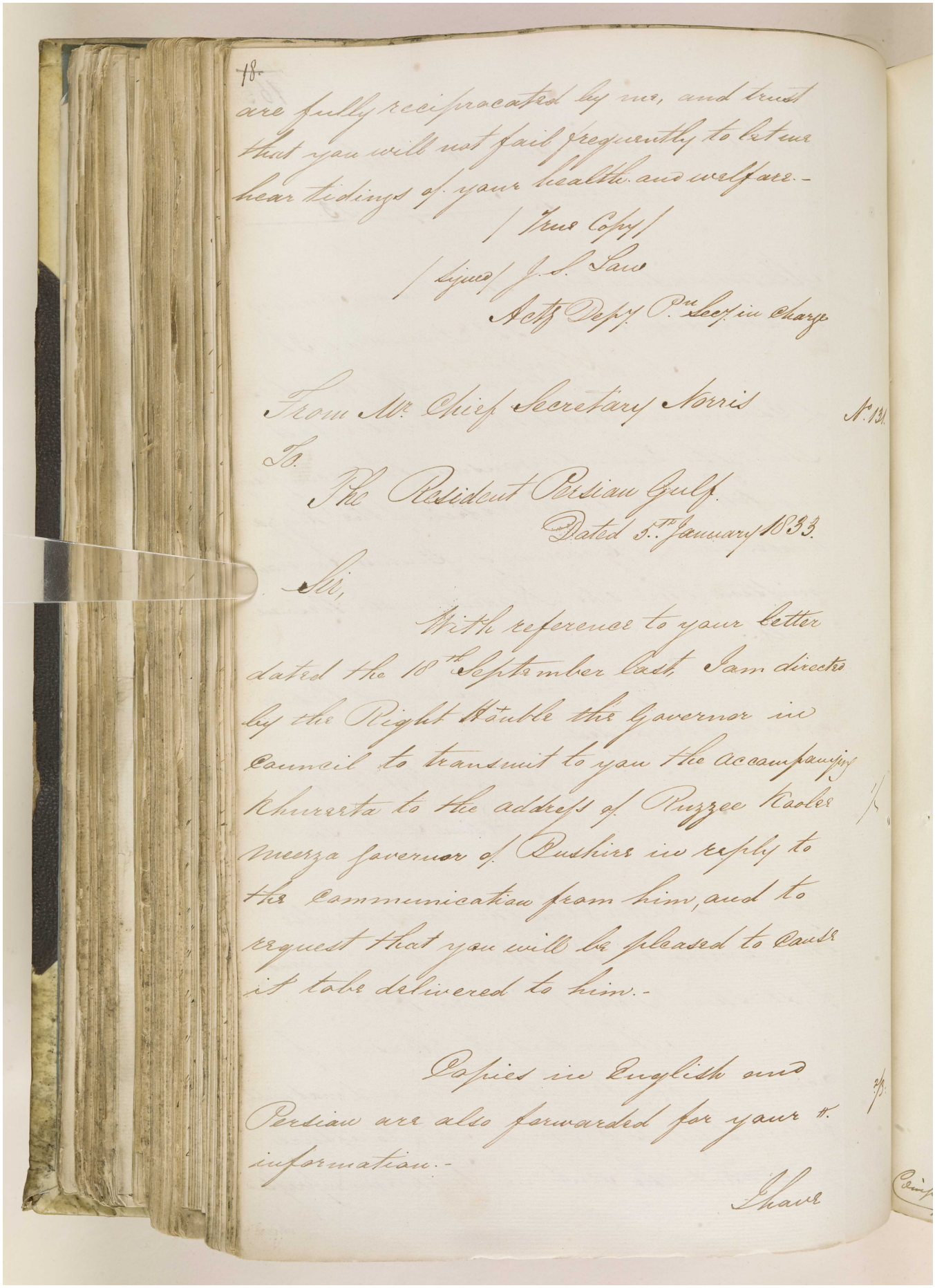
are



18.

are fully reciprocated by me, and trust that you will not fail frequently to let me hear tidings of your health and welfare.-

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. S. Law

Actg Depy Pn Secy in Charge

From Mr Chief Secretary Norris No. 131.

To

The Resident Persian Gulf.

Dated 5th January 1833.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 18th September last, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Khureeta to the address of Ruzzee Koolee Meerza Governor of Bushire in reply to the communication from him, and to request that you will be pleased to cause it to be delivered to him.-

Copies in English and Persian are also forwarded for your information.-

I have

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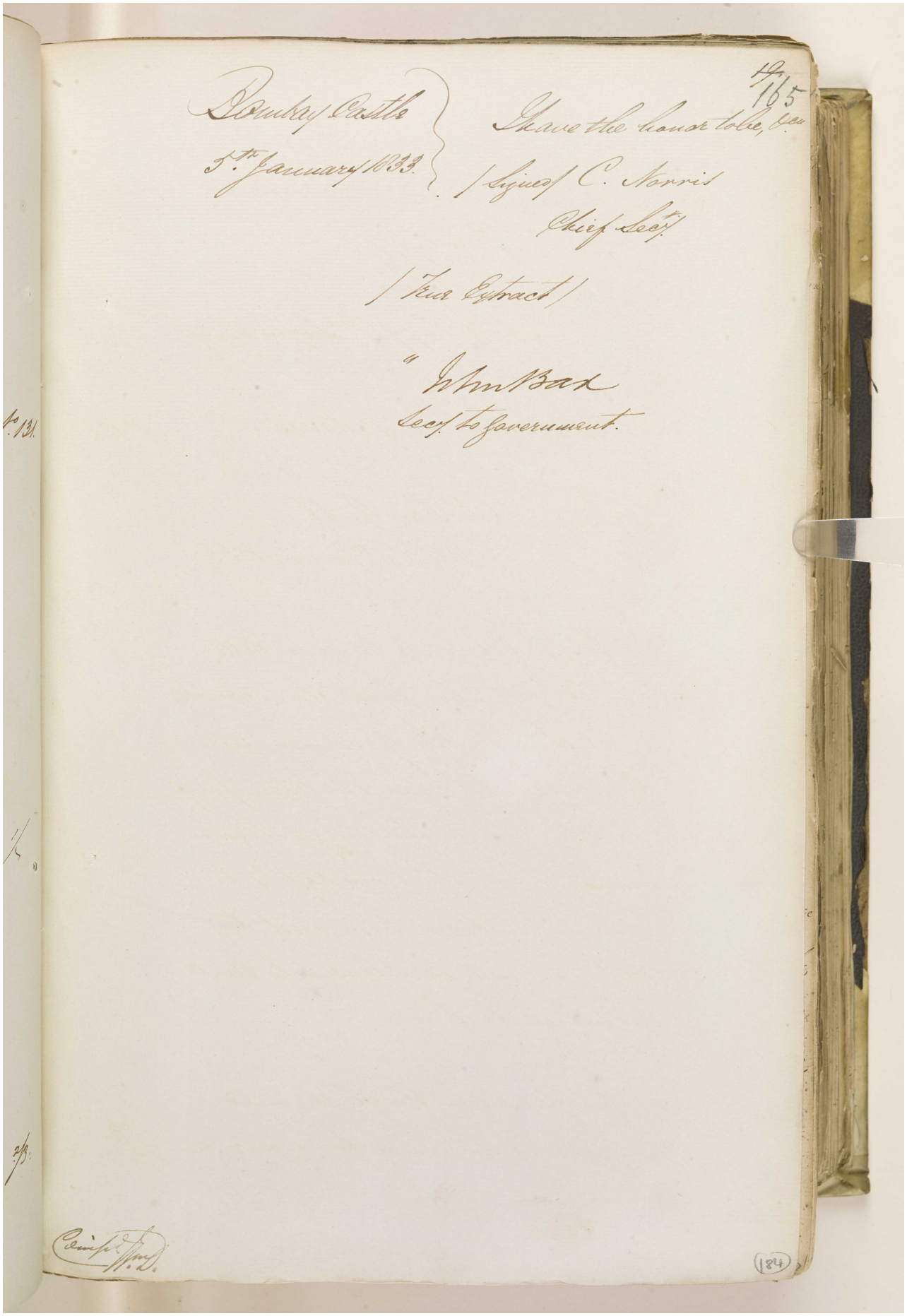

Bombay Castle
5th January 1833.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy.

(True Extract)

" Wm Bax
Secy. to Government.

Compd. Wm. D.

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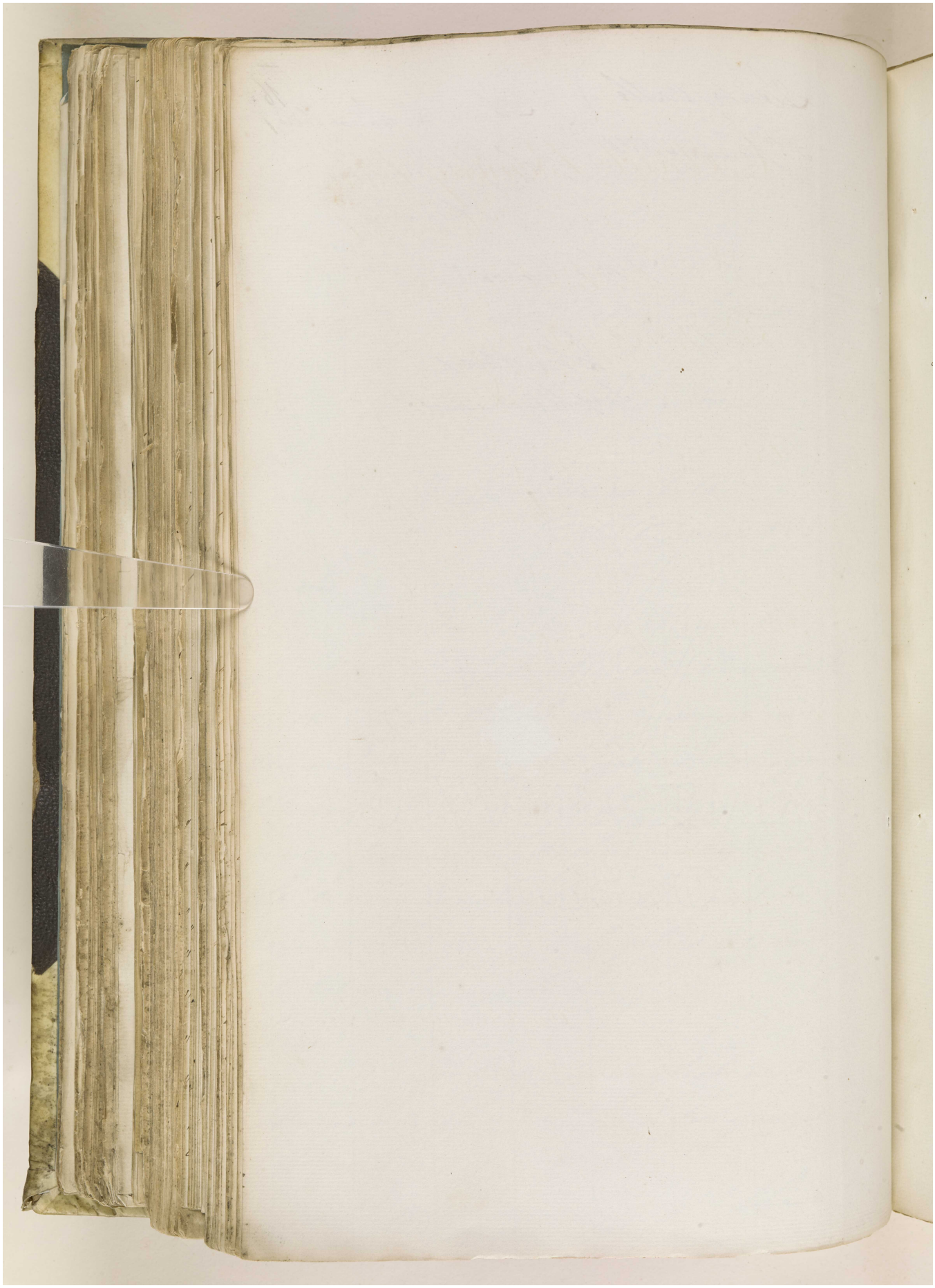

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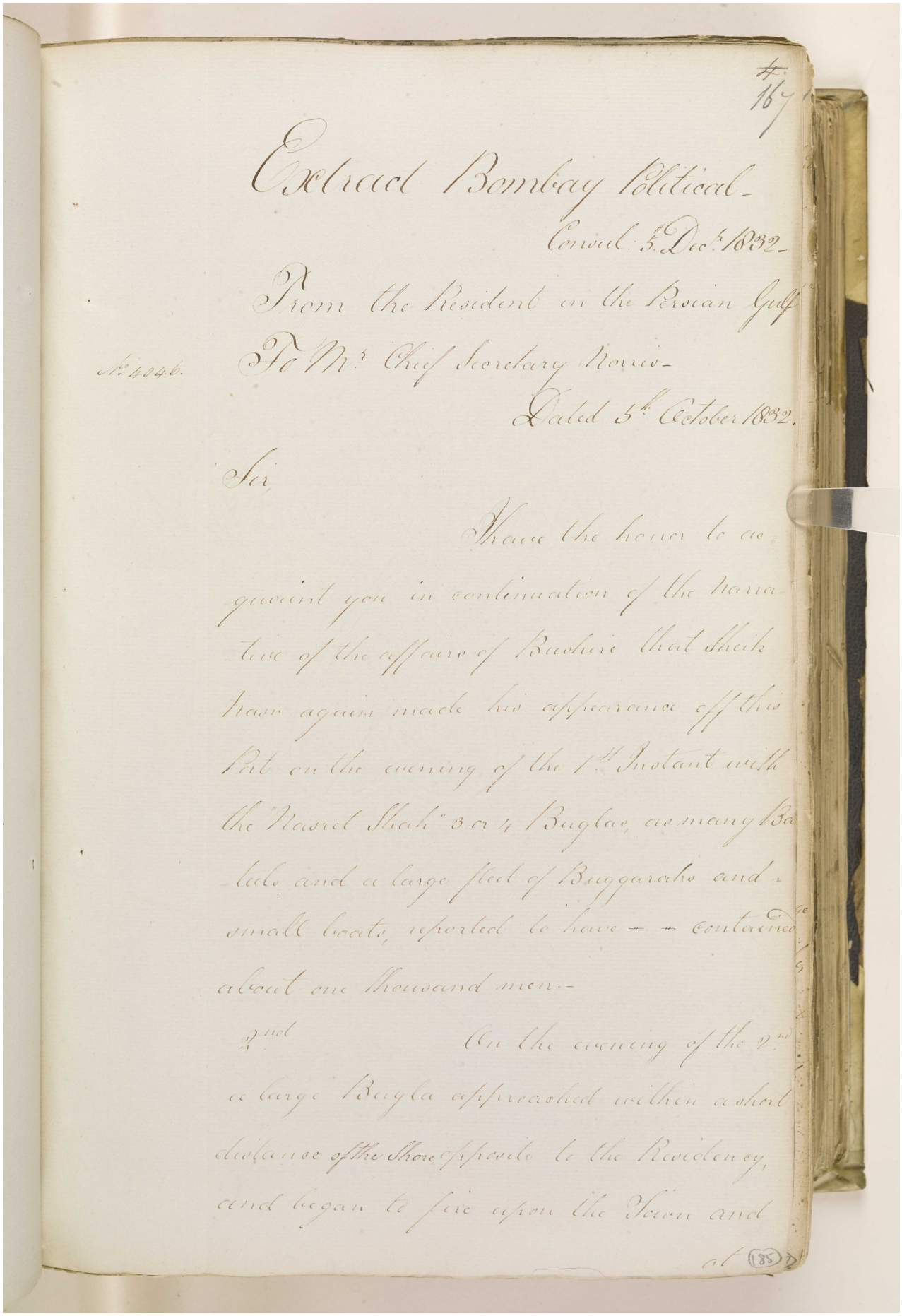

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Extract Bombay Political-

Consul: 5th Decr 1832-

From the Resident in the Persian Gulf

No. 4046. To Mr Chief Secretary Norris-

Dated 5th October 1832.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you in continuation of the narrative of the affairs of Bushire that Sheik Nasr again made his appearance off this Port on the evening of the 1st Instant with the "Nasret Shah" 3 or 4 Buglas, as many Batteels and a large fleet of Buggarahs and small boats, reported to have contained about one thousand men.-

2nd On the evening of the 2nd a large Bugla approached within a short distance of the Shore opposite to the Residency, and began to fire upon the Town and

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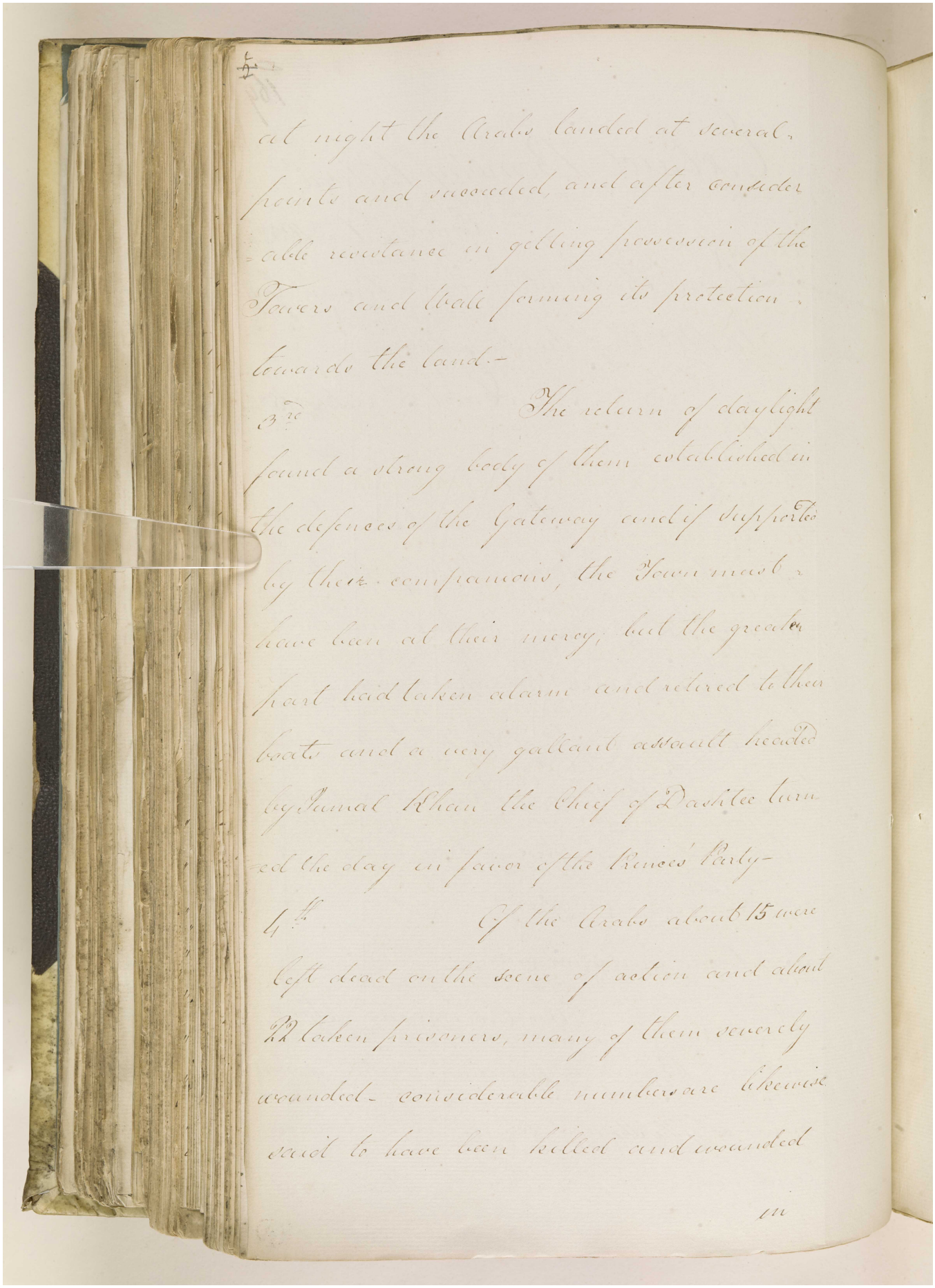

at night the Arabs landed at several points and succeeded, and after considerable resistance in getting possession of the Towers and Wall forming its protection towards the land.-

3rd The return of daylight found a strong body of them established in the defences of the Gateway and if supported by their companions, the Town must have been at their mercy; but the greater part had taken alarm and retired to their boats and a very gallant assault headed by Jumal Khan the Chief of Dashtee turned the day in favor of the Princes' Party-

4th Of the Arabs about 15 were left dead on the scene of action and about 22 taken prisoners, many of them severely wounded- considerable numbers are likewise said to have been killed and wounded

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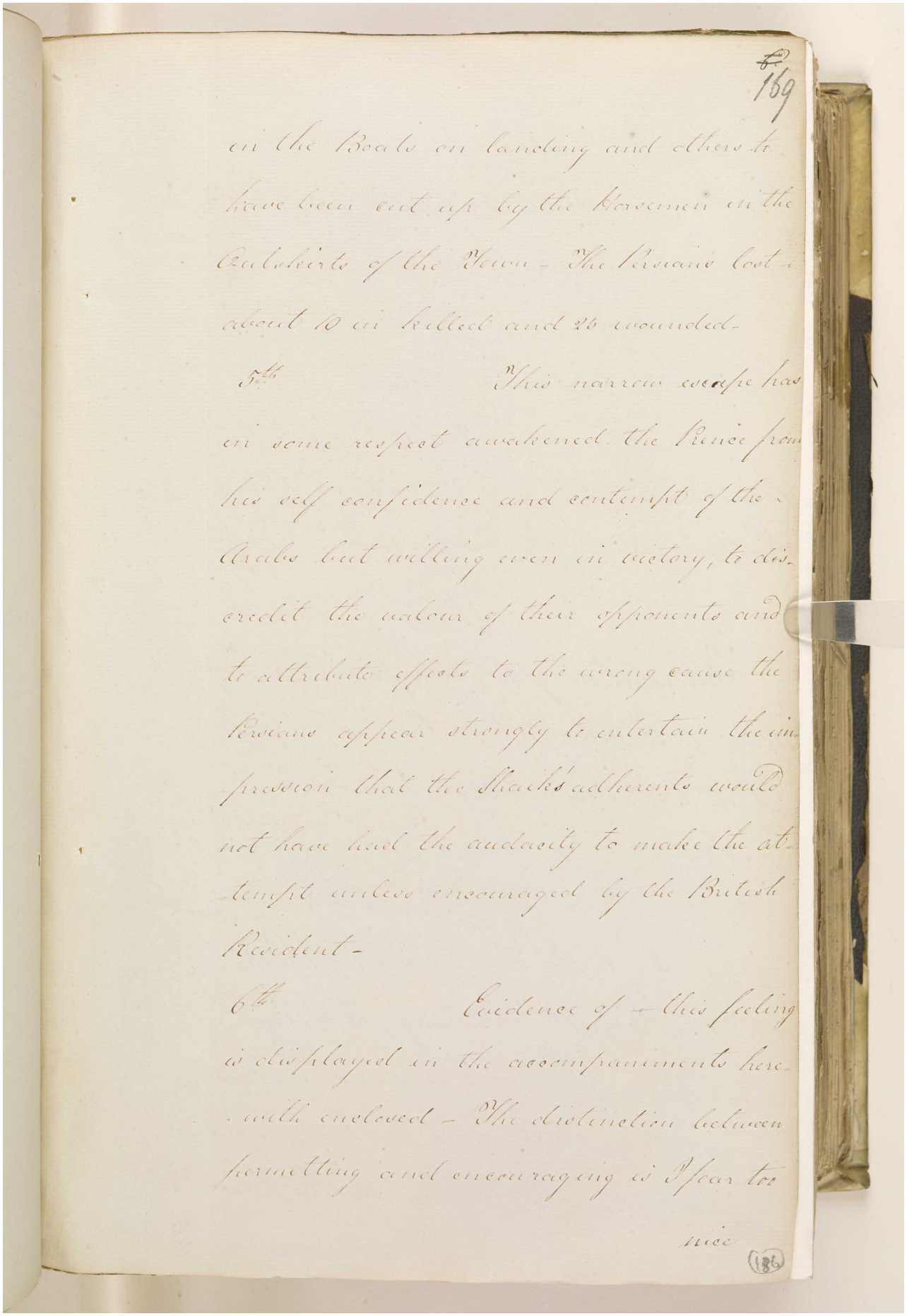

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on the Boats on landing and others to
have been cut up by the Horsemen on the
Embankments of the Town – The Persians lost
about 10 in killed and 25 wounded –

5th This narrow escape has
in some respect awakened the Prince from
his self confidence and contempt of the
Arabs but willing even in victory, to dis-
credit the valour of their opponents and
to attribute effects to the wrong cause the
Persians appear strongly to entertain the im-
pression that the Shaiks adherents would
not have had the audacity to make the at-
tempt unless encouraged by the British
Resident –

6th Evidence of this feeling
is displayed in the accompaniments here-
with enclosed – The distinction between
permitting and encouraging is I fear too
nice

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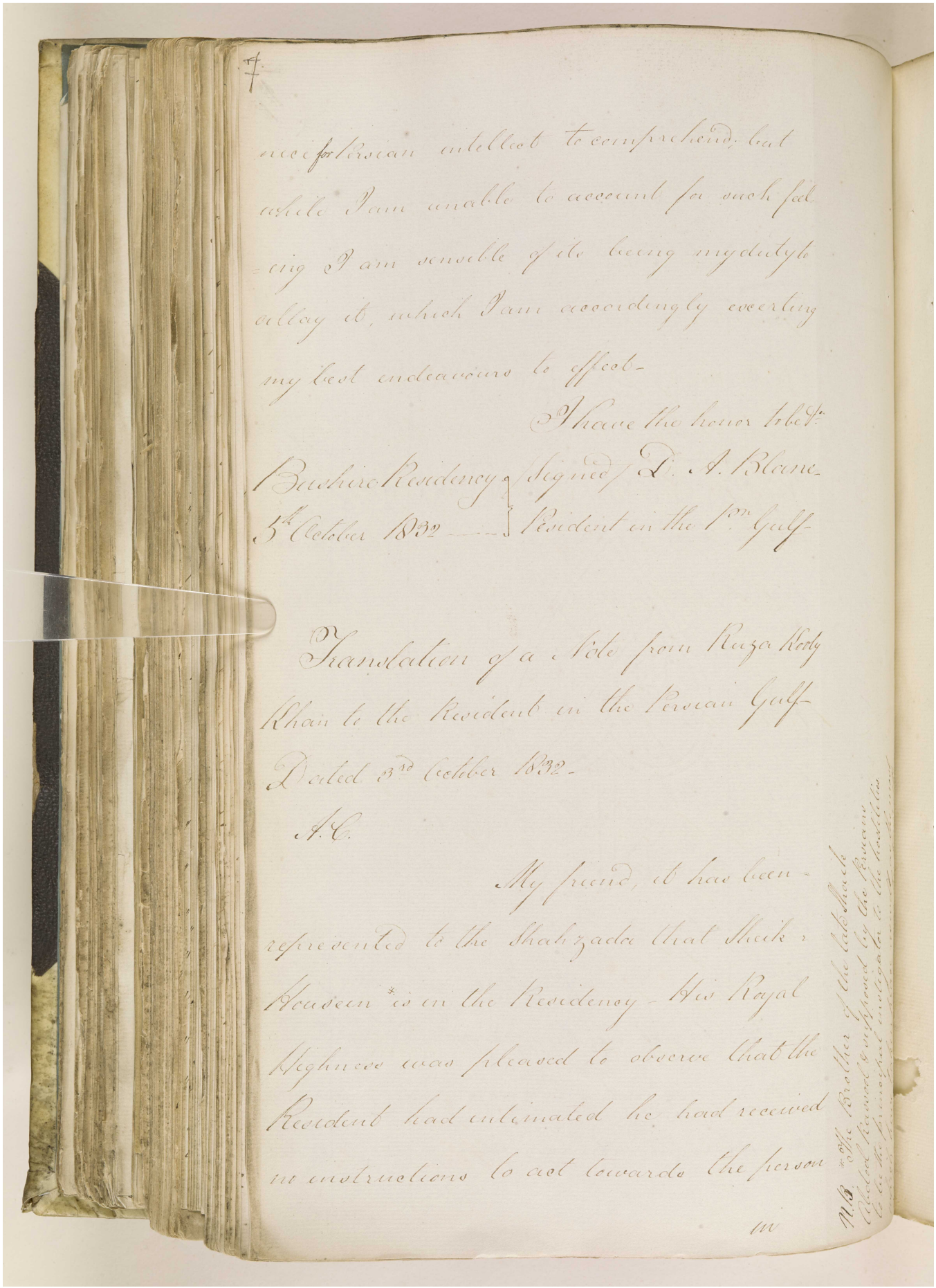

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nice for Persian intellect to comprehend; but while I am unable to account for such feeling I am sensible of its being my duty to allay it, which I am accordingly exerting my best endeavours to effect.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bushire Residency
5th October 1832

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pn. Gulf

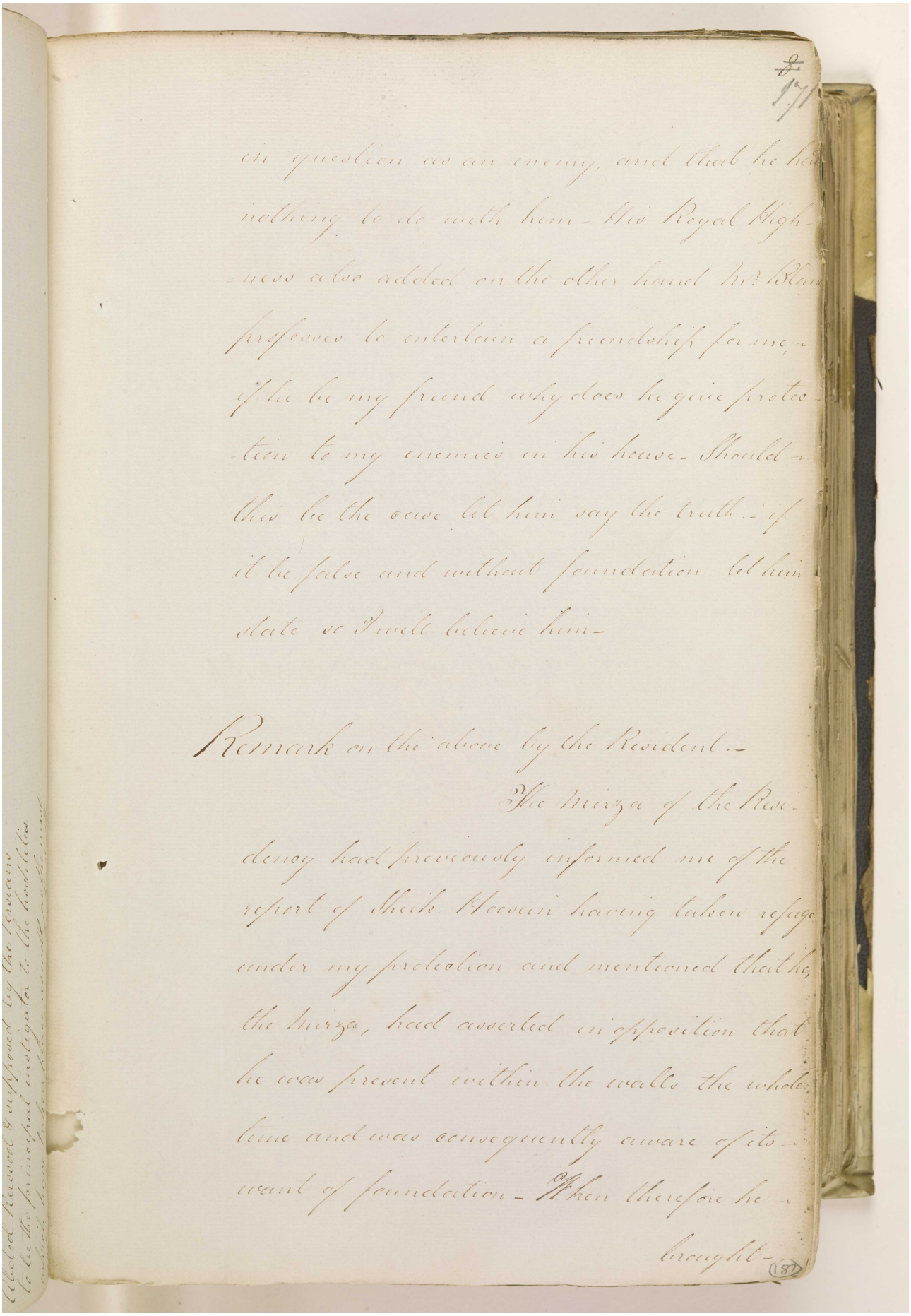
Translation of a Note from Ruza Kooly Khan to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated 3rd October 1832.

A.C.

My friend, it has been represented to the Shahzada that Sheik Houseen* is in the Residency. His Royal Highness was pleased to observe that the Resident had intimated he had received no instructions to act towards the person

in

N.B. *The Brother of the late Shaik Abdoal Rasool & supposed by the Persians to be the principal instigator to the hostilities [illegible]



in question as an enemy, and that he had nothing to do with him - His Royal Highness also added on the other hand Mr. Blane professes to entertain a friendship for me, - if he be my friend why does he give protection to my enemies in his house - Should this be the case let him say the truth - if it be false and without foundation let him state so I will believe him -

Remark on the above by the Resident. -

The Mirza of the Residency had previously informed me of the report of Sheik Hoosein having taken refuge under my protection and mentioned that he, the Mirza, had asserted in opposition that he was present within the walls the whole time and was consequently aware of its want of foundation - When therefore he brought -

Abdool Rassool & supposed by the Persians to be the principal instigator to the hostilities which have taken place [illegible]

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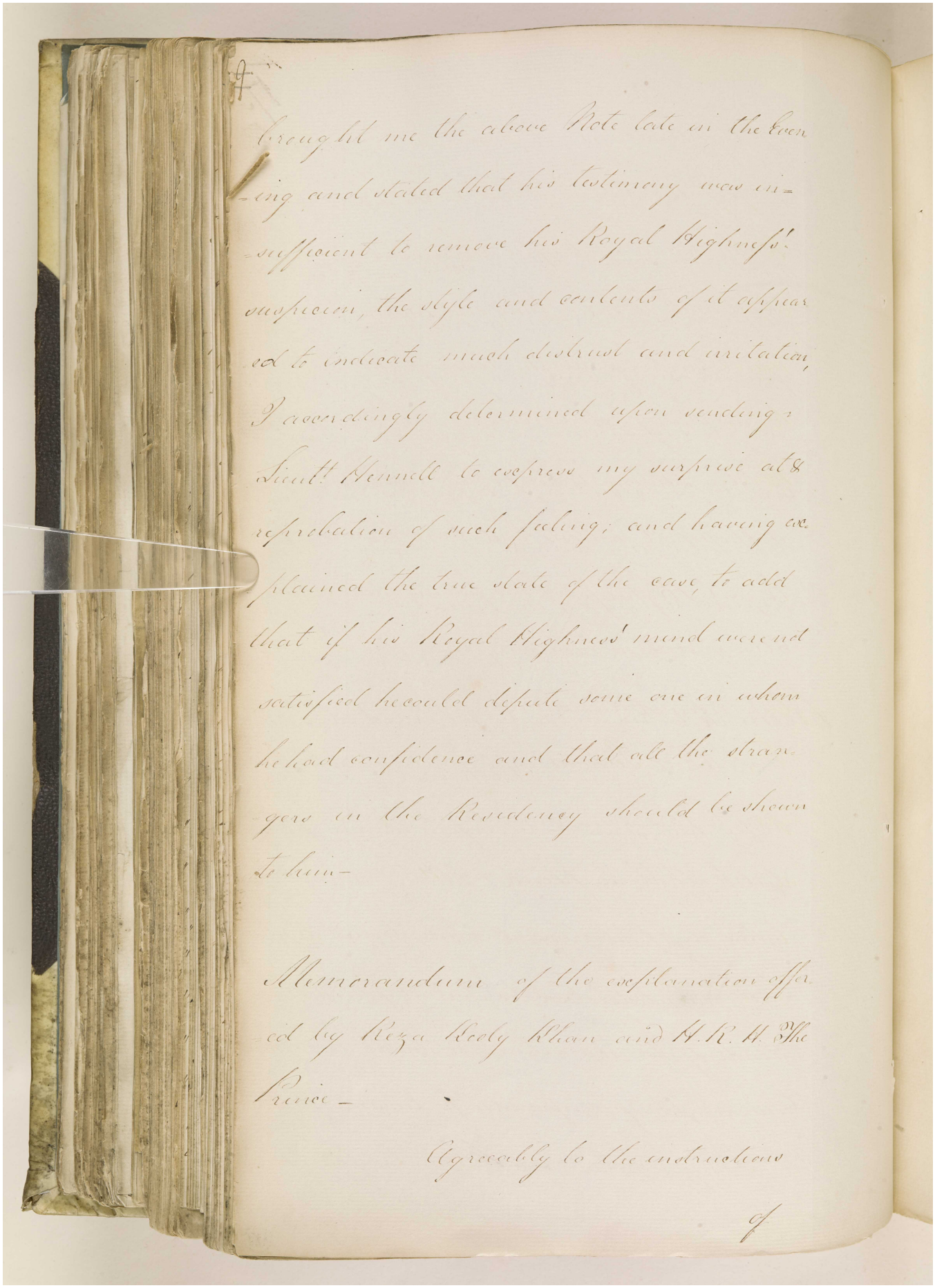

brought me the above Note late in the Even-
-ing and stated that his testimony was in-
sufficient to remove his Royal Highness's
suspicion, the style and contents of it appear-
ed to indicate much distrust and irritation,
I accordingly determined upon sending
Lieut.t Hennell to express my surprise at &
reprobation of such feeling; and having ex-
plained the true state of the case, to add
that if his Royal Highness' mind were not
satisfied he could depute some one in whom
he had confidence and that all the stran-
gers in the Residency should be shown
to him—

Memorandum of the explanation offer-
ed by Reza Kooly Khan and H.R.H. the
Prince—

Agreeably to the instructions

of

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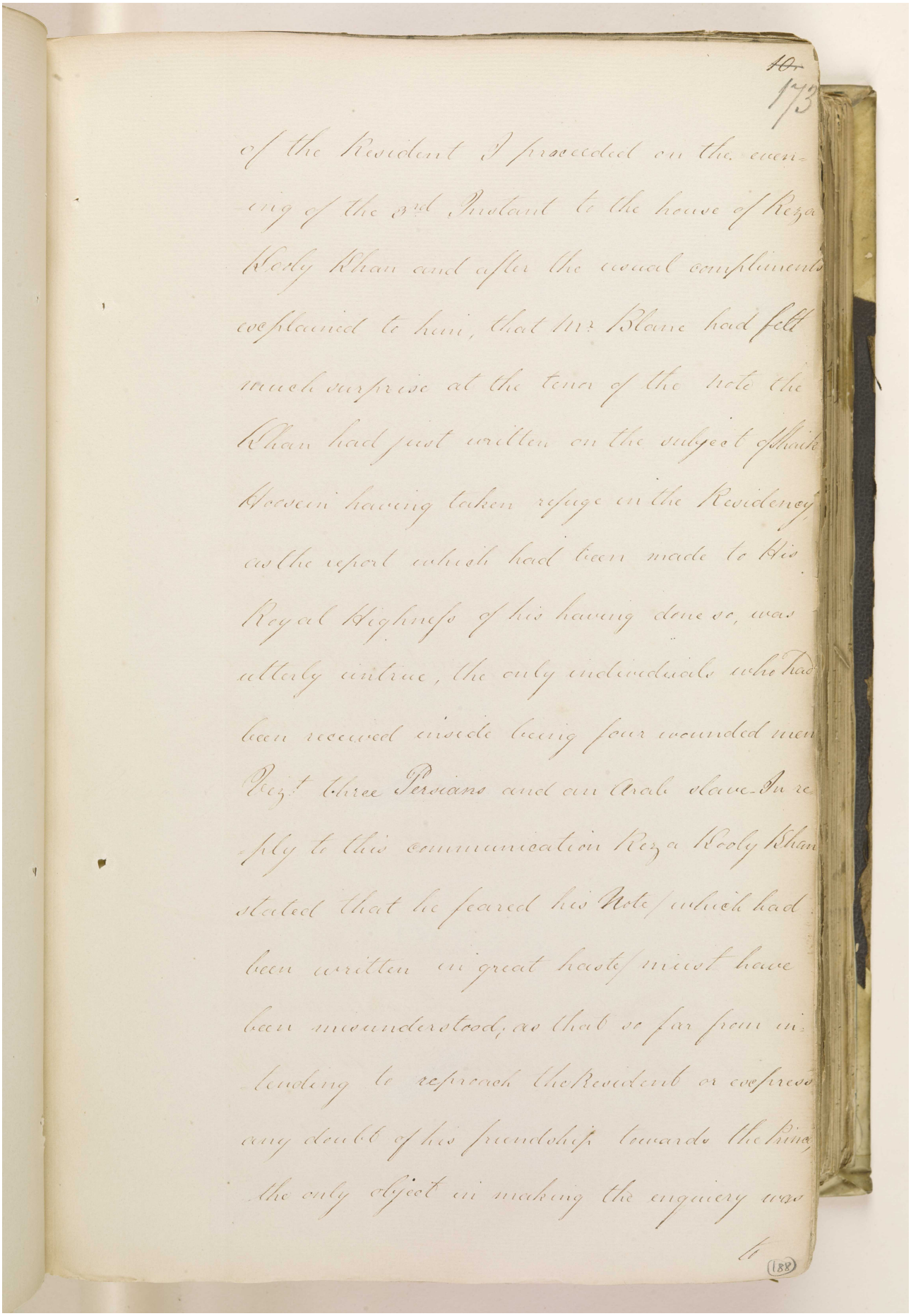

of the Resident I proceeded on the even-
ing of the 3rd Instant to the house of Reza
Kooly Khan and after the usual compliments
explained to him, that Mr Blane had felt
much surprise at the tenor of the note the
Khan had just written on the subject of Shaik
Hossein having taken refuge in the Residency,
as the report which had been made to His
Royal Highness of his having done so, was
utterly untrue, the only individuals who had
been received inside being four wounded men
Viz.t three Persians and an Arab slave. In re-
ply to this communication Reza Kooly Khan
stated that he feared his Note which had
been written in great haste, must have
been misunderstood, as that so far from in-
tending to reproach the Resident or express
any doubt of his friendship towards the Hina,
the only object in making the enquiry was
to

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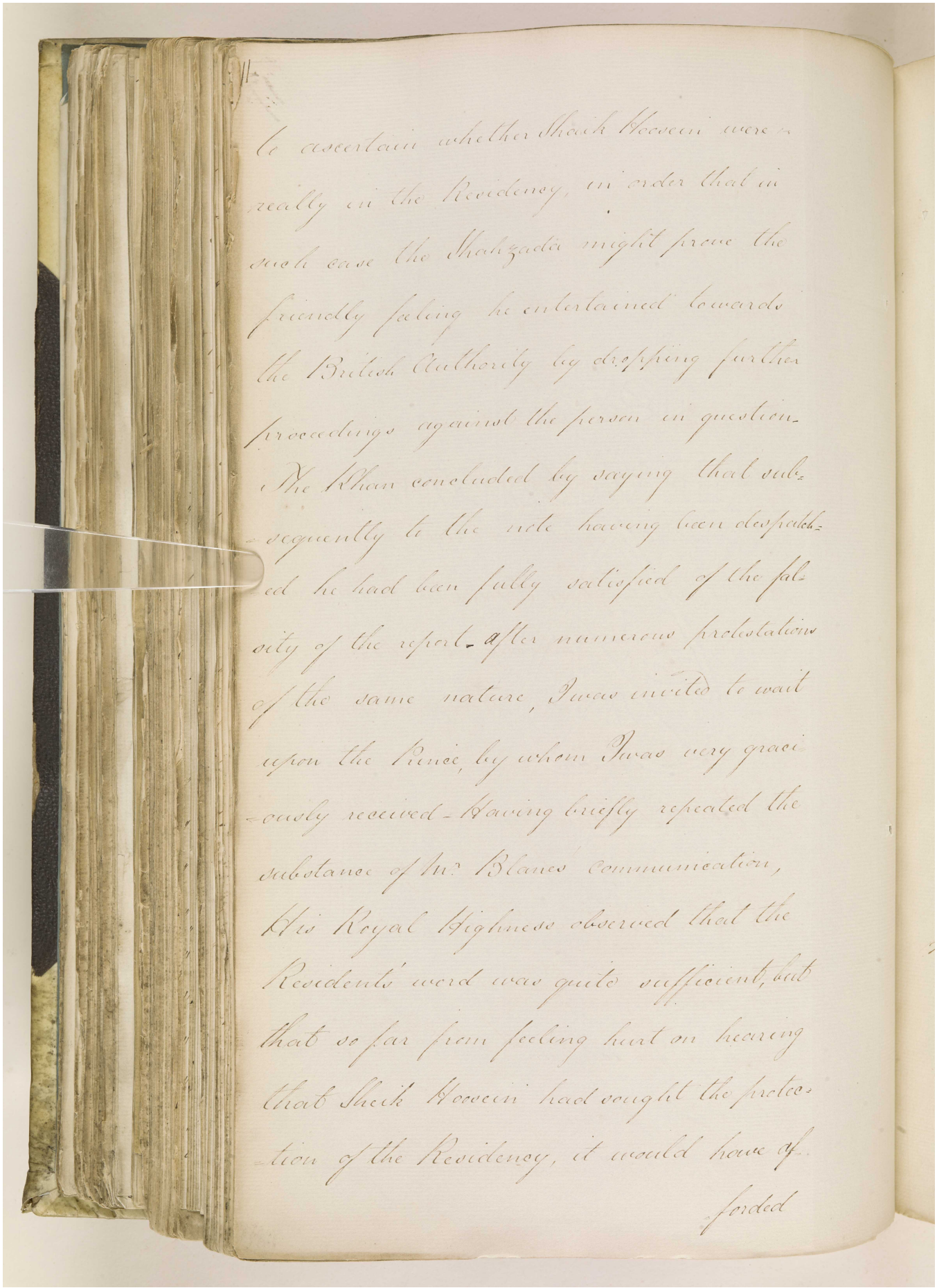
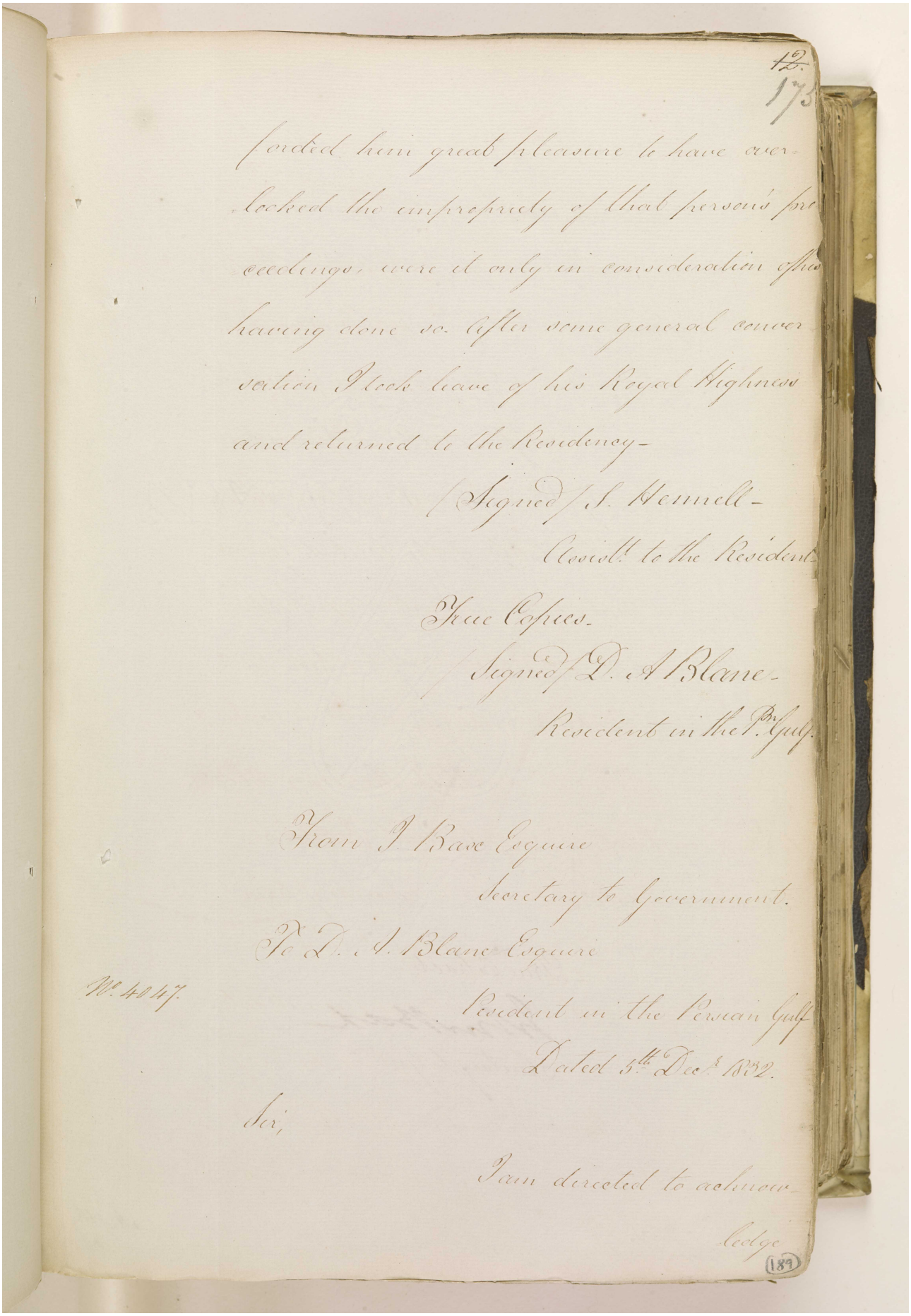


to ascertain whether Shaik Hoosein were
really in the Residency, in order that in
such case the Shahzada might prove the
friendly feeling he entertained towards
the British Authority by dropping further
proceedings against the person in question.
The Khan concluded by saying that subse-
quently to the note having been despatch-
ed he had been fully satisfied of the fal-
sity of the report - after numerous protestations
of the same nature, I was invited to wait
upon the Prince, by whom I was very graci-
ously received - Having briefly repeated the
substance of Mr. Blane's communication,
His Royal Highness observed that the
Resident's word was quite sufficient, but
that so far from feeling hurt on hearing
that Sheik Hoosein had sought the protec-
tion of the Residency, it would have af-
forded



12.
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forded him great pleasure to have overlooked the impropriety of that person's proceedings were it only in consideration of his having done so after some general conversation I took leave of his Royal Highness and returned to the Residency—

Signed J. Hennell—
Assist.t to the Resident

True Copies.
Signed D. A Blane—
Resident in the P.n Gulf.

From J. Bax Esquire
Secretary to Government.
To D. A. Blane Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf
Dated 5th Dec.r 1832.

No. 4947.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge

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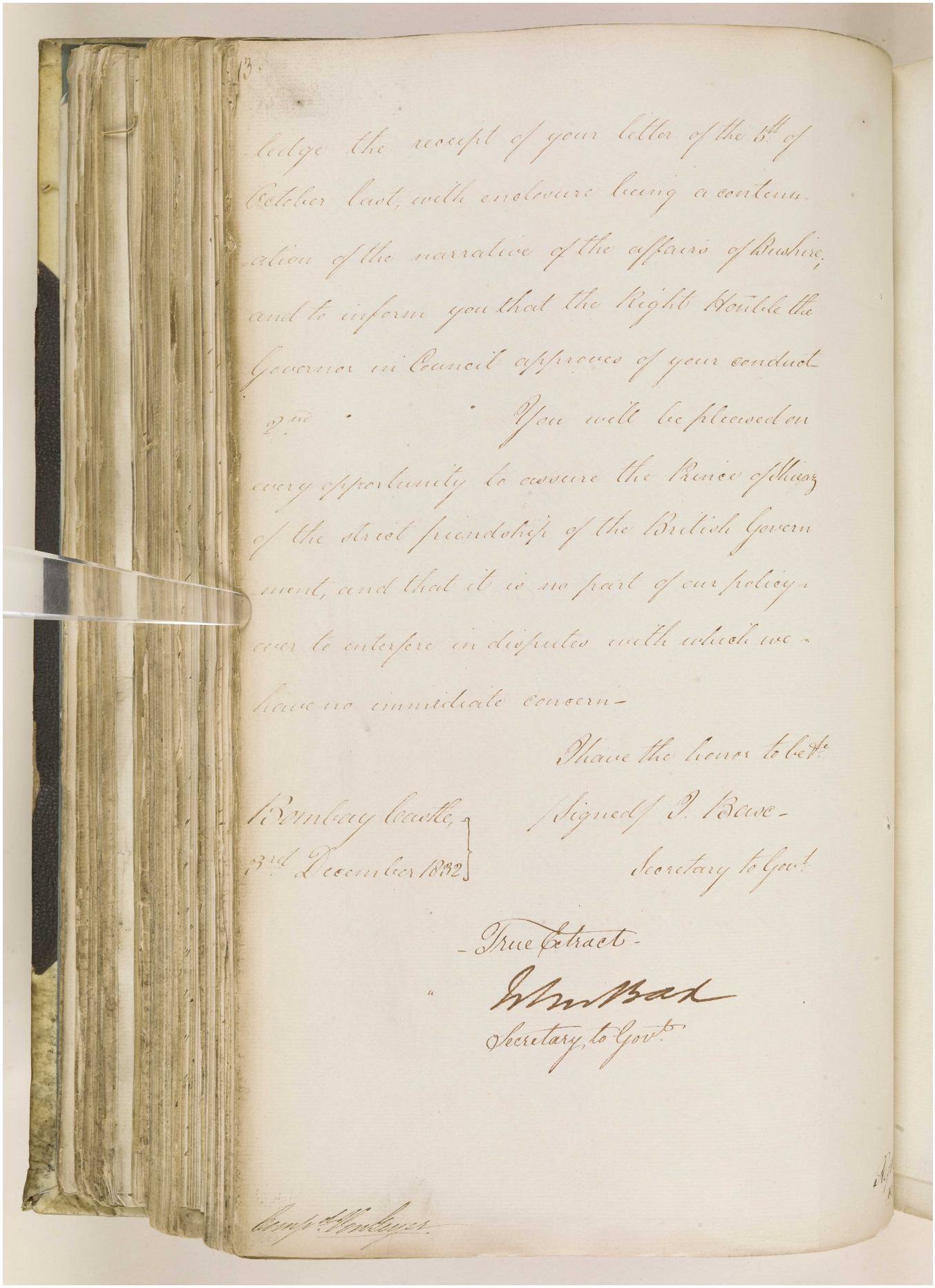


13.

ledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of October last, with enclosure being a continuation of the narrative of the affairs of Bushire, and to inform you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council approves of your conduct.

2nd. You will be pleased on every opportunity to assure the Prince of Shiraz of the strict friendship of the British Government, and that it is no part of our policy ever to enterfere in disputes with which we have no immediate concern.

I have the honor to be &c.

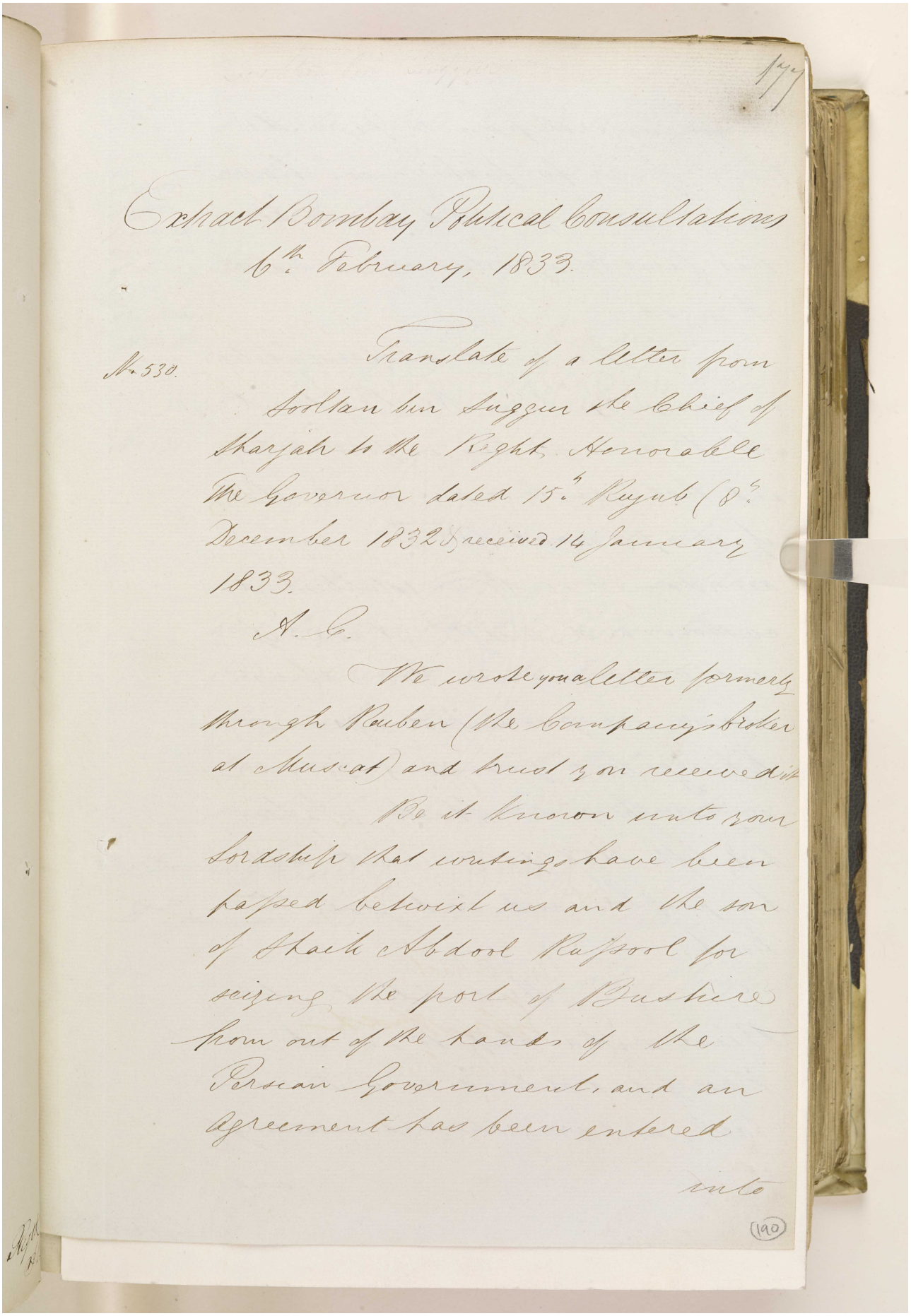
Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1832

(Signed) P. Bose
Secretary to Govt.

True Extract

[signature]
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Von Geyer



Extract Bombay Political Consultations
6th February, 1833.

No. 530.

Translate of a letter from Sooltan bin Suggur the Chief of Sharjah to the Right Honorable The Governor dated 15th Rujub (8th December 1832) received 14 January 1833.

A. C.

We wrote you a letter formerly through Reuben (the Company's Broker at Muscat) and trust you received it.

Be it known unto your Lordship that writings have been passed betwixt us and the son of Sheik Abdool Rajool for seizing the port of Bushire from out of the hands of the Persian Government, and an agreement has been entered into

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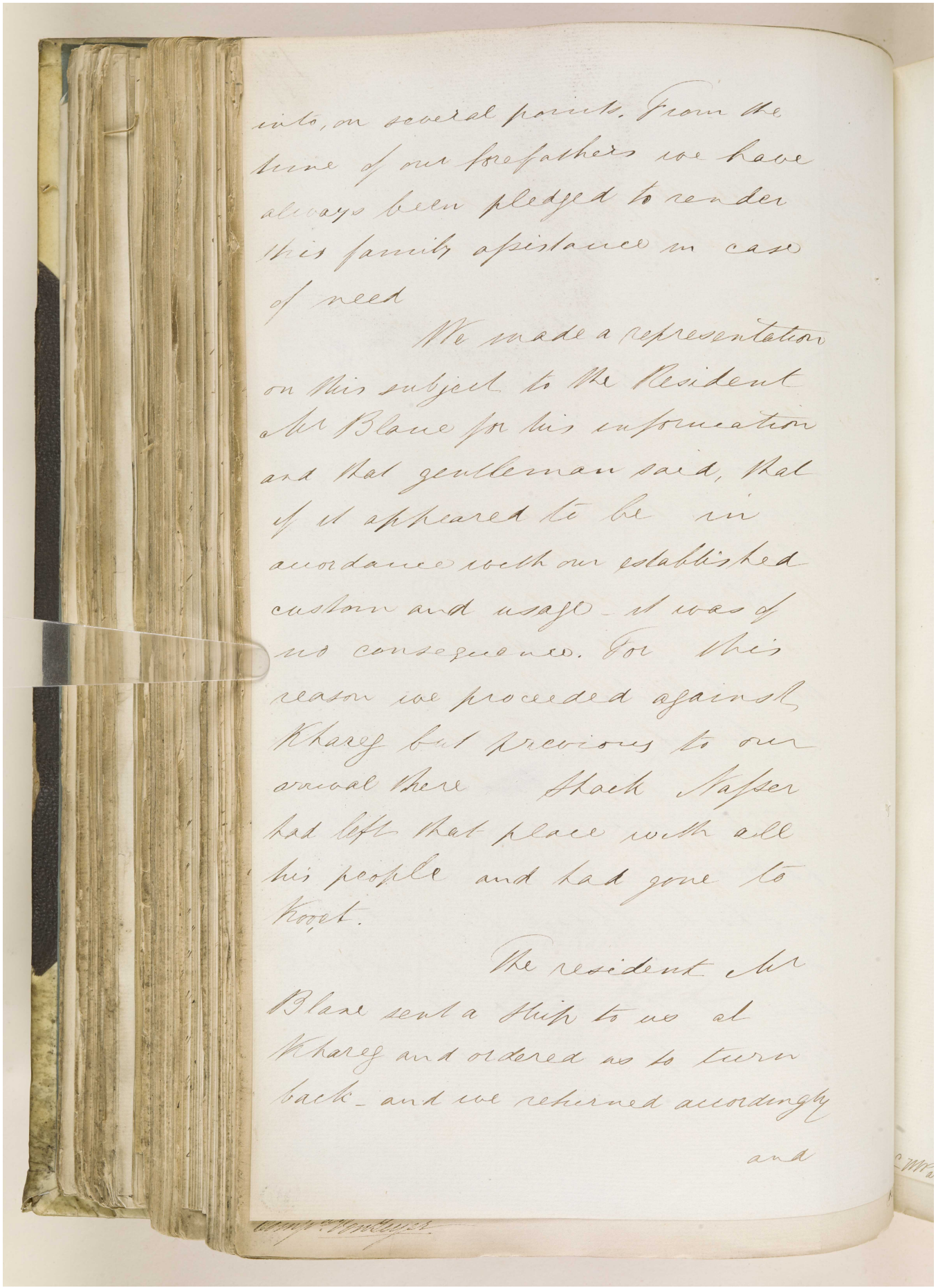
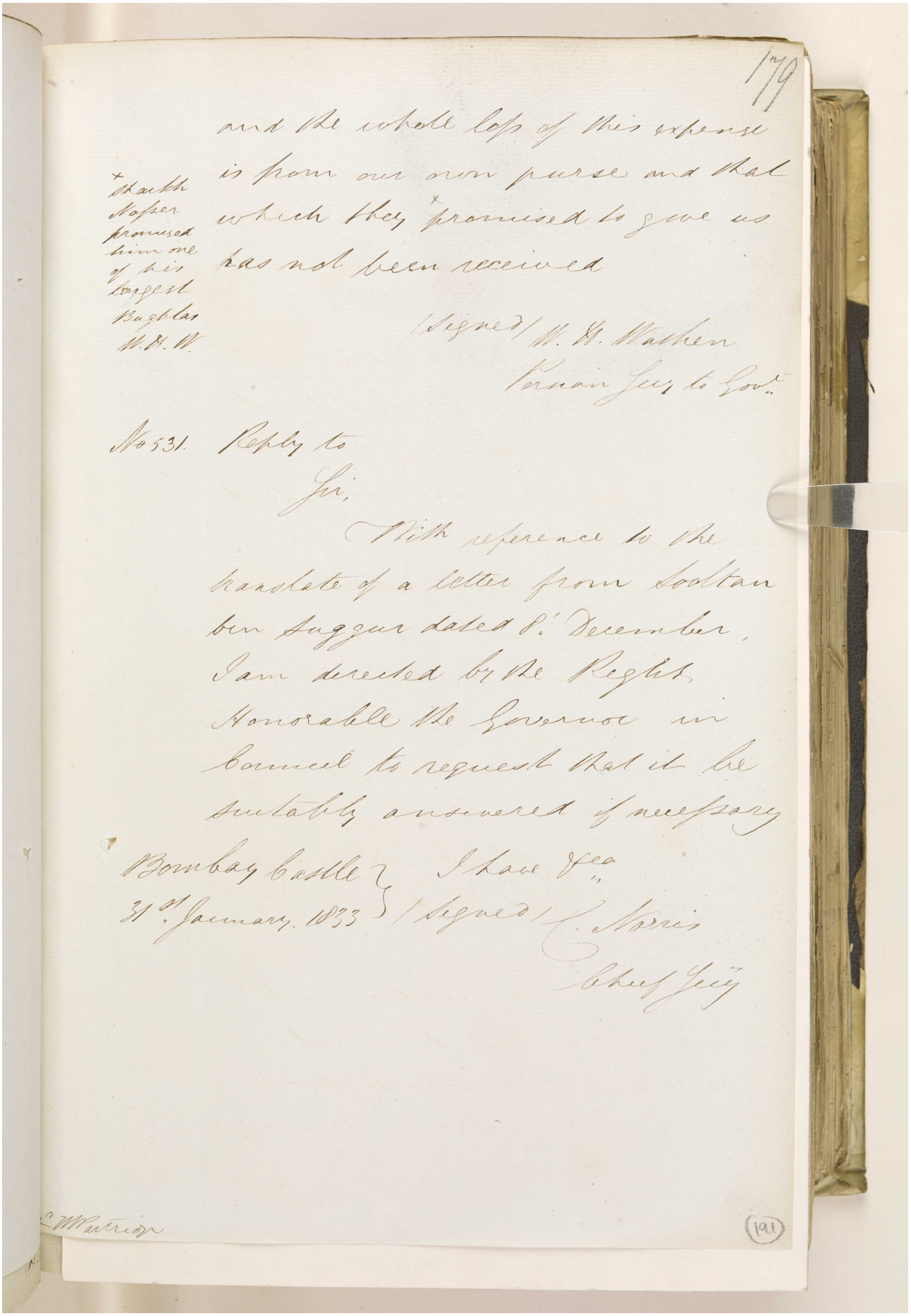


into, on several points. From the time of our forefathers we have always been pledged to render this family assistance in case of need

We made a representation on this subject to the Resident Mr Blane for his information and that gentleman said, that if it appeared to be in accordance with our established custom and usage - it was of no consequence. For this reason we proceeded against Kharg but previous to our arrival there Shaik Nasser had left that place with all his people and had gone to Koyet.

The resident Mr Blane sent a Ship to us at Kharg and ordered us to turn back - and we returned accordingly

and



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and the whole loss of this expense is from our own purse and that which they * promised to give us has not been received

* Sheikh Nasser promised him one of his largest Buglas W.H.W.

(Signed) W. G. Mathew
Persian Secy to Govt.

No 531. Reply to

Sir,

With reference to the translate of a letter from Sooltan bin Suggur dated 8th December, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request that it be suitably answered if necessary

Bombay Castle 31st January 1833

I have &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy

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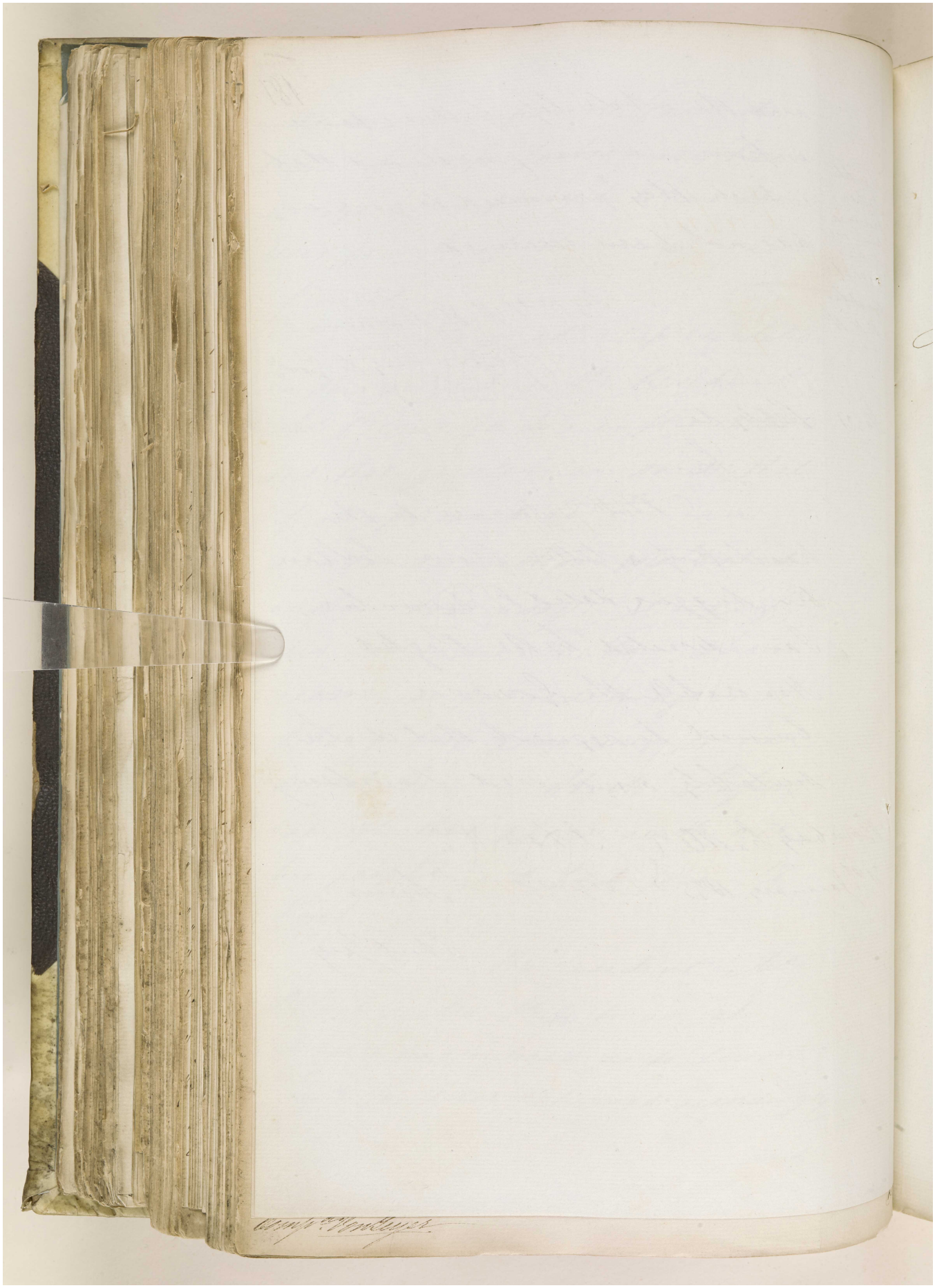

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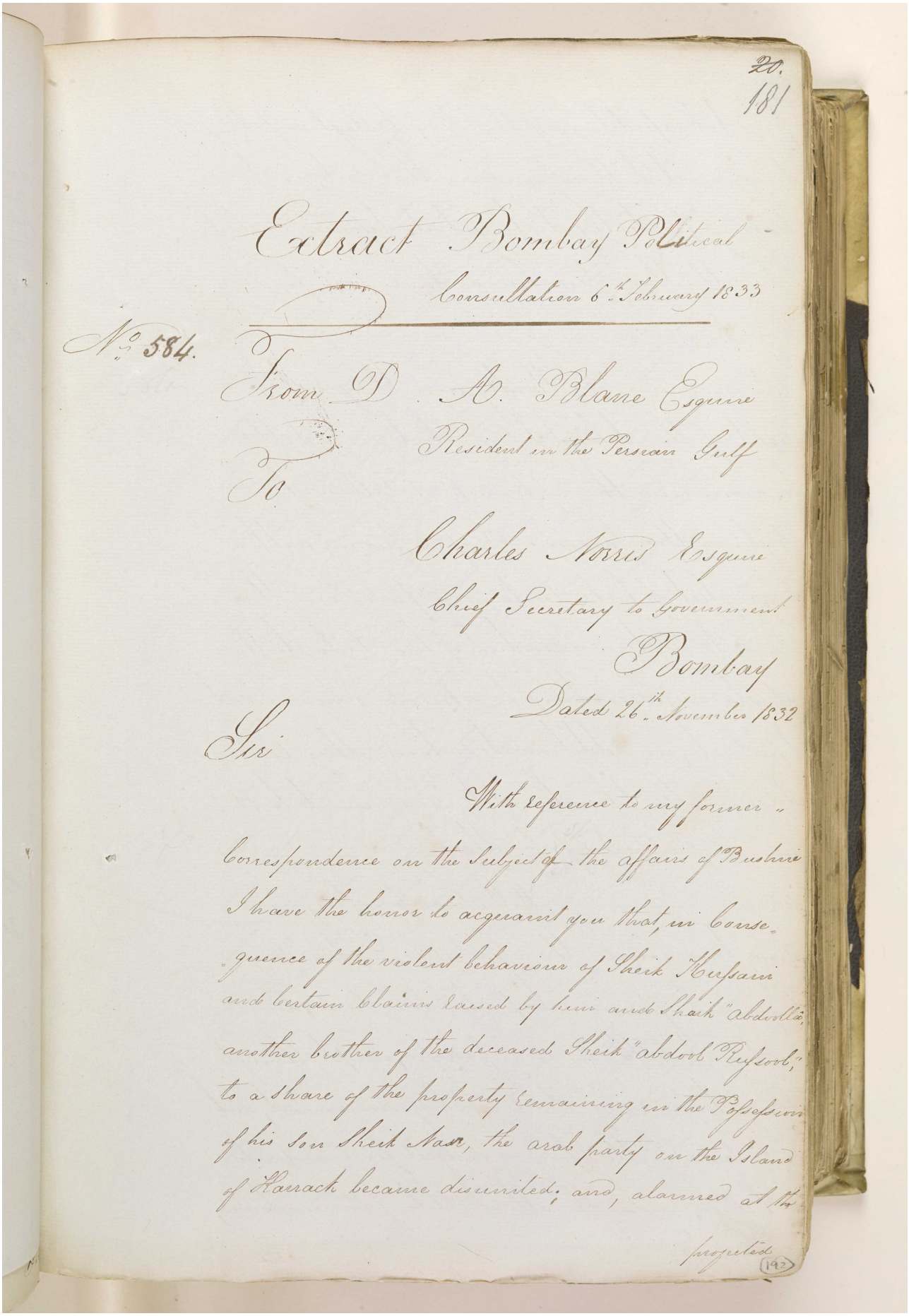

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 6th February 1833

No. 584.

From D. A. Blane Esqure
Resident in the Persean Gulf

To

Charles Norris Esqure
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

Dated 26th November 1832

Sir

With reference to my former correspondence on the Subject of the affairs of Bushire I have the honor to acquaint you that, in consequence of the violent behaviour of Sheik Hussain and certain claims raised by him and Shaik "abdulla, another brother of the deceased Sheik "abdool Rusool," to a share of the property remaining in the Possession of his son Sheik Nasr, the arab party on the Island of Karrack became disunited; and, alarmed at the projected

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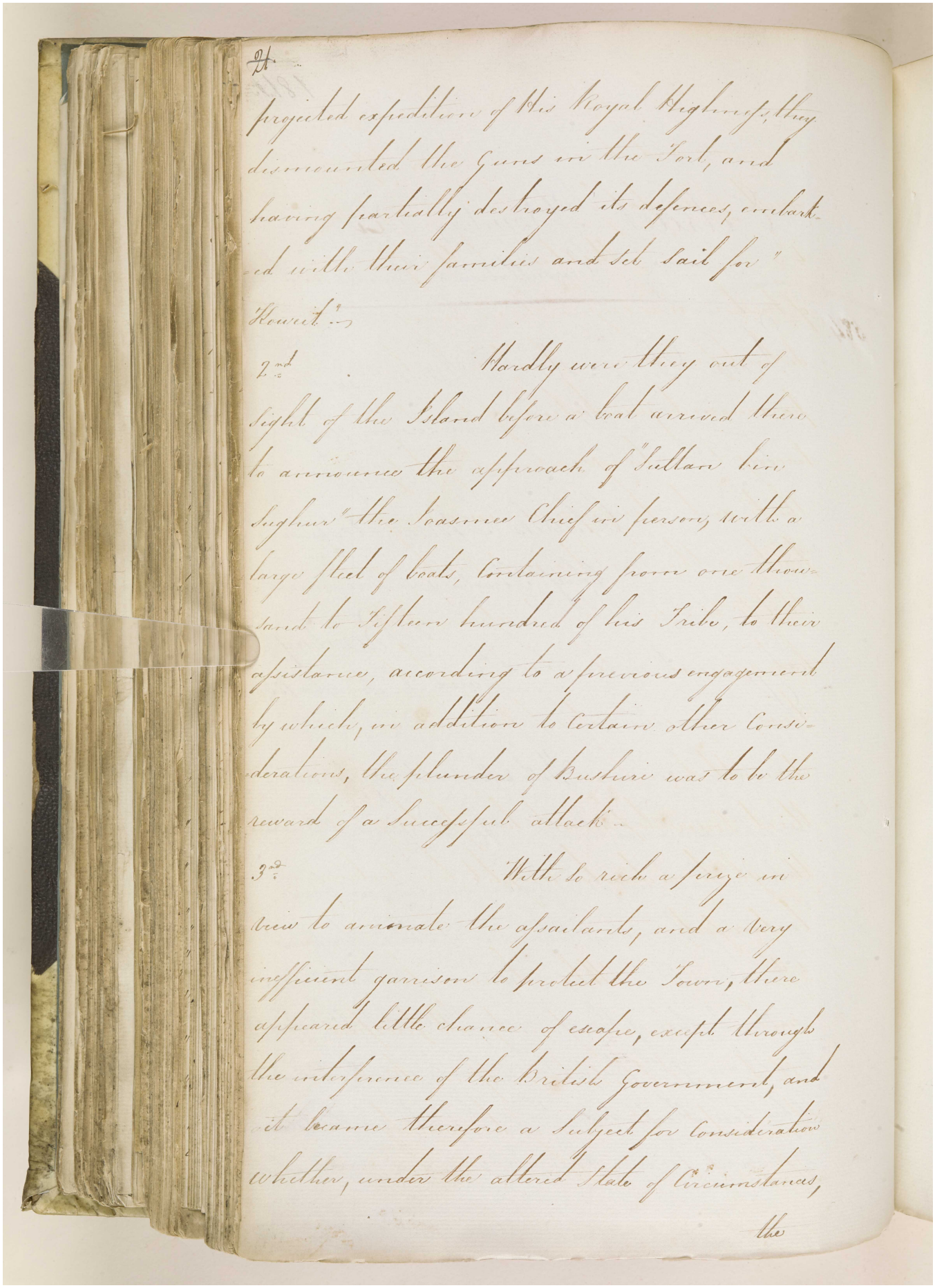

projected expedition of His Royal Highness, they dismounted the Guns in the Fort, and having partially destroyed its defences, embarked with their families and set Sail for Kowait.

2nd. Hardly were they out of sight of the Island before a boat arrived there to announce the approach of Sultan bin Sughur the Joasmee Chief in person, with a large fleet of boats, containing from one thousand to fifteen hundred of his Tribe, to their assistance, according to a previous engagement by which, in addition to certain other considerations, the plunder of Bushire was to be the reward of a successful attack.

3rd. With so rich a prize in view to animate the assailants, and a very insufficient garrison to protect the Town, there appeared little chance of escape, except through the interference of the British Government, and it became therefore a subject for consideration whether, under the altered State of Circumstances,

the

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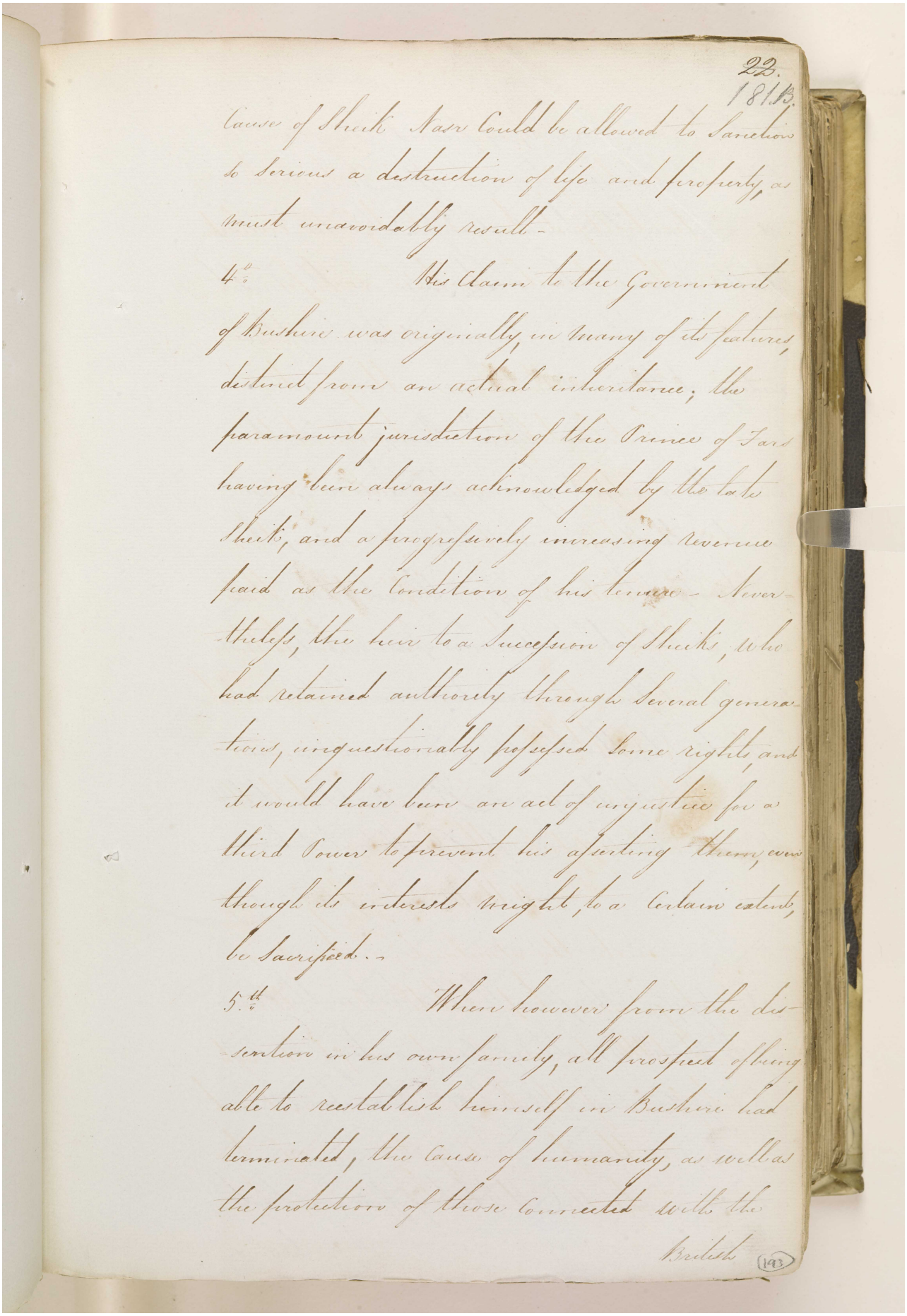

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cause of Sheik Nasr could be allowed to sanction so serious a destruction of life and property as must unavoidably result -

4th His claim to the Government of Bushire was originally in many of its features distinct from an actual inheritance, the paramount jurisdiction of the Prince of Fars having been always acknowledged by the late Sheik, and a progressively increasing Revenue paid as the condition of his tenure - Nevertheless, the heir to a Succession of Sheiks, who had retained authority through several generations, unquestionably possessed some rights, and it would have been an act of injustice for a third Power to prevent his asserting them, even though its interests might, to a certain extent, be sacrificed -

5th When however from the dissention in his own family, all prospect of being able to reestablish himself in Bushire had terminated, the cause of humanity, as well as the protection of those connected with the British

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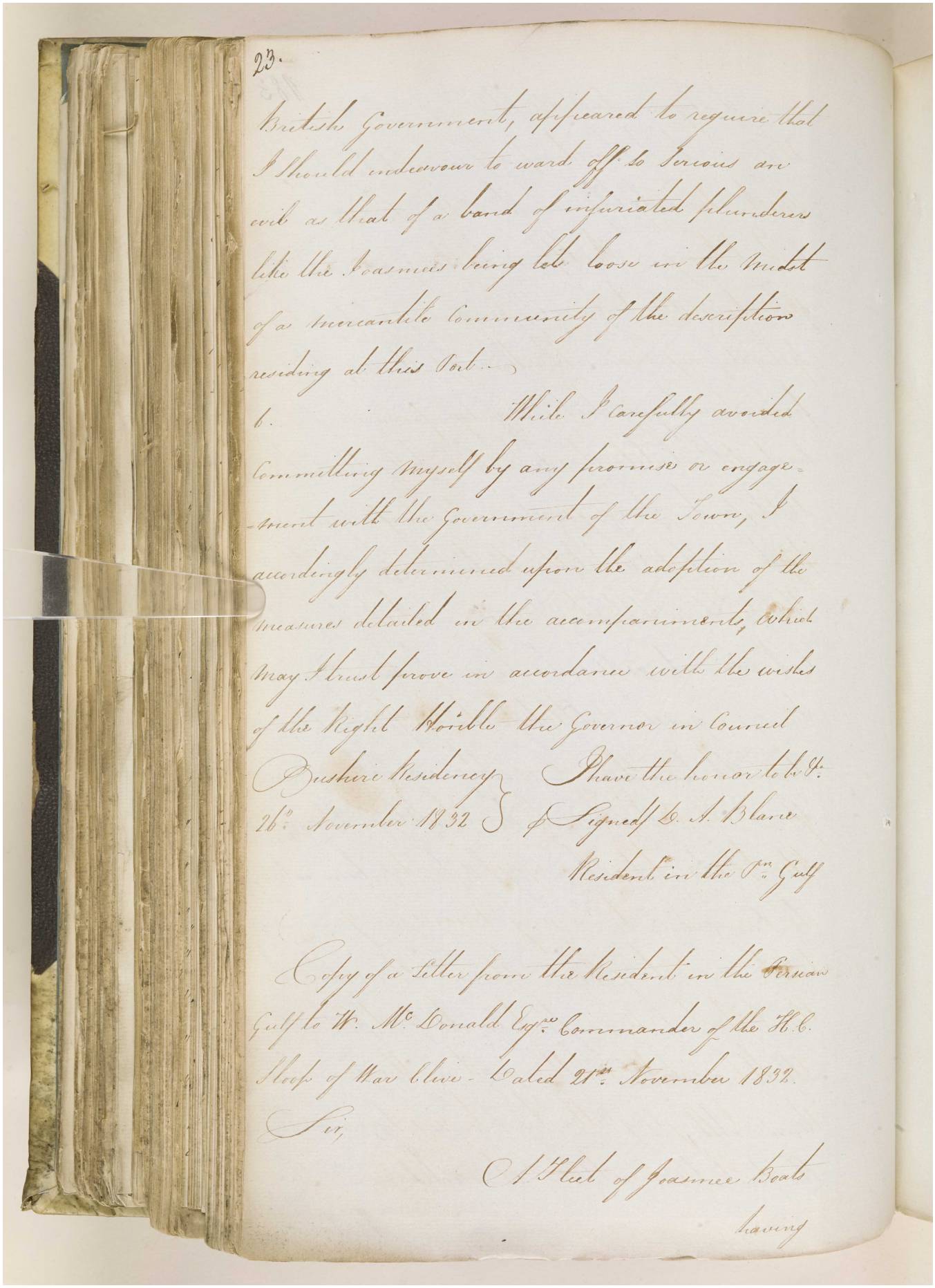

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British Government, appeared to require that I should endeavour to ward off so serious an evil as that of a band of infuriated plunderers like the Joasmees being let loose in the midst of a mercantile Community of the description residing at this Port.

6. While I carefully avoided committing myself by any promise or engagement with the Government of the Town, I accordingly determined upon the adoption of the measures detailed in the accompaniments, which may I trust prove in accordance with the wishes of the Right Honble the Governor in Council

Bushire Residency
26th November 1832

I have the honor to be &c.
Signed) G. A. Blane
Resident in the Pn. Gulf

Copy of a Letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf to W. Mc Donald Esqr. Commander of the H.C. Sloop of War Clive - Dated 21st November 1832.

Sir,

A Fleet of Joasmee Boats having

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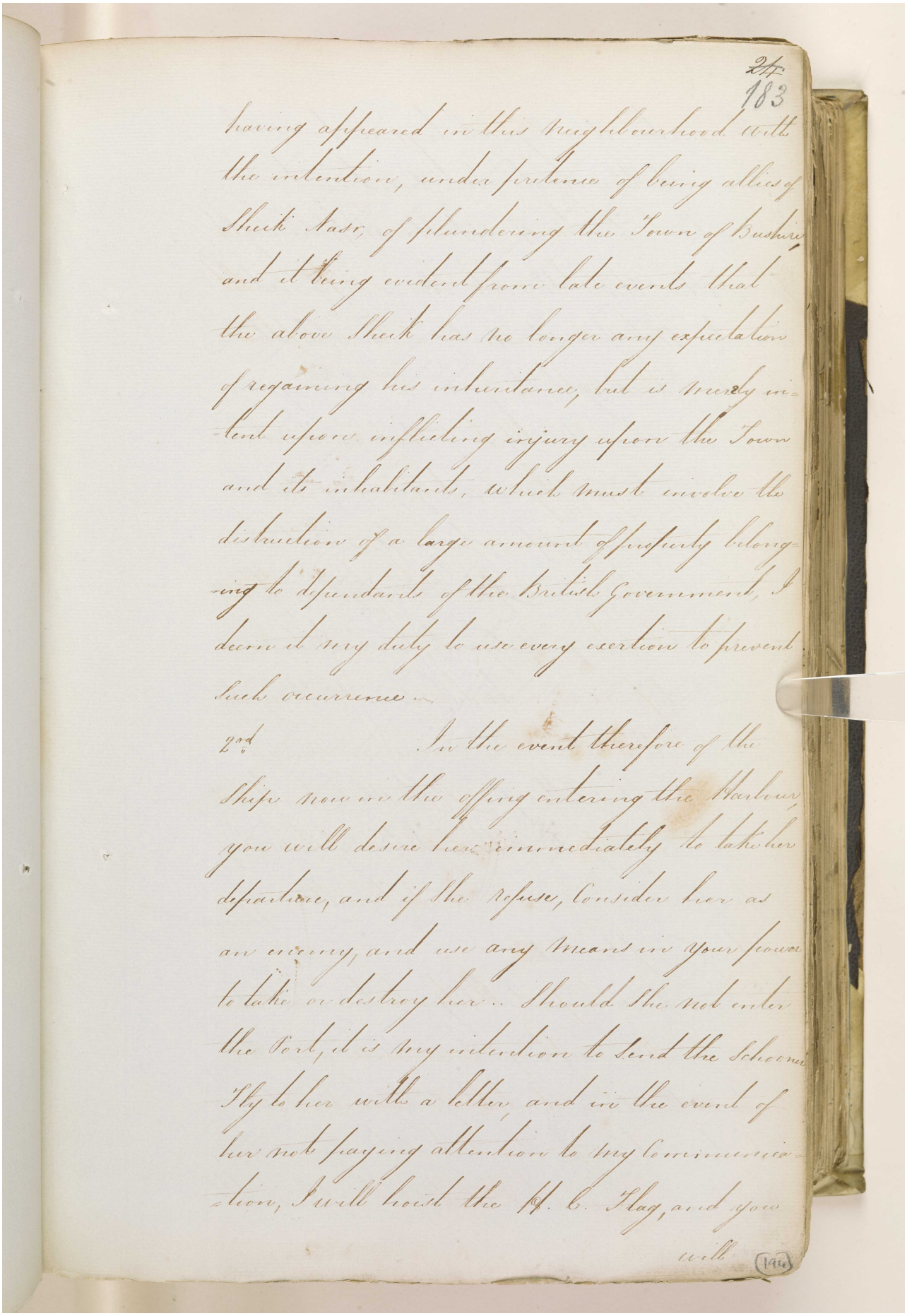

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having appeared in this neighbourhood with the intention, under pretence of being allies of Sheik Nasr, of plundering the Town of Bushire and it being evident from late events that the above Sheik has no longer any expectation of regaining his inheritance, but is merely intent upon inflicting injury upon the Town and its inhabitants, which must involve the distruction of a large amount of property belonging to Dependants of the British Government, I deem it my duty to use every exertion to prevent such occurrence.

2nd In the event therefore of the Ships now in the offing entering the Harbour you will desire her immediately to take her departure, and if she refuse, consider her as an enemy, and use any means in your power to take or destroy her. Should she not enter the Port, it is my intention to send the Schooner Fly to her with a letter, and in the event of her not paying attention to my communication, I will hoist the H. C. Flag, and you will

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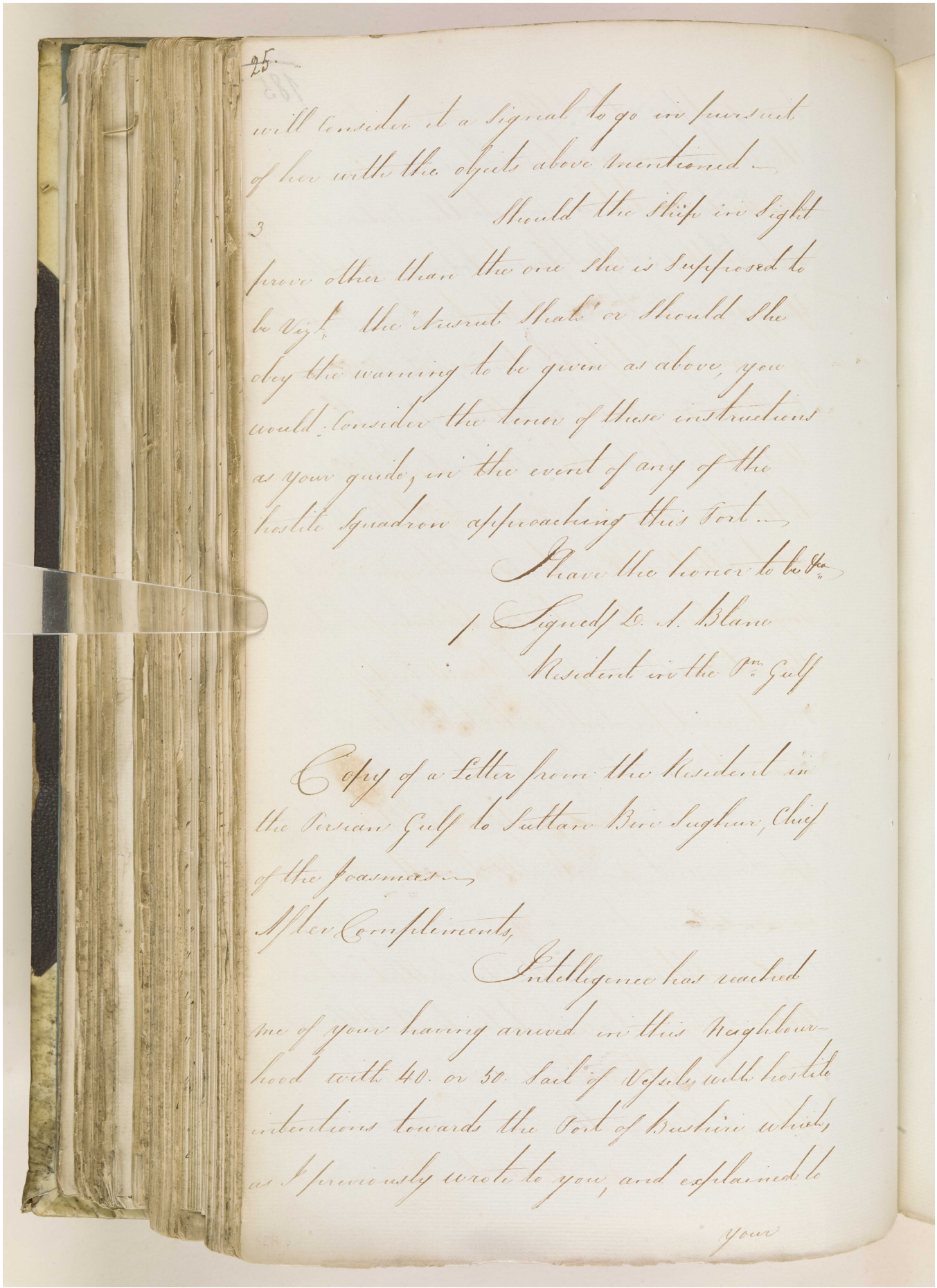

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will consider it a Signal to go in pursuit
of her with the objects above mentioned.

Should the Ships in Sight
3
prove other than the one she is supposed to
be Viz.t the "Nusrut Shah" or Should She
obey the warning to be given as above, you
would consider the tenor of these instructions
as your guide, in the event of any of the
hostile Squadron approaching this Port.

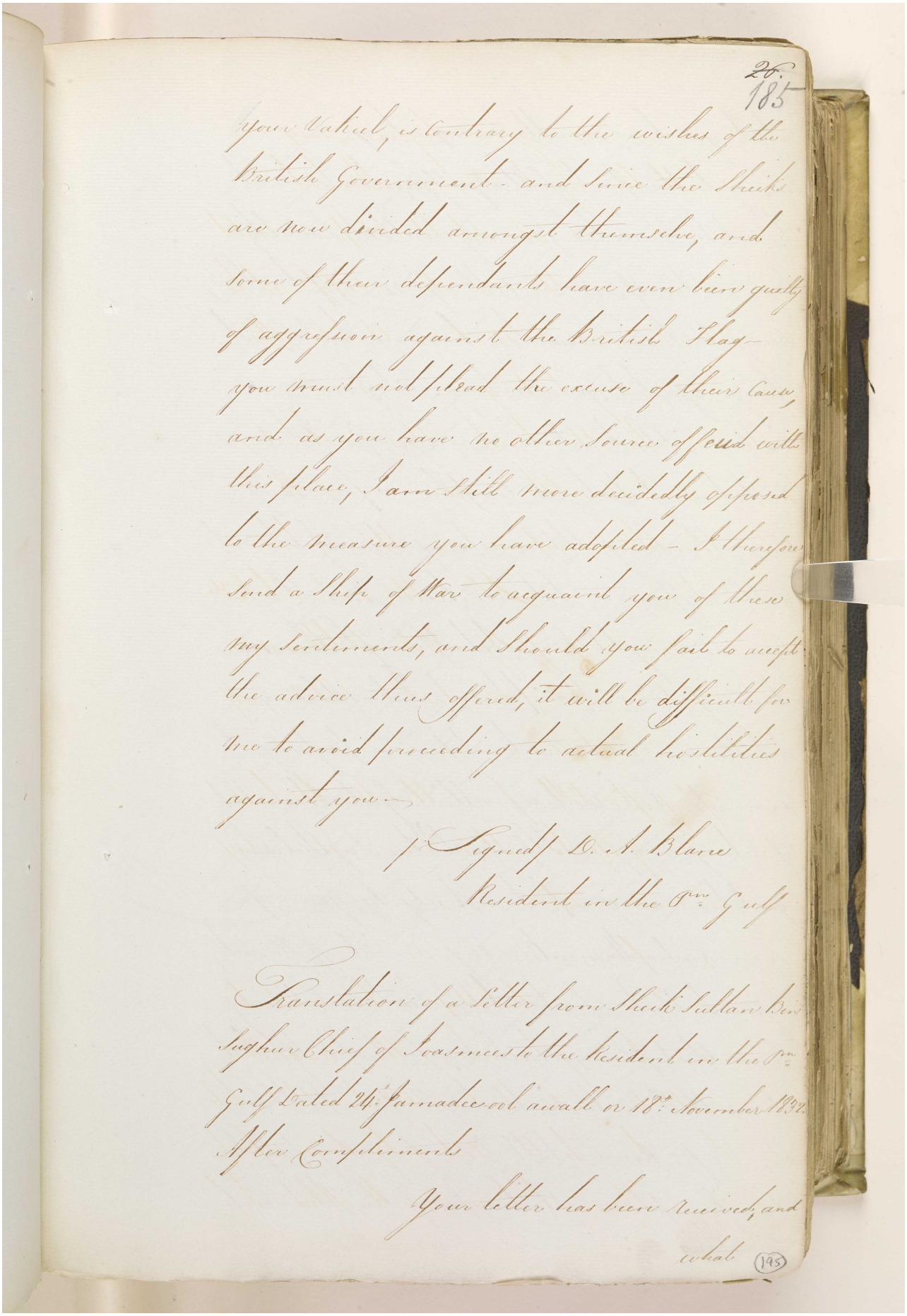
I have the honor to be &c.
Signed C. A. Blane
Resident in the P.n Gulf

Copy of a Letter from the Resident in
the Persian Gulf to Sultan Bin Sughur, Chief
of the Joasmees.

After Compliments,

Intelligence has reached
me of your having arrived in this Neighbour-
hood with 40. or 50. Sail of Vessels with hostile
intentions towards the Port of Bushire which,
as I previously wrote to you, and explained to

your



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your Vakeel, is contrary to the wishes of the British Government - and since the Sheiks are now divided amongst themselves, and some of their dependants have even been guilty of aggression against the British Flag - you must not plead the excuse of their Cause, and as you have no other Source of feud with this place, I am still more decidedly opposed to the measure you have adopted - I therefore send a Ship of War to acquaint you of these my Sentiments, and Should you fail to accept the advice thus offered, it will be difficult for me to avoid proceeding to actual hostilities against you -

[Signed] D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pers. Gulf

Translation of a Letter from Sheik Sultan Bin Sughur Chief of Soasmee to the Resident in the Pers. Gulf Dated 24th Jamadee ool awall or 18th November 1820.

After Compliments

Your letter has been received, and what

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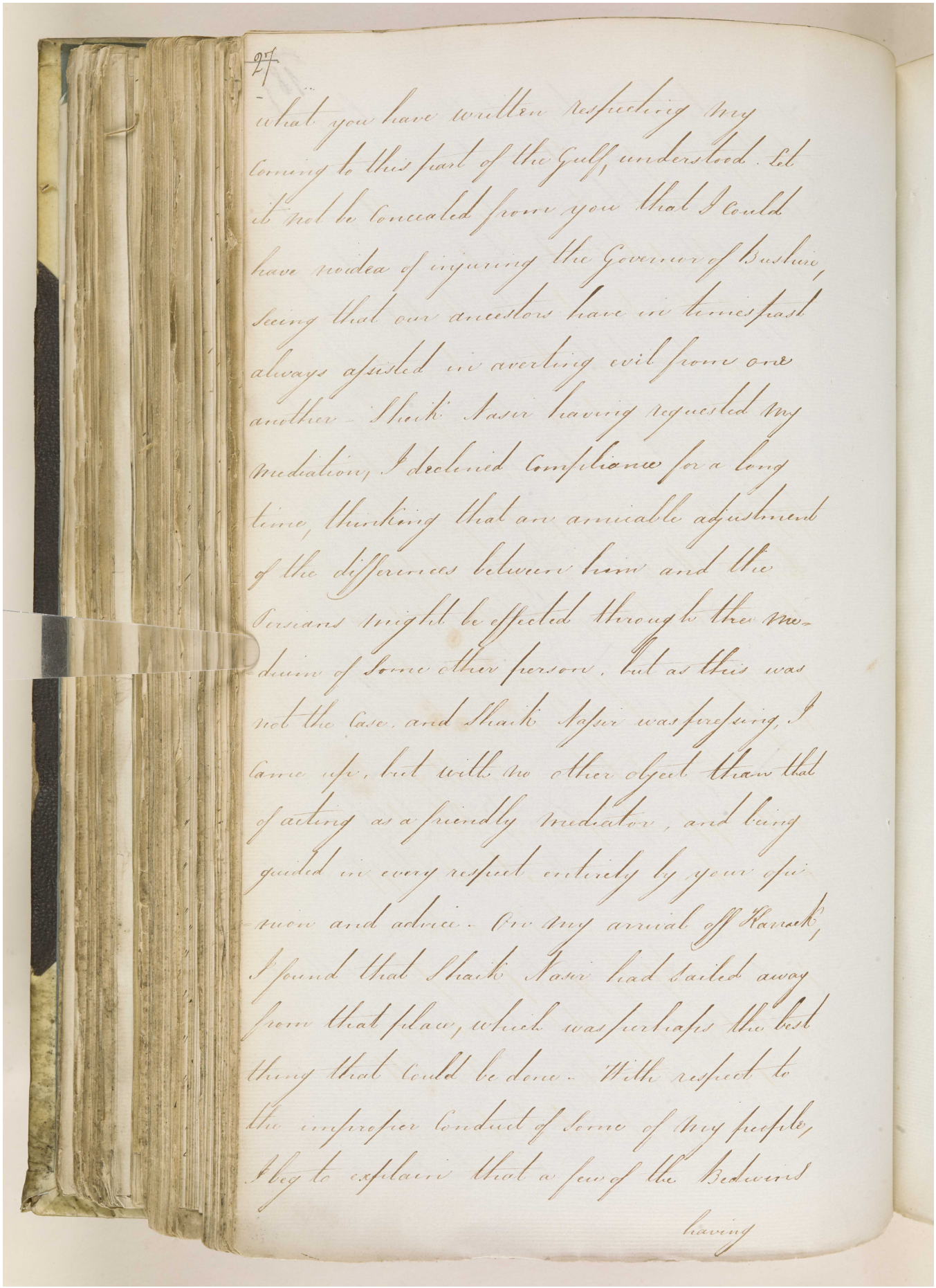

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what you have written respecting my coming to this part of the Gulf, understood. Let it not be concealed from you that I could have no idea of injuring the Governor of Bushire, seeing that our ancestors have in times past always assisted in averting evil from one another. Sheik Nasir having requested my mediation, I declined compliance for a long time, thinking that an amicable adjustment of the differences between him and the Persians might be effected through the medium of some other person, but as this was not the case, and Sheik Nasir was pressing, I came up, but with no other object than that of acting as a friendly mediator, and being guided in every respect entirely by your opinion and advice. On my arrival off Kanack, I found that Sheik Nasir had sailed away from that place, which was perhaps the best thing that could be done. With respect to the improper conduct of some of my people, I beg to explain that a few of the Bedouins having

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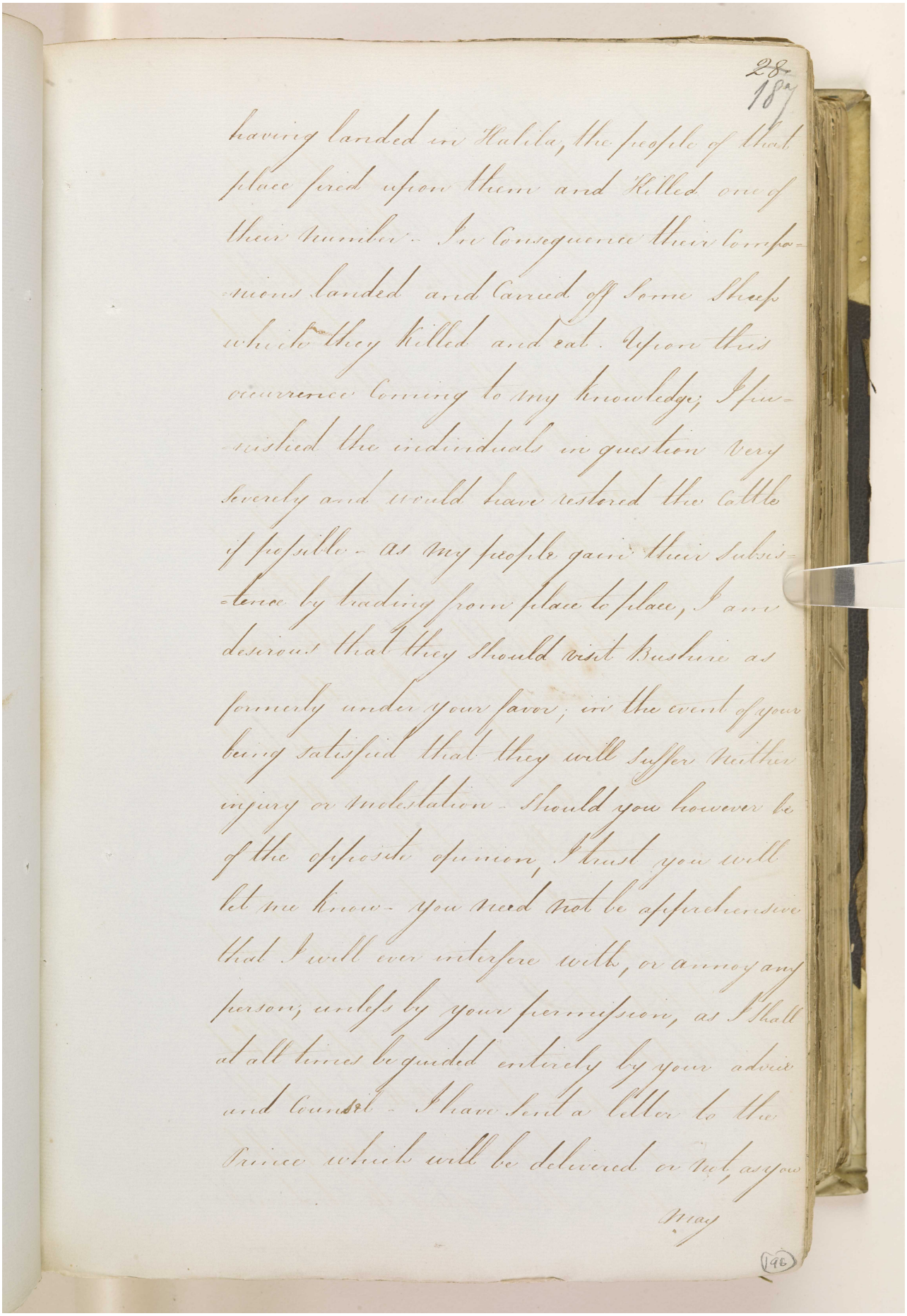

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having landed in Habila, the people of that place fired upon them and killed one of their number - In consequence their companions landed and carried off some Sheep which they killed and eat. Upon this occurrence coming to my knowledge, I punished the individuals in question very severely and would have restored the Cattle if possible - as my people gain their subsistence by trading from place to place, I am desirous that they should visit Bushire as formerly under your favor; in the event of your being satisfied that they will suffer neither injury or molestation - Should you however be of the opposite opinion, I trust you will let me know - you need not be apprehensive that I will ever interfere with, or annoy any person, unless by your permission, as I shall at all times be guided entirely by your advice and Counsel - I have sent a letter to the Prince which will be delivered or not, as you may

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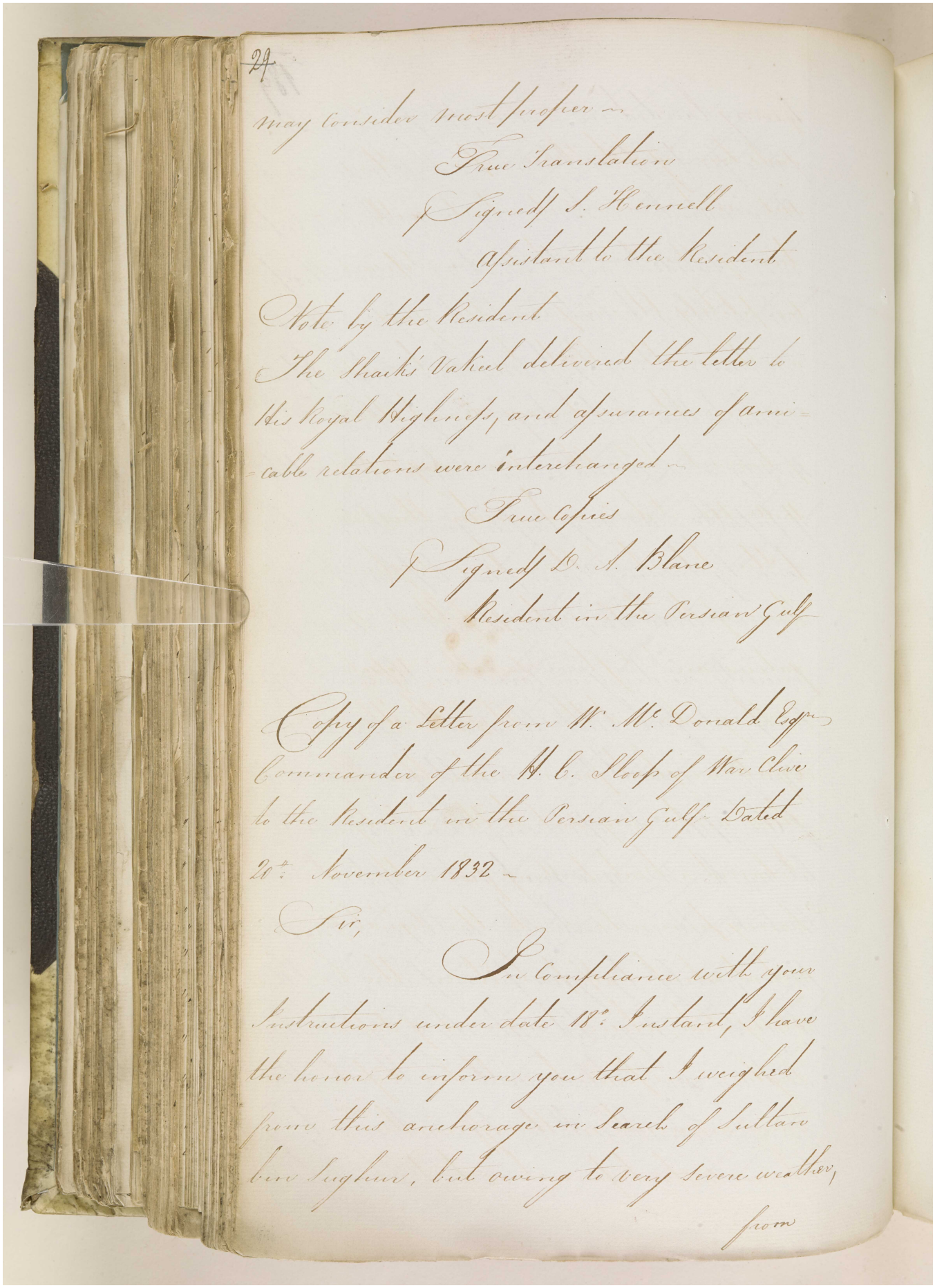

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may Consider most proper ~

True Translation

Signed J. Kennell

Assistant to the Resident

Note by the Resident

The Shaikh's Vakeel delivered the letter to His Royal Highness, and assurances of amicable relations were interchanged ~

True Copies

Signed D. A. Blane

Resident in the Persian Gulf

Copy of a Letter from W. Mc. Donald Esqr Commander of the H. C. Sloop of War Clive to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated 20th November 1832 ~

Sir,

In Compliance with your Instructions under date 18th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that I weighed from this anchorage in Search of Sultan bin Sughun, but owing to very Severe weather, from

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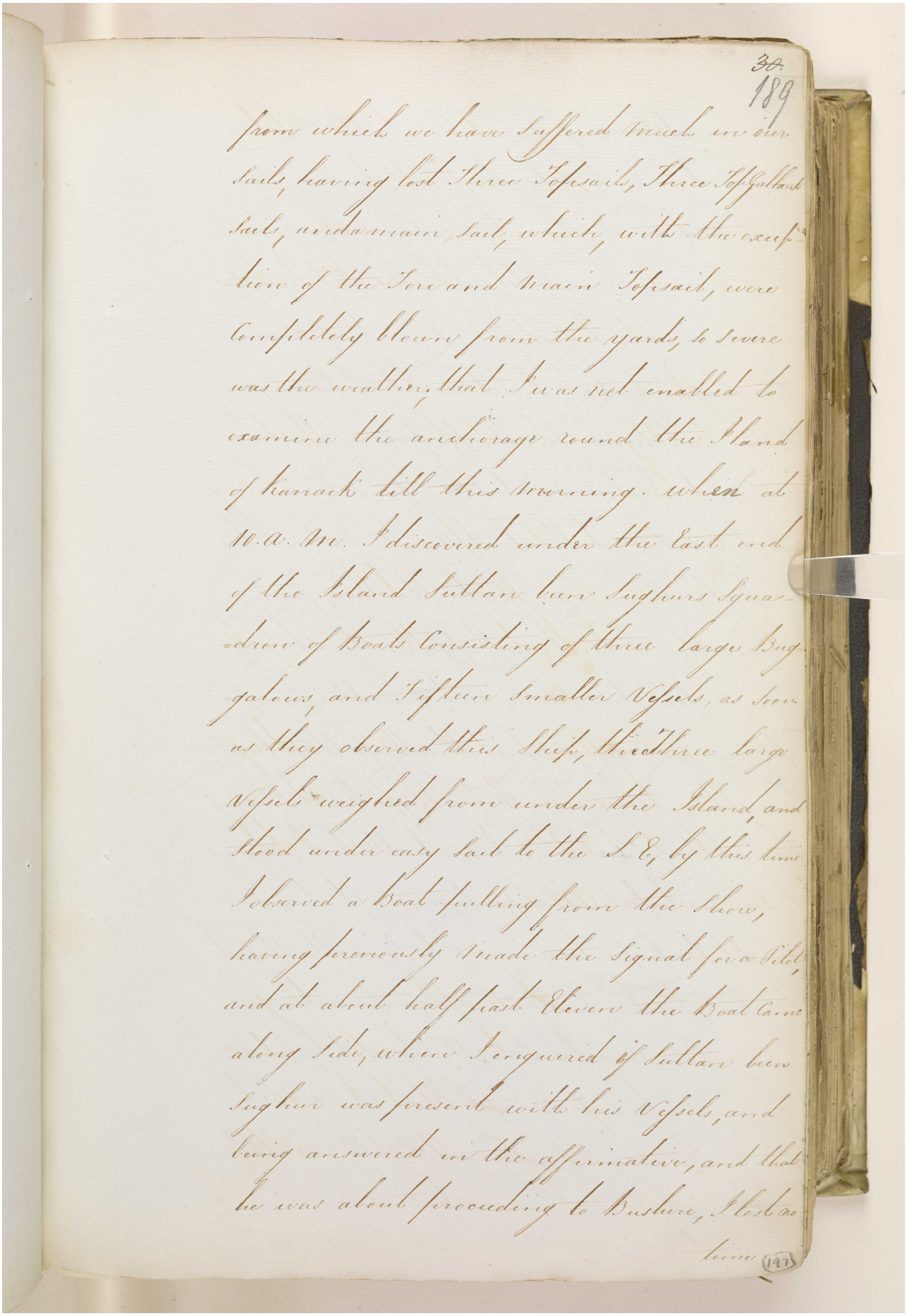

30.
189

from which we have suffered much in our
Sails, having lost Three Topsails, Three Topgallant
Sails, and a main Sail, which, with the excep-
tion of the Fore and Main Topsail, were
Completely blown from the yards, so severe
was the weather, that I was not enabled to
examine the anchorage round the Island
of Kamack till this morning, when at
10 A.M. I discovered under the East end
of the Island Sultan bin Sughurs Squa-
dron of Boats Consisting of three large Bug-
galows and fifteen smaller Vessels, as soon
as they observed this Ship, three three large
Vessels weighed from under the Island, and
Stood under easy Sail to the S.E. by this time
I observed a Boat pulling from the Shore,
having previously made the Signal for a Pilot,
and at about half past Eleven the Boat came
along Side, when I enquired of Sultan bin
Sughur was present with his Vessels, and
being answered in the affirmative, and that
he was about proceeding to Bushire, I lost no
time

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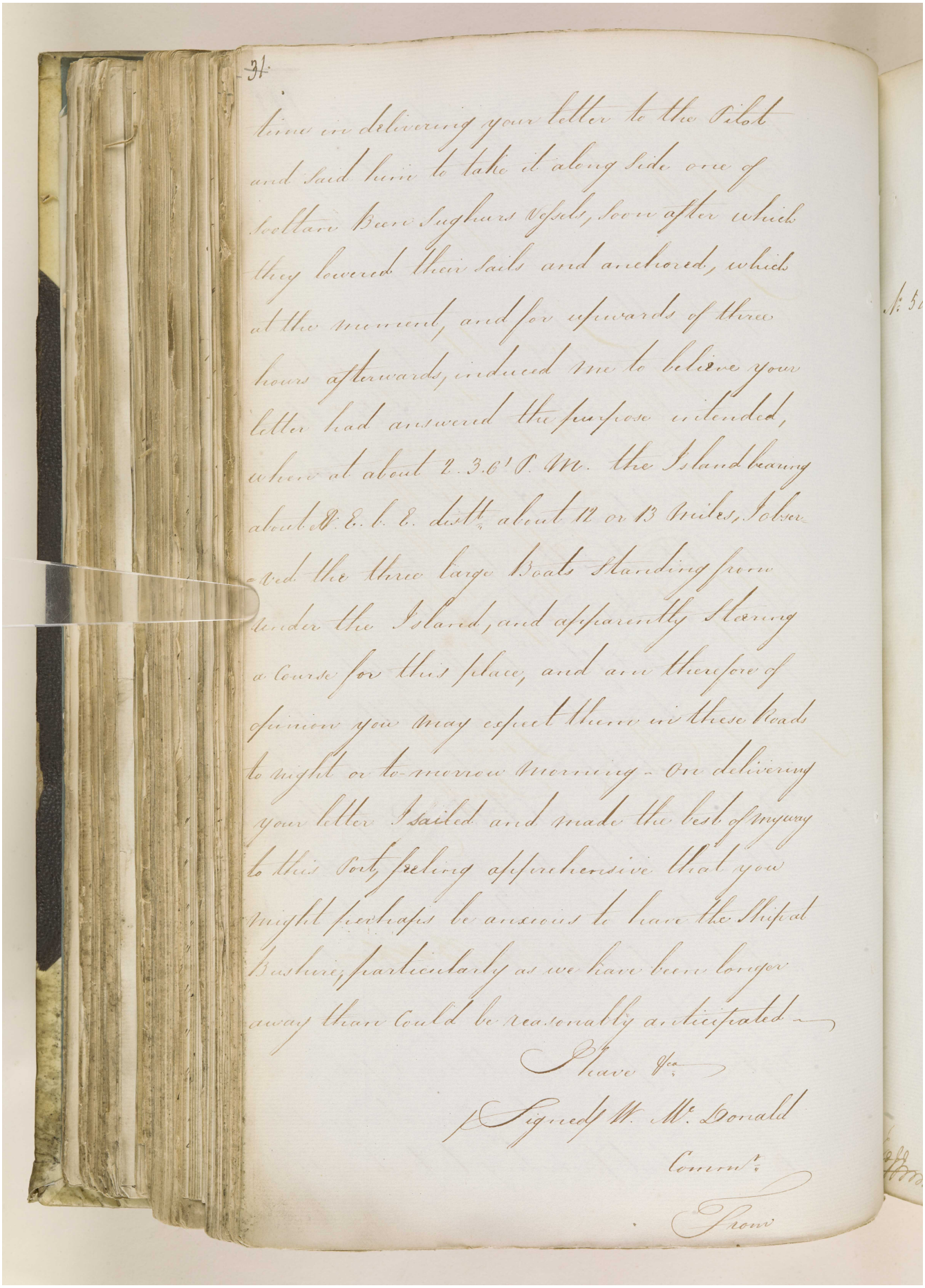


31

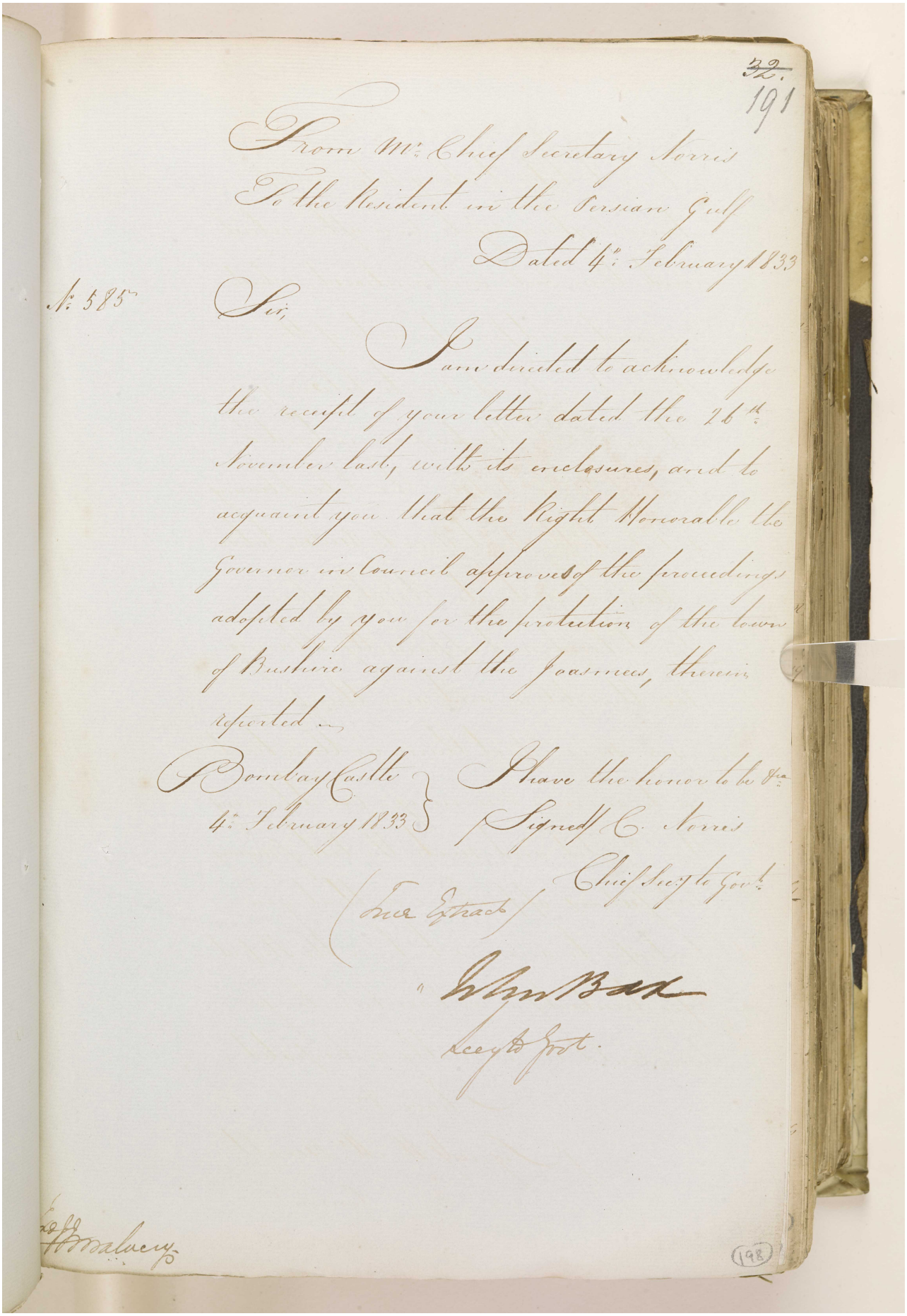
time in delivering your letter to the Pilot and said him to take it along side one of Sooltan Been Sughurs Vessels, soon after which they lowered their sails and anchored, which at the moment, and for upwards of three hours afterwards, induced me to believe your letter had answered the purpose intended, when at about 2.3.6' P. M. the Island bearing about N. E. b. E. distt. about 12 or 13 Miles, I observed the three large Boats Standing from under the Island, and apparently Steering a Course for this place, and am therefore of opinion you may expect them in these Roads to night or to-morrow Morning - On delivering your letter I sailed and made the best of my way to this Port, feeling apprehensive that you might perhaps be anxious to have the Ship at Bushire, particularly as we have been longer away than Could be reasonably anticipated -

I have &ca.

(Signed) W. McDonald

Commr.

From



~~32.~~
191

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To the Resident in the Persian Gulf
Dated 4th February 1833

No. 585

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th November last, with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the proceedings adopted by you for the protection of the town of Bushire against the Joasmees, therein reported.

Bombay Castle
4th February 1833

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy to Govt.

(True Extract)

[signature]
Secy to Govt.

[signature]

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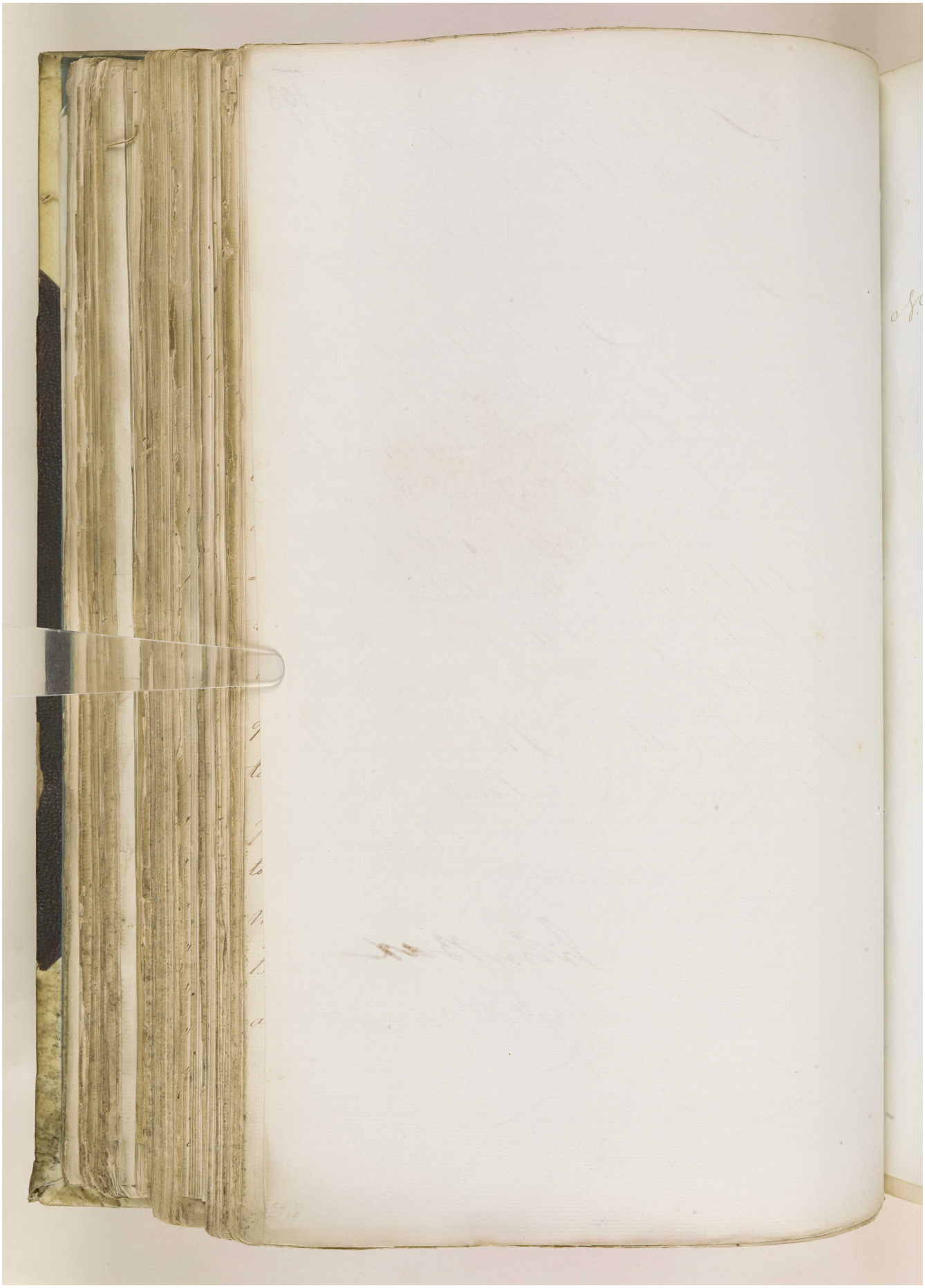

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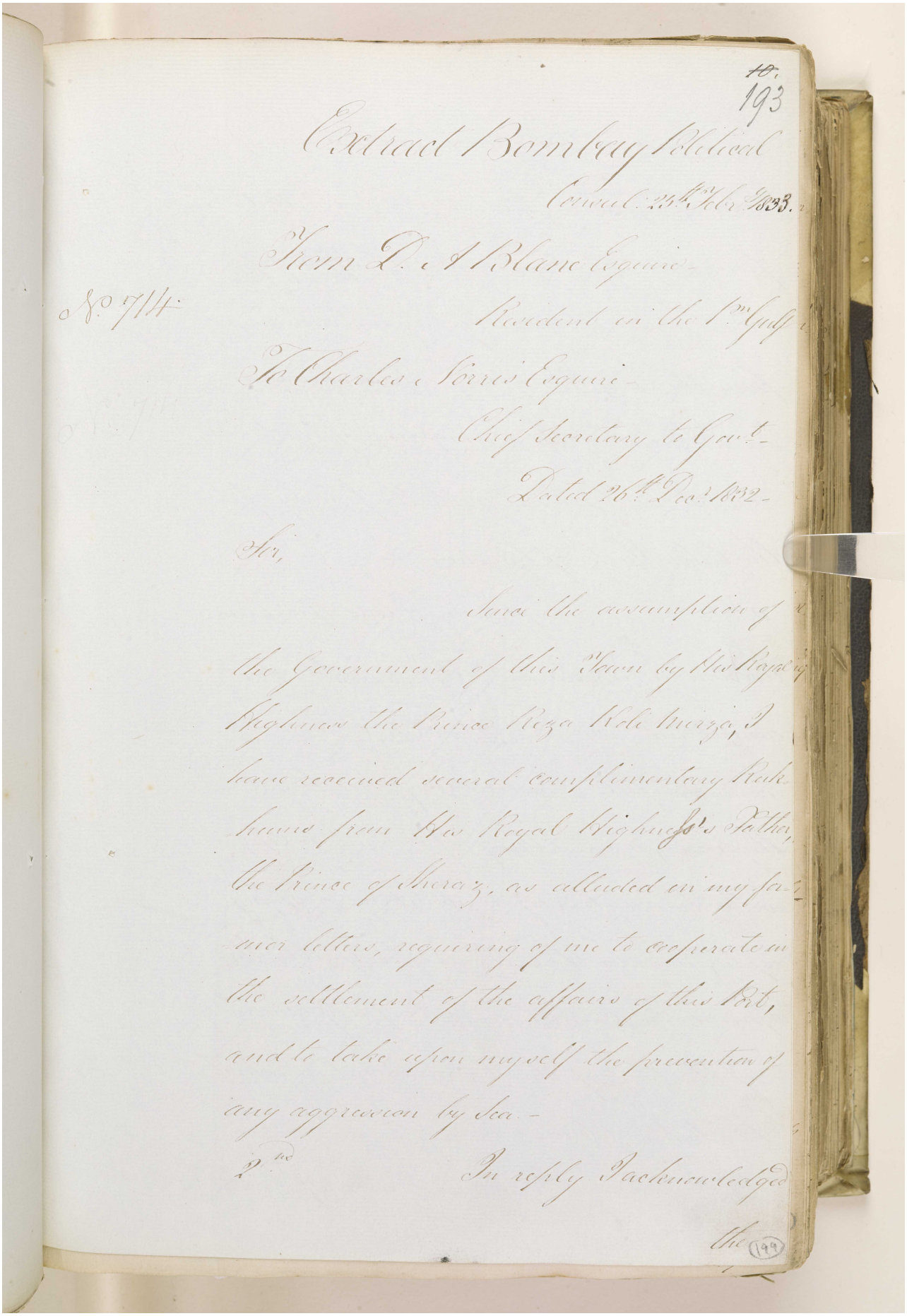

~~10.~~
193

Extract Bombay Political
Consul: 25th Febr. 1833.

From D. A Blane Esquire
Resident in the Pm Gulf

No. 714

To Charles Norris Esquire
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Dated 26th Decr. 1832.

Sir,

Since the assumption of the Government of this Town by His Royal Highness the Prince Reza Koli Mirza, I have received several complimentary Rukhums from His Royal Highness's Father, the Prince of Sheraz, as alluded in my former letters, requiring of me to cooperate in the settlement of the affairs of this Port, and to take upon myself the prevention of any aggression by Sea.

2nd In reply I acknowledged the

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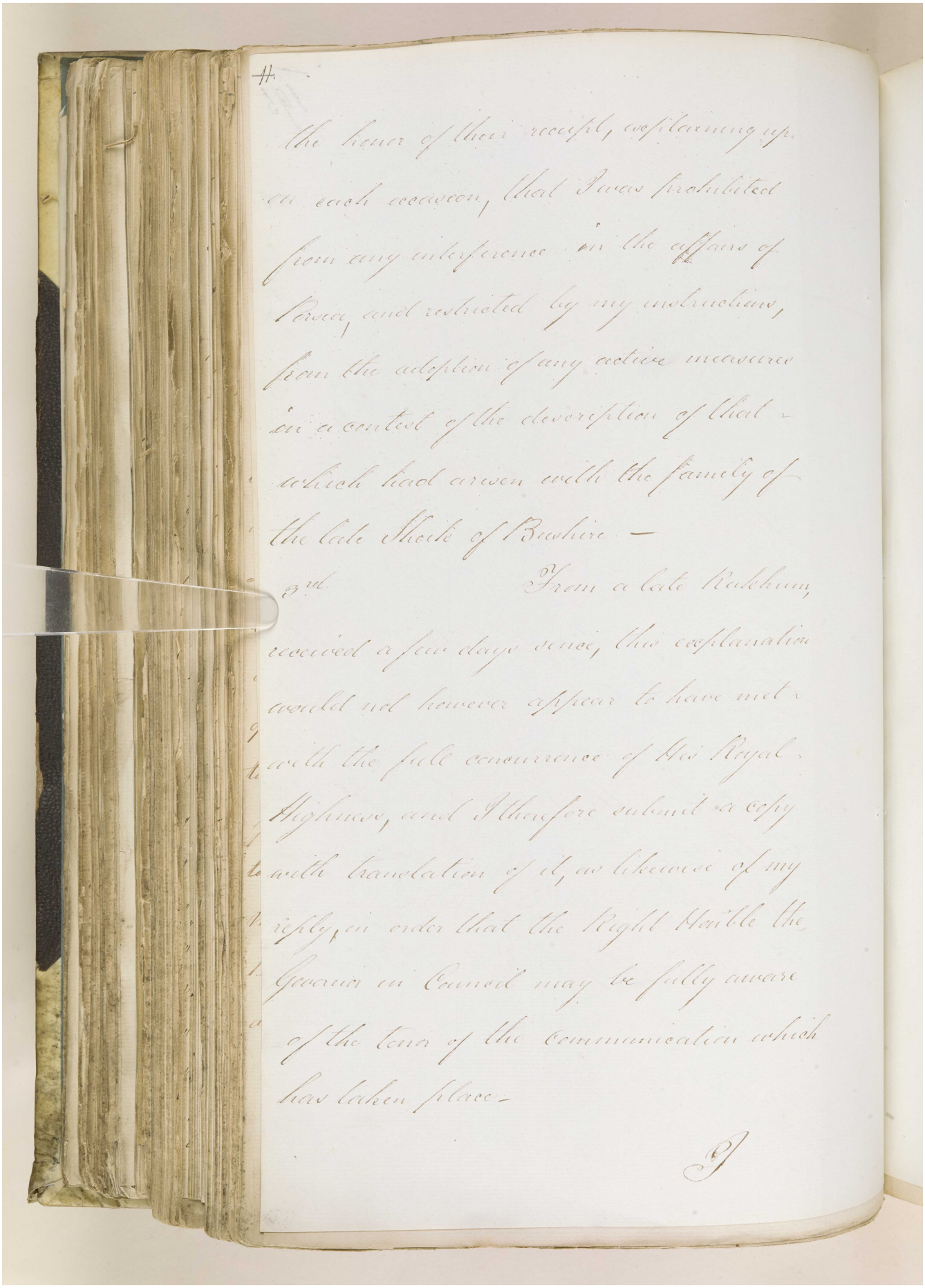
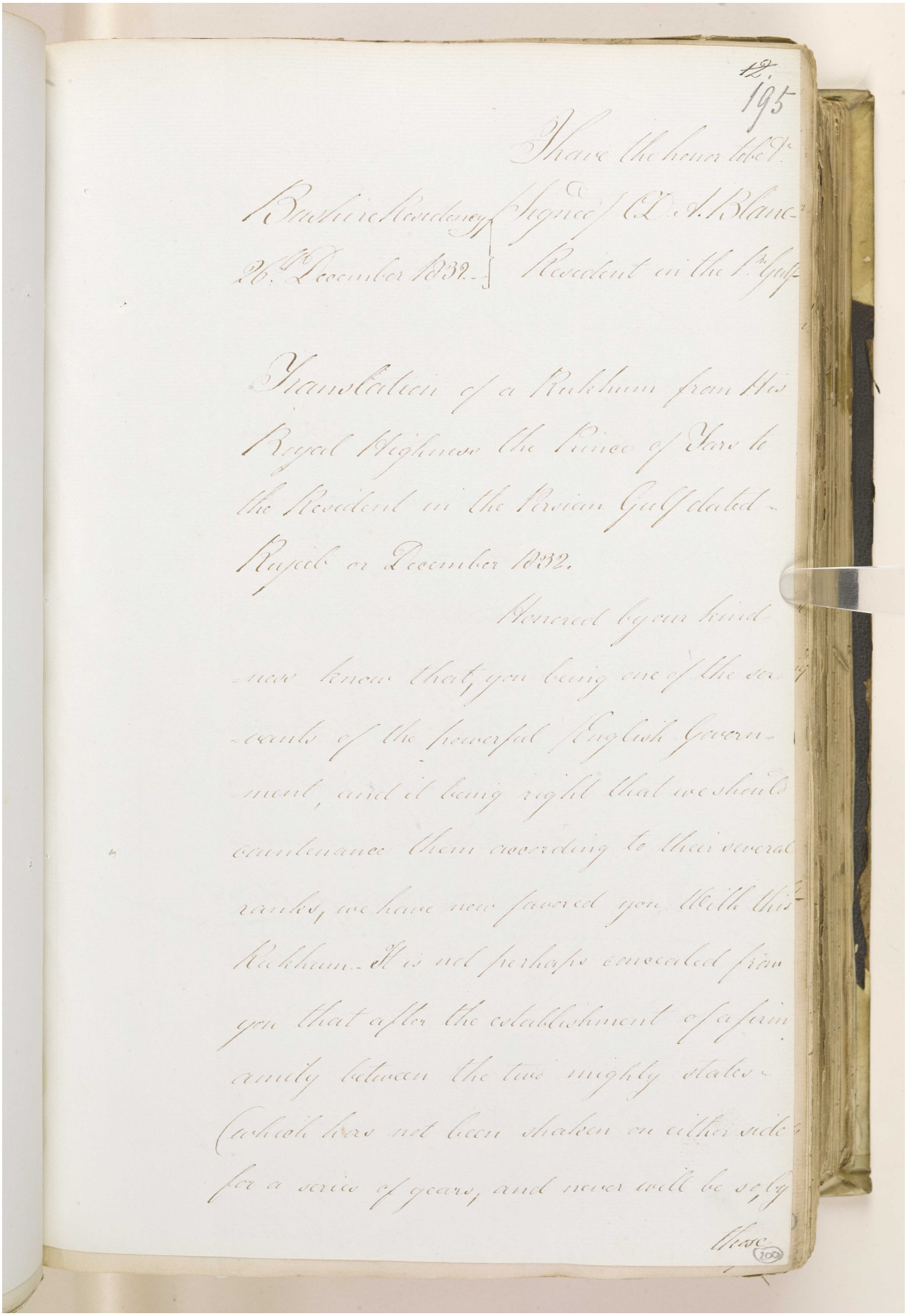


4.

the honor of their receipt, explaining upon each occasion, that I was prohibited from any interference in the affairs of Persia, and restricted by my instructions, from the adoption of any active measures in a contest of the description of that which had arisen with the family of the late Sheik of Bushire —

2nd From a late Rukkum received a few days since, this explanation would not however appear to have met with the full concurrence of His Royal Highness, and I therefore submit a copy with translation of it, as likewise of my reply, in order that the Right Honble the Governor in Council may be fully aware of the tenor of the communication which has taken place —

J



I have the honor to be &c.

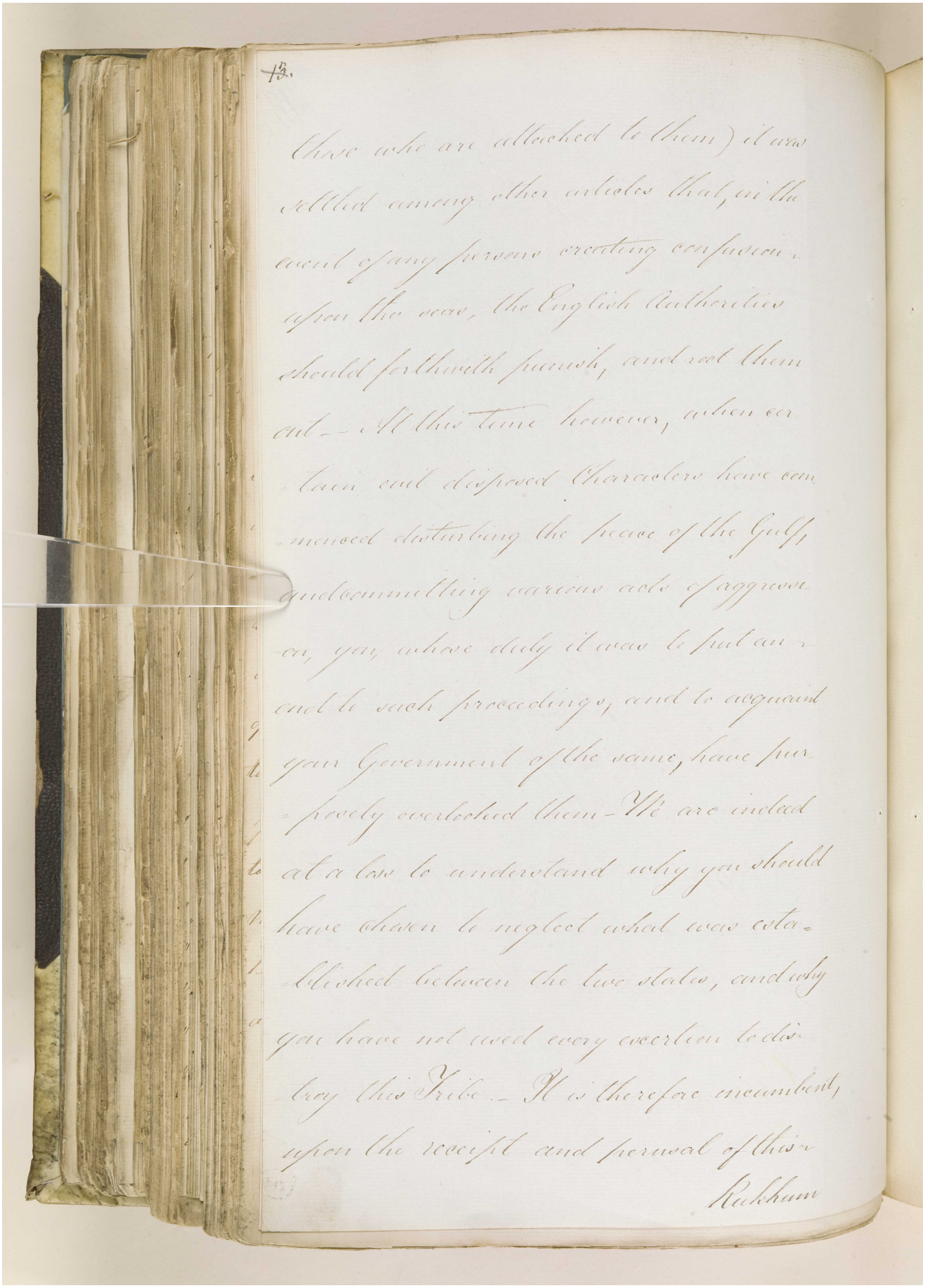
Bushire Residency
26th December 1832.

(Signed) C.D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pn. Gulf

Translation of a Rukhum from His Royal Highness the Prince of Fars to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated Rujeeb or December 1832.

Honored by our kindness know that, you being one of the servants of the powerful English Government, and it being right that we should countenance them according to their several ranks, we have now favored you with this Rukhum. It is not perhaps concealed from you that after the establishment of a firm amity between the two mighty states (which has not been shaken on either side for a series of years, and never will be so, by

those



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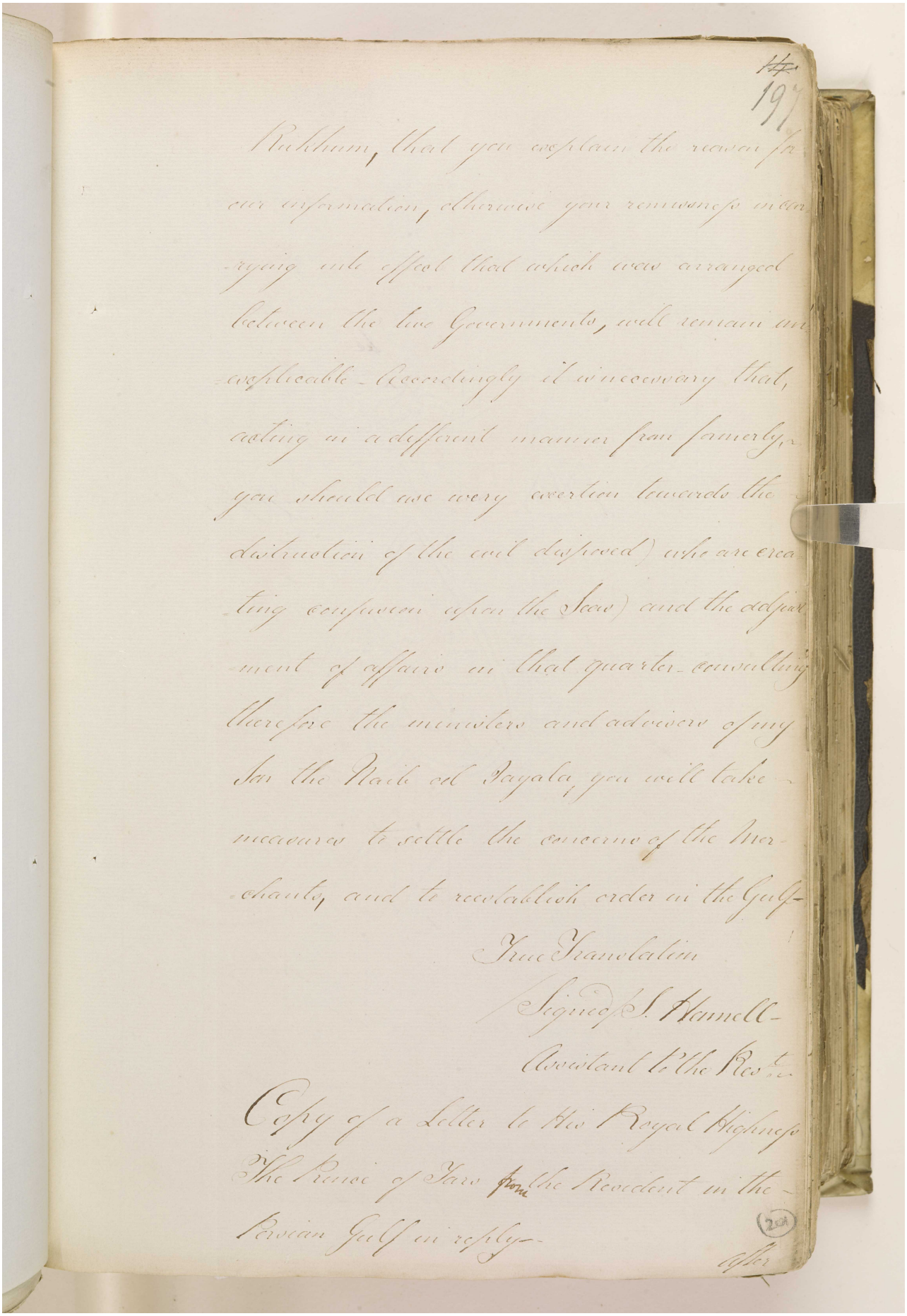
those who are attached to them) it was
settled among other articles that, in the
event of any persons creating confusion
upon the seas, the English Authorities
should forthwith punish, and root them
out — At this time however, when cer-
tain evil disposed Characters have com-
menced disturbing the peace of the Gulf,
and committing various acts of aggress-
on, you whose duty it was to put an
end to such proceedings, and to acquaint
your Government of the same, have pur-
posely overlooked them — We are indeed
at a loss to understand why you should
have chosen to neglect what was esta-
blished between the two states, and why
you have not used every exertion to dis-
troy this Tribe — It is therefore incumbent,
upon the receipt and perusal of this

Rukhum



Rukhum, that you explain the reason for our information, otherwise your remissness in carrying into effect that which was arranged between the two Governments, will remain unexplicable. Accordingly it is necessary that, acting in a different manner from formerly, you should use very exertion towards the distruction of the evil disposed) who are creating confusion upon the Seas) and the adjustment of affairs in that quarter consulting therefore the ministers and advisers of my Son the Naib ool Jayala, you will take measures to settle the concerns of the Merchants, and to reestablish order in the Gulf.

True Translation

(Signed) S. Hannell

Assistant to the Rest.

Copy of a Letter to His Royal Highness The Prince of Fars from the Resident in the Persian Gulf in reply.

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After

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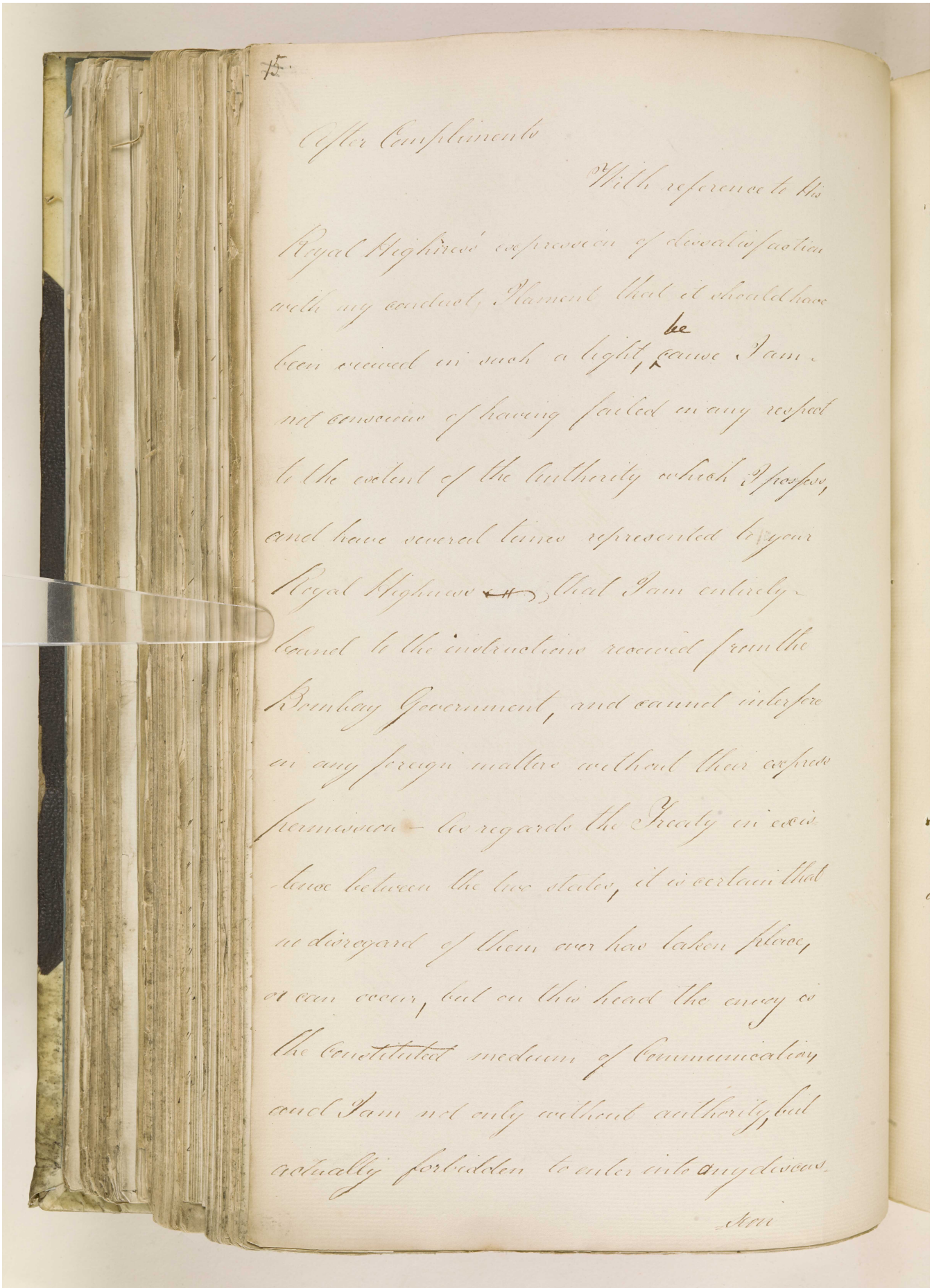
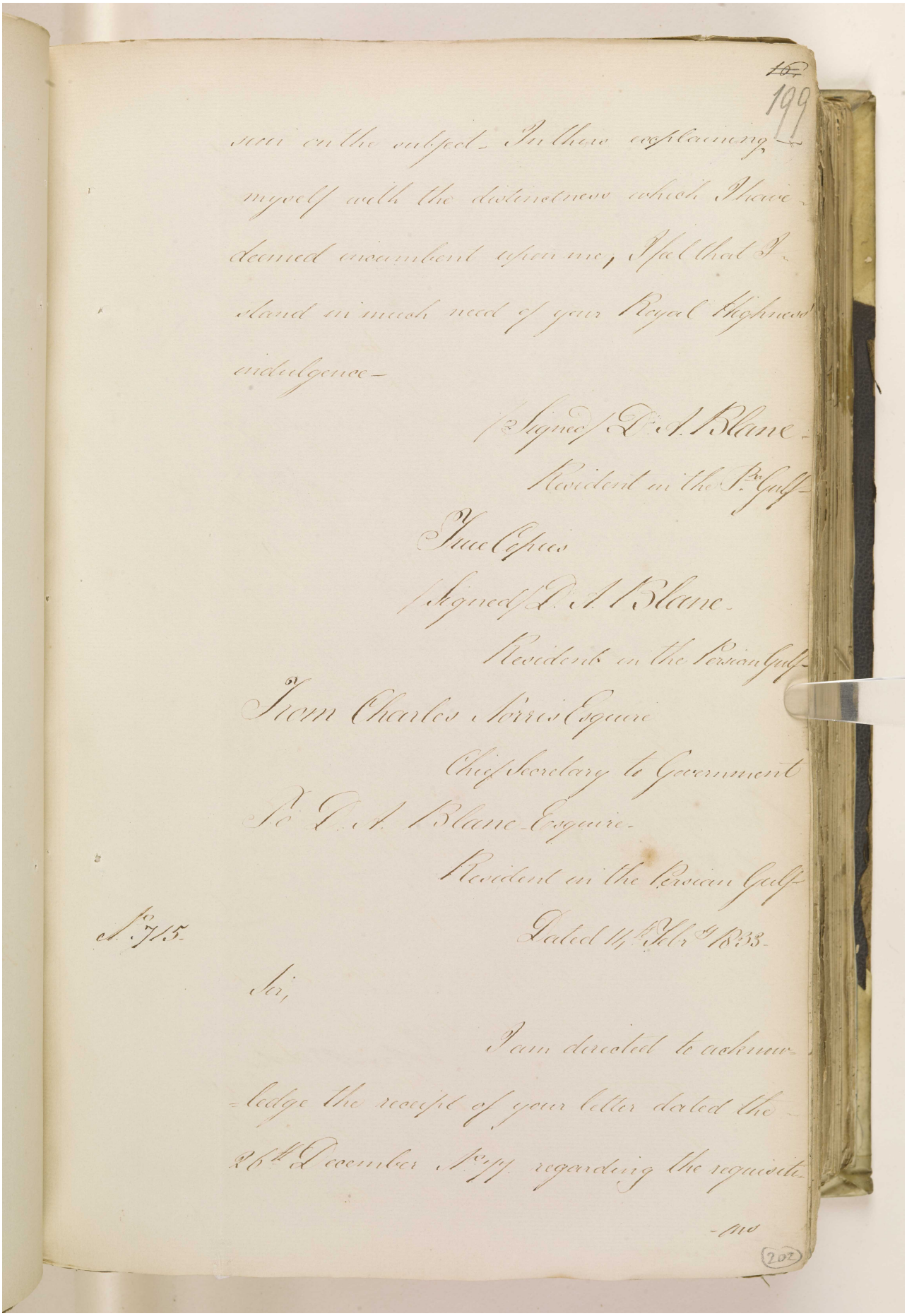


15.

After Compliments

With reference to His Royal Highness' expression of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I lament that it should have been received in such a light, because I am not conscious of having failed in any respect to the extent of the authority which I possess, and have several times represented to your Royal Highness that I am entirely bound to the instructions received from the Bombay Government, and cannot interfere in any foreign matters without their express permission — As regards the Treaty in force between the two states, it is certain that no disregard of them ever has taken place, or can occur, but on this head the envoy is the constituted medium of communication and I am not only without authority, but actually forbidden to enter into any discussions

More



seen on the subject. In thus explaining myself with the distinctness which I have deemed incumbent upon me, I feel that I stand in much need of your Royal Highness' indulgence.

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pr. Gulf

True Copies
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

From Charles Norris Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
To D. A. Blane Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf

No. 715. Dated 14th Febry 1833.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th December No. 77 regarding the requisitions

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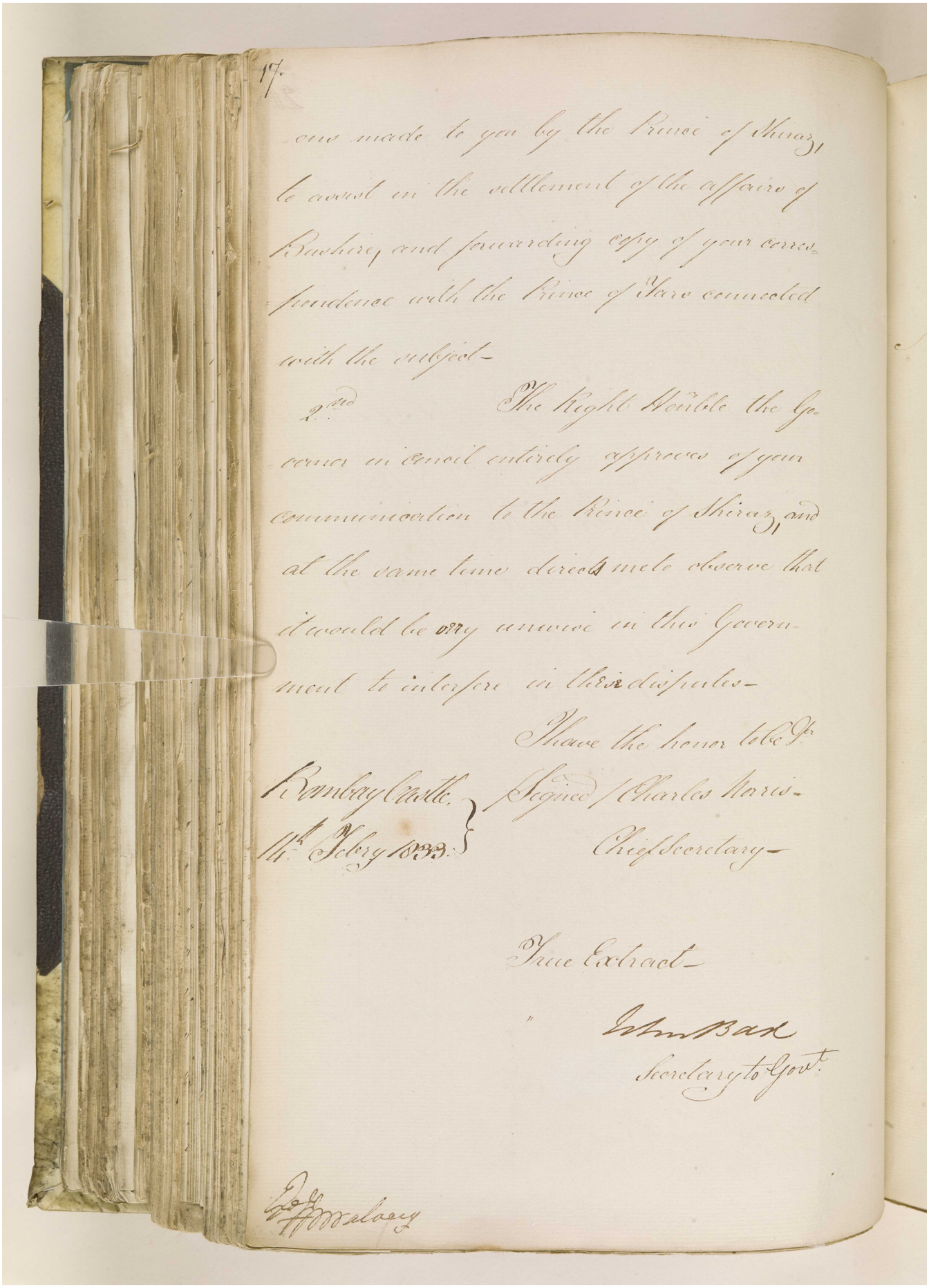


17.

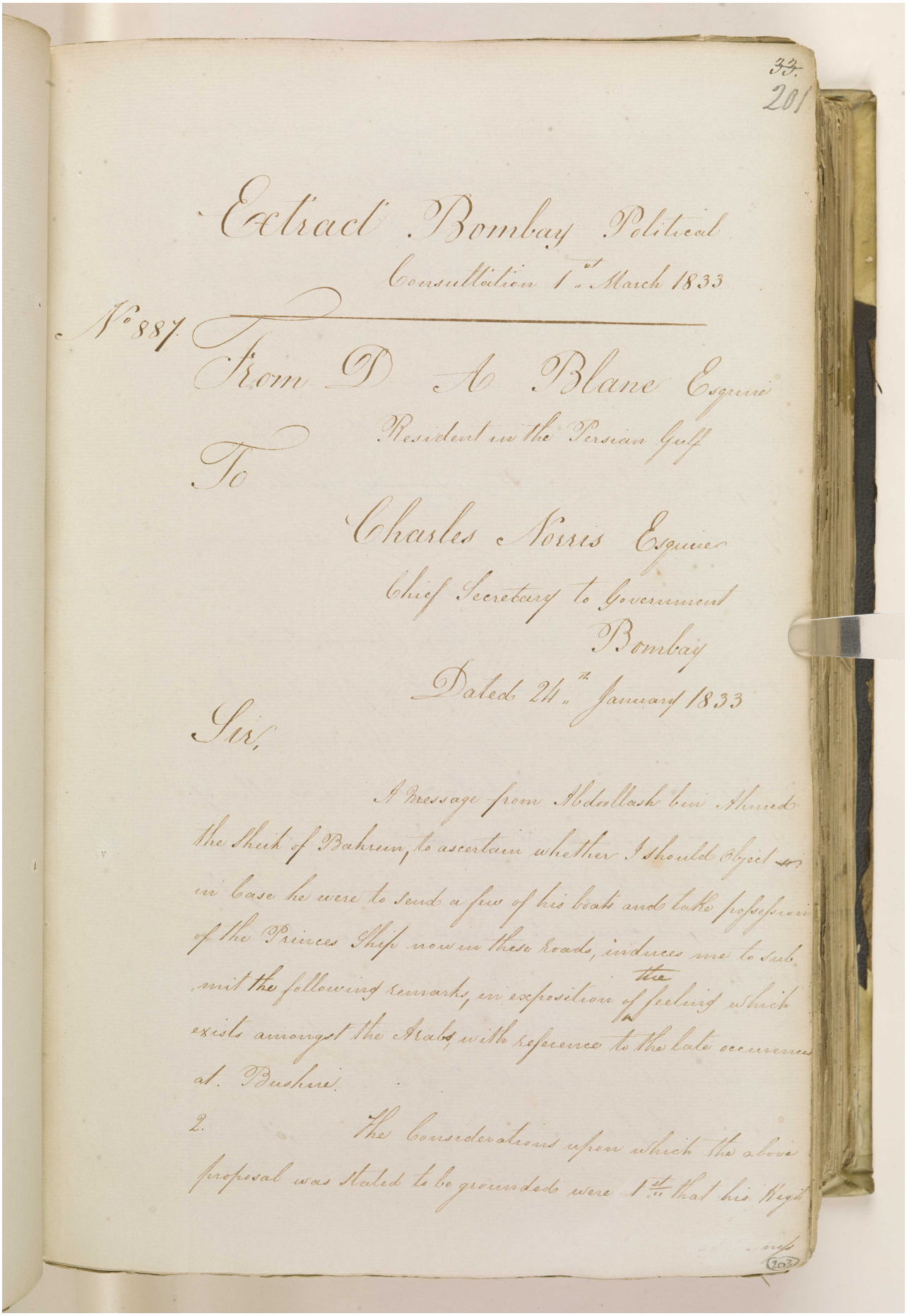
one made to you by the Prince of Shiraz
to assist in the settlement of the affairs of
Bushire and forwarding copy of your corres-
pondence with the Prince of Yezd connected
with the subject-

2nd The Right Honble the Go-
vernor in Council entirely approves of your
communication to the Prince of Shiraz and
at the same time directs me to observe that
it would be very unwise in this Govern-
ment to interfere in these disputes-

I have the honor to be &c
Signed / Charles Harris-
Chief Secretary-

Bombay Castle,
11th February 1833.

True Extract-
" John Bax
Secretary to Govt.



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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 1st March 1833

No 887

From D A Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To

Charles Norris Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

Dated 24th January 1833

Sir,

A Message from Abdullah bin Ahmed the Sheik of Bahreen, to ascertain whether I should object in case he were to send a few of his boats and take possession of the Princes Ship now in these Roads, induces me to submit the following remarks, in exposition of the feeling which exists amongst the Arabs with reference to the late occurrences at Bushire.

2. The considerations upon which the above proposal was stated to be grounded were 1st that his Right

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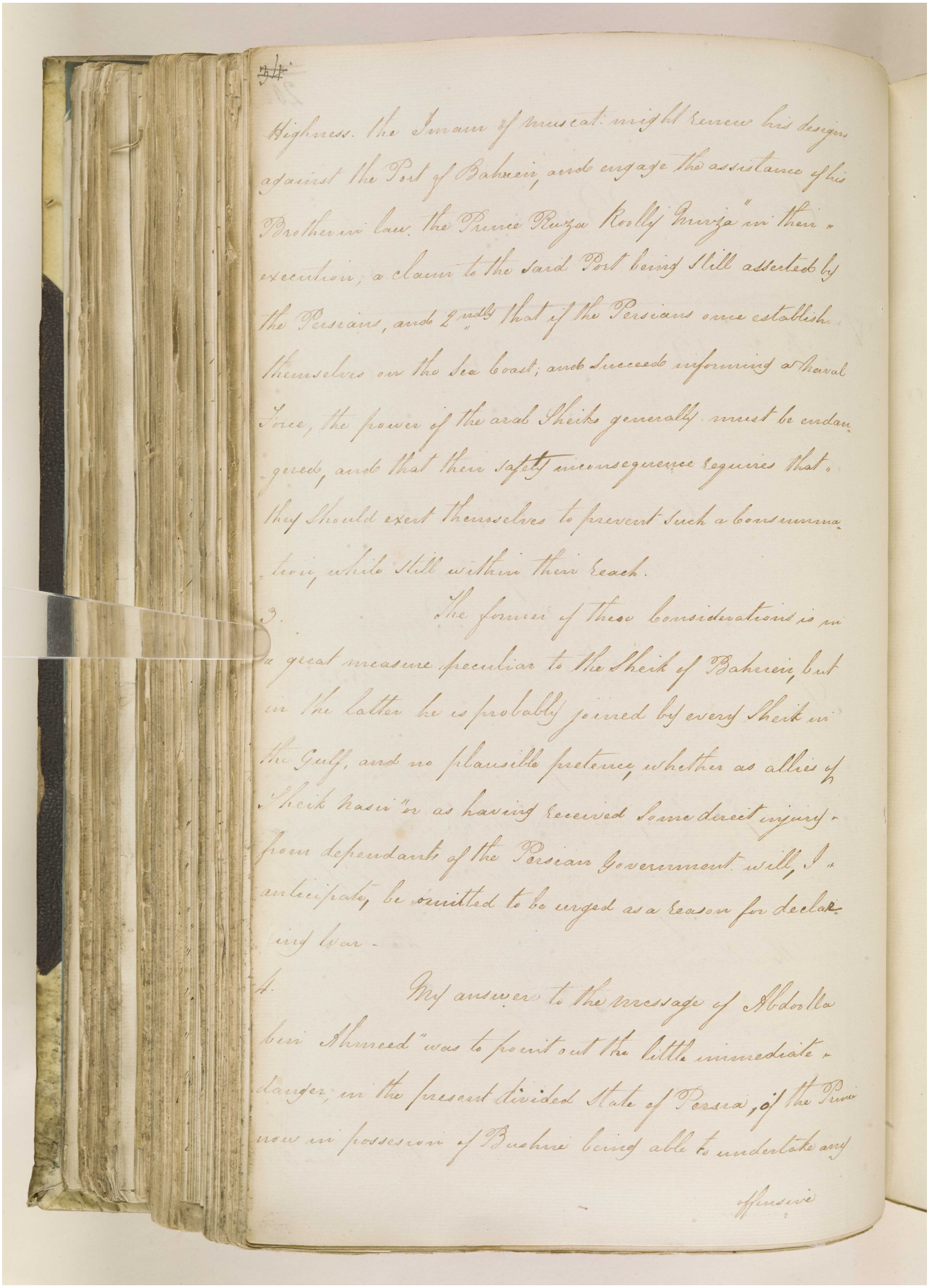

Highness. the Imaum of Muscat might renew his designs against the Port of Bahreen, and engage the assistance of his Brother in law. the Prince Ruza Kooly Mirza in their execution, a claim to the said Port being still asserted by the Persians, and 2ndly that if the Persians once establish themselves on the Sea Coast; and succeed in forming a Naval Force, the power of the arab Sheiks generally must be endangered, and that their safety in consequence requires that they should exert themselves to prevent such a consummation, while still within their reach.

3. The former of these considerations is in a great measure peculiar to the Sheik of Bahreen, but in the latter he is probably joined by every Sheik in the Gulf, and no plausible pretence, whether as allies of Sheik Nasir or as having received some direct injury from dependants of the Persian Government will, I anticipate, be omitted to be urged as a reason for declaring War.

4. My answer to the message of Abdoolla bin Ahmeed was to point out the little immediate danger, in the present divided State of Persia, of the Prince now in possession of Bushire being able to undertake any offensive

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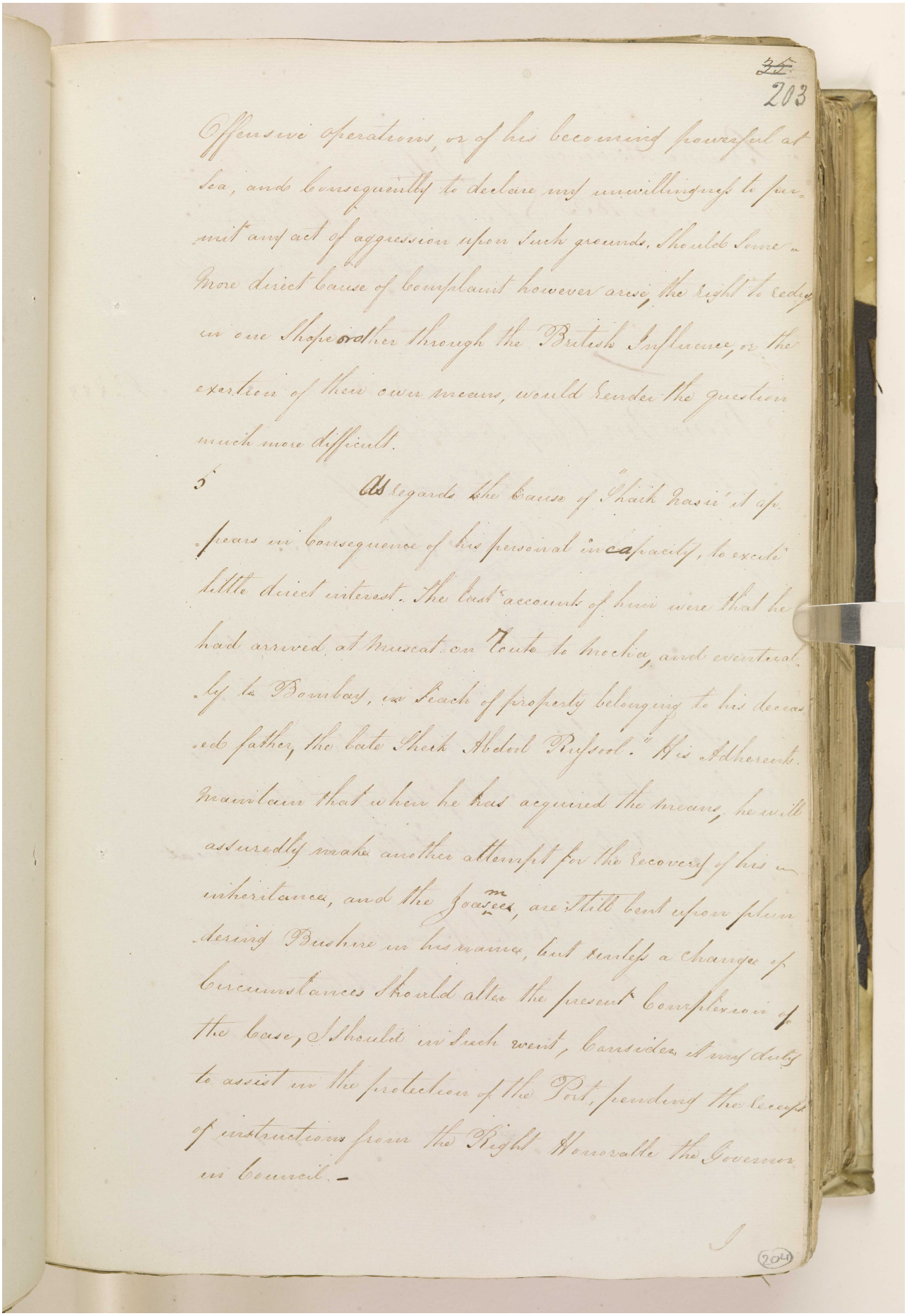

203

Offensive operations, or of his becoming powerful at sea, and consequently to declare my unwillingness to permit any act of aggression upon such grounds. Should some more direct cause of complaint however arise, the right to redress in one shape or other through the British Influence, or the exertion of their own means, would render the question much more difficult.

5 As regards the cause of "Hadi Nasir" it appears in consequence of his personal incapacity, to excite little direct interest. The last accounts of him were that he had arrived at Muscat en route to Mocha, and eventually to Bombay, in Search of property belonging to his deceased father, the late Sheik Abdool Rufsool." His Adherents maintain that when he has acquired the means, he will assuredly make another attempt for the recovery of his inheritance, and the Joasmees are still bent upon plundering Bushire in his name, but unless a change of circumstances should alter the present complexion of the case, I should in such event, consider it my duty to assist in the protection of the Port, pending the receipt of instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

I

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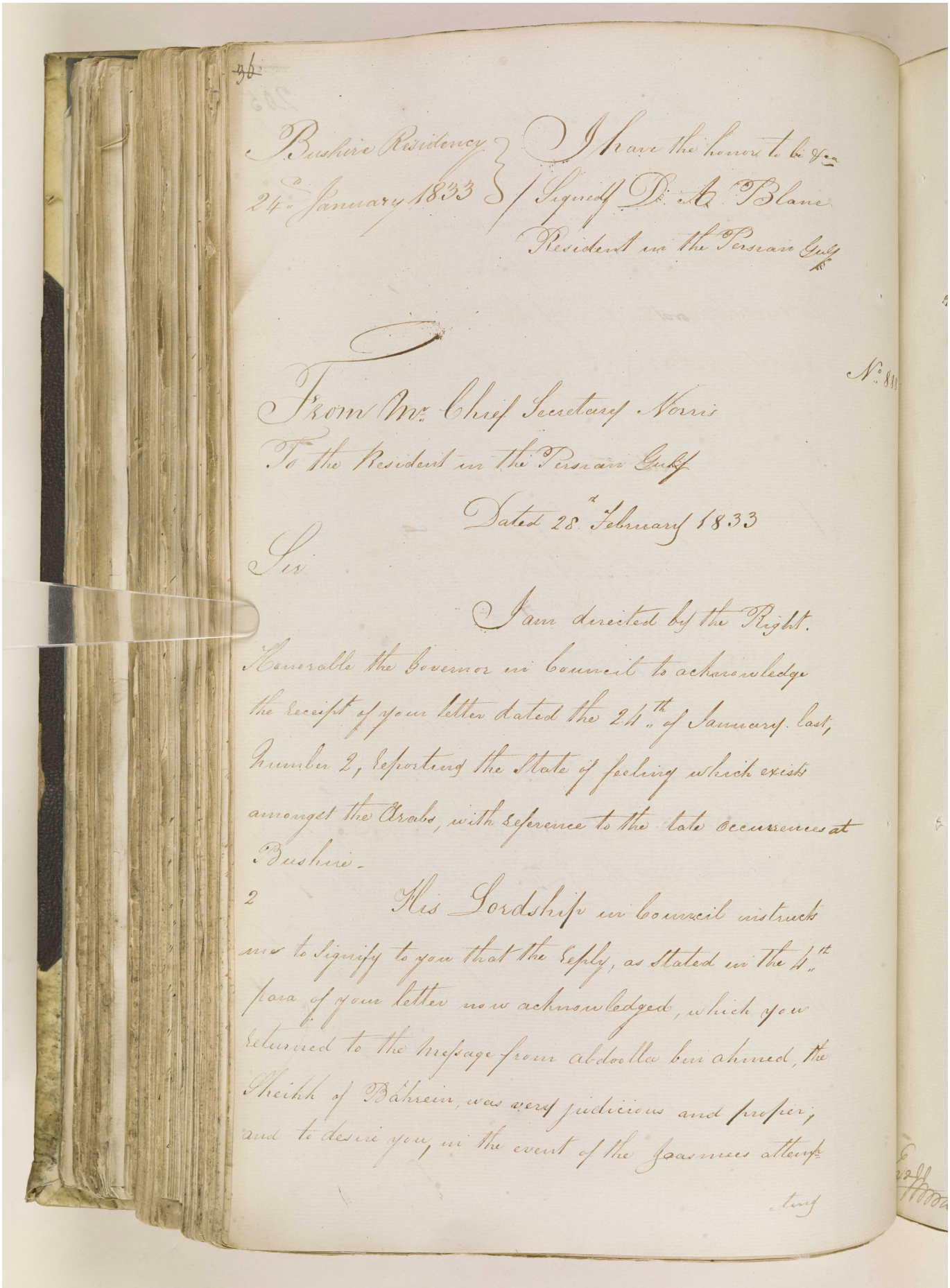


Bushire Residency
24th January 1833

I have the honor to be &c
Signed D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

No. 883

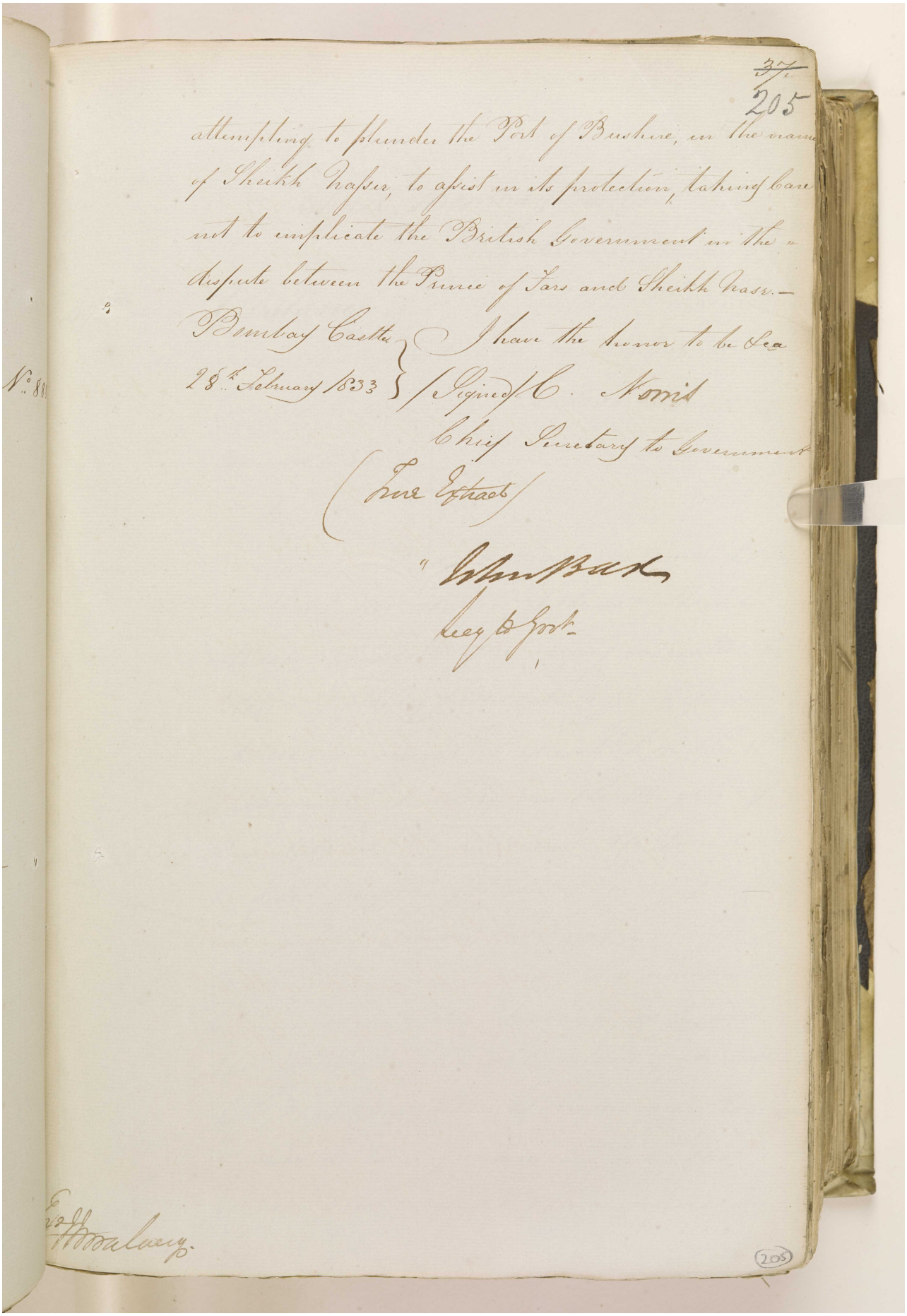
From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To the Resident in the Persian Gulf

Dated 28th February 1833

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th of January last, Number 2, reporting the State of feeling which exists amongst the Arabs, with reference to the late occurrences at Bushire.

2 His Lordship in Council instructs me to signify to you that the Reply, as stated in the 4th para of your letter now acknowledged, which you returned to the Message from Abdoolla bin Ahmed, the Sheikh of Bahrein, was very judicious and proper, and to desire you, in the event of the Seamen attempting



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attempting to plunder the Port of Bushire, in the name of Sheikh Nasser, to assist in its protection, taking care not to implicate the British Government in the dispute between the Prince of Fars and Sheikh Nasr.—

Bombay Castle
28th February 1833

I have the honor to be &ca
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary to Government

(True Extract)

[signature]
Secy to Govt.

No. 88

[signature]

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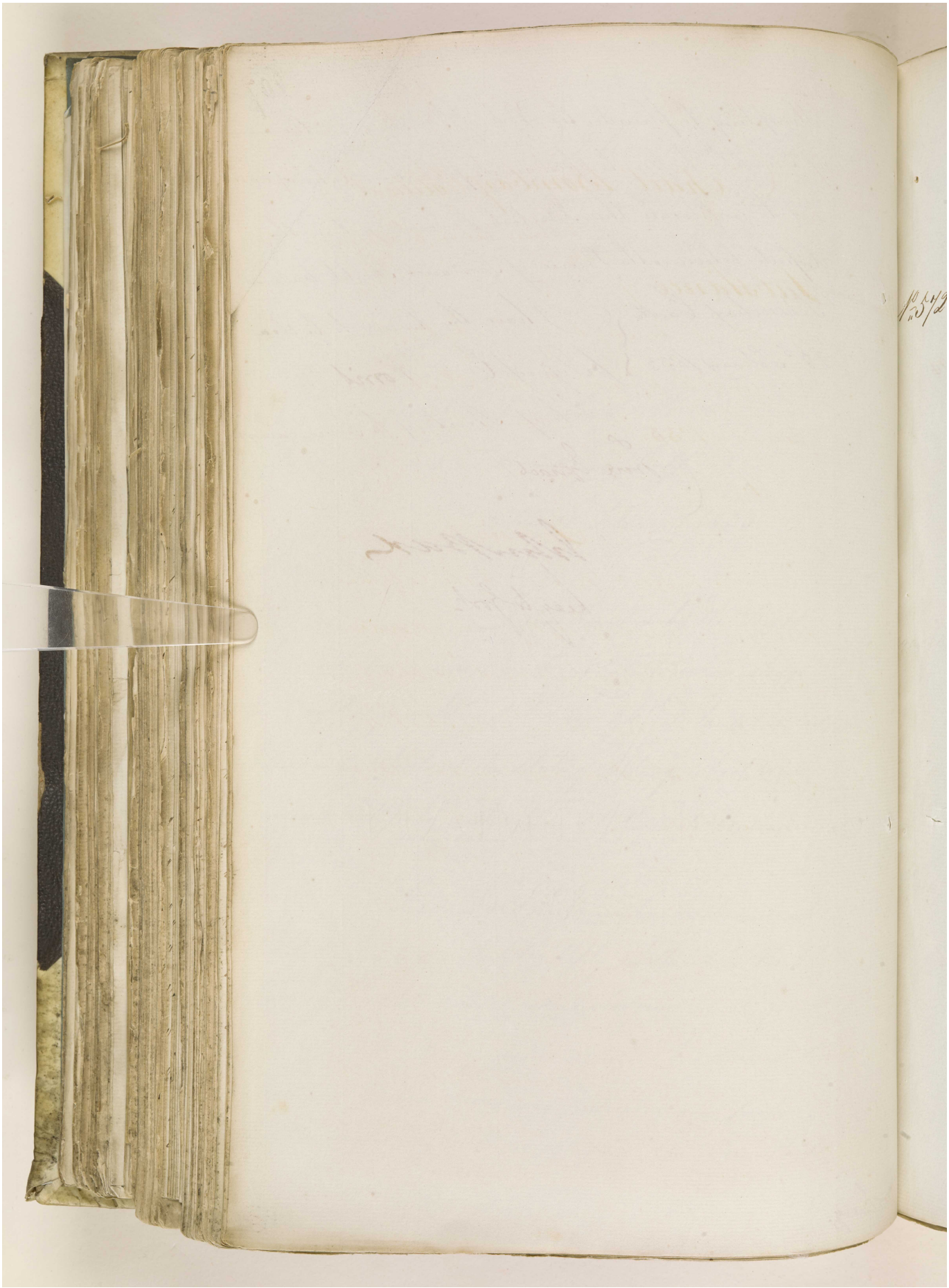

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Shaik Nusser's Arrival, reception and [illegible] at Muscat and Bombay —

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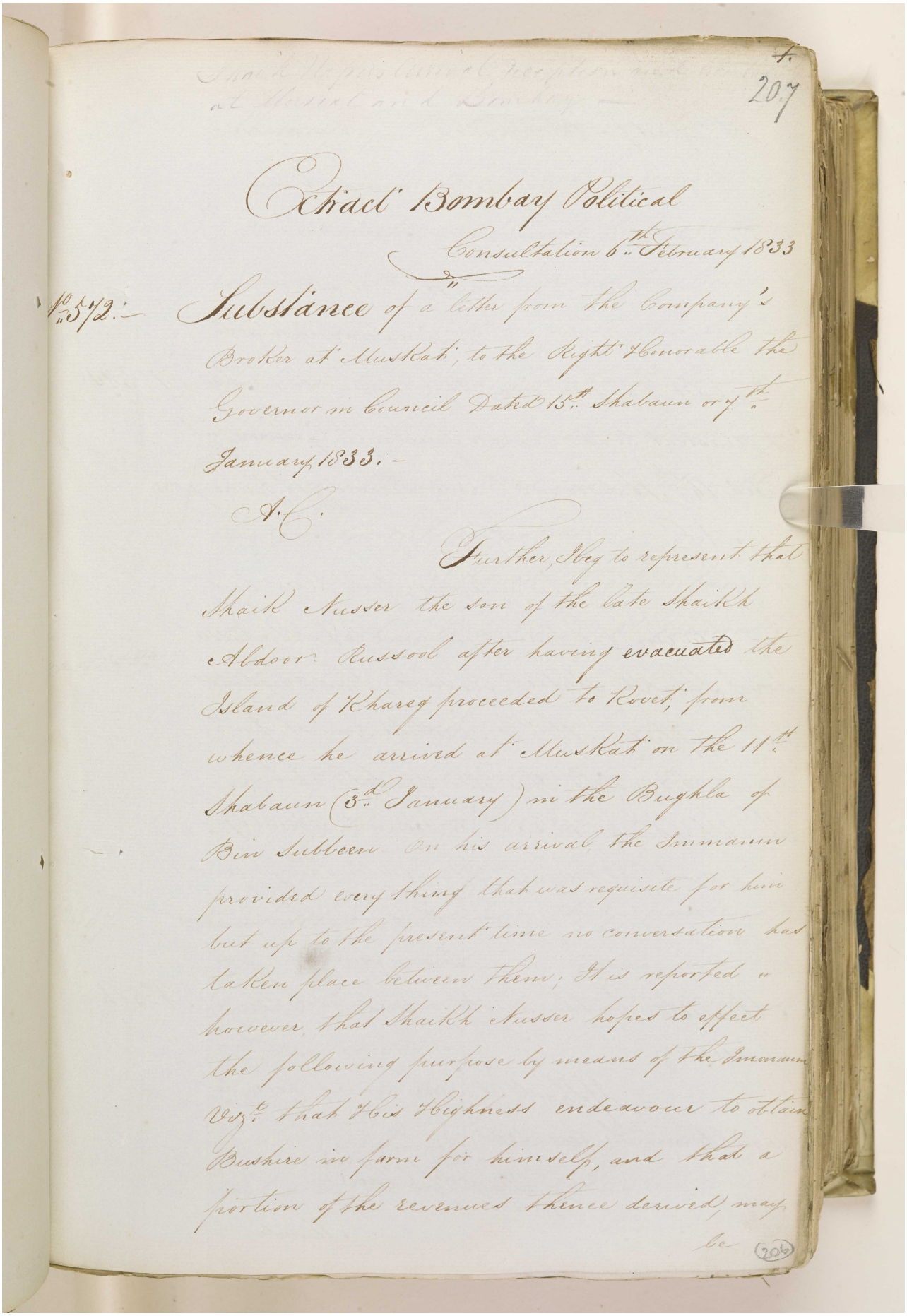

Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 6th February 1833

No. 572.— **Substance** of a letter from the Company's Broker at Muskat, to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council Dated 15th Shabaun or 7th January 1833.—

A.C.

Further, I beg to represent that Shaik Nusser the son of the late Shaikh Abdoor Russool after having evacuated the Island of Khareg proceeded to Kovet, from whence he arrived at Muskat on the 11th Shabaun (3d January) in the Bughla of Bin Subbeen On his arrival, the Immaum provided every thing that was requisite for him but up to the present time no conversation has taken place between them; It is reported however, that Shaikh Nusser hopes to effect the following purpose by means of the Immaum Vizt. that His Highness endeavour to obtain Bushire in farm for himself, and that a portion of the revenues thence derived, may be

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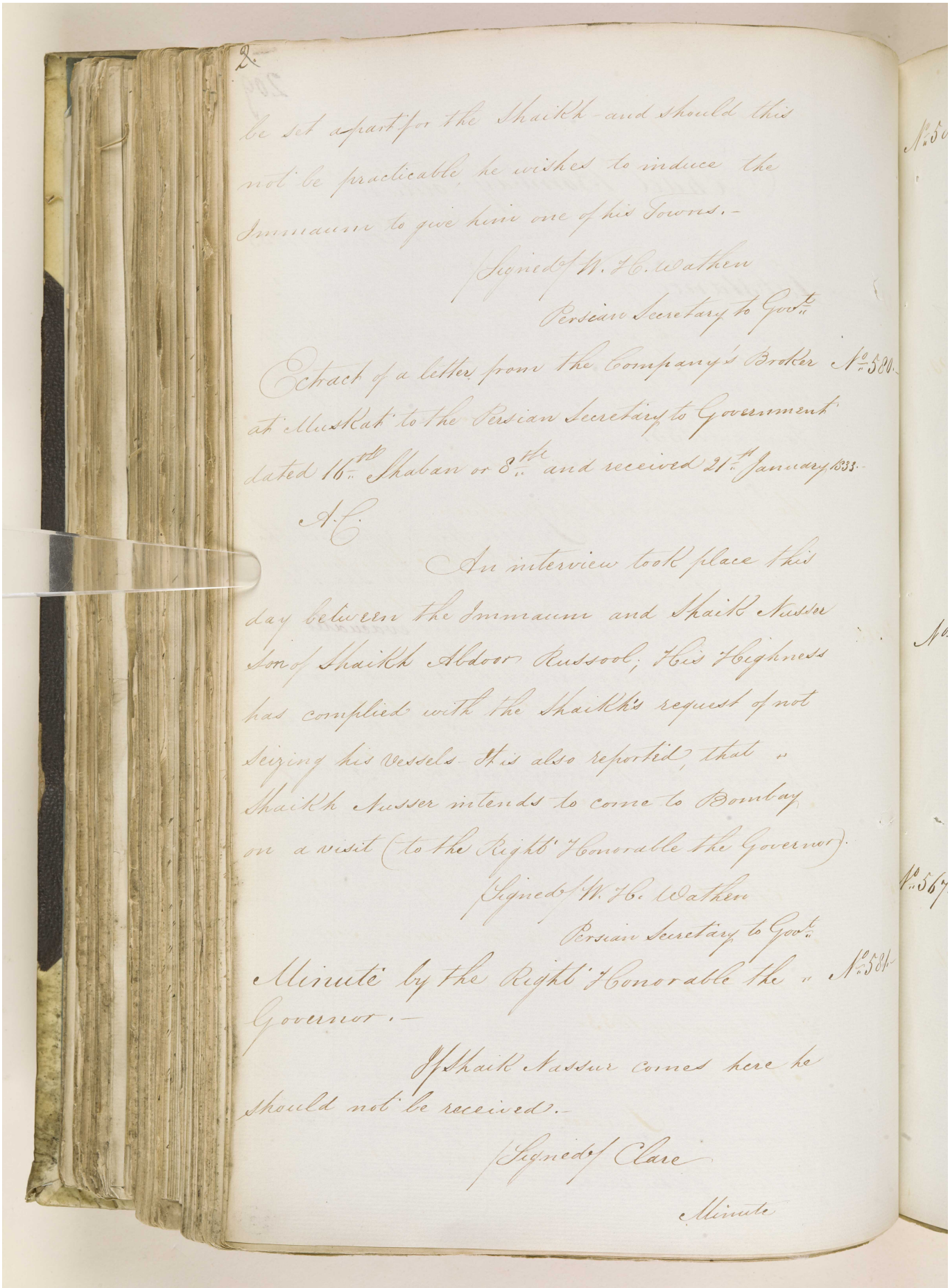

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be set apart for the Shaikh - and should this not be practicable, he wishes to induce the Immaum to give him one of his Towns. -

Signed/ W. H. Wathen
Persian Secretary to Govt

No. 580

Extract of a letter from the Company's Broker at Muskat to the Persian Secretary to Government dated 16th Shaban or 8th and received 21st January 1833. -

A. C.

An interview took place this day between the Immaum and Shaikh Nassur Son of Shaikh Abdoor Russool; His Highness has complied with the Shaikh's request of not seizing his Vessels. It is also reported, that " Shaikh Nasser intends to come to Bombay on a visit (to the Right Honorable the Governor).

Signed/ W. H. Wathen
Persian Secretary to Govt

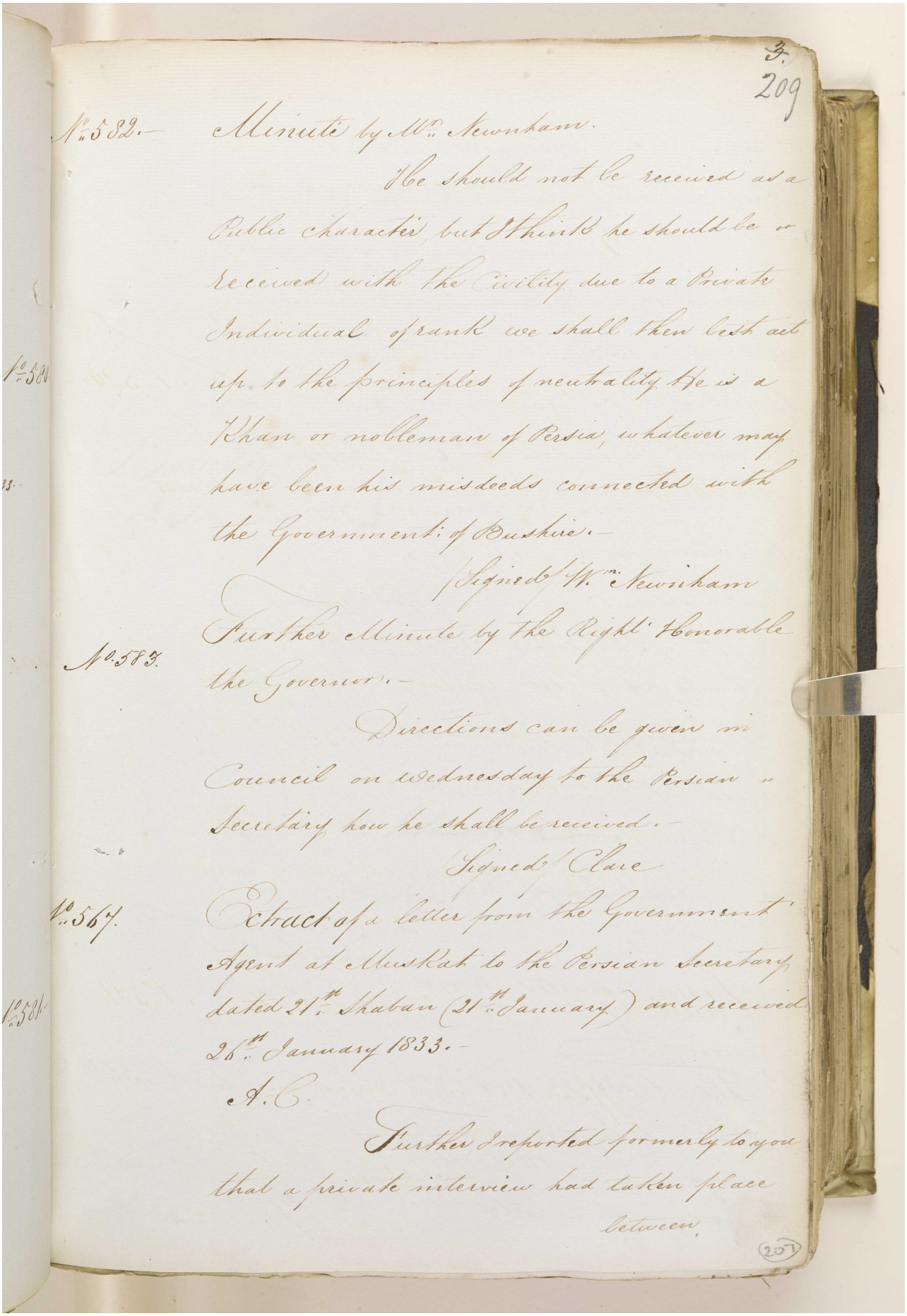
No. 581

Minute by the Right Honorable the " Governor. -

If Shaik Nassur comes here he should not be received. -

Signed/ Clare

Minute



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No. 582. Minute by Mr. Newnham.

He should not be received as a Public character but I think he should be received with the Civility due to a Private Individual of rank we shall then best act up to the principles of neutrality He is a Khan or nobleman of Persia, whatever may have been his misdeeds connected with the Government of Bushire.

Signed W.m Newnham

No. 583. Further Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor.

Directions can be given in Council on Wednesday to the Persian Secretary how he shall be received.

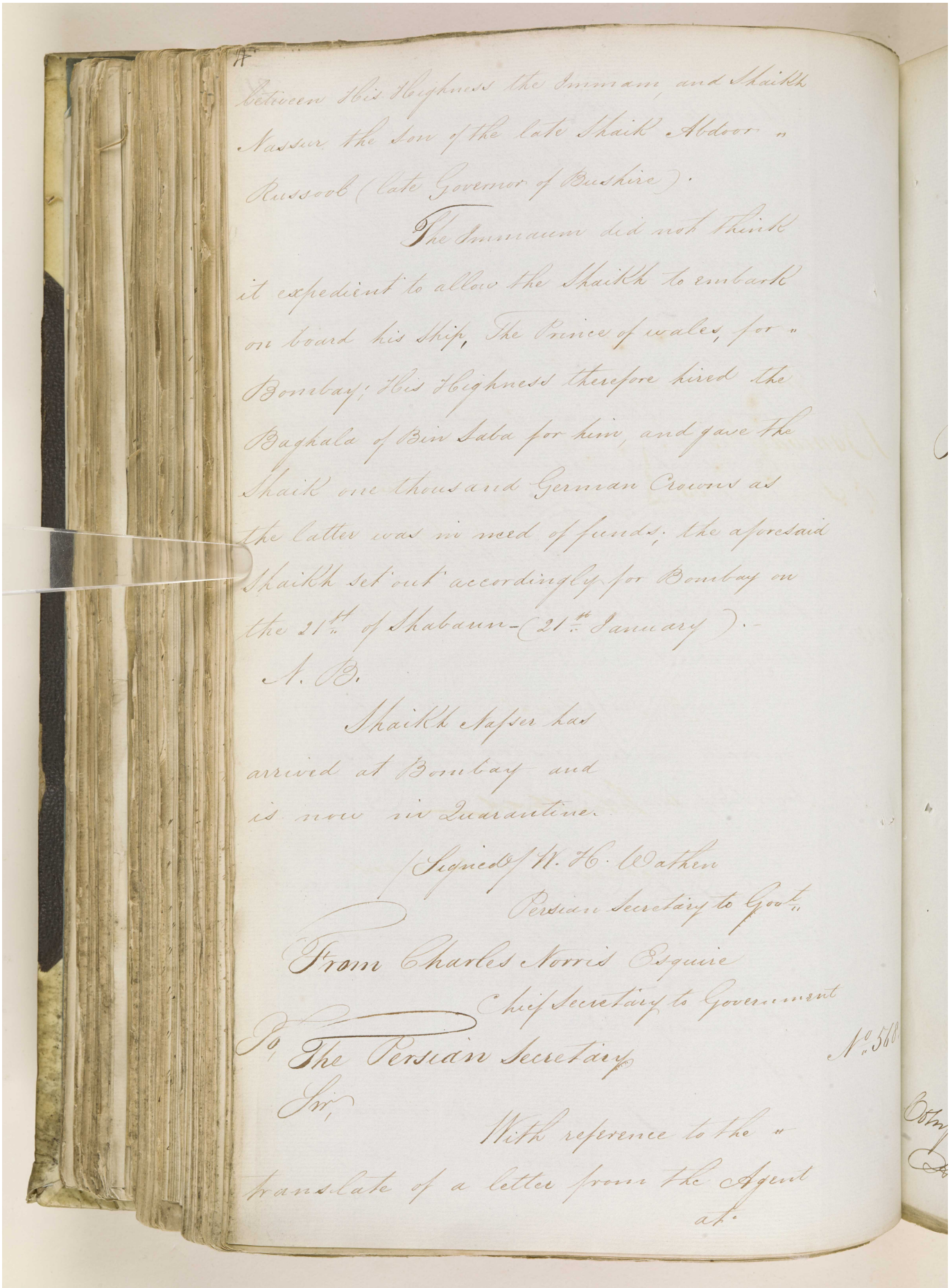
Signed Clare

No. 567. Extract of a letter from the Government Agent at Muskat to the Persian Secretary dated 21st Shaban (21st January) and received 25th January 1833.

A. C.

Further I reported formerly to you that a private interview had taken place between

(207)



between His Highness the Imaum, and Shaikh
Nasser the Son of the late Shaik Abdoor "
Russool (late Governor of Bushire).

The Imaum did not think
it expedient to allow the Shaikh to embark
on board his Ship, The Prince of wales, for "
Bombay; His Highness therefore hired the
Baghala of Bin Saba for him, and gave the
Shaik one thousand German Crowns as
the latter was in need of funds: the aforesaid
Shaikh set out accordingly for Bombay on
the 21st of Shabaun - (21st January).

N. B.

Shaikh Nasser has
arrived at Bombay and
is now in Quarantine.

(Signed) W. H. Wathen
Persian Secretary to Govt

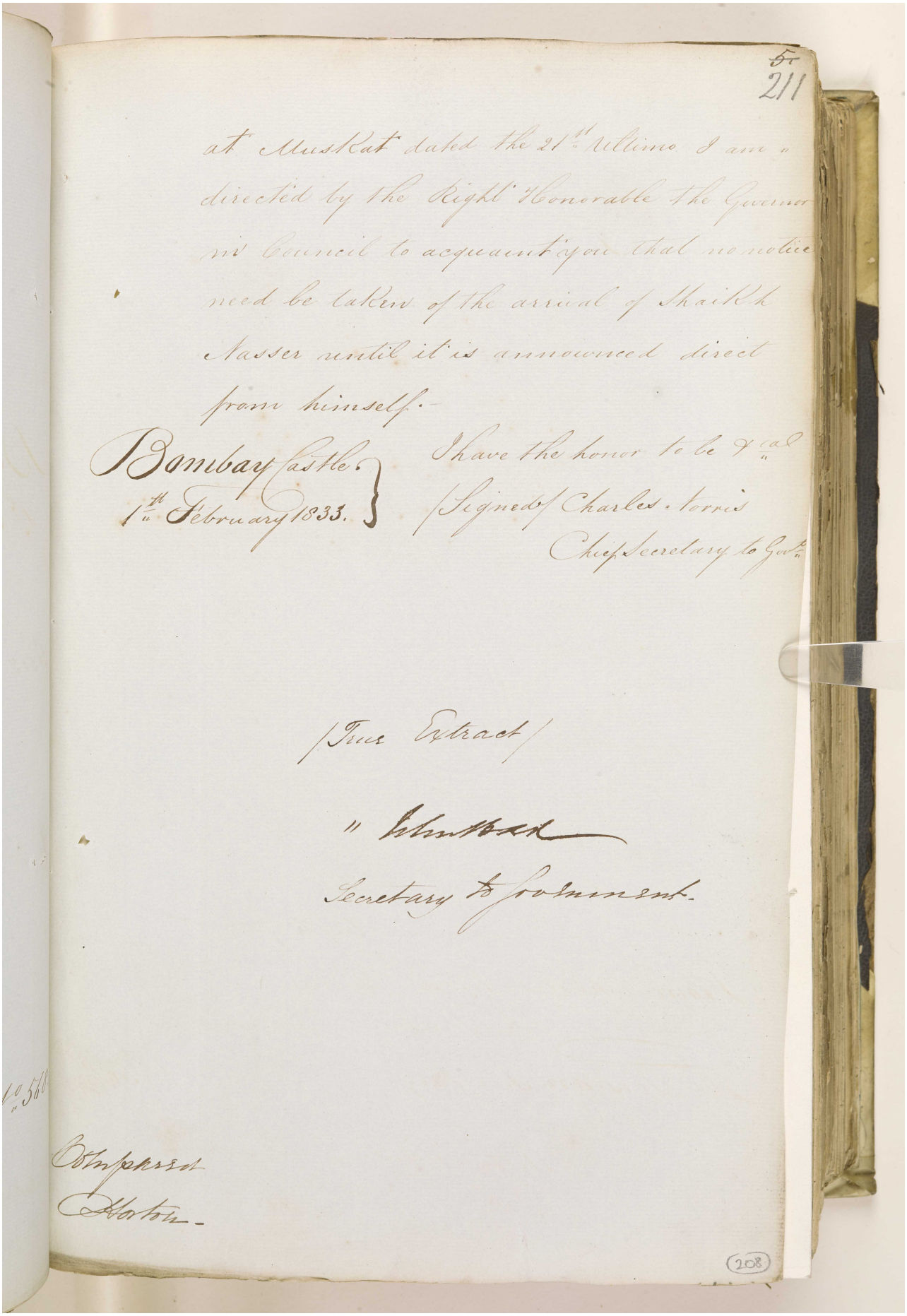
From Charles Norris Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government

To The Persian Secretary

No. 566

Sir,

With reference to the "
translate of a letter from the Agent
at



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at Muskat dated the 21st Ultimo I am
directed by the Right Honorable the Governor
in Council to acquaint you that no notice
need be taken of the arrival of Shaikh
Nasser until it is announced direct
from himself.

Bombay Castle.
1st February 1833.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) Charles Norris
Chief Secretary to Govt.

(True Extract)

Secretary to Government.

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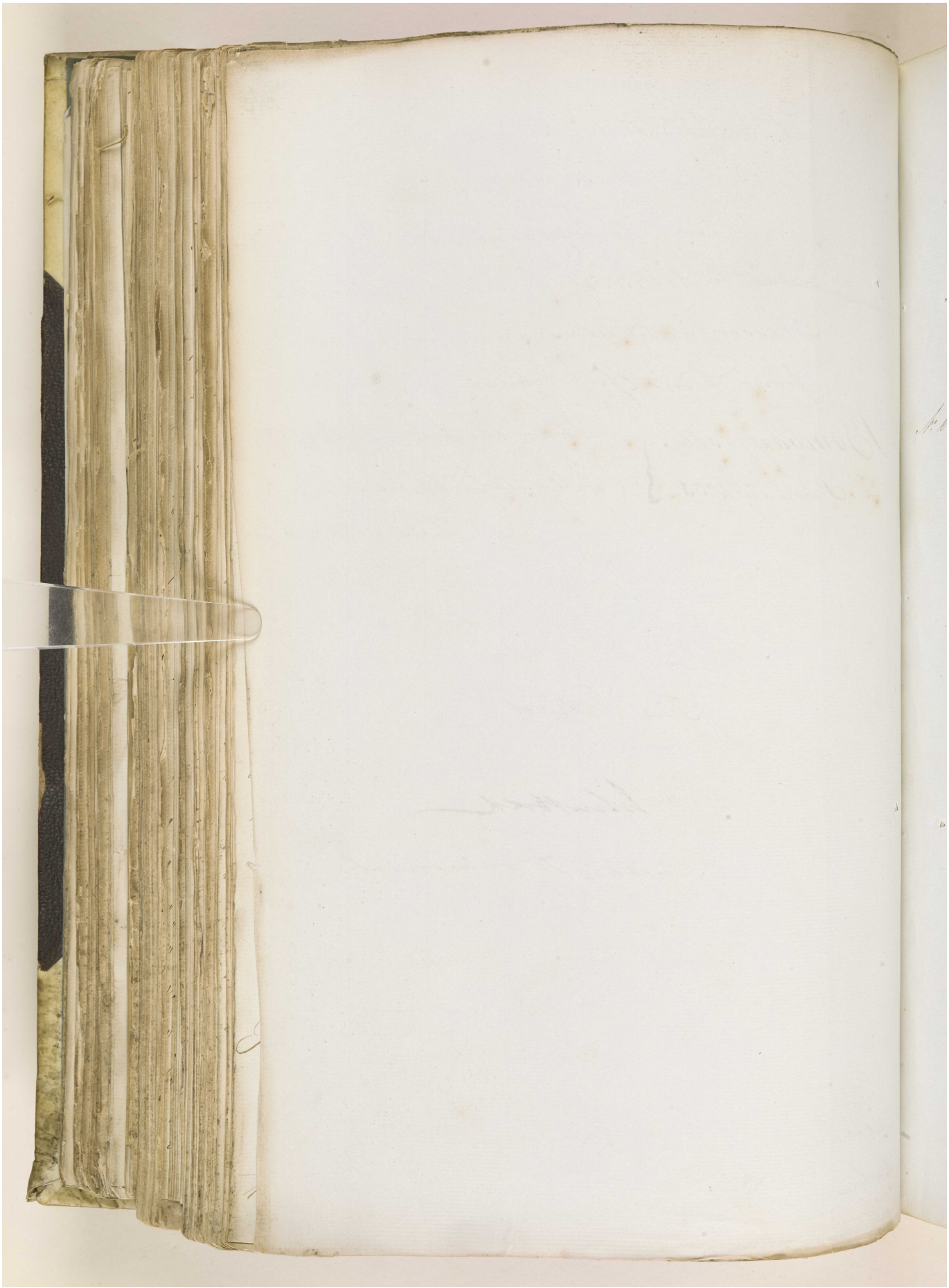

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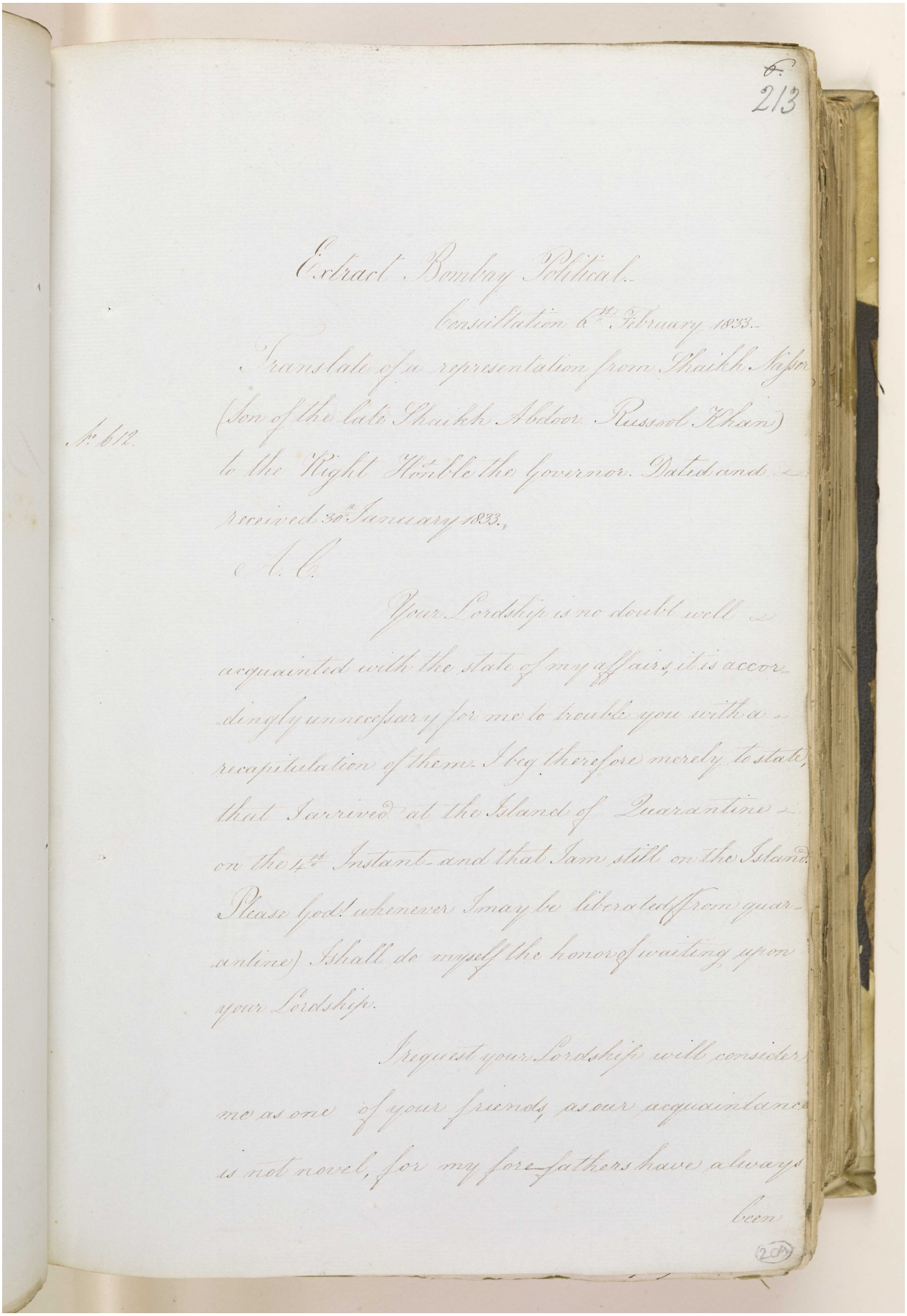

Extract Bombay Political.

Consultation 6th February 1833.

Translate of a representation from Shaikh Nasser (Son of the late Shaikh Abdoor Russool Khan) to the Right Honble the Governor. Dated and received 30th January 1833.

No. 612.

A. C.

Your Lordship is no doubt well acquainted with the state of my affairs, it is accordingly unnecessary for me to trouble you with a recapitulation of them. I beg therefore merely to state, that I arrived at the Island of Quarantine on the 4th Instant and that I am still on the Island. Please God! whenever I may be liberated (from quarantine) I shall do myself the honor of waiting upon your Lordship.

I request your Lordship will consider me as one of your friends, as our acquaintance is not novel, for my fore-fathers have always been

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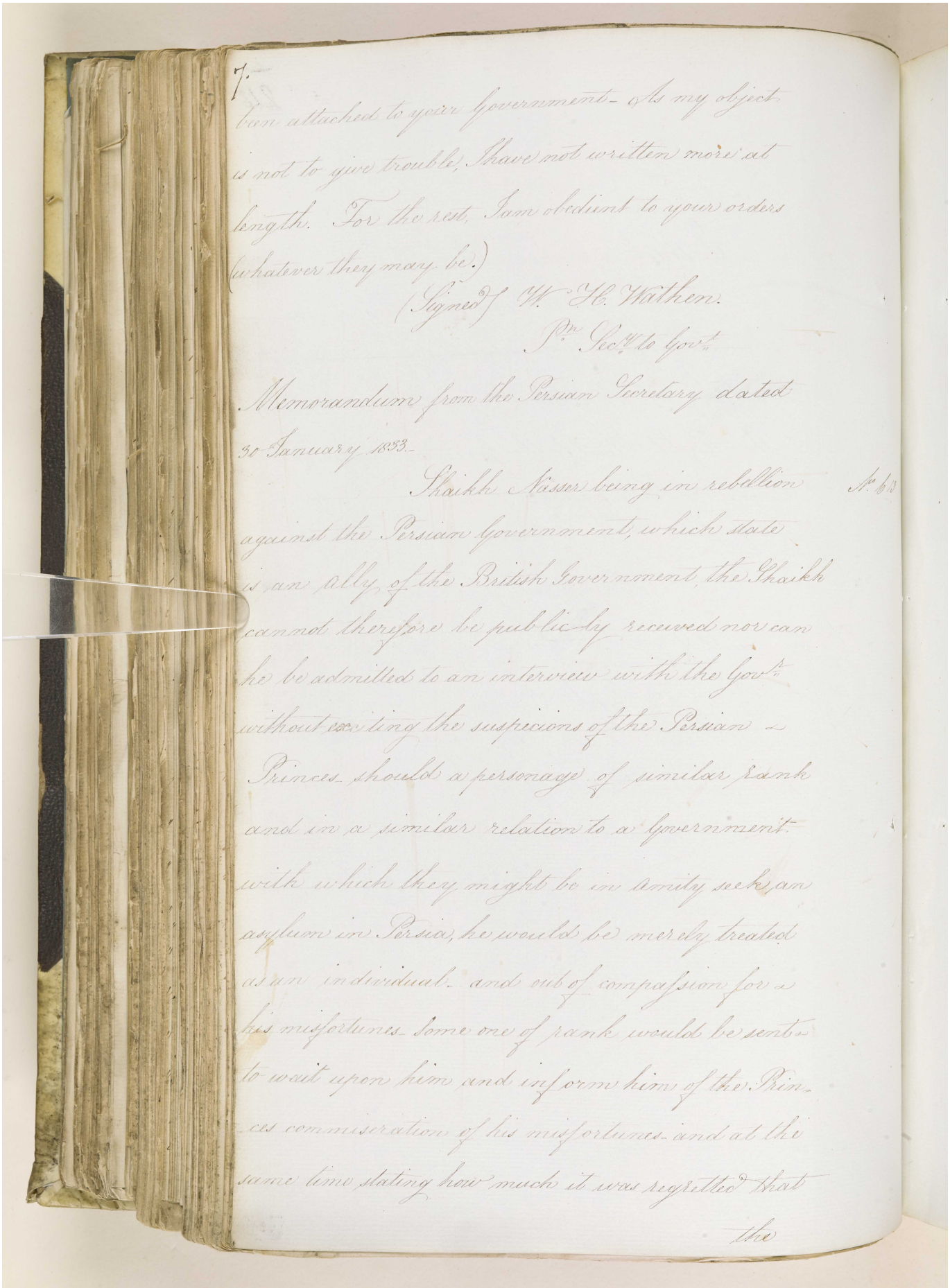


7.

been attached to your Government - As my object is not to give trouble, I have not written more at length. For the rest, I am obedient to your orders (whatever they may be.)

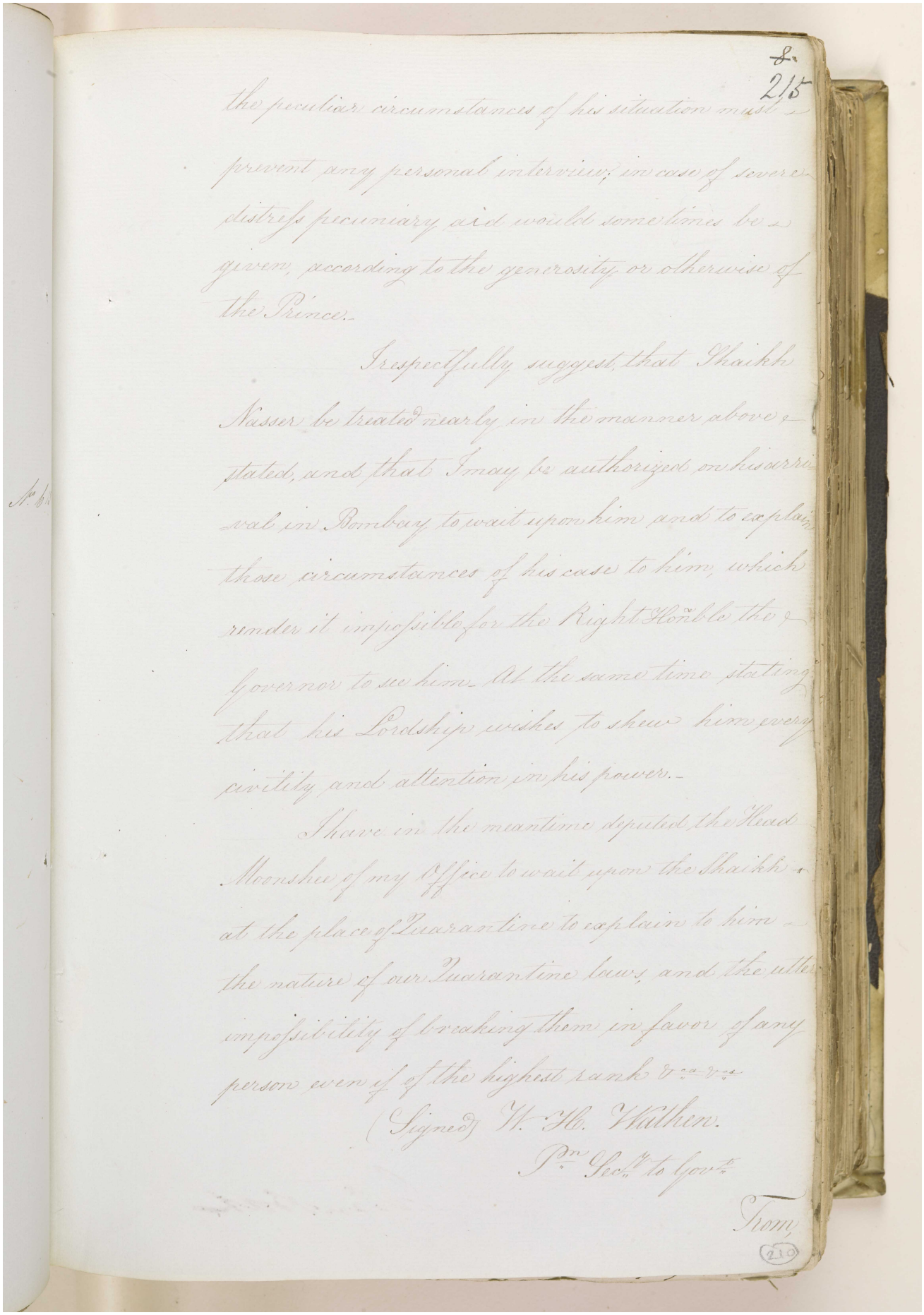
(Signed) W. H. Wathen.
Pr. Secy to Govt.

Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated 30 January 1833.

Shaikh Nasser being in rebellion against the Persian Government, which state is an ally of the British Government, the Shaikh cannot therefore be publicly received nor can he be admitted to an interview with the Govt. without exciting the suspicions of the Persian Princes should a personage of similar rank and in a similar relation to a Government with which they might be in amity seek an asylum in Persia, he would be merely treated as an individual - and out of compassion for his misfortunes - Some one of rank would be sent to wait upon him and inform him of the Prince's commiseration of his misfortunes - and at the same time stating how much it was regretted that

No. 63

the



the peculiar circumstances of his situation must prevent any personal interview; in case of severe distress pecuniary aid would sometimes be given, according to the generosity or otherwise of the Prince.

I respectfully suggest, that Shaikh Nasser be treated nearly in the manner above stated, and that I may be authorized on his arrival in Bombay to wait upon him and to explain those circumstances of his case to him, which render it impossible for the Right Honble the Governor to see him. At the same time stating that his Lordship wishes to shew him every civility and attention in his power.

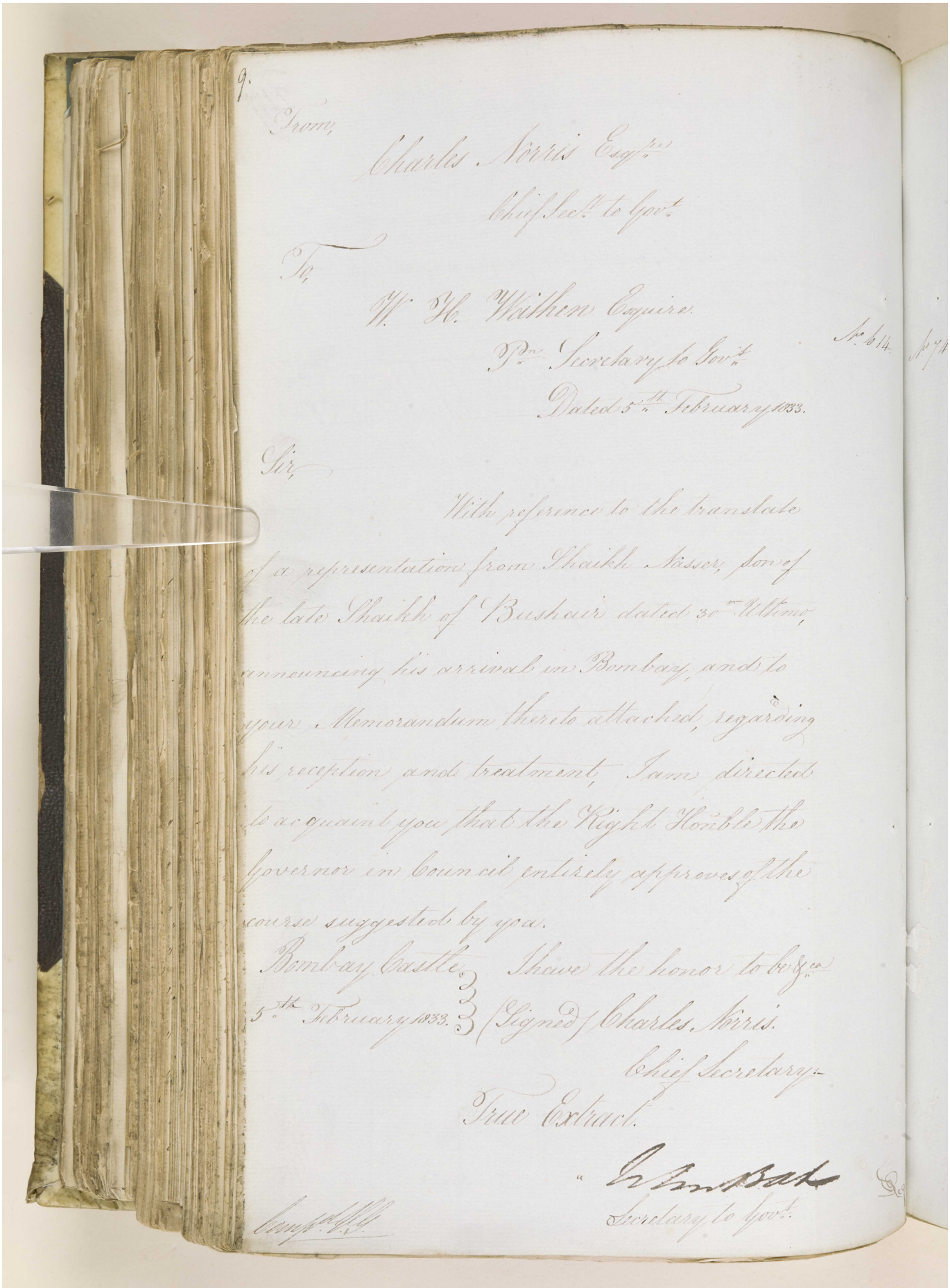
I have in the meantime deputed the Head Moonshee of my Office to wait upon the Shaikh at the place of Quarantine to explain to him the nature of our Quarantine laws, and the utter impossibility of breaking them in favor of any person even if of the highest rank &c^a &c^a

(Signed) W. H. Wathen.

P^n Sec^y to Gov^t

From,

210



9.

From,

Charles Norris Esqr.

Chief Secrt. to Govt.

To,

W. H. Watson Esquire.

Pr. Secretary to Govt.

Dated 5th February 1833.

No. 614. No. 74

Sir,

With reference to the translate of a representation from Shaikh Nasser, son of the late Shaikh of Bushair dated 30th Ultimo, announcing his arrival in Bombay, and to your Memorandum thereto attached, regarding his reception and treatment, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council entirely approves of the course suggested by you.

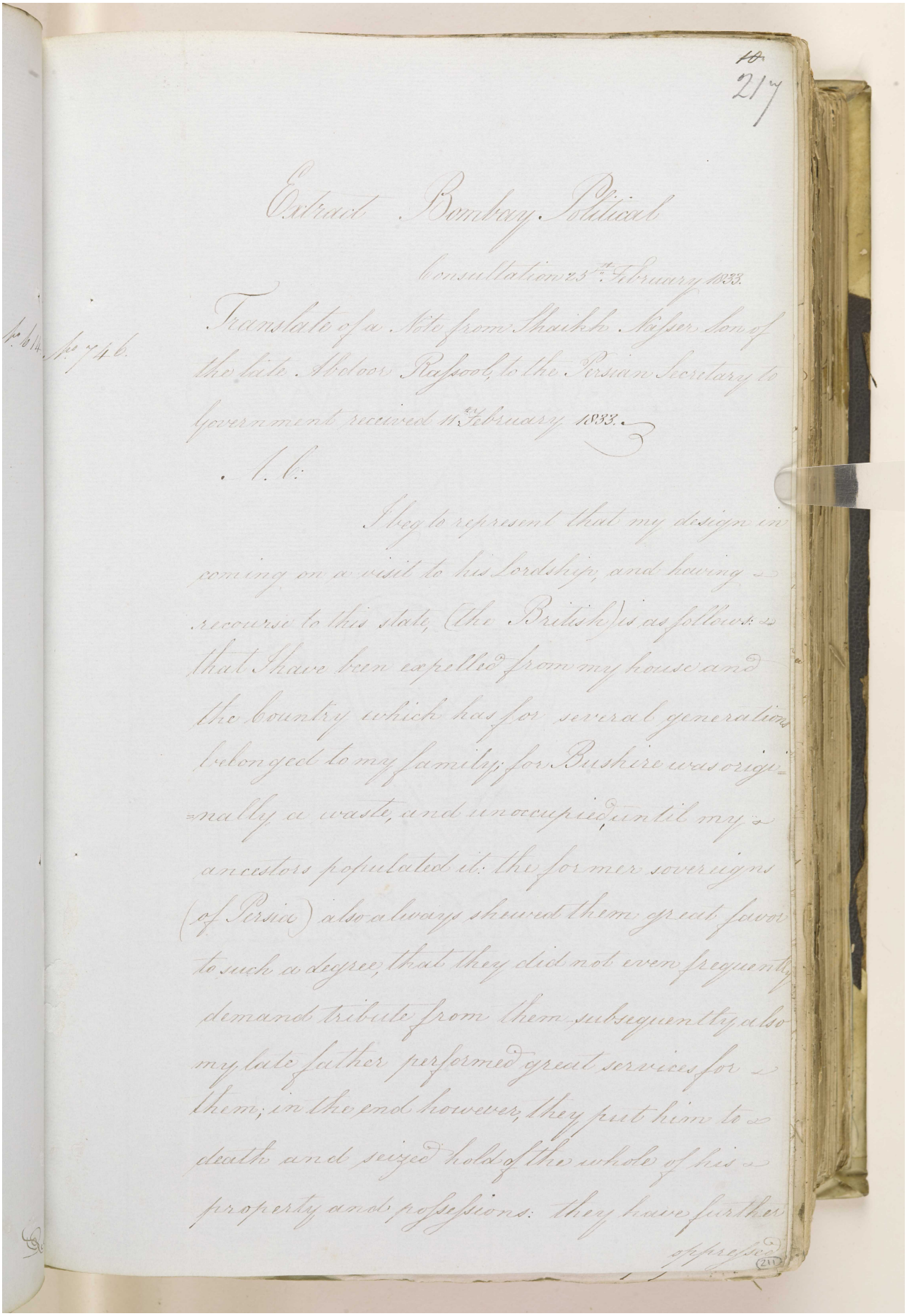
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1833.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) Charles Norris.
Chief Secretary.

True Extract.

Secretary to Govt.

Compd. P.S.



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Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 25th February 1833.

No. 614 No. 746.

Translate of a Note from Shaikh Nasser Son of the late Abdoor Rassool, to the Persian Secretary to Government received 11th February 1833.

A. C.

I beg to represent that my design in coming on a visit to his Lordship, and having recourse to this state, (the British) is as follows: that I have been expelled from my house and the Country which has for several generations belonged to my family; for Bushire was originally a waste, and unoccupied until my ancestors populated it: the former sovereigns (of Persia) also always shewed them great favor to such a degree, that they did not even frequently demand tribute from them subsequently also my late father performed great services for them; in the end however, they put him to death and seized hold of the whole of his property and possessions: they have further

oppressed

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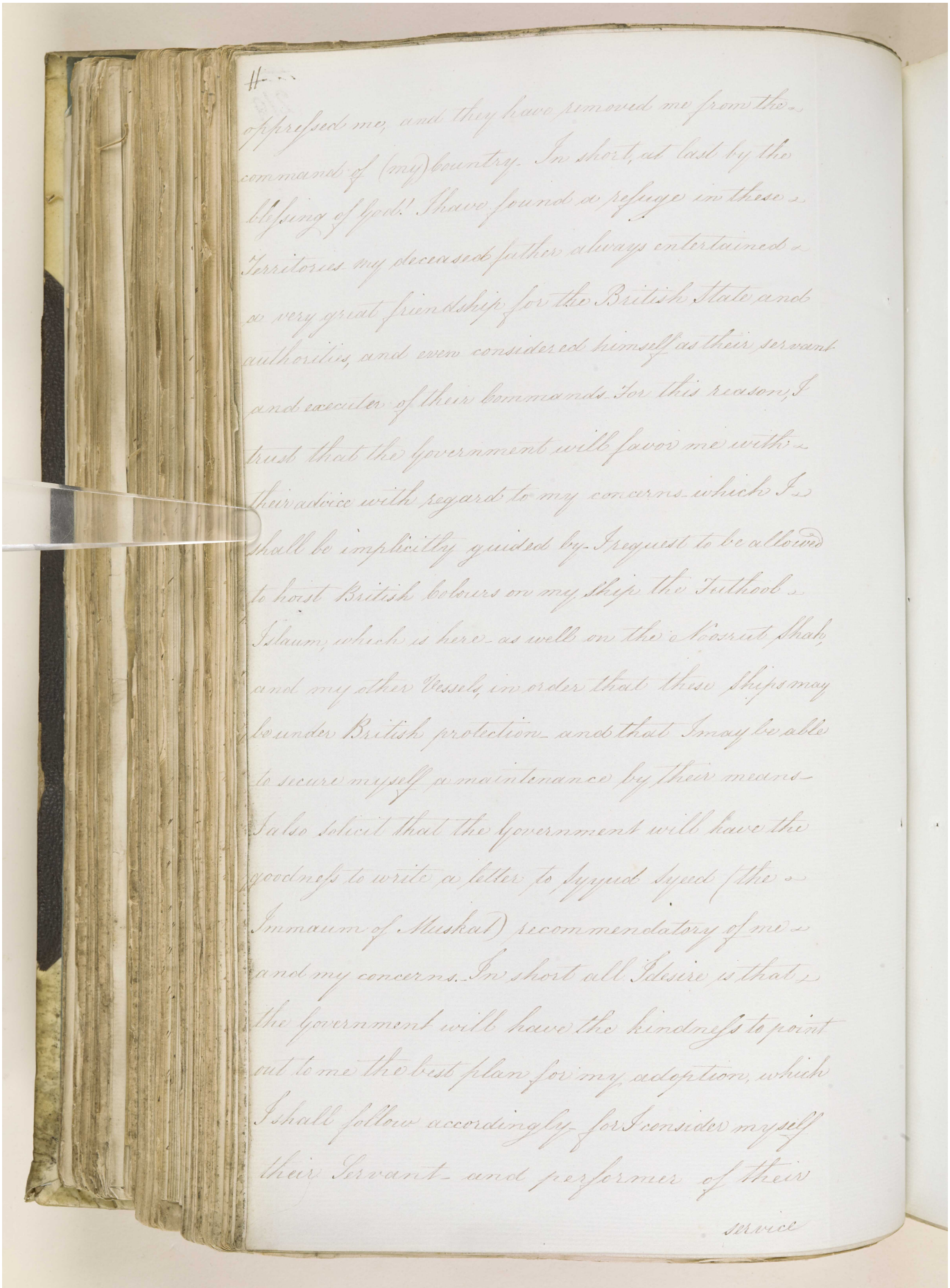
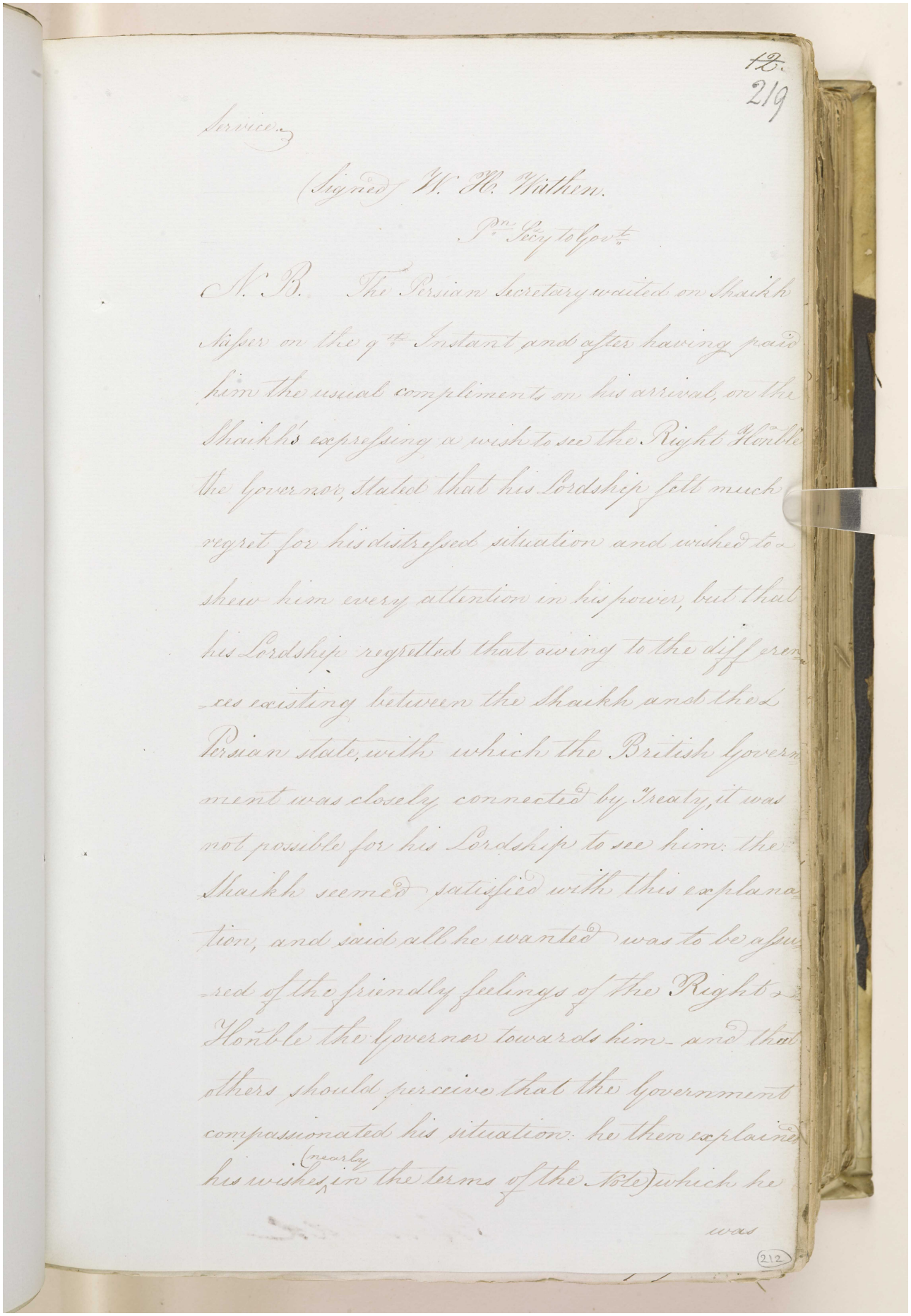


11

oppressed me, and they have removed me from the command of (my) Country. In short, at last by the blessing of God! I have found a refuge in these Territories my deceased father always entertained a very great friendship for the British State and authorities, and even considered himself as their servant and executer of their Commands. For this reason, I trust that the Government will favor me with their advice with regard to my concerns which I shall be implicitly guided by. I request to be allowed to hoist British Colours on my Ship the Futhool Islaum, which is here as well on the Noosrut Shah, and my other Vessels, in order that these Ships may be under British protection and that I may be able to secure myself a maintenance by their means. I also solicit that the Government will have the goodness to write a letter to Syyud Syeed (the Immaum of Muskat) recommendatory of me and my concerns. In short all I desire is that the Government will have the kindness to point out to me the best plan for my adoption, which I shall follow accordingly for I consider myself their Servant and performer of their

service



Service.

(Signed) W. H. Wathen.

Pn. Secy to Govt.

N. B. The Persian Secretary waited on Shaikh Nasser on the 9th Instant and after having paid him the usual compliments on his arrival, on the Shaikh's expressing a wish to see the Right Honble the Governor, stated that his Lordship felt much regret for his distressed situation and wished to shew him every attention in his power, but that his Lordship regretted that owing to the differences existing between the Shaikh and the Persian state, with which the British Government was closely connected by Treaty, it was not possible for his Lordship to see him: the Shaikh seemed satisfied with this explanation, and said all he wanted was to be assured of the friendly feelings of the Right Honble the Governor towards him - and that others should perceive that the Government compassionated his situation: he then explained his wishes (nearly in the terms of the Note) which he

was

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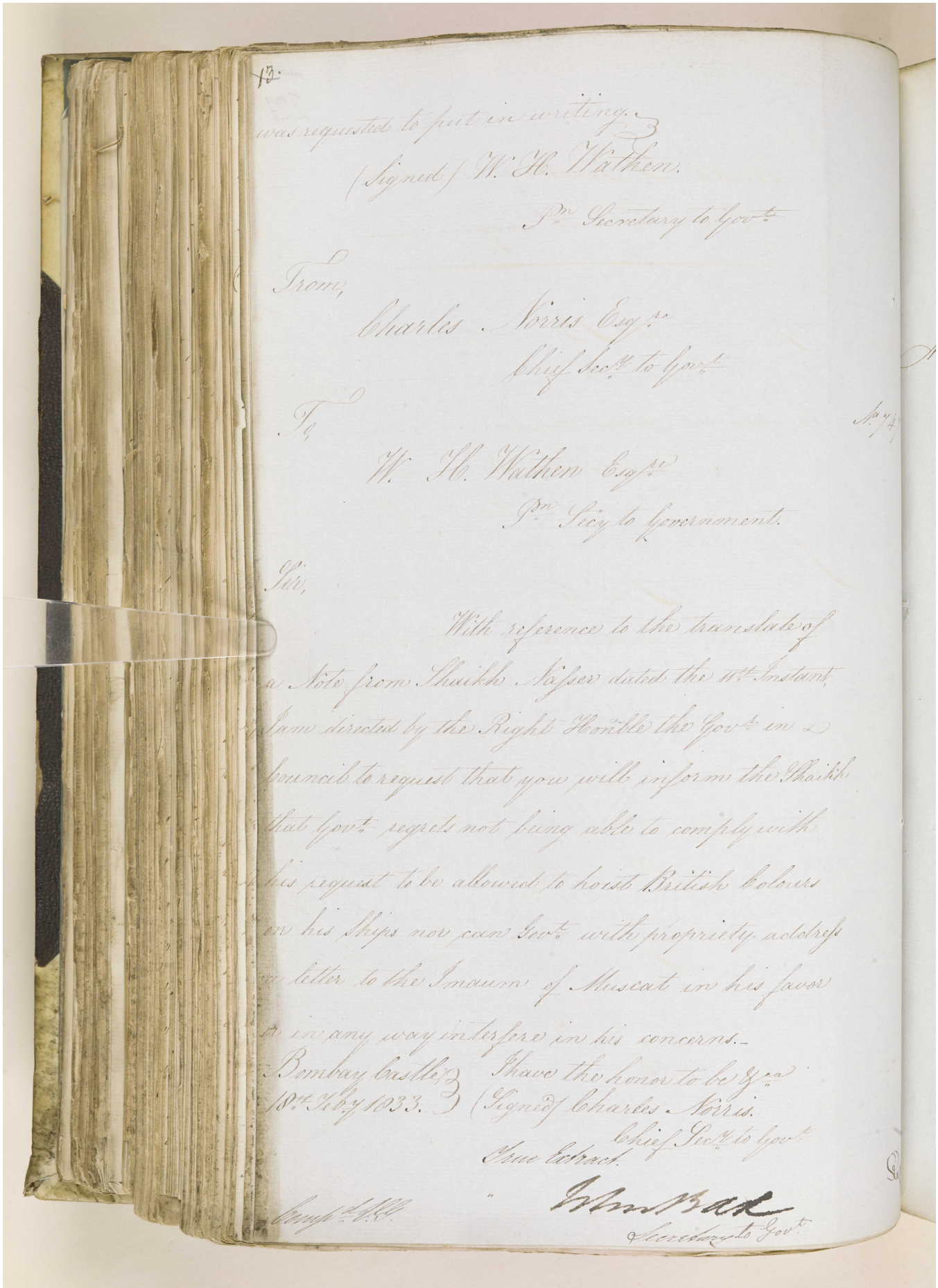


was requested to put in writing.

(Signed) W. H. Wathen.

Pr. Secretary to Govt.

From,

Charles Norris Esqre

Chief Secy to Govt

To

W. H. Wathen Esqre

Pr. Secy to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the translate of a Note from Shaikh Nasser dated the 11th Instant, I am directed by the Right Honble the Govr in Council to request that you will inform the Shaikh that Govt regrets not being able to comply with his request to be allowed to hoist British Colours on his Ships nor can Govt with propriety address a letter to the Imaum of Muscat in his favor & in any way interfere in his concerns.—

Bombay Castle, 18th Feby 1833.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Charles Norris.

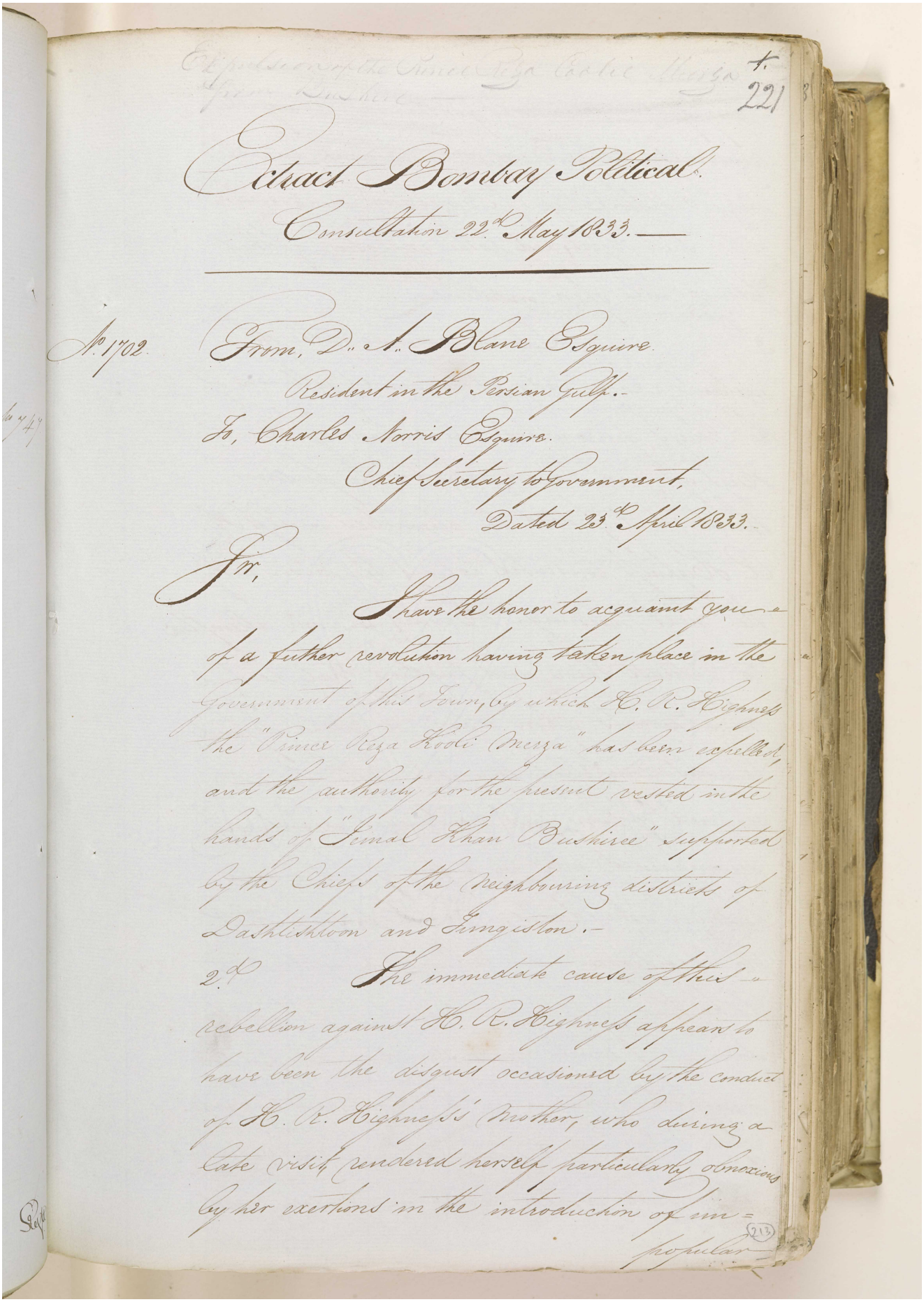
Chief Secy to Govt

True Extract.

Secretary to Govt

Expulsion of the Prince Reza Coolie Merza from Bushire

1.
221



Extract Bombay Political.

Consultation 22d May 1833.

No. 1702. From, D. A. Blane Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To, Charles Norris Esquire.
Chief Secretary to Government,
Dated 23d April 1833.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you of a futher revolution having taken place in the Government of this Town, by which H. R. Highness the "Prince Reza Kooli Merza" has been expelled, and the authority for the present vested in the hands of "Jemal Khan Bushiree" supported by the Chiefs of the neighbouring districts of Dashtishtoon and Tungiston.

2d The immediate cause of this rebellion against H. R. Highness appears to have been the disgust occasioned by the conduct of H. R. Highness's mother, who during a late visit, rendered herself particularly obnoxious by her exertions in the introduction of un=

popular

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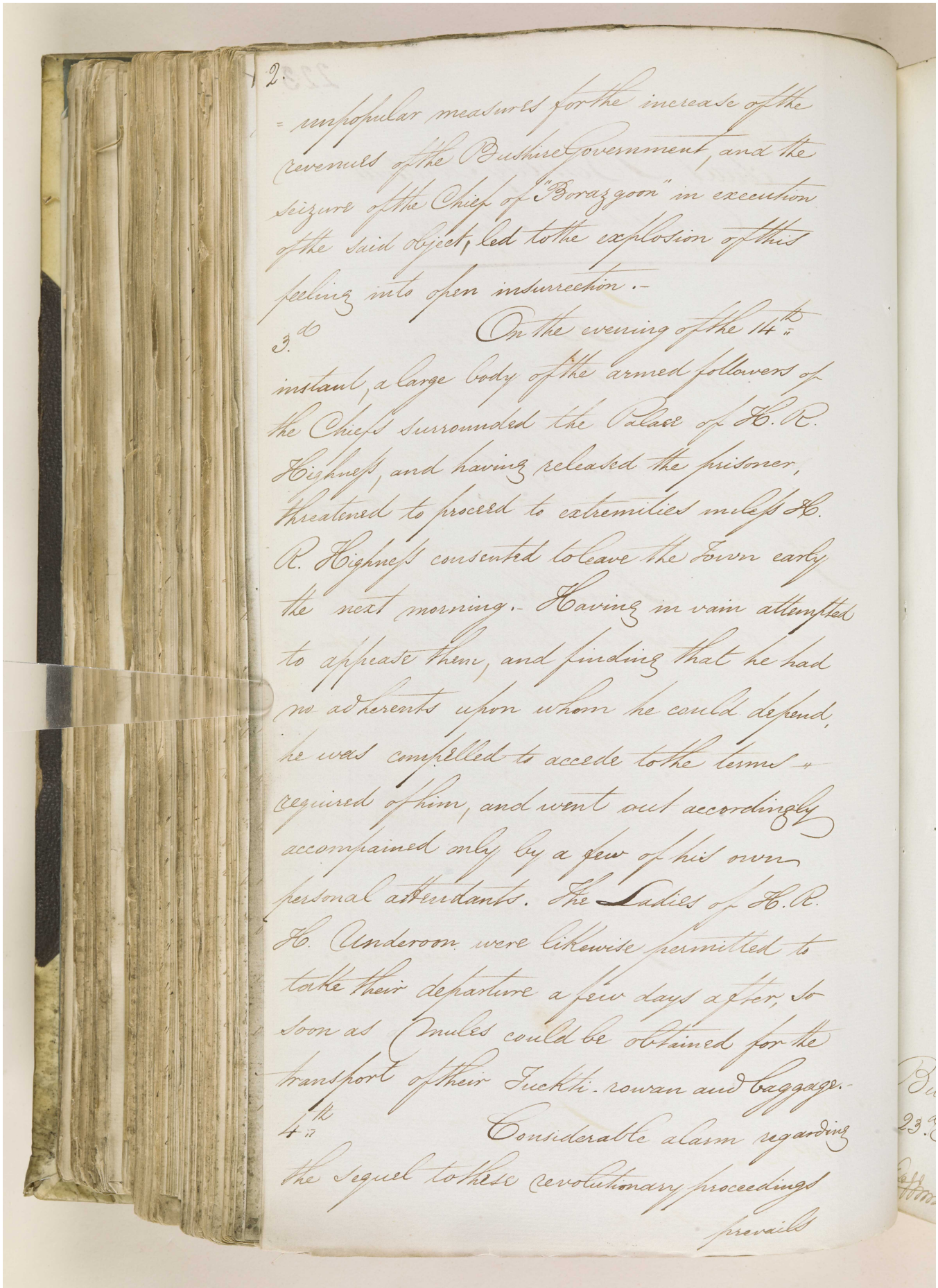

2.

= unpopular measures for the increase of the revenues of the Bushire Government, and the seizure of the Chief of "Borazgoon" in execution of the said object, led to the explosion of this feeling into open insurrection.-

3.d On the evening of the 14th inst. a large body of the armed followers of the Chiefs surrounded the Palace of H.R. Highness, and having released the prisoner, threatened to proceed to extremities unless H.R. Highness consented to leave the Town early the next morning.- Having in vain attempted to appease them, and finding that he had no adherents upon whom he could depend, he was compelled to accede to the terms required of him, and went out accordingly accompained only by a few of his own personal attendants. The Ladies of H.R. H. Anderoon were likewise permitted to take their departure a few days after, so soon as Mules could be obtained for the transport of their Tuckti-rowan and baggage.-

4th inst. Considerable alarm regarding the sequel to these revolutionary proceedings prevailed

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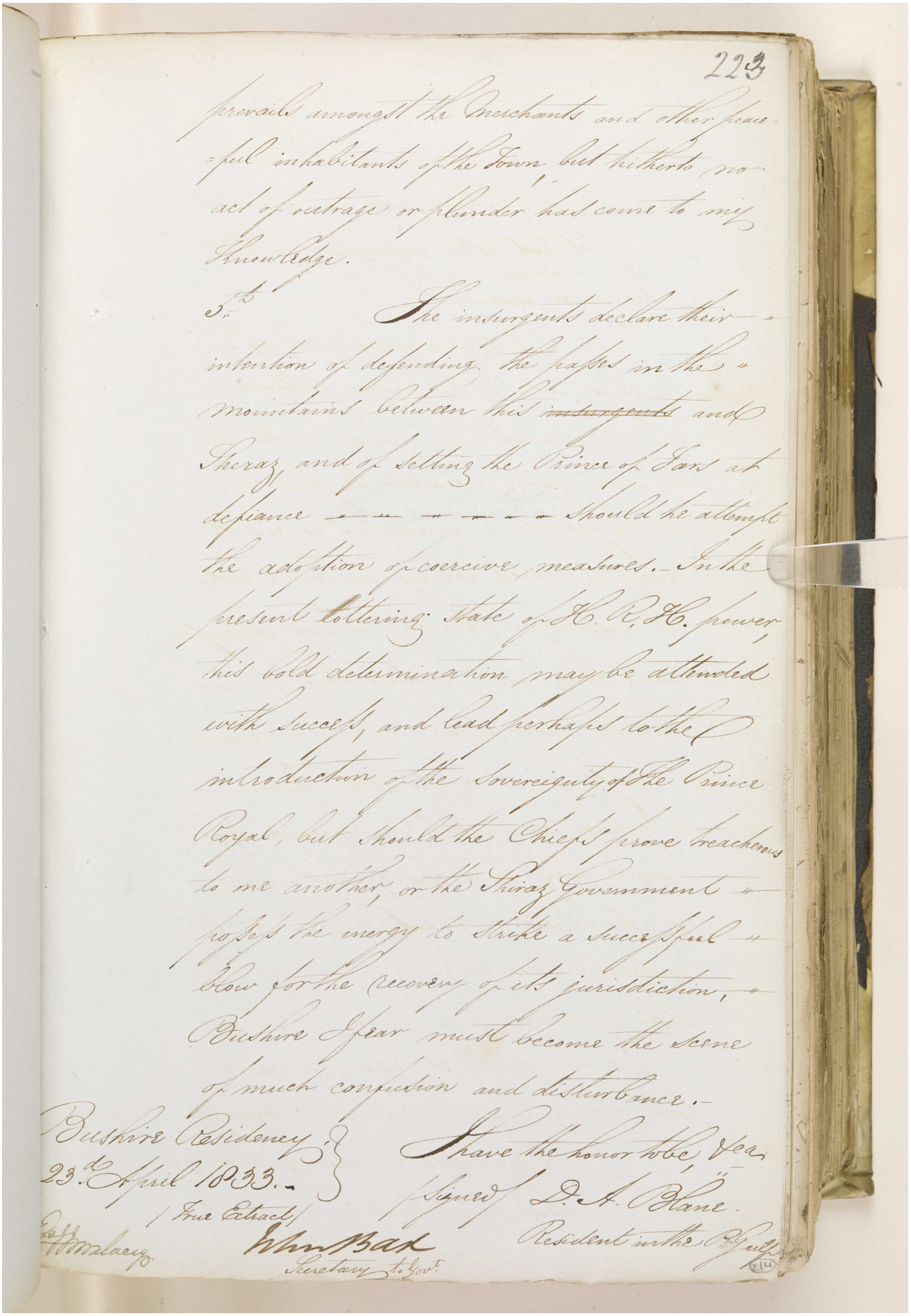

prevails amongst the Merchants and other peace-ful inhabitants of the Town, but hitherto no act of outrage or plunder has come to my Knowledge.

5th The insurgents declare their intention of defending the passes in the mountains between this ~~insurgents~~ and Sheraz, and of setting the Prince of Fars at defiance — — — — — — should he attempt the adoption of coercive measures. In the present lottering state of H. R. H. power, this bold determination may be attended with success, and lead perhaps to the introduction of the Sovereignty of the Prince Royal, but should the Chiefs prove treacherous to one another, or the Shiraz Government possess the energy to strike a successful blow for the recovery of its jurisdiction, Bushire I fear must become the scene of much confusion and disturbance.

Bushire Residency
23d April 1833.

I have the honor to be, &ca.
(Signed) D. A. Blane.
Resident in the P. Gulf

(True Extract)
[illegible] Malacy
[illegible] Bax
Secretary to Govt.

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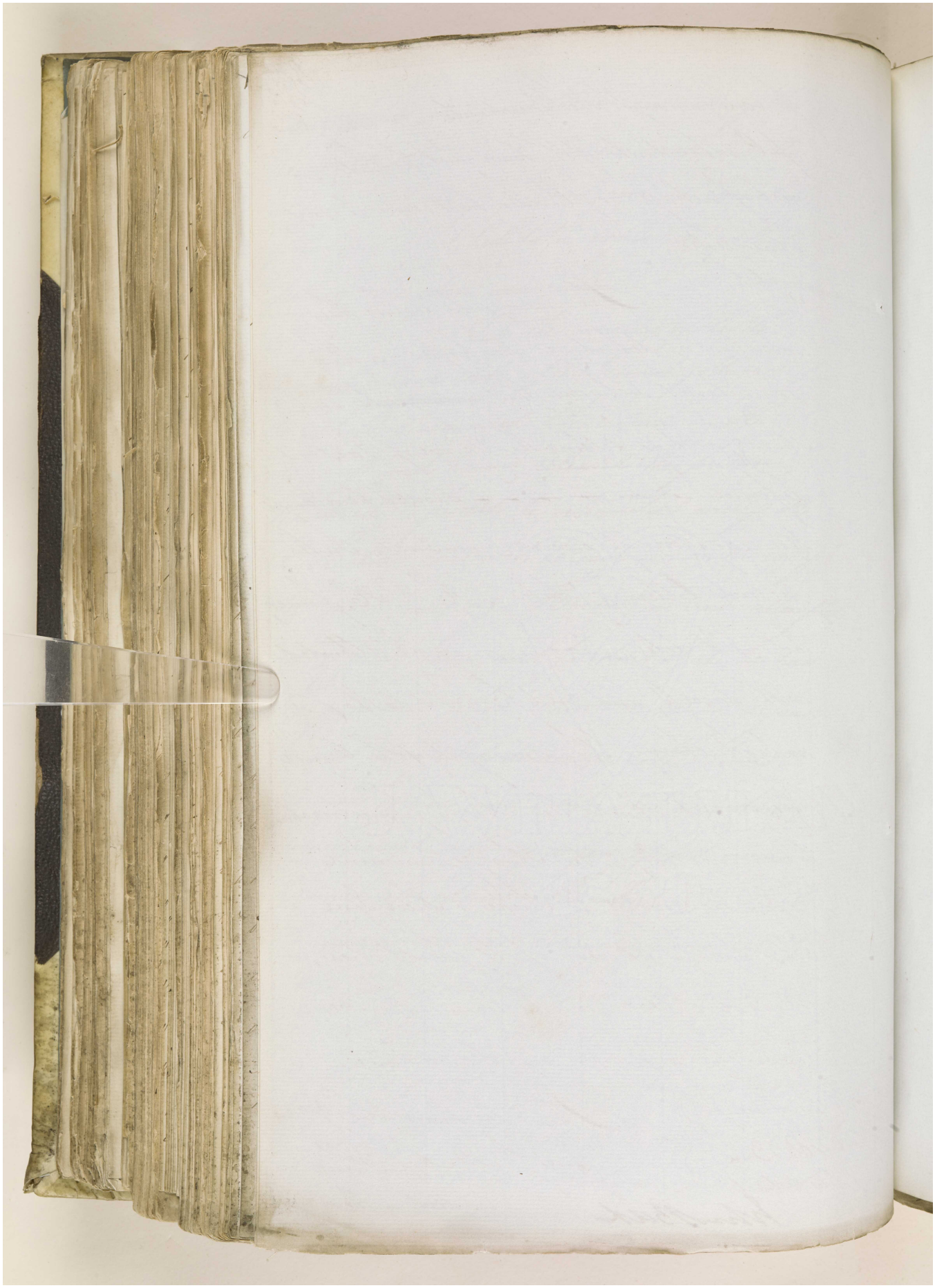

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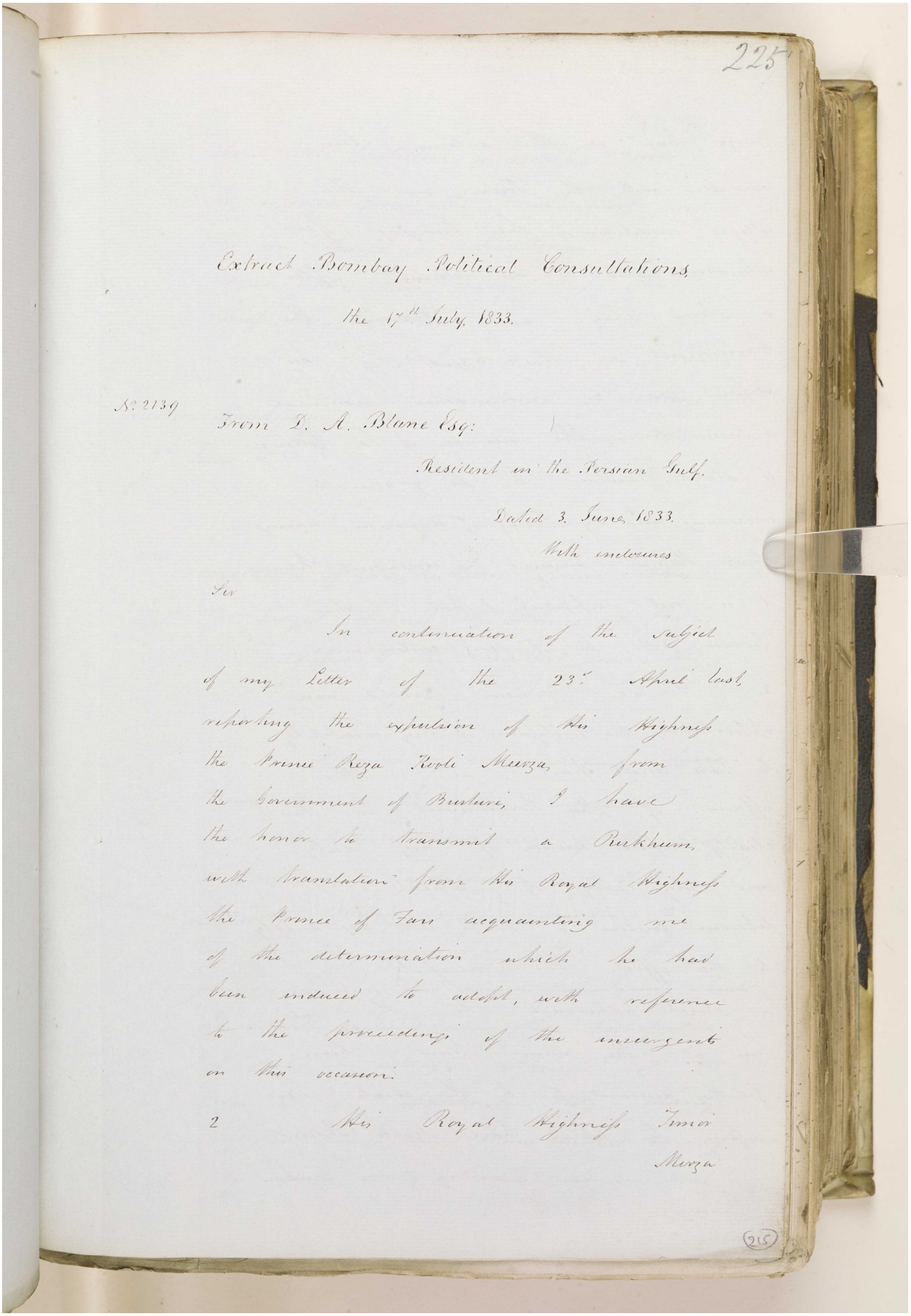

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations

the 17th July 1833.

No 2139

From D. A. Blane Esq:

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated 3 June 1833.

With enclosures

Sir

In continuation of the subject of my Letter of the 23d April last, reporting the expulsion of His Highness the Prince Reza Kooli Mirza from the Government of Bushire, I have the honor to transmit a Purkhum, with translation from His Royal Highness the Prince of Fars acquainting me of the determination which he had been induced to adopt, with reference to the proceedings of the insurgents on this occasion.

2 His Royal Highness Imaii Mirza

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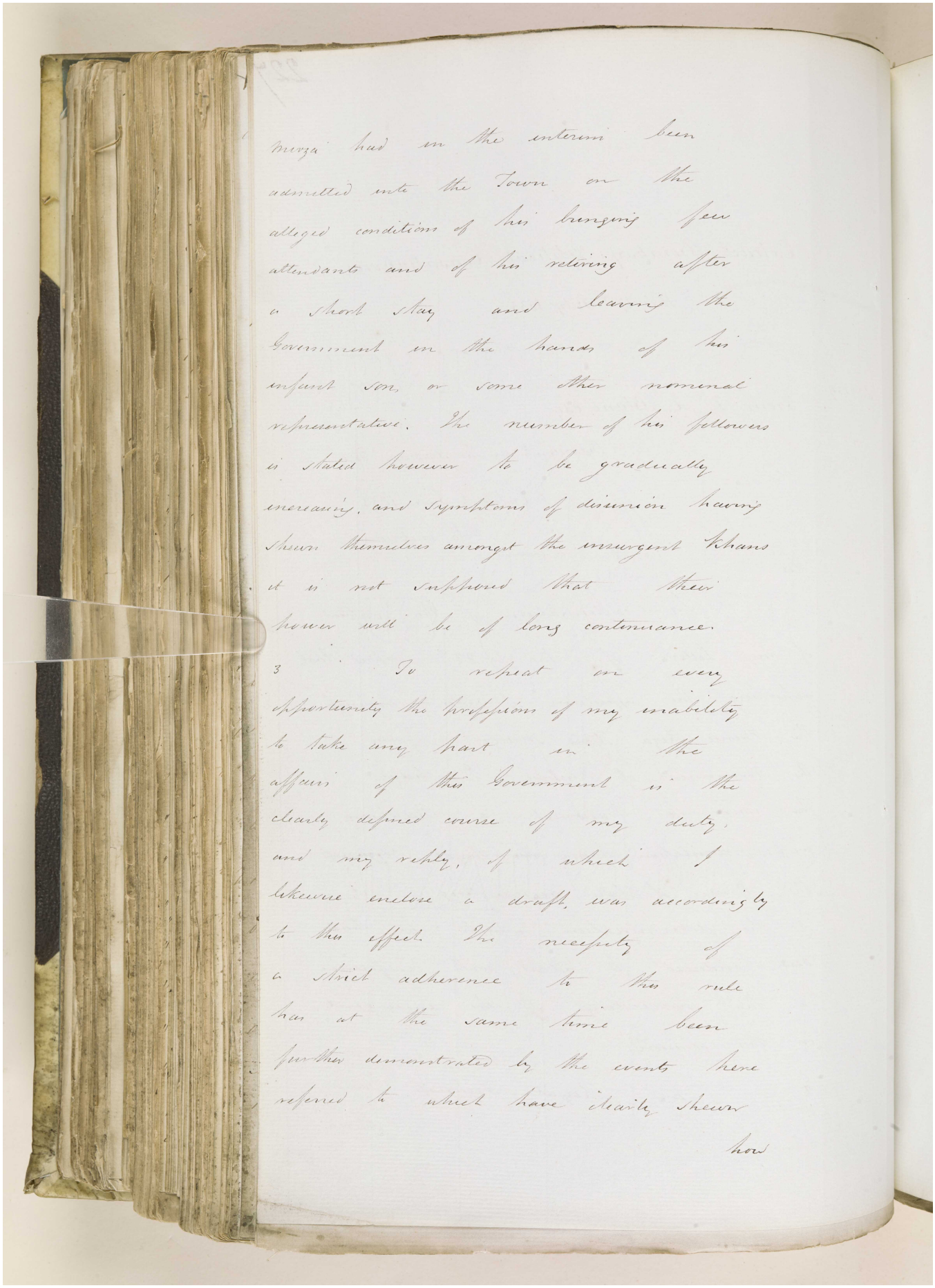

Mirza had in the interim been admitted into the Town on the alleged condition of his bringing few attendants and of his retiring after a short stay and leaving the Government in the hands of his infant son or some other nominal representative. The number of his followers is stated however to be gradually increasing, and Symptoms of dissension having shewn themselves amongst the insurgent Khans it is not supposed that their power will be of long continuance.

3 To repeat on every opportunity the profession of my inability to take any part in the affairs of this Government is the clearly defined course of my duty, and my safety, of which I likewise enclose a draught, was accordingly to this effect. The necessity of a strict adherence to this rule has at the same time been further demonstrated by the events there referred to which have clearly shewn how

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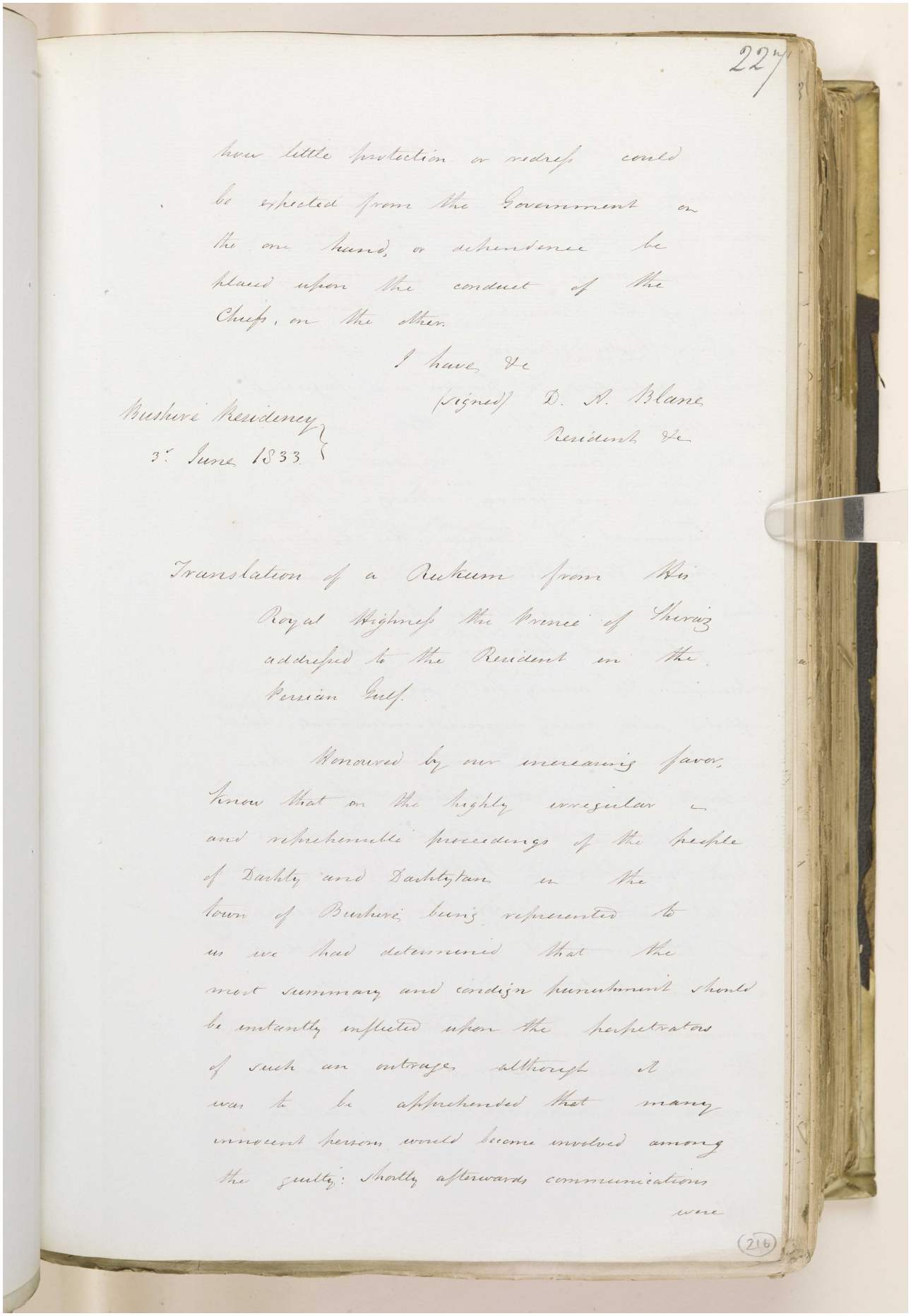

22nd

how little protection or redress could be expected from the Government on the one hand, or obedience be placed upon the conduct of the Chiefs, on the other.

I have &c

(signed) D. A. Blane
Resident &c

Bushire Residency
3d June 1833

Translation of a Rukum from His Royal Highness the Prince of Shiraz addressed to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Honoured by our meeting favor, know that on the highly irregular and reprehensible proceedings of the people of Dashty and Dashtystan in the town of Bushire being represented to us we had determined that the most summary and condign punishment should be instantly inflicted upon the perpetrators of such an outrage although it was to be apprehended that many innocent person would become involved among the guilty: Shortly afterwards communications were

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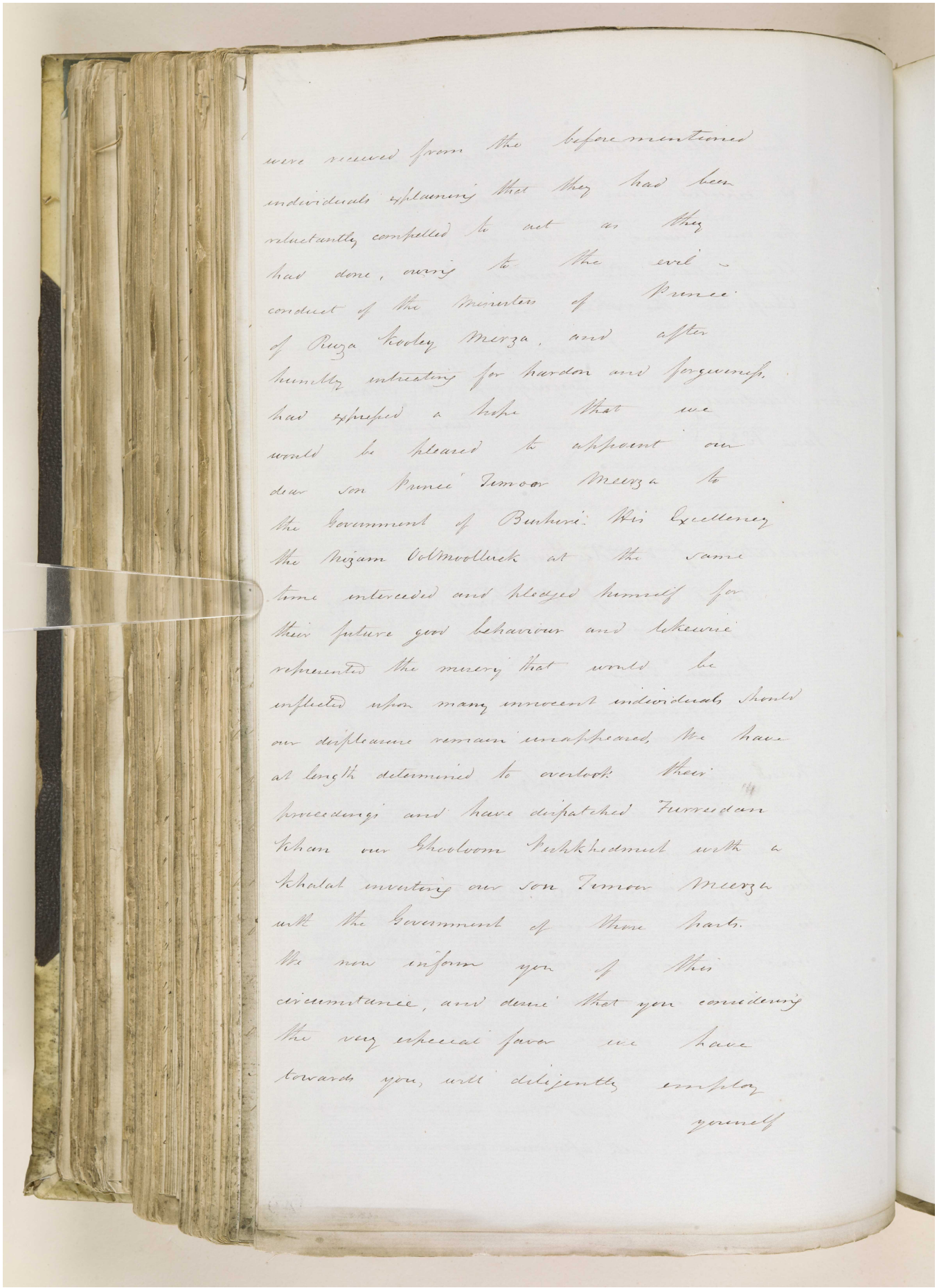

were received from the before mentioned
individuals explaining that they had been
reluctantly compelled to act as they
had done, owing to the evil
conduct of the Ministers of Prince
of Ruza Kooley Merza, and after
humbly entreating for pardon and forgiveness,
had expressed a hope that we
would be pleased to appoint our
dear son Prince Timoor Meerza to
the Government of Bushire. His Excellency
the Nizam Oolmoolluck at the same
time interceded and pledged himself for
their future good behaviour and likewise
represented the misery that would be
inflicted upon many innocent individuals should
our displeasure remain unappeased, We have
at length determined to overlook their
proceedings and have dispatched Furreedan
Khan our Ghooloom Peshkhedmut with a
Khalat investing our son Timoor Meerza
with the Government of those parts.
We now inform you of this
circumstance, and desire that you considering
the very especial favor we have
towards you, will diligently employ
yourself

yourself in the duties of your
situation, and use every exertion to
meet the wishes of our Sons in
all respects.

(True translation)
(signed) J. Bennell
Assistant to the Resident

Draft of a Letter from the Resident
in the Persian Gulf, to His
Royal Highness the Prince of Fars.

After Compliments and
acknowledgment of the receipt of the
Purkhum,

Your Royal Highness is aware
from the representation and without power
in matters of this nature, nevertheless -
confiding in your Royal Highness's penetration,
I have a full hope that
things will not so happen as
to cause any diminution towards me
of your Royal Highness's favor.

(signed) D. N. Blane
Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

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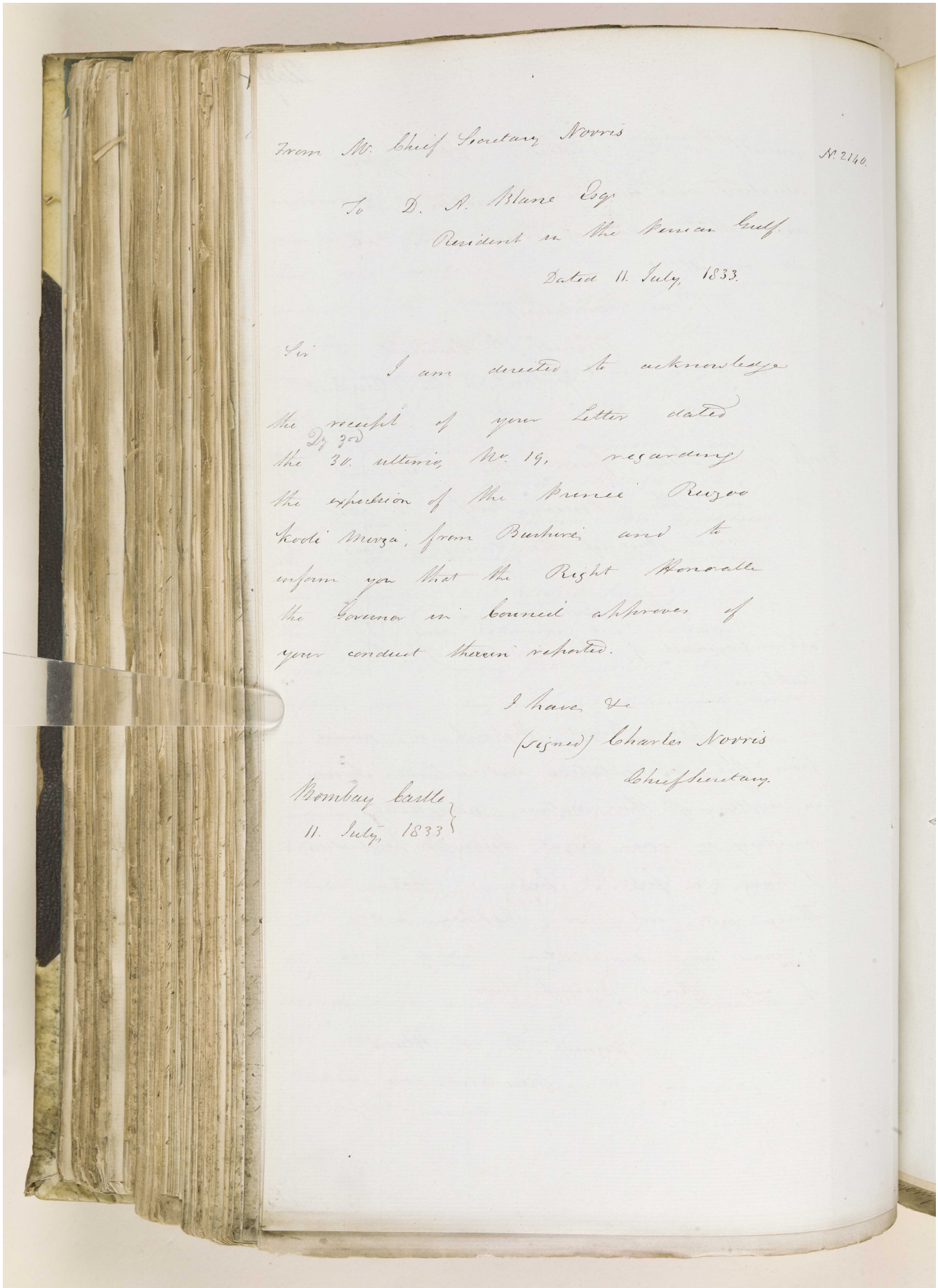


From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

No. 2140.

To D. A. Blane Esq.
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

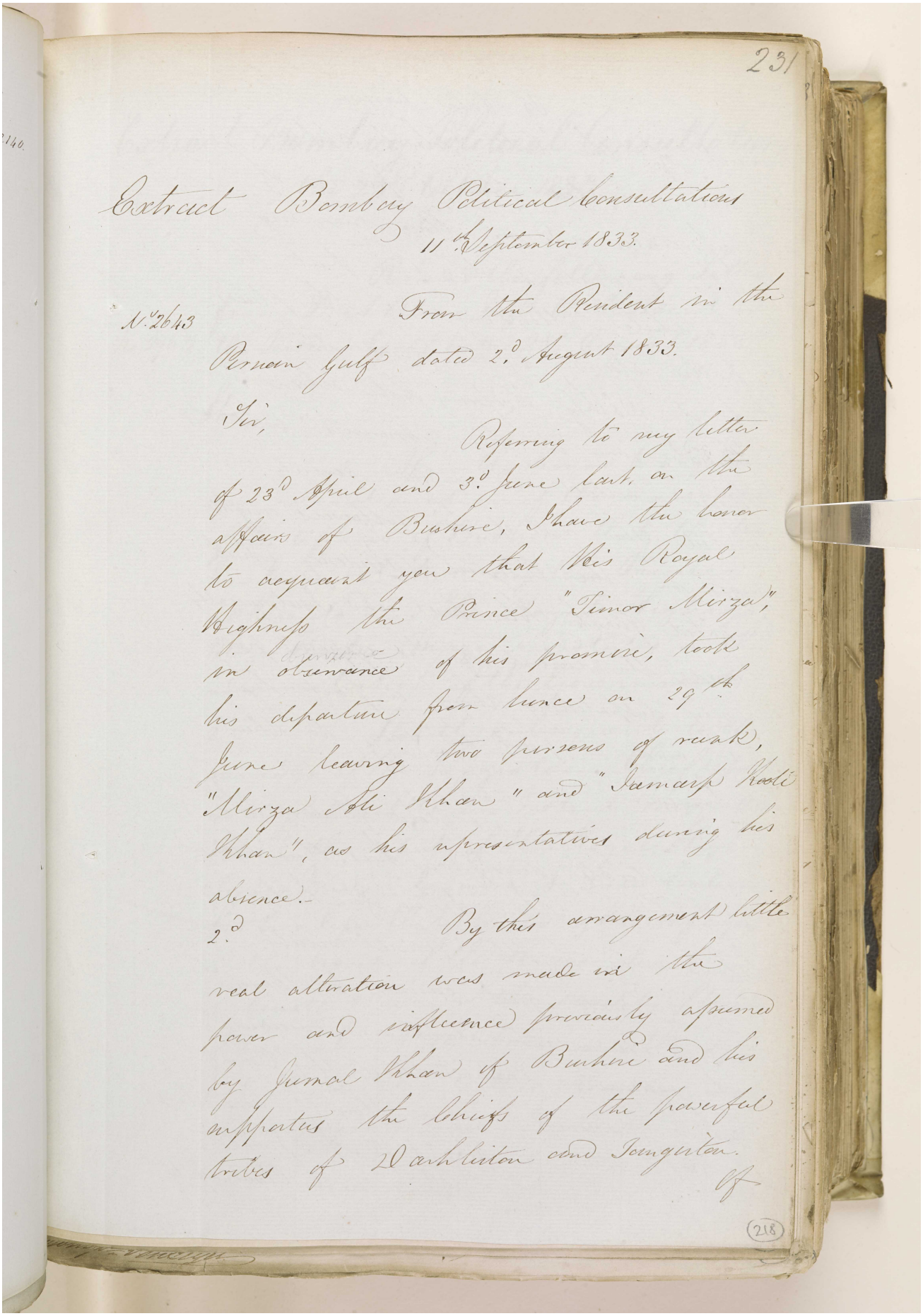
Dated 11. July, 1833.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 30. ultimo No. 19, regarding the expedition of the Prince Ruzee Koodi Mirza, from Bushire, and to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves of your conduct therein reported.

I have &c
(signed) Charles Norris
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle
11. July, 1833



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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
11th September 1833.

N.2643 From the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 2d August 1833.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 23d April and 3d June last, on the affairs of Bushire, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince "Timor Mirza", in observance of his promise, took his departure from hence on 29th June leaving two persons of rank, "Mirza Ali Khan" and "Jamaul Hadi Khan", as his representatives during his absence.

2d By this arrangement little real alteration was made in the power and influence previously assumed by Jemal Khan of Bushire and his supporters the Chiefs of the powerful tribes of Dashtistan and Tongistan.

of

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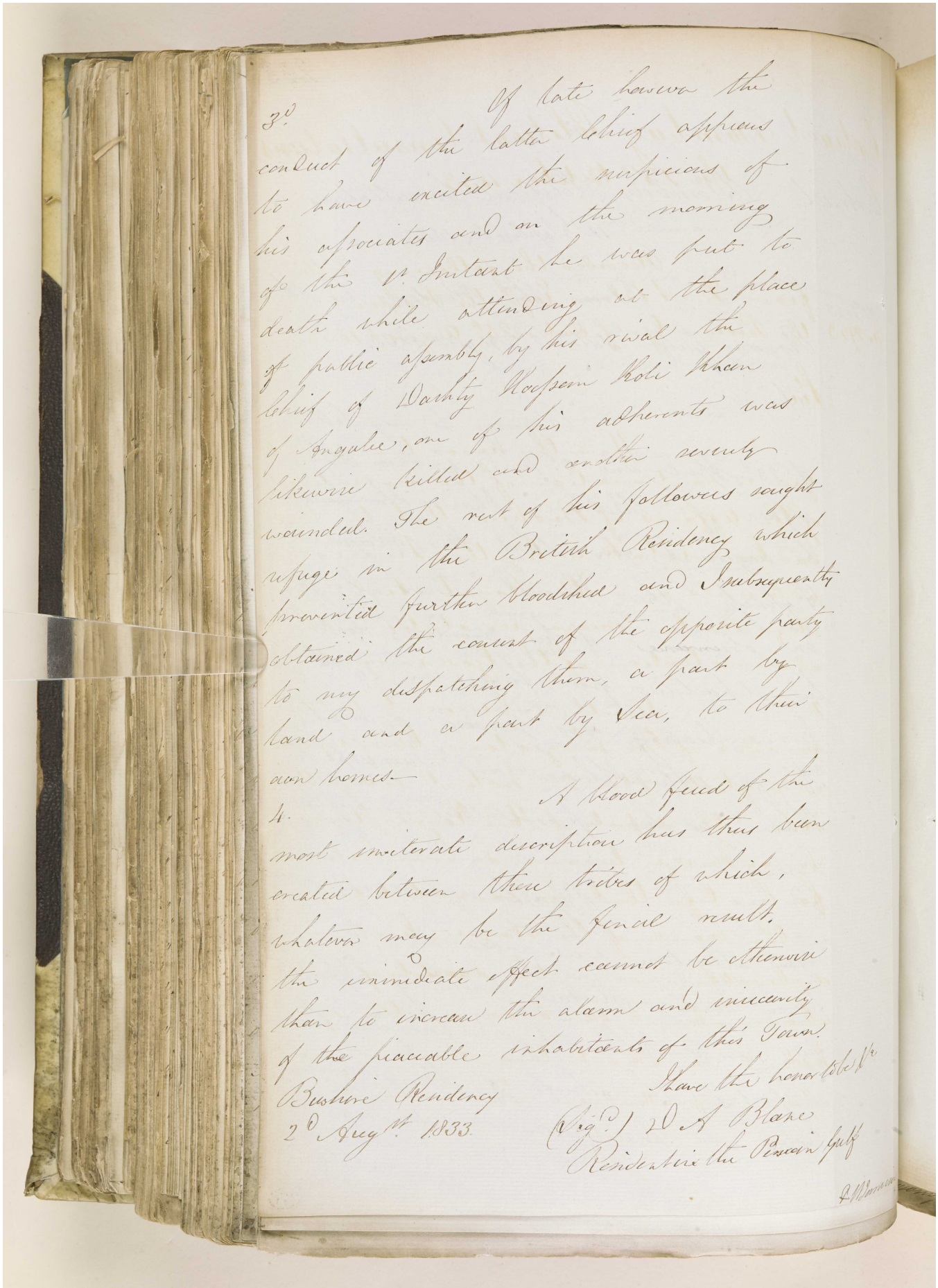

3d. Of late however the conduct of the latter Chief appears to have excited the suspicions of his associates and on the morning of the 1st Instant he was put to death while attending at the place of public assembly, by his rival the Chief of Dashty Hossein Koli Khan of Angulee, one of his adherents was likewise killed and another severely wounded. The rest of his followers sought refuge in the British Residency which prevented further bloodshed and I subsequently obtained the consent of the opposite party to my despatching them, a part by land and a part by Sea, to their own homes—

4. A blood feud of the most inveterate description has thus been created between these tribes of which, whatever may be the final result, the immediate effect cannot be otherwise than to increase the alarm and insecurity of the peaceable inhabitants of this Town.

I have the honor to be &c

Bushire Residency
2d Augst. 1833.

(Sigd.) D A Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

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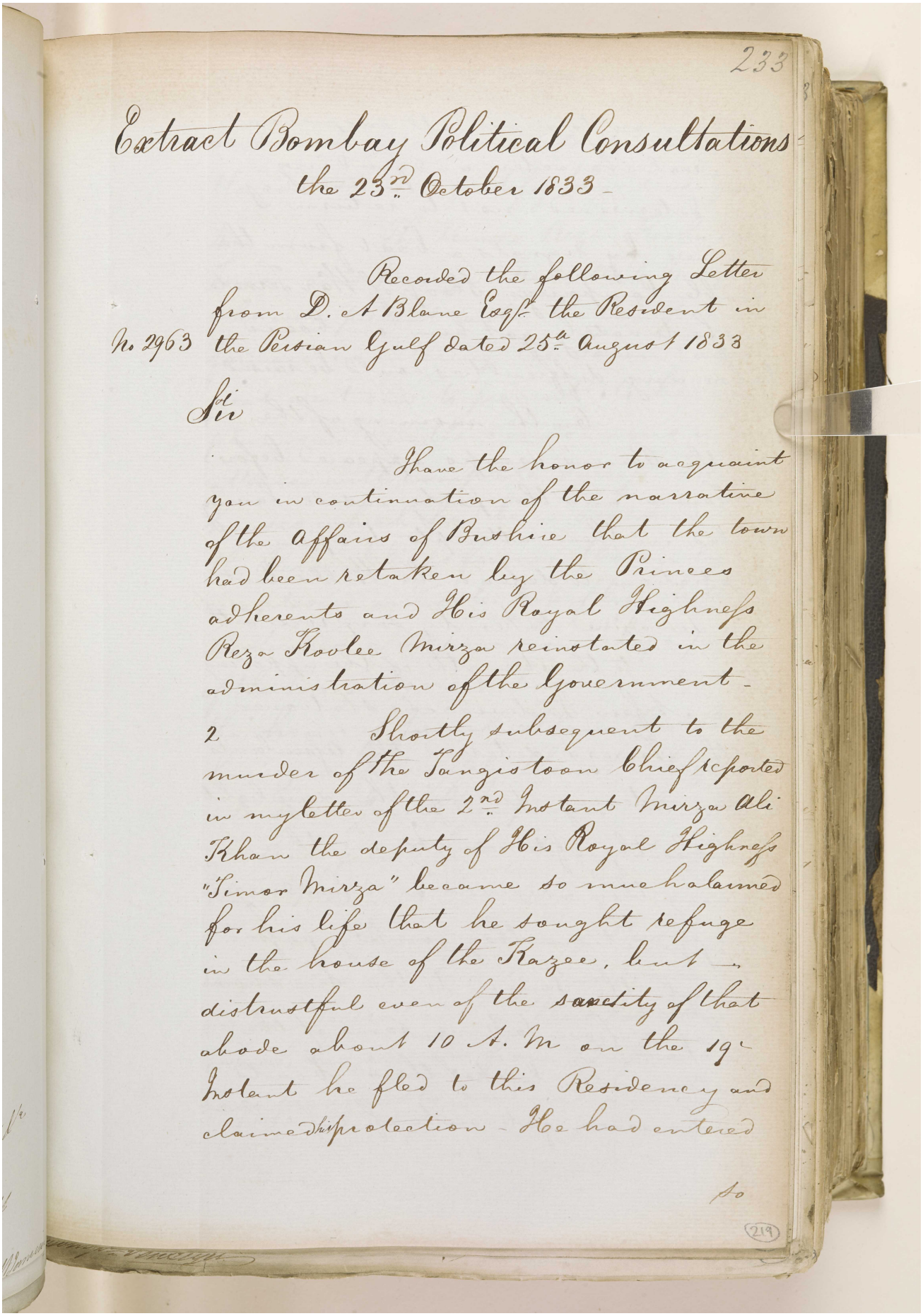

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 23rd October 1833

Recorded the following Letter
No. 2963 from D. A Blane Esqr the Resident in
the Persian Gulf dated 25th August 1833

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you in continuation of the narrative of the affairs of Bushire that the town had been retaken by the Princes adherents and His Royal Highness Reza Koolee Mirza reinstated in the administration of the Government.

2 Shortly subsequent to the murder of the Tangistoon Chief reported in my letter of the 2nd Instant Mirza Ali Khan the deputy of His Royal Highness "Timor Mirza" became so much alarmed for his life that he sought refuge in the house of the Kazee, but — distrustful even of the sanctity of that abode about 10 A. M on the 19th Instant he fled to this Residency and claimed the protection. He had entered

to

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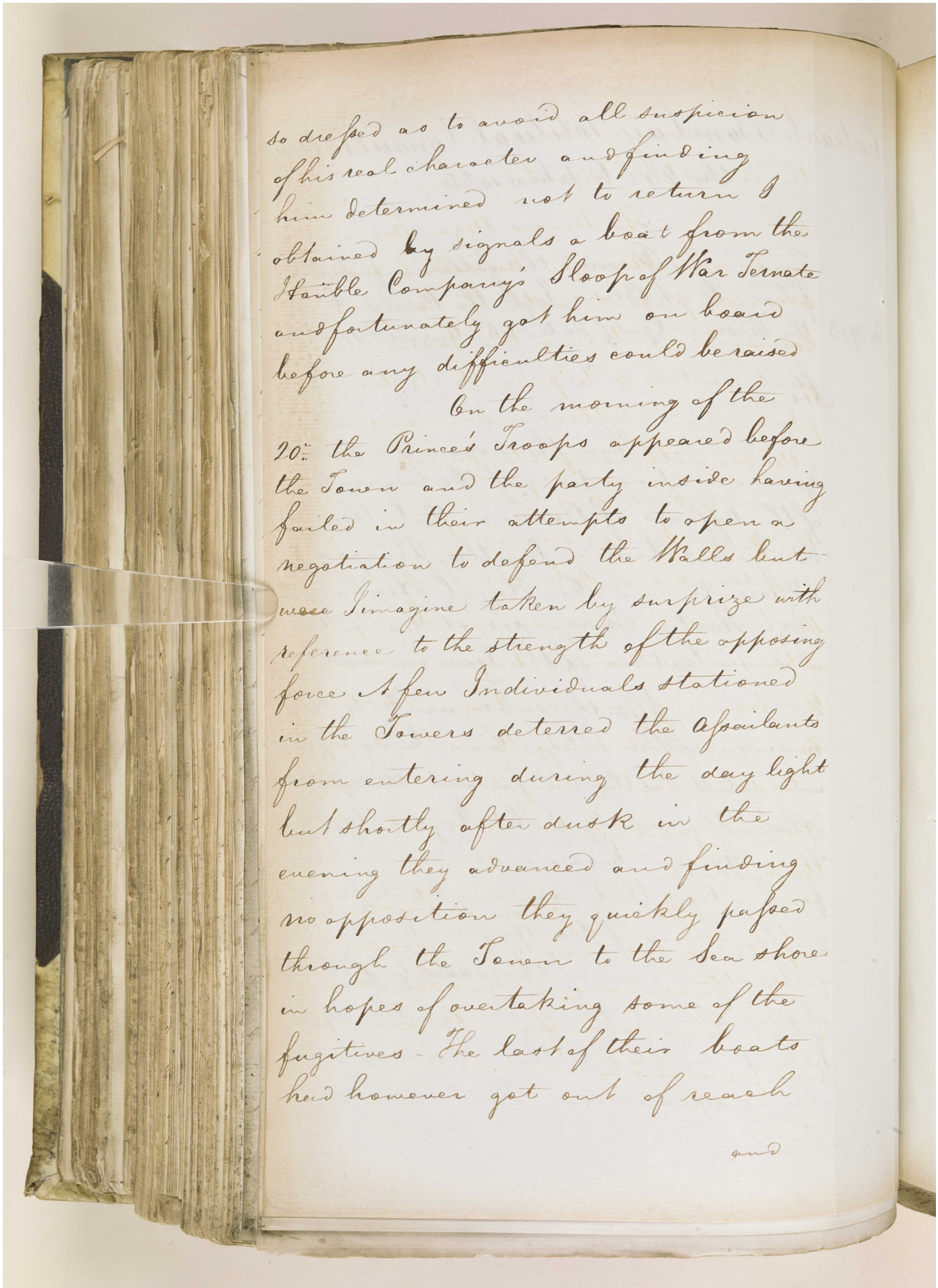

so dressed as to avoid all suspicion
of his real character and finding
him determined not to return I
obtained by signals a boat from the
Honble Company's Sloop of War Fernate
and fortunately got him on board
before any difficulties could be raised

On the morning of the
20th the Prince's Troops appeared before
the Town and the party inside having
failed in their attempts to open a
negotiation to defend the Walls but
were I imagine taken by surprize with
reference to the strength of the opposing
force A few Individuals stationed
in the Towers deterred the Assailants
from entering during the day light
but shortly after dusk in the
evening they advanced and finding
no opposition they quickly passed
through the Town to the Sea shore
in hopes of overtaking some of the
fugitives - The last of their boats
had however got out of reach

and

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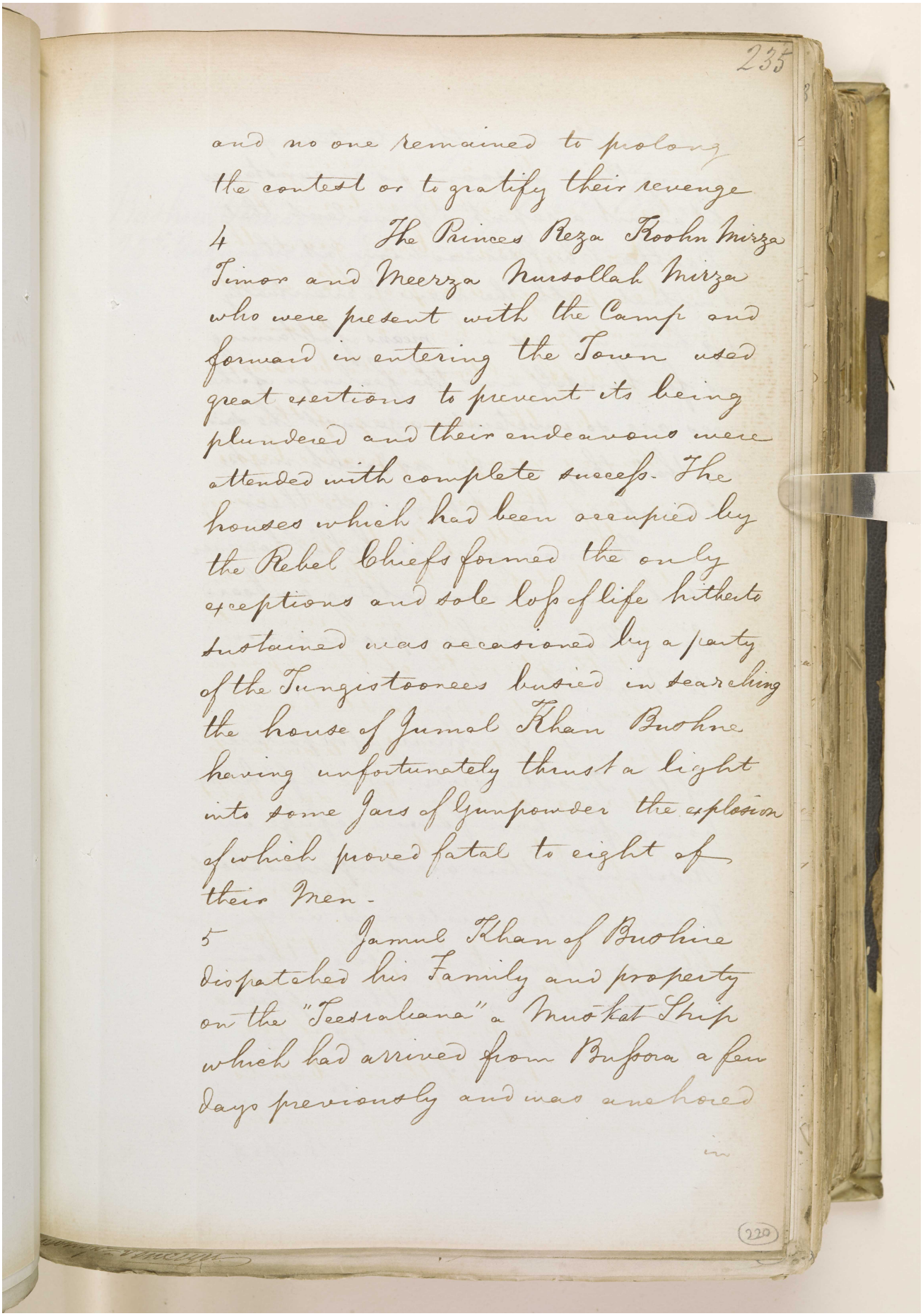

and no one remained to prolong
the contest or to gratify their revenge

4 The Princes Reza Koolee Mirza
Timor and Meerza Nursollah Mirza
who were present with the Camp and
forward in entering the Town used
great exertions to prevent its being
plundered and their endeavours were
attended with complete success. The
houses which had been occupied by
the Rebel Chiefs formed the only
exceptions and sole loss of life hitherto
sustained was occasioned by a party
of the Tungistoonees busied in searching
the house of Jumal Khan Buohre
having unfortunately thrust a light
into some Jars of Gunpowder the explosion
of which proved fatal to eight of
their Men.

5 Jamul Khan of Buohire
dispatched his Family and property
on the "Teesraleana" a Muckat Ship
which had arrived from Bussora a few
days previously and was anchored
in

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in the Outer Roads with intention of following them so soon as circumstances might admit a report is prevalent that the Dashtee Chief secured him at the last instant with the view to eventually giving him up as a means of obtaining terms for himself and the feelings of the Princes are so inveterate against the said Khan that they would no doubt make great sacrifices to get him into their power - The more general belief however is that he succeeded in getting on board the above Ship and has proceeded in her to Muscat -

In the hurry of departure some of the Dashtee Tribe were left behind of whom a few have found refuge in this Residency, others are dispersed about the Town and Trangistoonees are searching for them to sacrifice them to their bloody feud, but their places of concealment having hitherto evaded discovery it is to be

hoped

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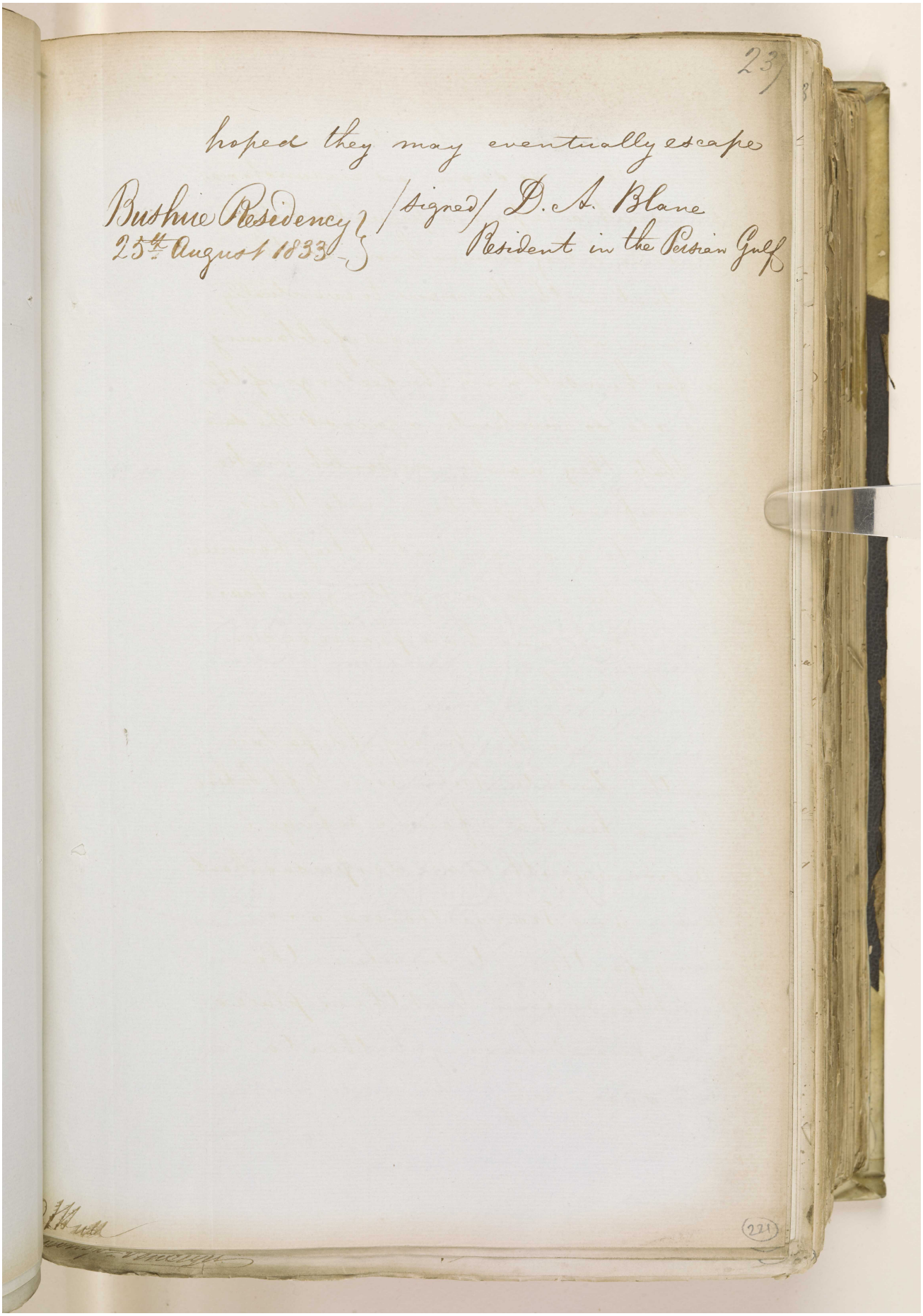

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hoped they may eventually escape

Bushire Residency
25th August 1833

/signed/ D. A. Blane
President in the Persian Gulf

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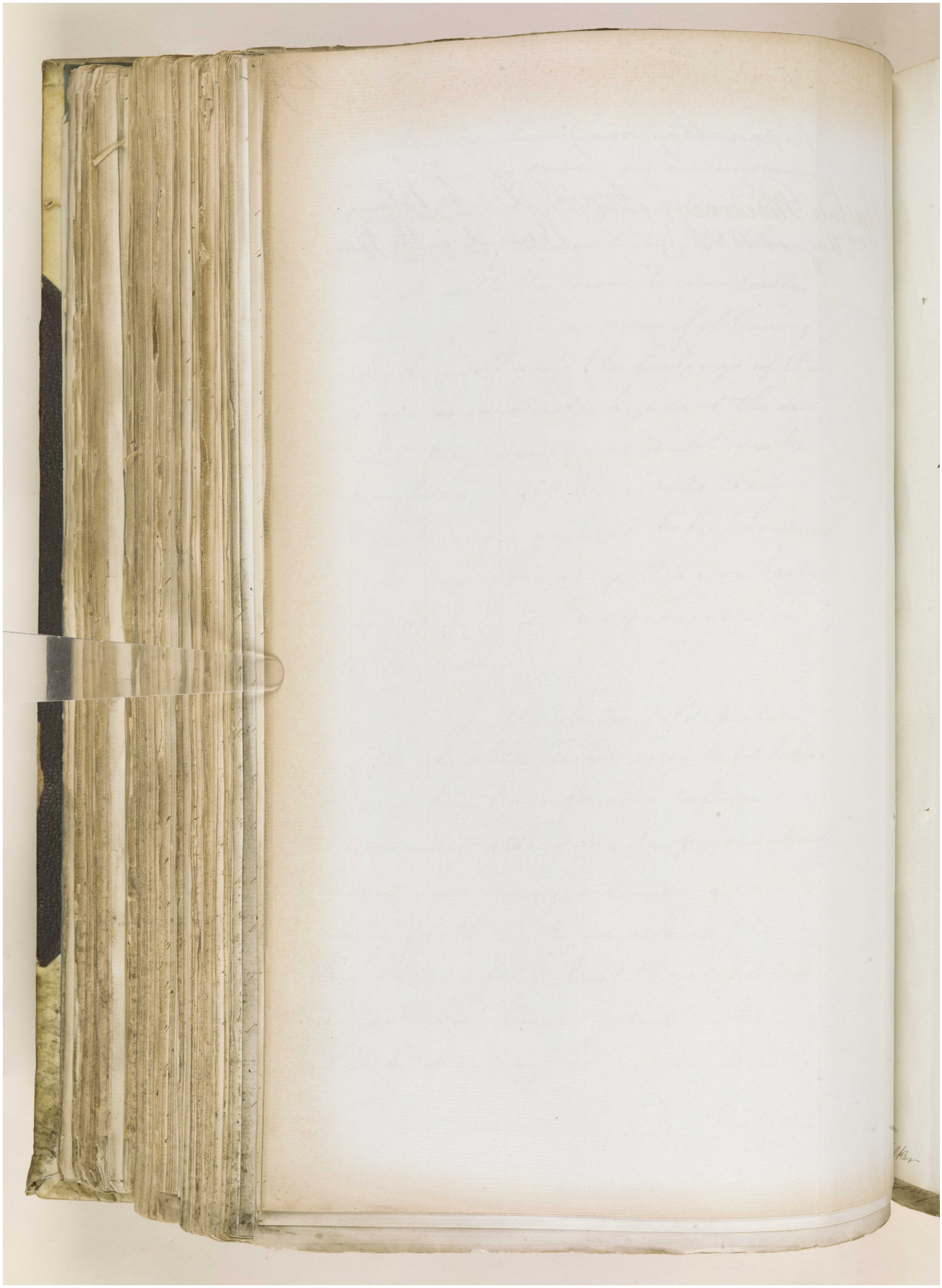

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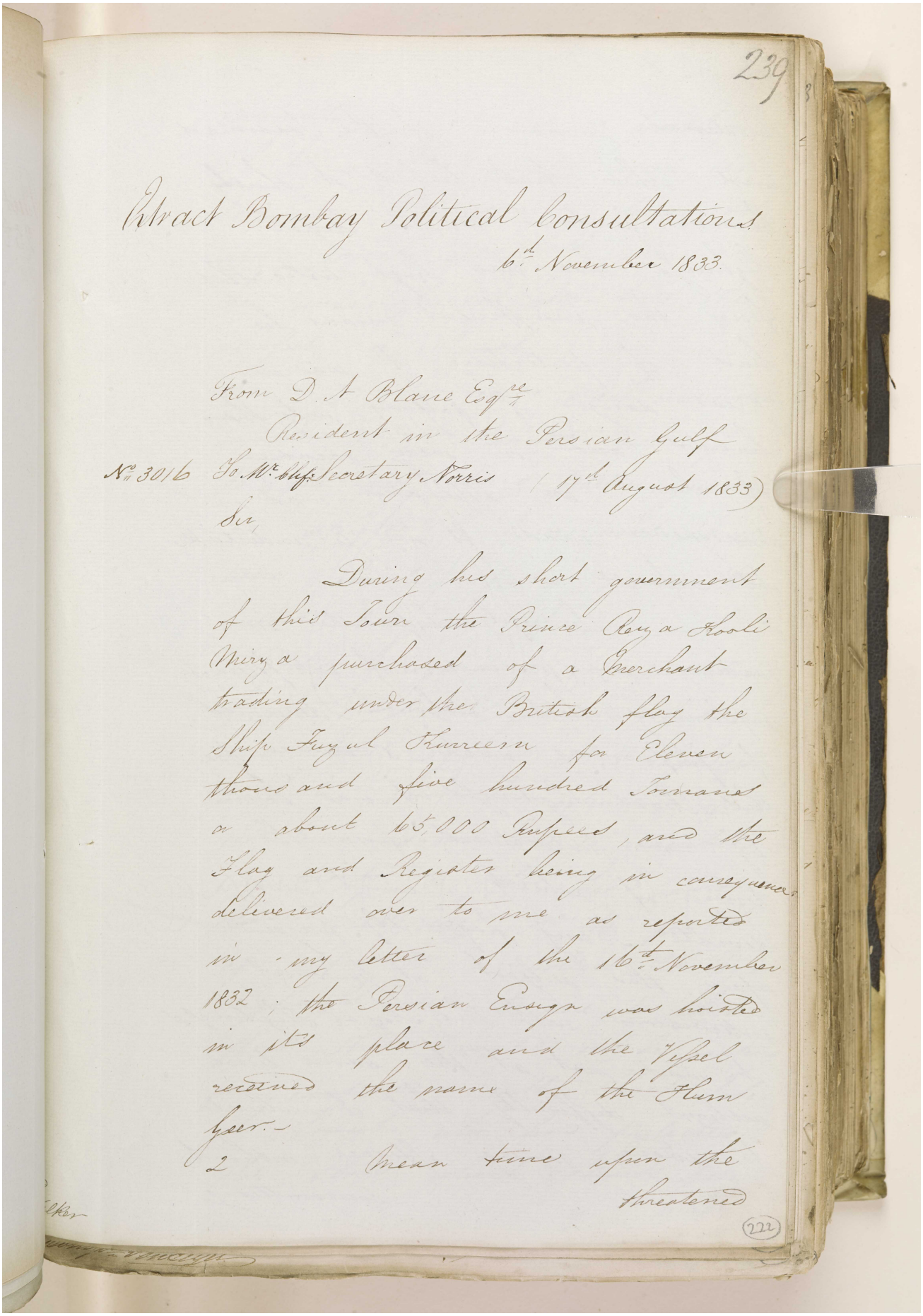

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
6th November 1833.

From D. A. Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf
No. 3016 To Mr. Chf. Secretary Norris (17th August 1833)
Sir,

During his short government of this Town the Prince Reza Kooli Mirza purchased of a Merchant trading under the British flag the Ship Fuzul Kurreem for Eleven thousand five hundred Tomans or about 65,000 Rupees, and the Flag and Register being in consequence delivered over to me as reported in my letter of the 16th November 1832; the Persian Ensign was hoisted in its place and the Vessel received the name of the Hum Geer.—

2 Mean time upon the threatened

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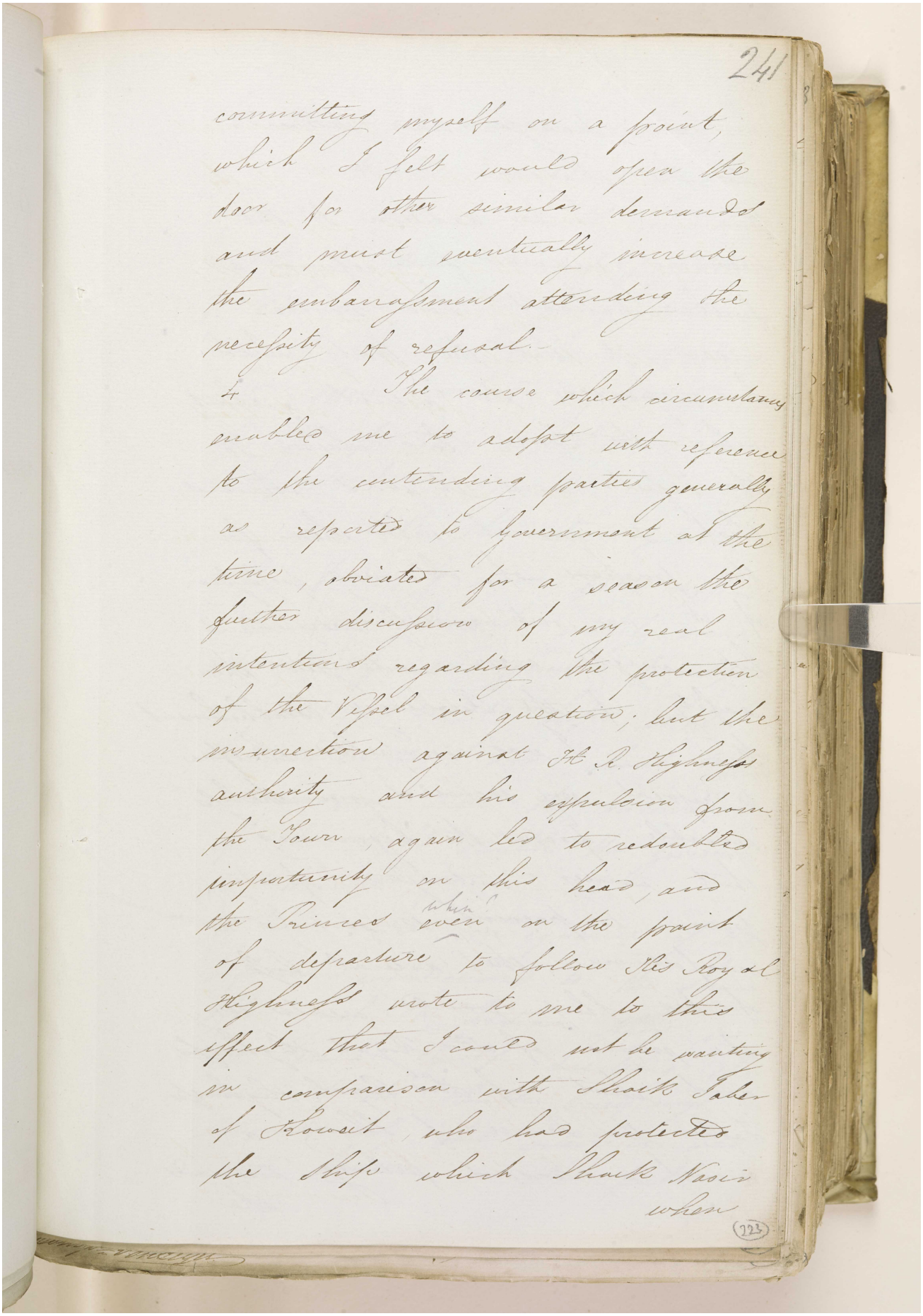
threatened invasion of the Joasmees and other Arab Tribes, it shortly became evident to His Royal Highness that this high titled Ship from the insufficient means he had of protecting it, was in great danger of falling into their hands, and on every occasion of alarm, an application was in consequence made to me to undertake its defence.—

In reply, I persisted in evading any promise of interference explaining that although desirous of performing such a service for His Royal Highness, I was bound by — instructions, from the tenor of which I could not deviate. Being frequently pressed upon this subject at personal interviews with His Royal Highness it was not at the same time without difficulty that I contrived to avoid giving offence without committing



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committing myself on a point,
which I felt would open the
door for other similar demands
and must eventually increase
the embarrassment attending the
necessity of refusal.

The course which circumstances
enables me to adopt with reference
to the contending parties generally
as reported to Government at the
time, obviated for a season the
further discussion of my real
intentions regarding the protection
of the Vessel in question, but the
insurrection against H.H. Highness
authority and his expulsion from
the Town, again led to redoubled
importunity on this head, and
the Princes when even on the point
of departure to follow His Royal
Highness note to me to this
effect that I could not be wanting
in comparison with Shaik Saber
of Koweit, who had protected
the Ship which Shaik Nasir
when

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when in distress has delivered into his charge—

5 In addition to the previous grounds for refusal a further difficulty had however arisen Viz.t that the party which has assumed the actual authority within the Town laid claim to the Vessel, and it was obvious that to quarrel with them for the purpose of obtaining possession of it was not merely inexpedient but might even endanger the safety of the Residency Establishment.

6 I was compelled therefore to repeat my excuses, nevertheless sensible from the beginning that under impression of my power to prevent so serious a misfortune, the actual loss of his Ship would create in the mind of His Royal Highness and that of His Royal Highness Father the Prince of Shiraz, a most unpleasant feeling towards the

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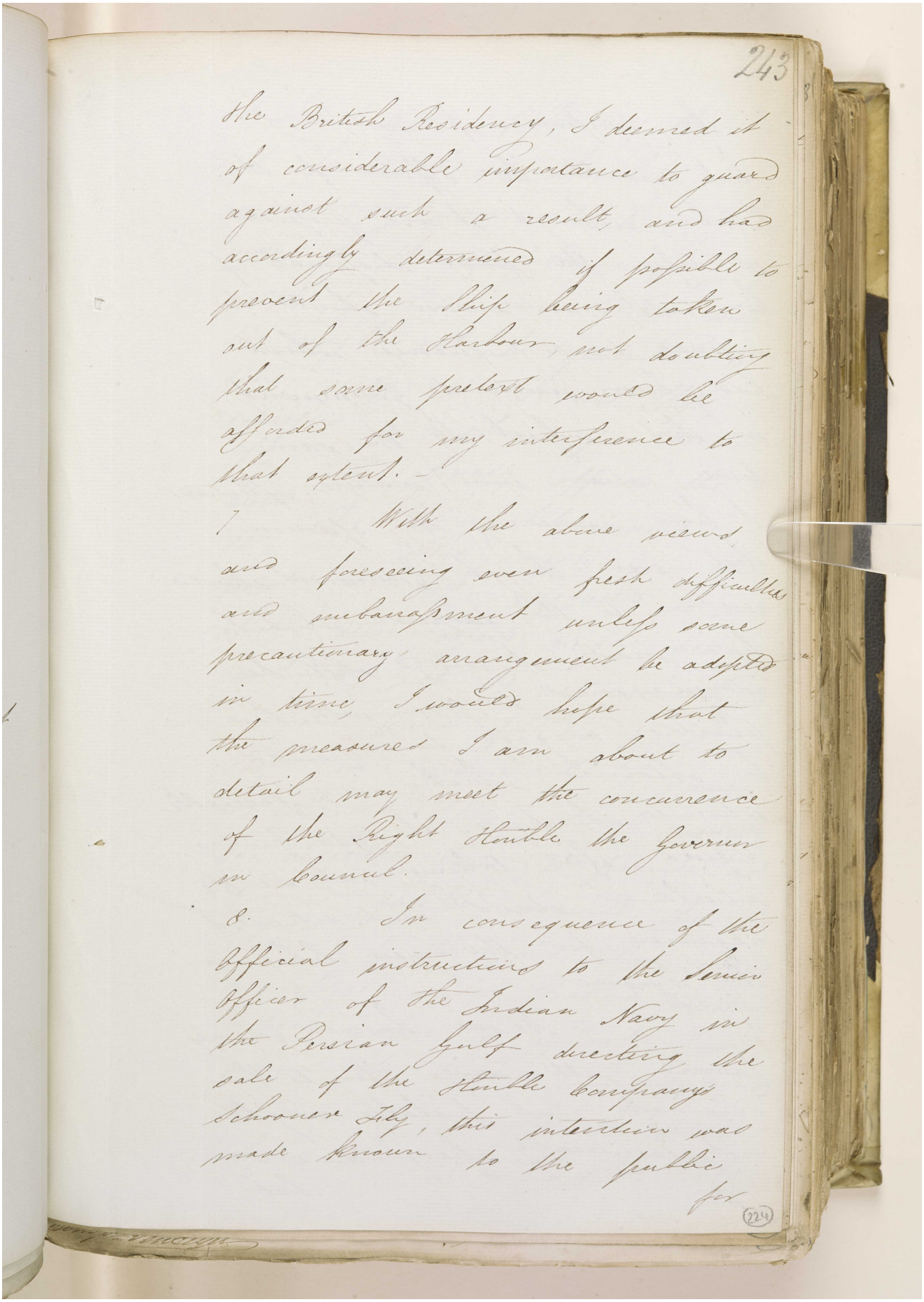

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the British Residency, I deemed it of considerable importance to guard against such a result, and had accordingly determined if possible to prevent the Ship being taken out of the Harbour, not doubting that some pretext would be afforded for my interference to that extent. –

7 With the above views and foreseeing even fresh difficulties and embarrassment unless some precautionary arrangement be adopted in time, I would hope that the measures I am about to detail may meet the concurrence of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

8 In consequence of the official instructions to the Senior Officer of the Indian Navy in the Persian Gulf directing the sale of the Honble Company's Schooner Ly, this intention was made known to the public for

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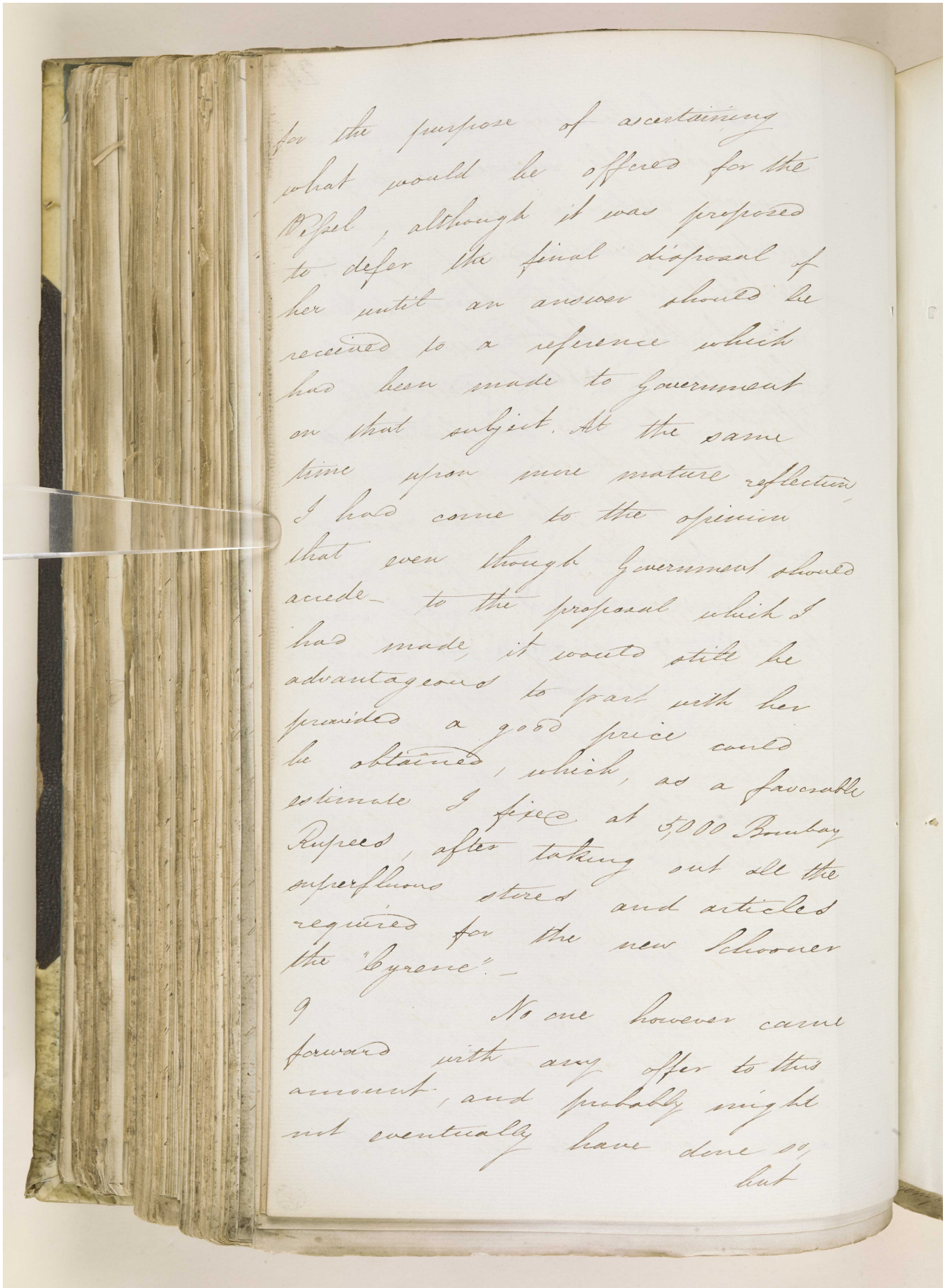
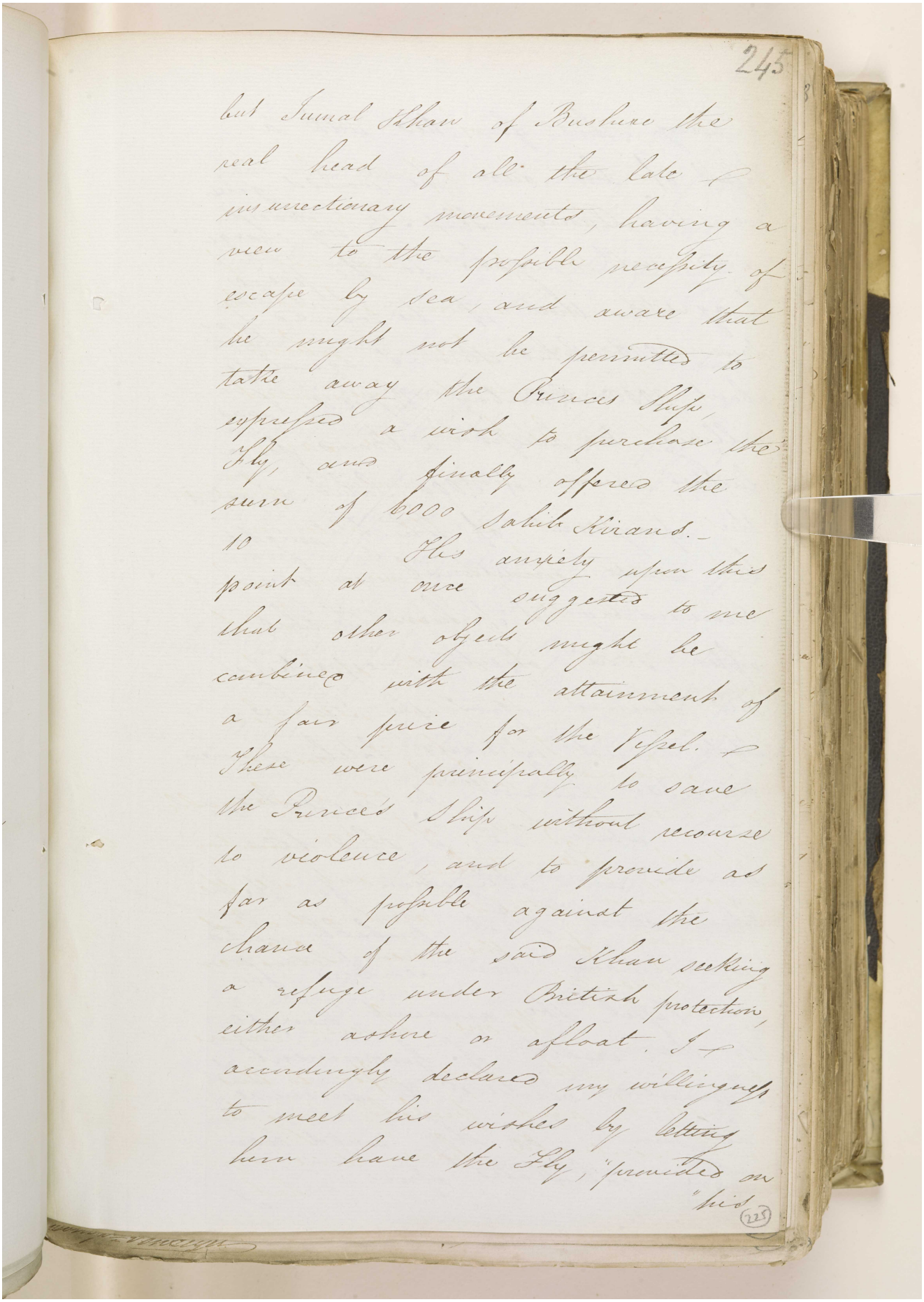


for the purpose of ascertaining what would be offered for the Vessel, although it was proposed to defer the final disposal of her until an answer should be received to a reference which had been made to Government on that subject. At the same time upon more mature reflection I had come to the opinion that even though Government should accede to the proposal which I had made, it would still be advantageous to part with her provided a good price could be obtained, which, as a favorable estimate I fixed at 5,000 Bombay Rupees, after taking out all the superfluous stores and articles required for the new Schooner the "Cyrene".-

9 No one however came forward with any offer to this amount, and probably might not eventually have done so, but



but Jumal Khan of Bushire the real head of all the late insurrectionary movements, having a view to the possible necessity of escape by sea, and aware that he might not be permitted to take away the Princes Ship, expressed a wish to purchase the Fly, and finally offered the sum of 6000 Sahib Kirans.—

10 His anxiety upon this point at once suggested to me that other objects might be combined with the attainment of a fair price for the Vessel. These were principally to save the Prince's Ship without recourse to violence, and to provide as far as possible against the chance of the said Khan seeking a refuge under British protection, either ashore or afloat. I accordingly declared my willingness to meet his wishes by letting him have the Fly, "provided on "his

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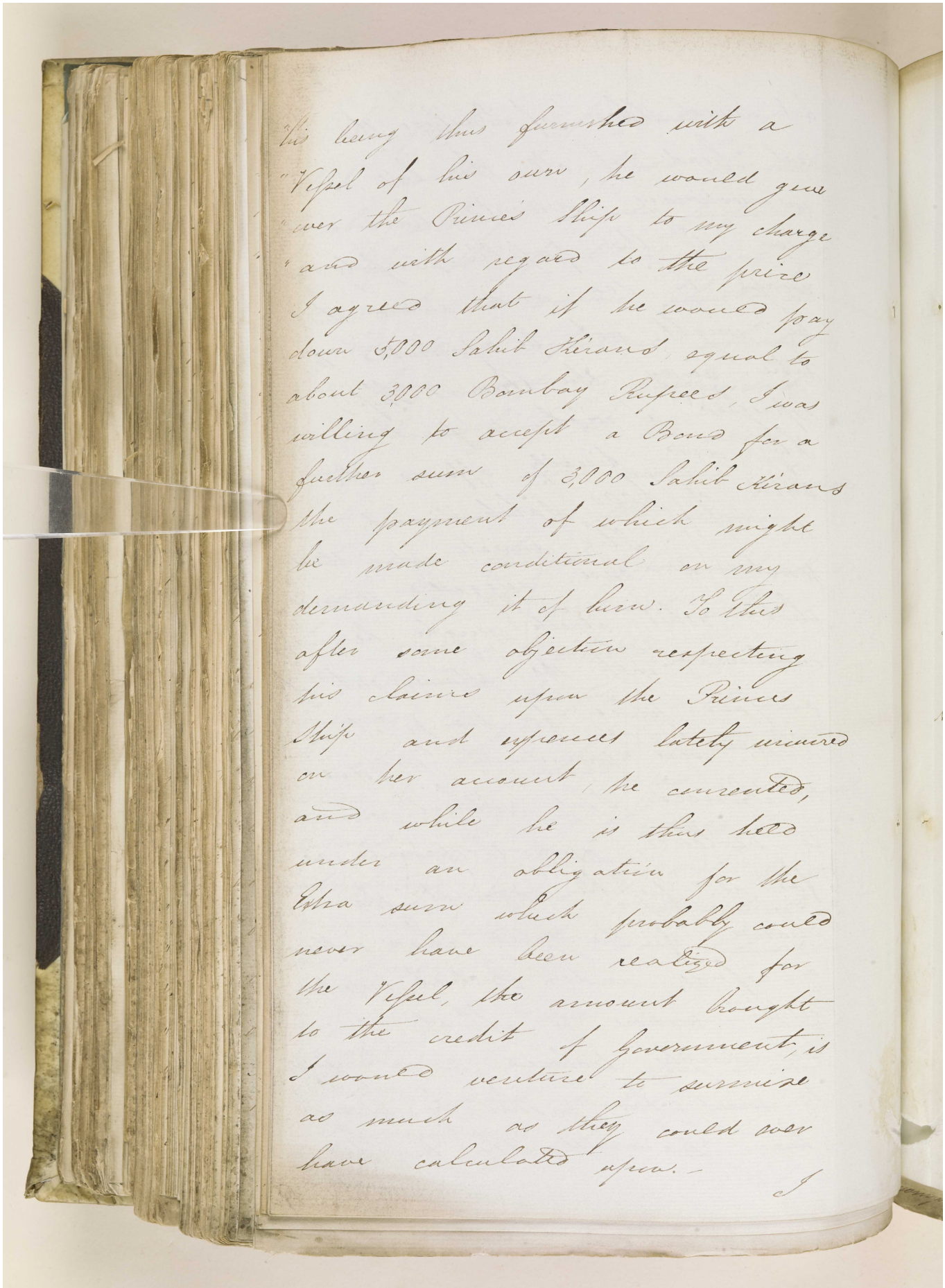

his being thus furnished with a
"Vessel of his own, he would give
"over the Prince's Ship to my charge
"and with regard to the price
I agreed that if he would pay
down 5,000 Sahib Tirans, equal to
about 3,000 Bombay Rupees, I was
willing to accept a Bond for a
further sum of 3,000 Sahib Tirans
the payment of which might
be made conditional on my
demanding it of him. So thus
after some objection respecting
his claims upon the Prince's
Ship and expences lately incurred
on her account, he consented,
and while he is thus held
under an obligation for the
extra sum which probably could
never have been realized for
the Vessel, the amount brought
to the credit of Government, is
I would venture to surmise
as much as they could ever
have calculated upon. -

I

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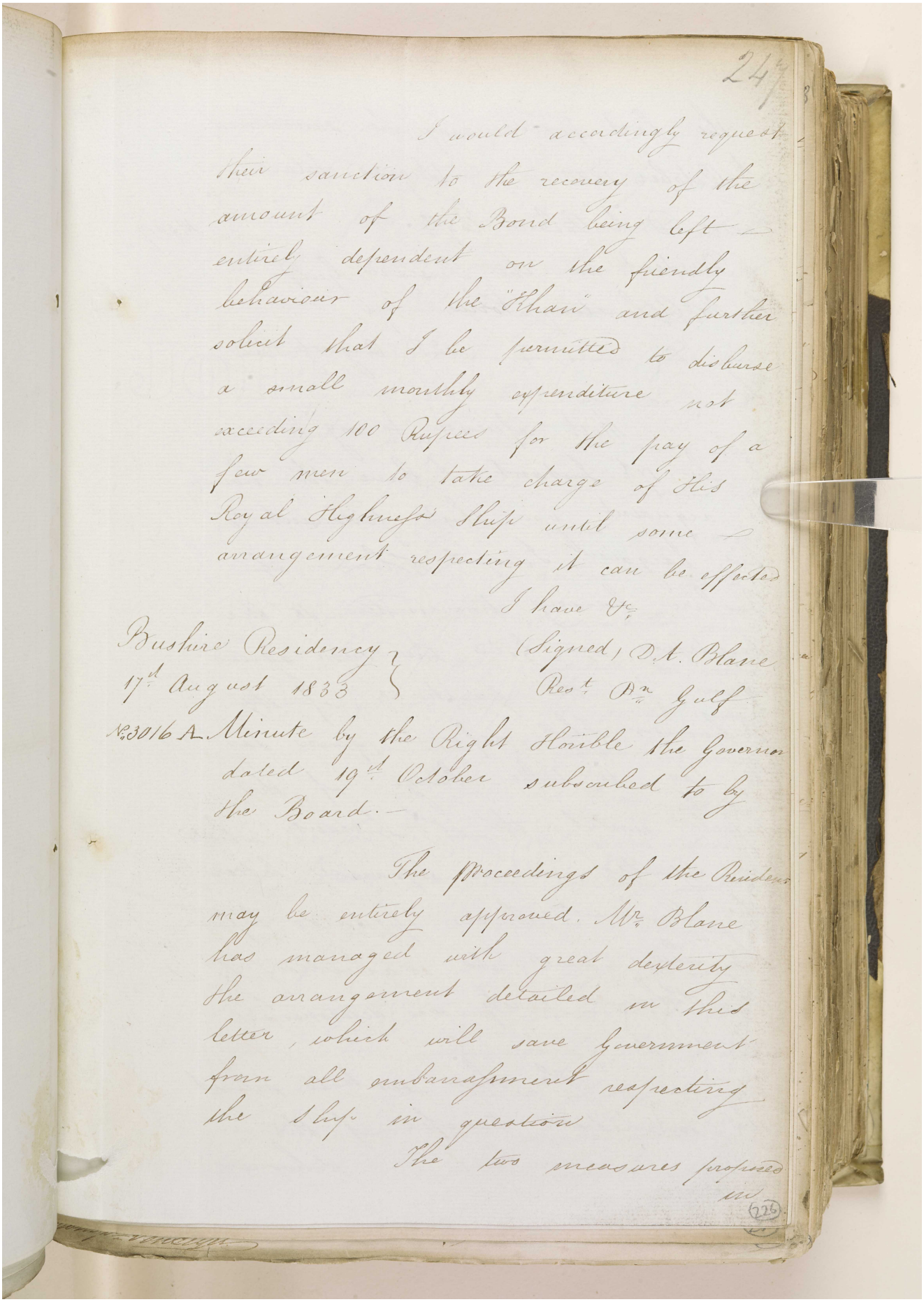

I would accordingly request their sanction to the recovery of the amount of the Bond being left entirely dependent on the friendly behaviour of the "Khan" and further solicit that I be permitted to disburse a small monthly expenditure not exceeding 100 Rupees for the pay of a few men to take charge of His Royal Highness' Ship until some arrangement respecting it can be effected

I have &c.

Bushire Residency
17th August 1833

(Signed) D.A. Blane
Rest. Pn. Gulf

No. 3016 A. Minute by the Right Honble the Governor dated 19th October subscribed to by the Board.—

The proceedings of the Residency may be entirely approved. Mr. Blane has managed with great dexterity the arrangement detailed in this letter, which will save Government from all embarrassment respecting the Ship in question

The two measures proposed in

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in the last Para may be sanctioned.-
19th October 1833.- (Signed) Clare.-
From D. A. Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris.
(25th August 1833.)

No. 3017

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 17th Instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that pursuant to his bargain, Jumal Khan of Bushire having transmitted to the Residency in Gold the sum agreed upon for the purchase of the Schooner "Fly" deferred from day to day to take charge of the Vessel until the 20th Instant, when as reported in a separate letter the Princes Forces appeared before the Town, and its evacuation by the Khans party was determined upon.

2 He then sent to solicit the immediate transfer of the Schooner

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Schooner, and his request was promptly complied, but hardly had the people from on board reported their having given over charge, when I received another message to say that finding a want of men for her crew, and reflecting on the risk of not being able to move until a change of tide, he wished to undo the bargain and give me back the Vessel. In answer I told the Messenger that I consented, and would send my people on board again, and that he must send for his money to prevent misunderstanding

3 So far as I can learn the message did not reach him, but having in the interim retaken charge of the Schooner, it was bonâ fide in my profession when H.M. Highness's troops entered the Town. This subsequently led to some discussion in which I argued my right under the circumstances of the case to take back the Vessel

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Vessel, and His Royal Highness declares his perfect readiness on the score of friendship to waive the point.-

4. Upon full reflection however, I did not consider that I was entitled to withhold both the Ship and the Money. It appeared to me that the latter remained in my hands, not under any specific agreement, or upon any understanding or entreaty of protection, but merely in consequence of the hurry of the Khans flight, which prevented his taking it away. I therefore deemed the Prince to have a claim to it, and did not conceive it incumbent to subject myself either to obligation or inconvenience for the purpose of retaining it on the Khan's account.-

5. With these views, I sent the money to His Royal Highness

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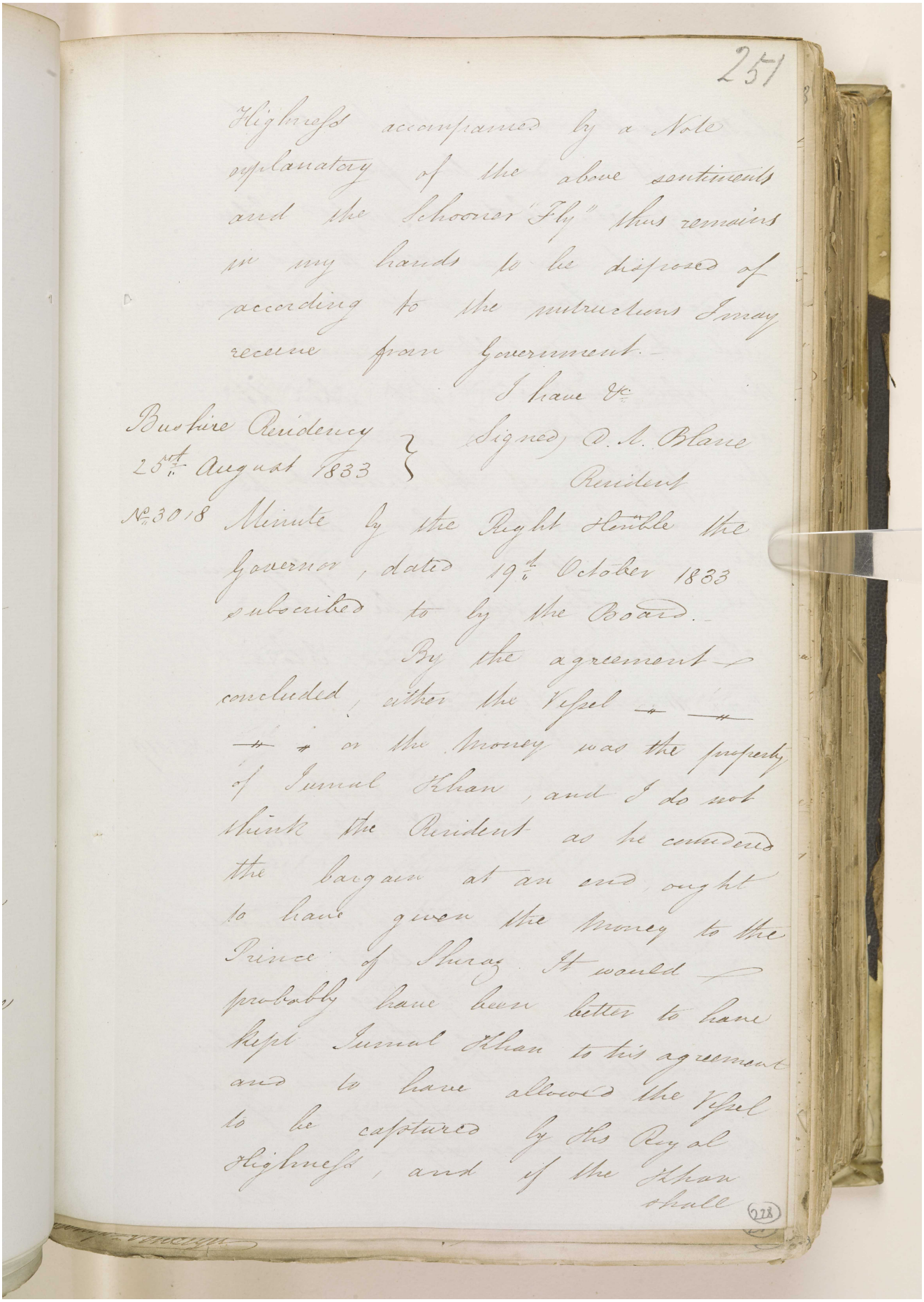

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Highness accompanied by a Note explanatory of the above sentiments and the Schooner "Fly" thus remains in my hands to be disposed of according to the instructions I may receive from Government.

I have &c.

Signed, A. B. Blane
Resident

Bushire Residency
25th August 1833
No. 3018

Minute by the Right Honble the Governor, dated 19th October 1833 subscribed to by the Board.

By the agreement concluded, either the Vessel — — — or the Money was the property of Jumal Khan, and I do not think the Resident as he considered the bargain at an end, ought to have given the Money to the Prince of Shiraz. It would probably have been better to have kept Jumal Khan to his agreement and to have allowed the Vessel to be captured by his Royal Highness, and if the Khan shall

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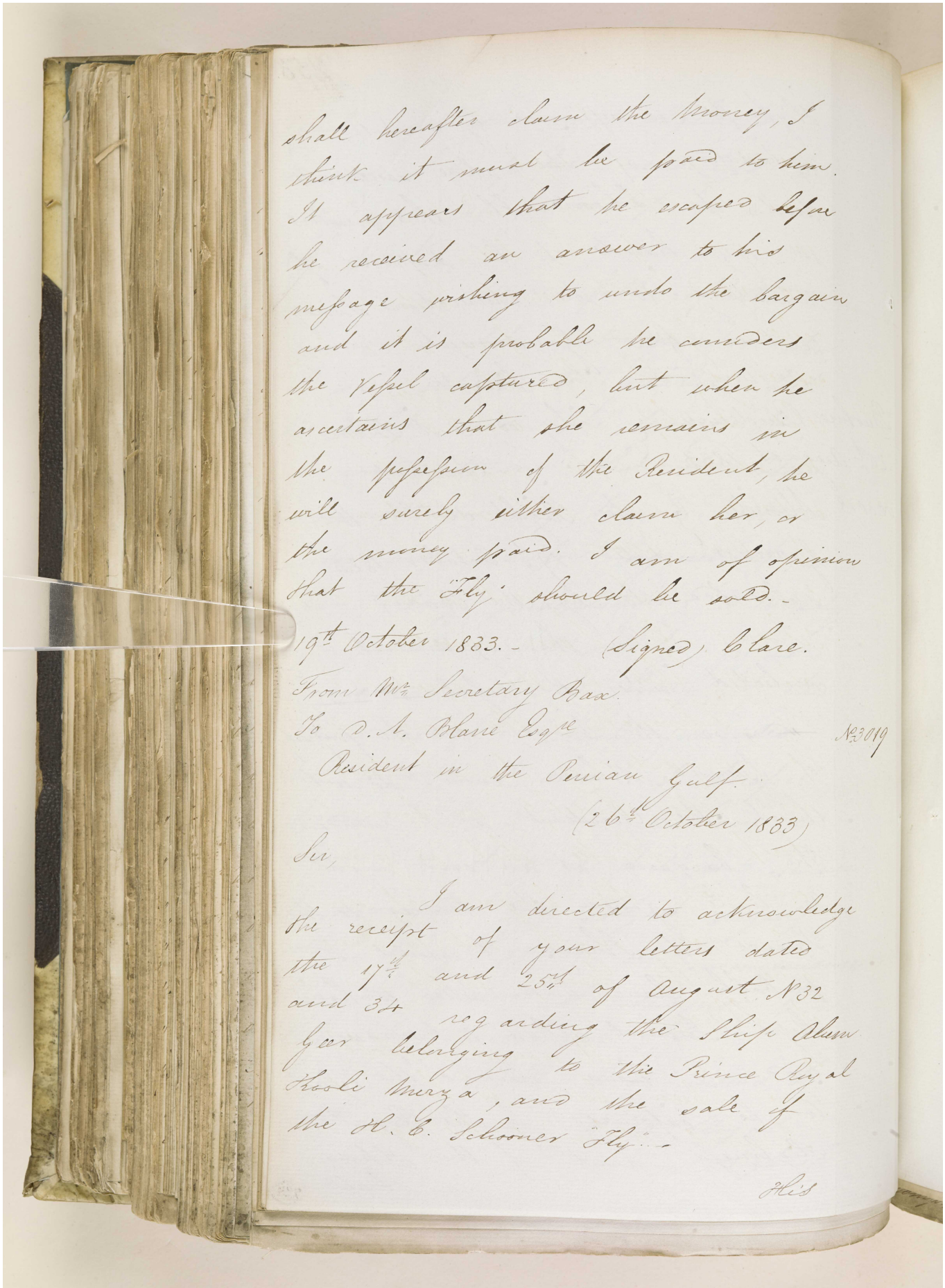

shall hereafter claim the Money, I think it must be paid to him. It appears that he escaped before he received an answer to his message wishing to undo the bargain and it is probable he considers the Vessel captured, but when he ascertains that she remains in the possession of the Resident, he will surely either claim her, or the money paid. I am of opinion that the "Fly" should be sold.-

19th October 1833.- (Signed) Clare.

From Mr Secretary Bax.
To D. A. Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No 3019

(26th October 1833)

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 17th and 25th of August No 32 and 34 regarding the Ship Alum Geer belonging to the Prince Royal Kooli Mirza, and the sale of the H. C. Schooner "Fly".-

His

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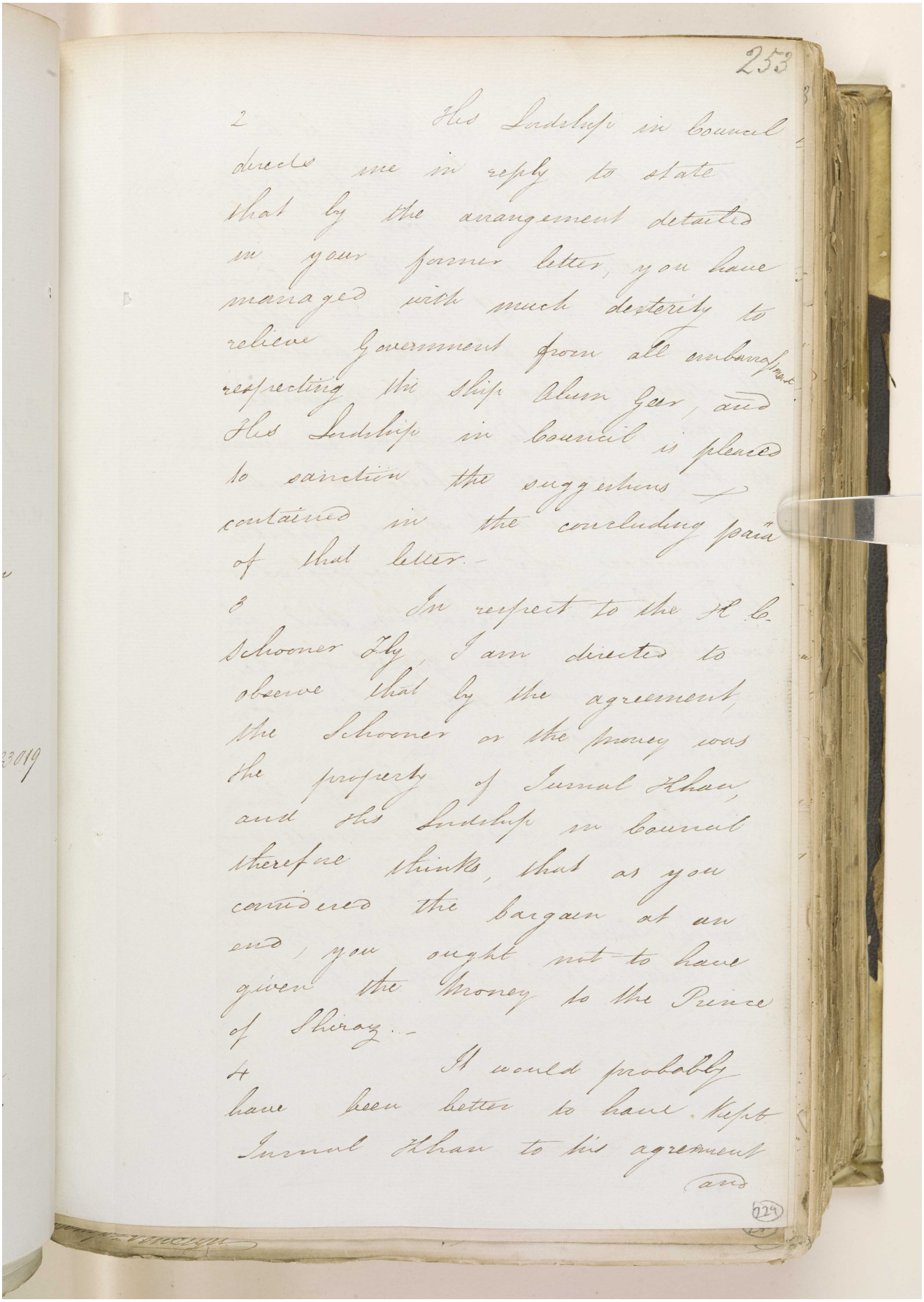

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2 Her Lordship in Council directs me in reply to state that by the arrangement detailed in your former letter, you have managed with much dexterity to relieve Government from all embarrassment respecting the Ship Alum Gar, and Her Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the suggestions contained in the concluding para of that letter.

3 In respect to the H.C. Schooner Fly, I am directed to observe that by the agreement, the Schooner or the money was the property of Jumal Khan, and his Lordship in Council therefore thinks, that as you considered the bargain at an end, you ought not to have given the Money to the Prince of Shiraz.

4 It would probably have been better to have kept Jumal Khan to his agreement and

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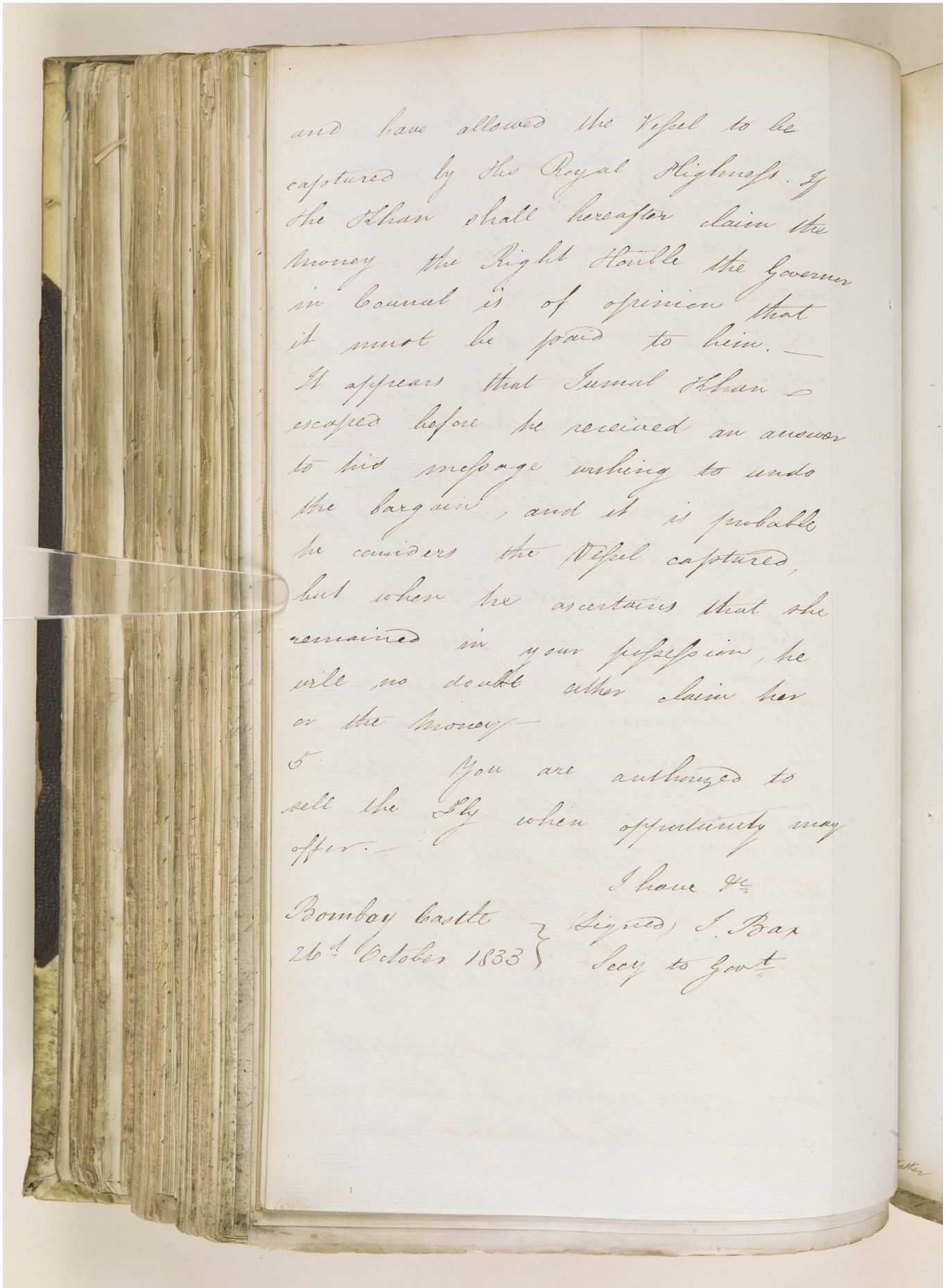

and have allowed the Vessel to be captured by the Royal Highness. If the Sultan shall hereafter claim the money the Right Honble the Governor in Council is of opinion that it must be paid to him.—

It appears that Ismail Khan escaped before he received an answer to his message making to undo the bargain, and it is probable he considers the Vessel captured, but when he ascertains that she remained in your possession, he will no doubt either claim her or the money.

5 You are authorized to sell the Ship when opportunity may offer.—

I have &c.

Bombay Castle
26th October 1833

(Signed) J. Bax
Secy to Govt

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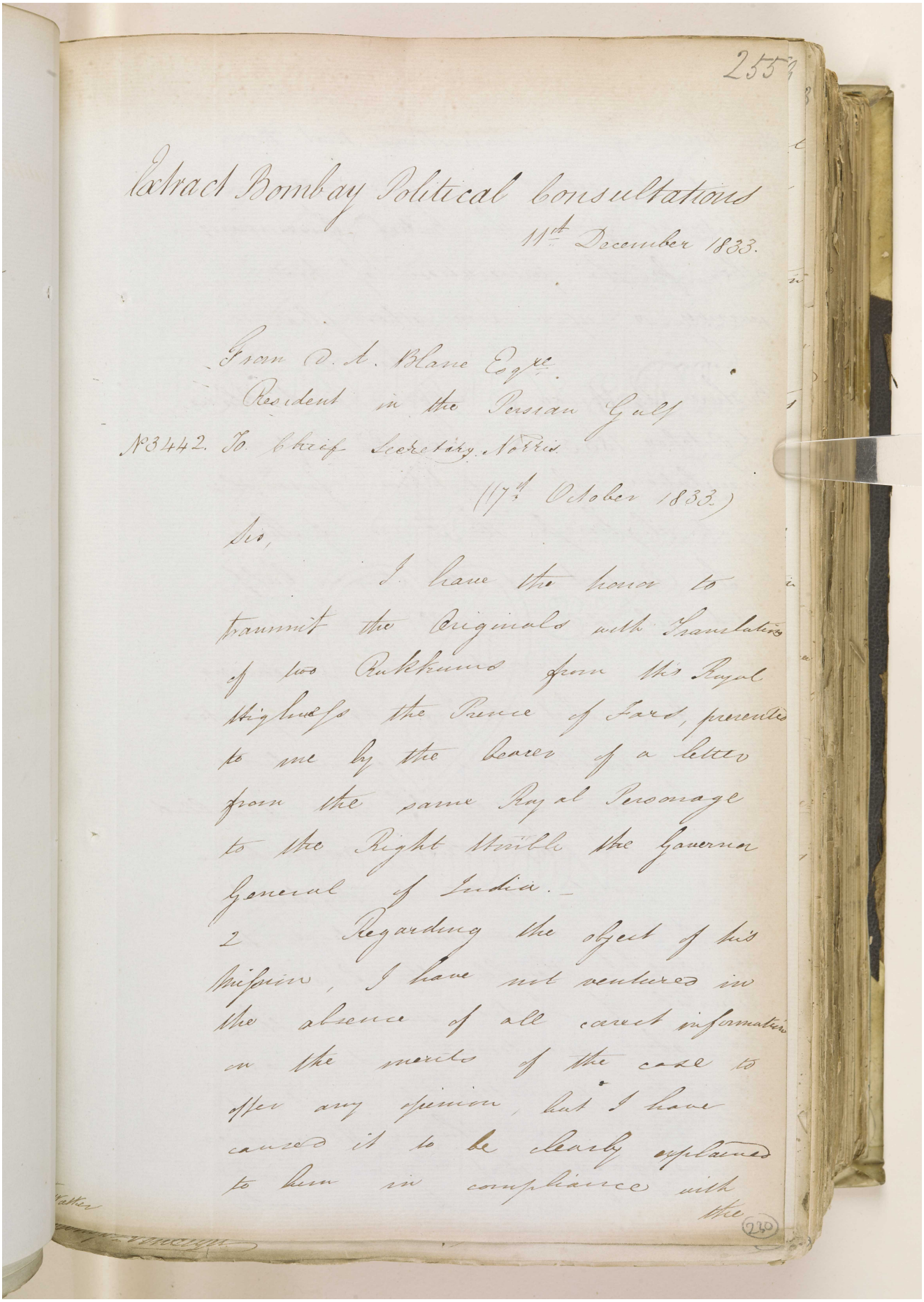

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
11th December 1833.

From A. N. Blane Esqre.
Resident in the Persian Gulf
№3442. To Chief Secretary Norris.
17th October 1833.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the Originals with Translations of two Nuzzurs from His Royal Highness the Prince of Fars, presented to me by the bearer of a letter from the same Royal Personage to the Right Honble the Governor General of India.—

2 Regarding the object of his Mission, I have not ventured in the absence of all correct information on the merits of the case to offer any opinion, but I have caused it to be clearly explained to him in compliance with the

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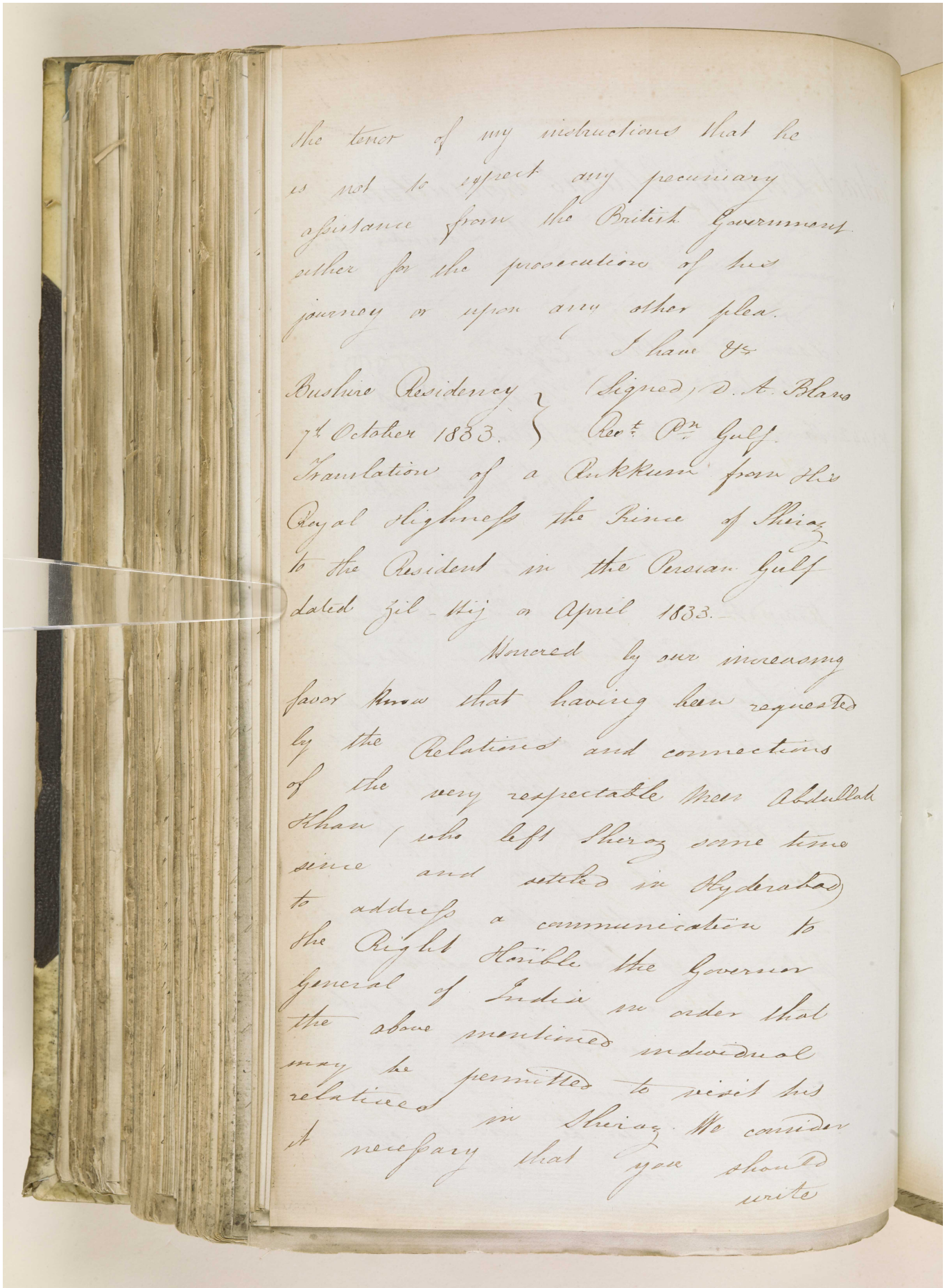


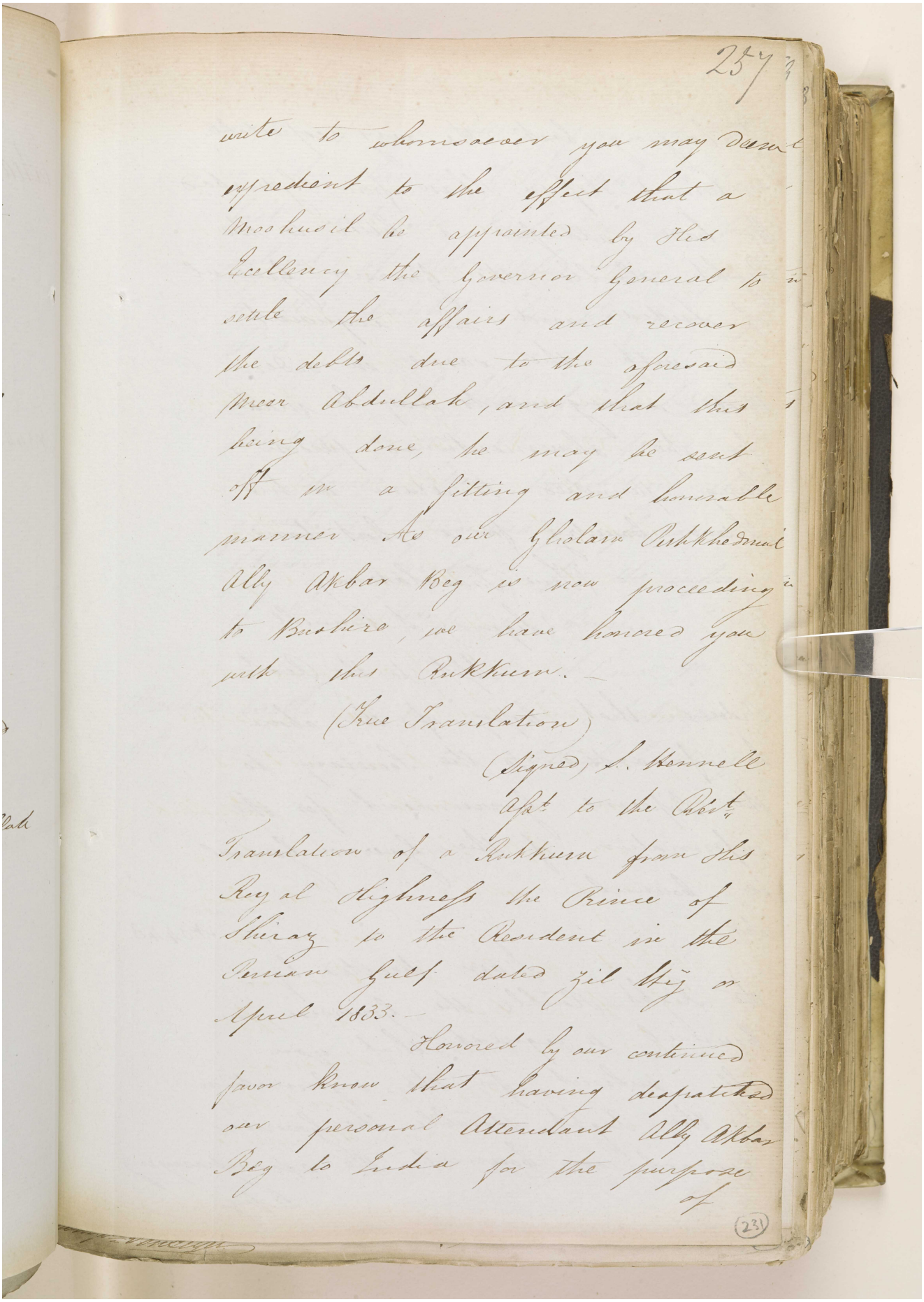
the tenor of my instructions that he is not to expect any pecuniary assistance from the British Government either for the prosecution of his journey or upon any other plea.

I have &c

Bushire Residency } (Signed) D. A. Blane
7th October 1833. } Revt. Pn. Gulf.

Translation of a Rukkum from His Royal Highness the Prince of Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated Zil-Hij or April 1833.

Honored by our increasing favor know that having been requested by the Relations and connections of the very respectable Meer Abdullah Khan (who left Shiraz some time since and settled in Hyderabad) to address a communication to the Right Honble the Governor General of India in order that the above mentioned individual may be permitted to visit his relatives in Shiraz. We consider it necessary that you should write



write to whomsoever you may deem expredient to the effect that a Moohusil be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to settle the affairs and recover the debts due to the aforesaid Meer Abdullah, and that this being done, he may be sent off in a fitting and honorable manner. As our Gholam Pishkhedmut Ally Akbar Beg is now proceeding to Bushire, we have honored you with this Rukkum.—

(True Translation)

(Signed) S. Hennell
Asst. to the Revt.

Translation of a Rukkum from His Royal Highness the Prince of Shiraz to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated Zil Hij or April 1833.—

Honored by our continued favor know that having despatched our personal Attendant Ally Akbar Beg to India for the purpose of

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of bringing back the very respectable Mahomed Hosein Khan from Hyderabad We have addressed a letter to the Right Honble the Governor General of India, and now acquaint you with the same in order that arrangements may be made for the abovementioned person being permitted to return to his Native Country for a short time

(True Translation)
(Signed) J. Bonnell
Supt to the Resdt.

Ordered that Copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary to the Supreme Government for the information of the Governor General in Council.

No 3443.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to request that you will submit for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council the accompanying Copy

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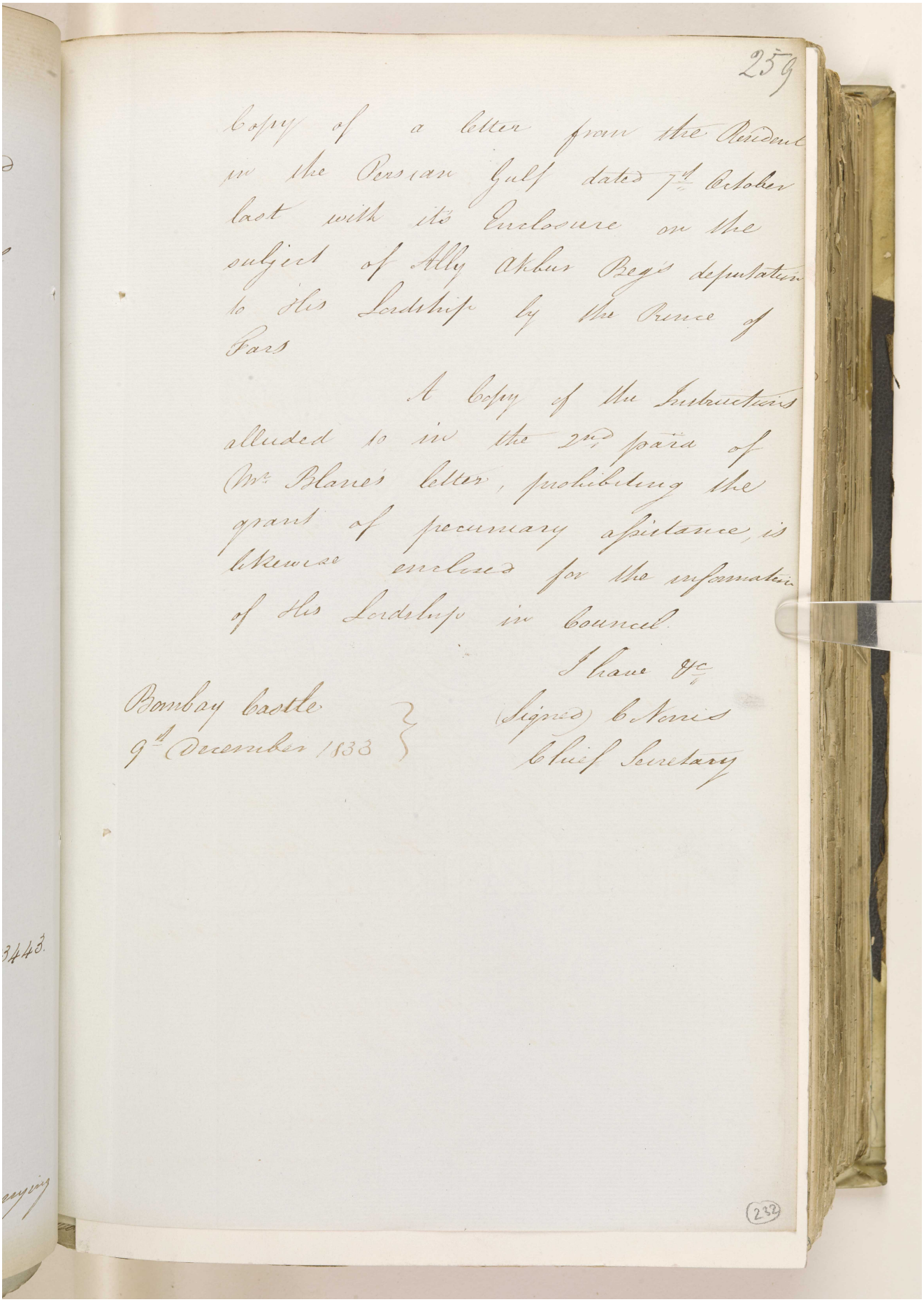

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Copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 7th October last with its Enclosure on the subject of Ally Akbar Begs deputation to this Lordship by the Prince of Fars

A Copy of the Instructions alluded to in the 2nd para of Mr Blane's letter, prohibiting the grant of pecuniary assistance, is likewise enclosed for the information of this Lordship in Council.

I have &c
(Signed) C Norris
Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle
9th December 1833

3443.

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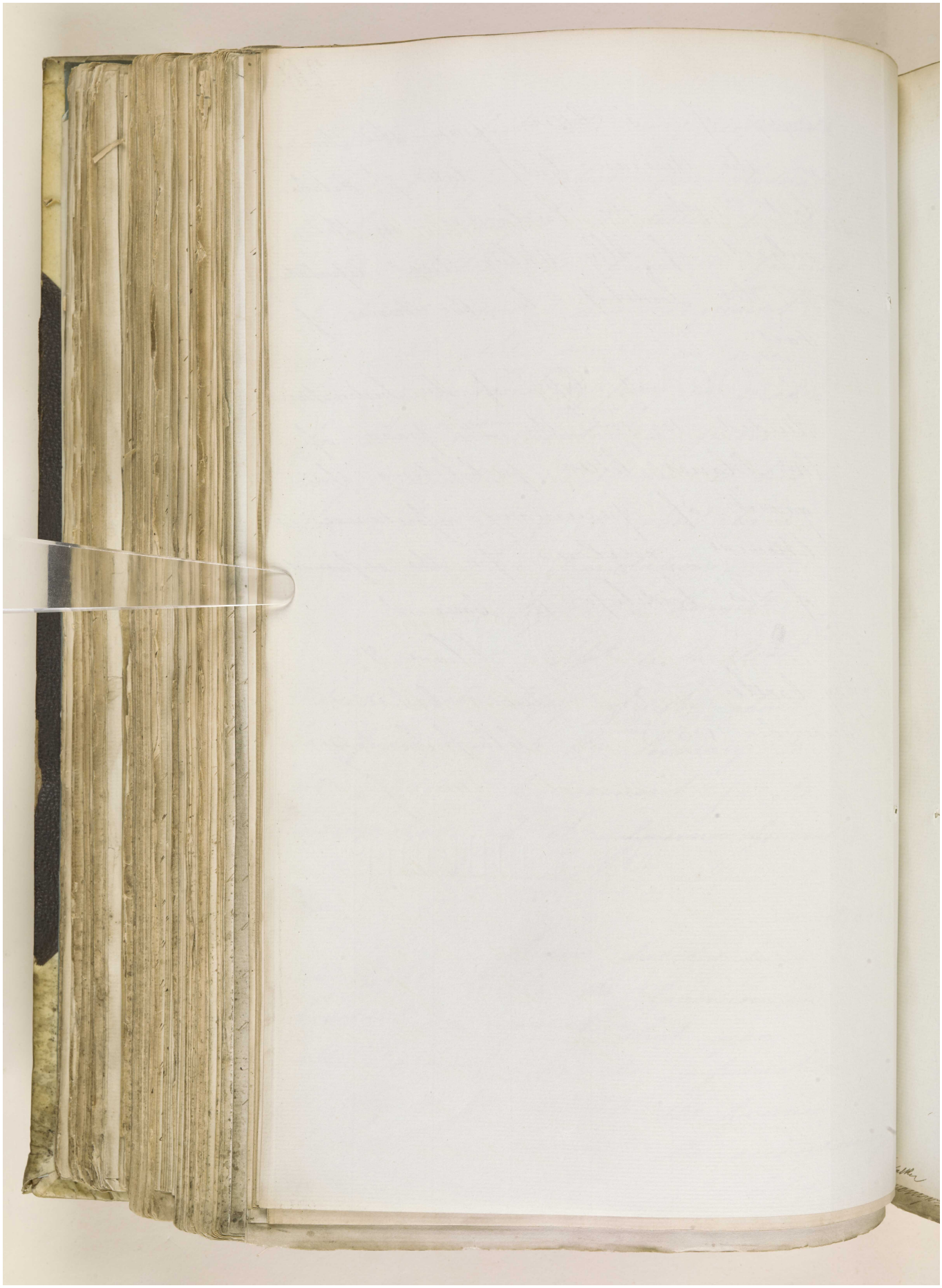

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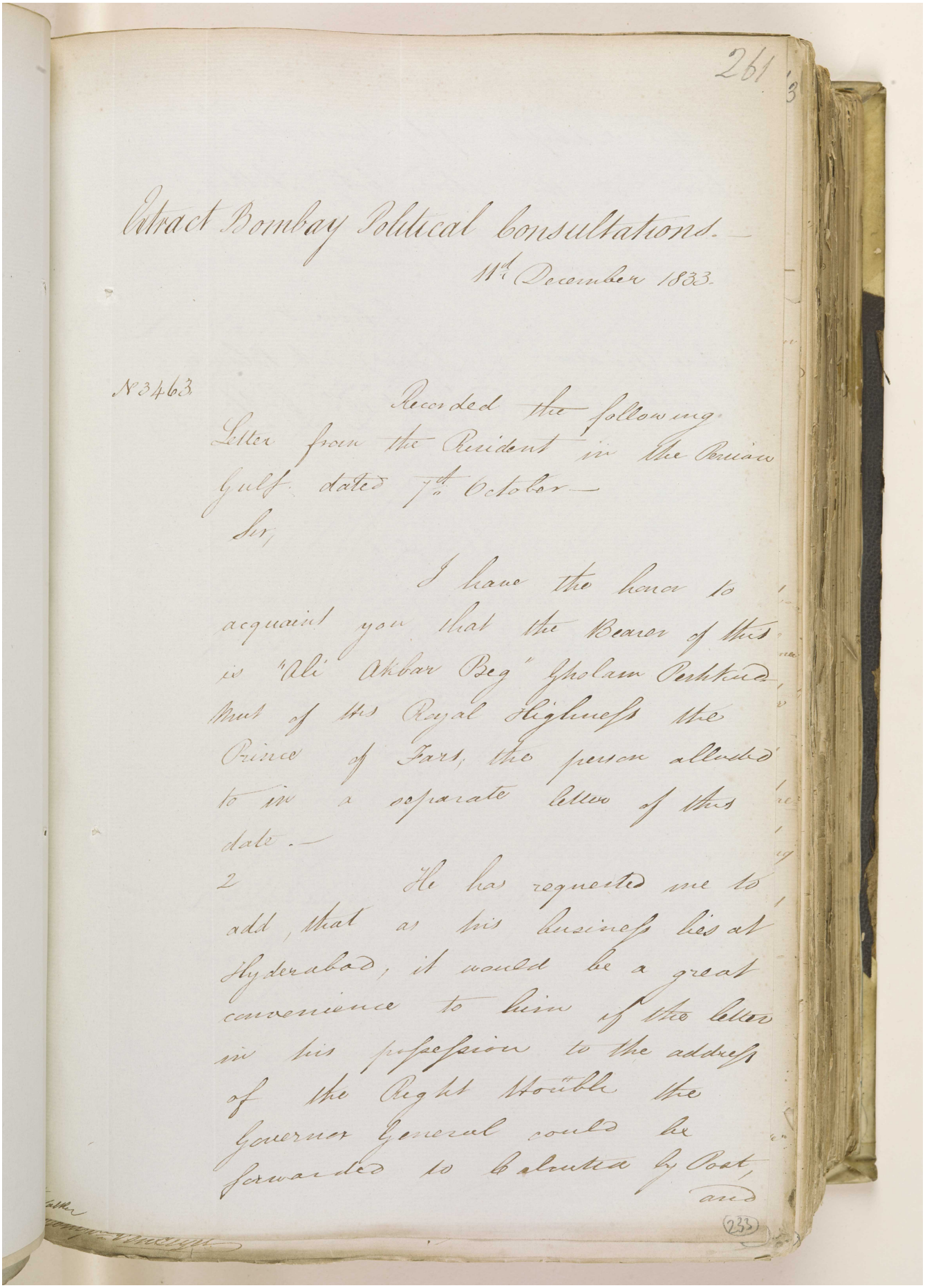

Extract Bombay Political Consultations.—

11th December 1833.

No 3463.

Recorded the following Letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 7th October—

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Bearer of this is "Ali Akbar Beg" Gholam Peshkud Mut of His Royal Highness the Prince of Fars, the person alluded to in a separate letter of this date.—

2 He has requested me to add, that as his business lies at Hyderabad, it would be a great convenience to him if the letter in his possession to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General could be forwarded to Calcutta by Post, and

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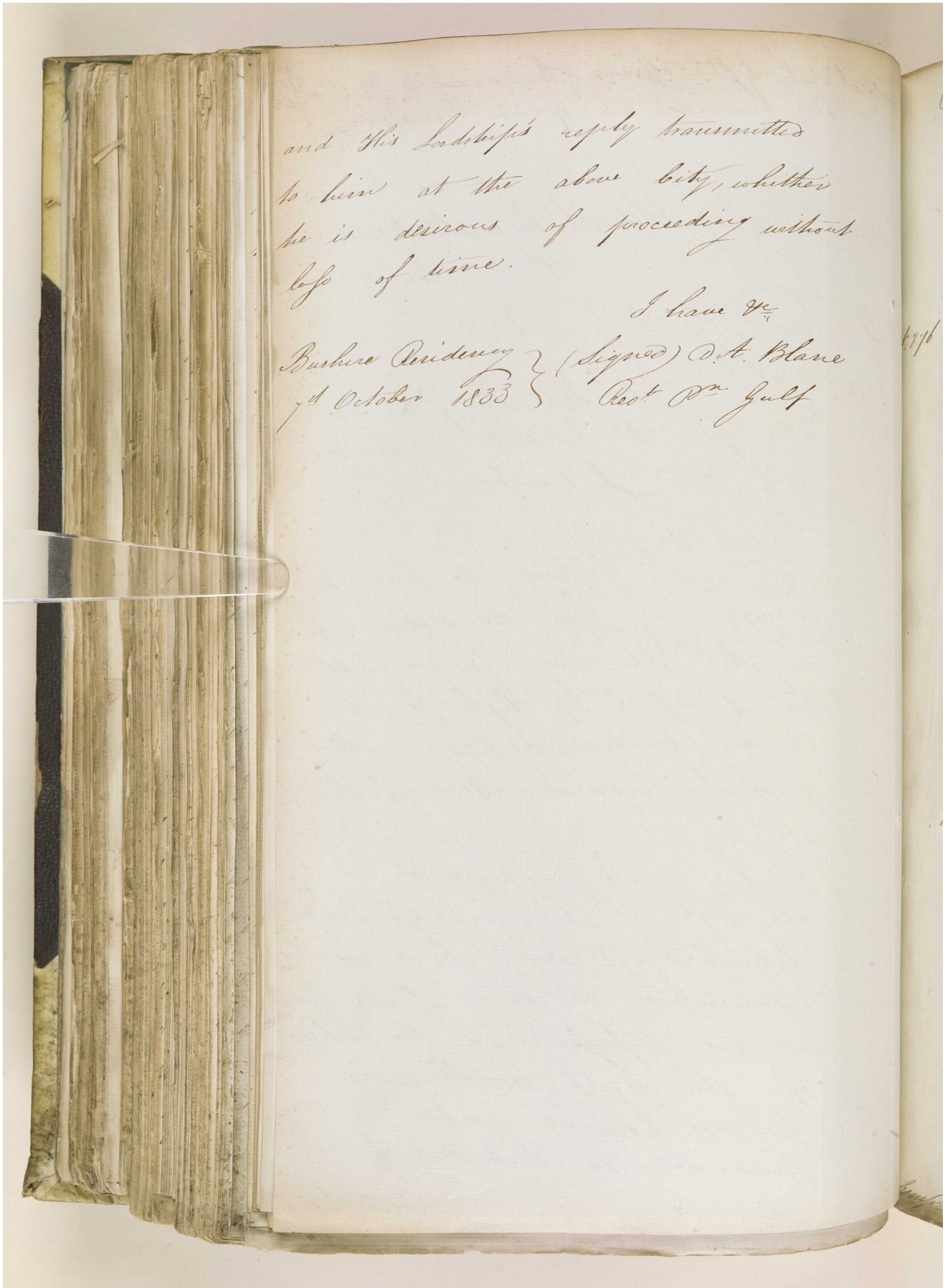
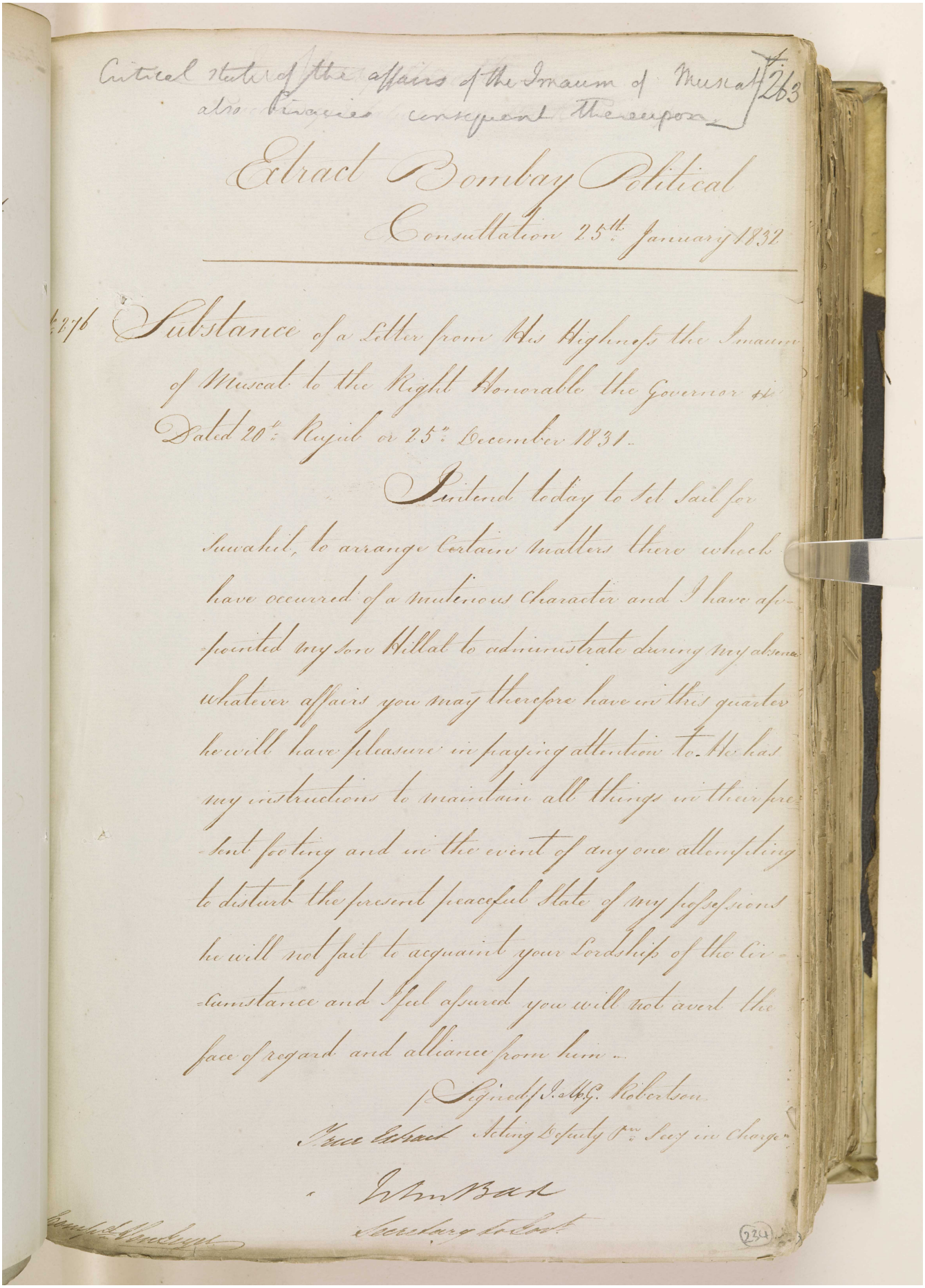


and His Lordship's reply transmitted to him at the above City, whether he is desirous of proceeding without loss of time.

I have &c.

Bushire Residency
1st October 1833

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resdt Persian Gulf



Critical state of the affairs of the Imaum of Muscat also Piracies consequent thereupon 263

Extract Bombay Political Consultation 25th January 1832

No. 276 Substance of a Letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the Right Honorable the Governor &c Dated 20th Rujub or 25th December 1831.

I intend today to set Sail for Suwahil, to arrange Certain matters there which have occurred of a mutinous Character and I have appointed my son Hillal to administrate during my absence whatever affairs you may therefore have in this quarter he will have pleasure in paying attention to. He has my instructions to maintain all things in their present footing and in the event of any one attempting to disturb the present peaceful State of my possessions he will not fail to acquaint your Lordship of the Circumstance and I feel assured you will not avert the face of regard and alliance from him.

(Signed) J. M. G. Robertson
Acting Deputy Pn. Secy in Charge

True Extract

W. M. Bax
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Von Geyer

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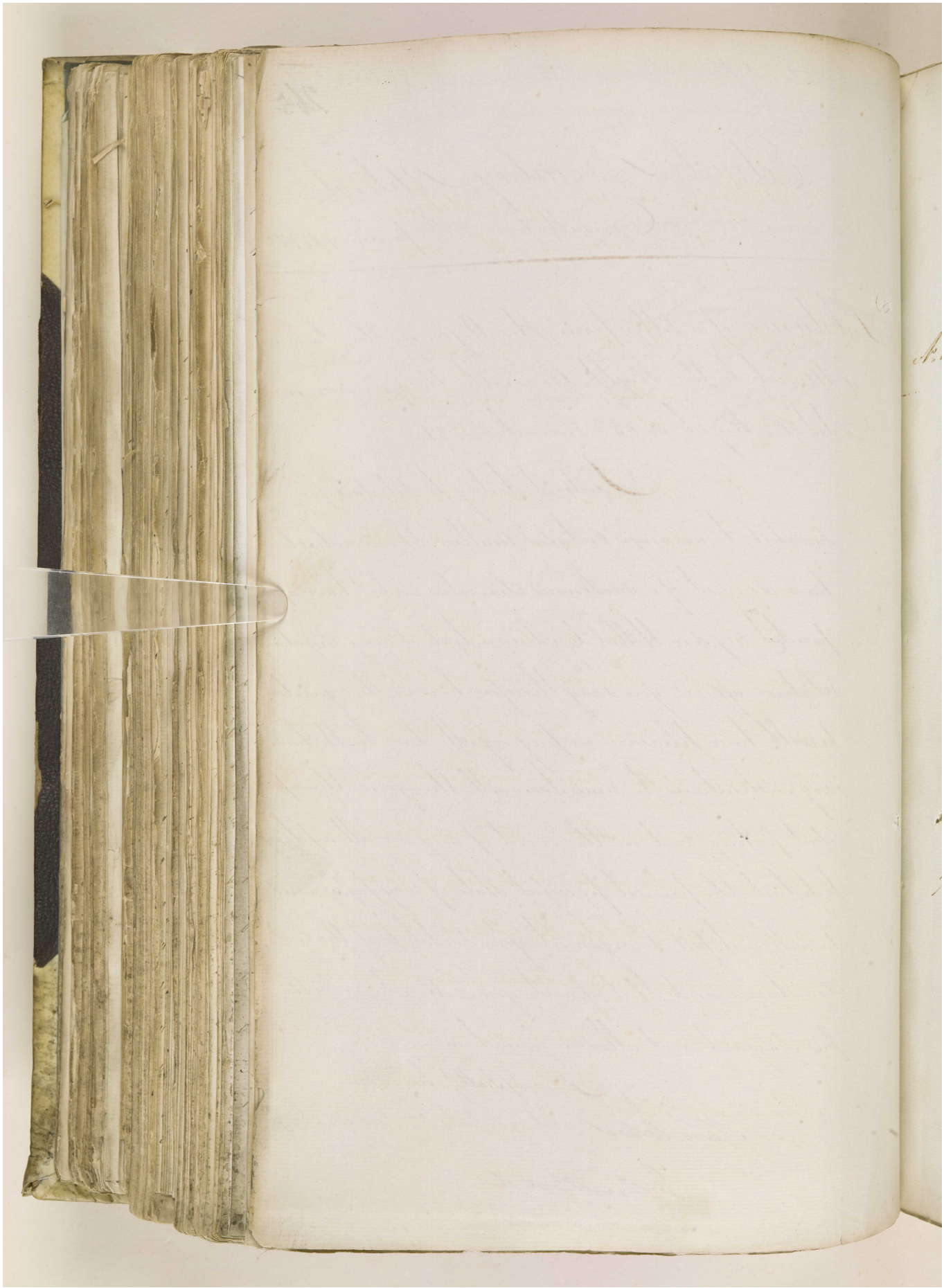

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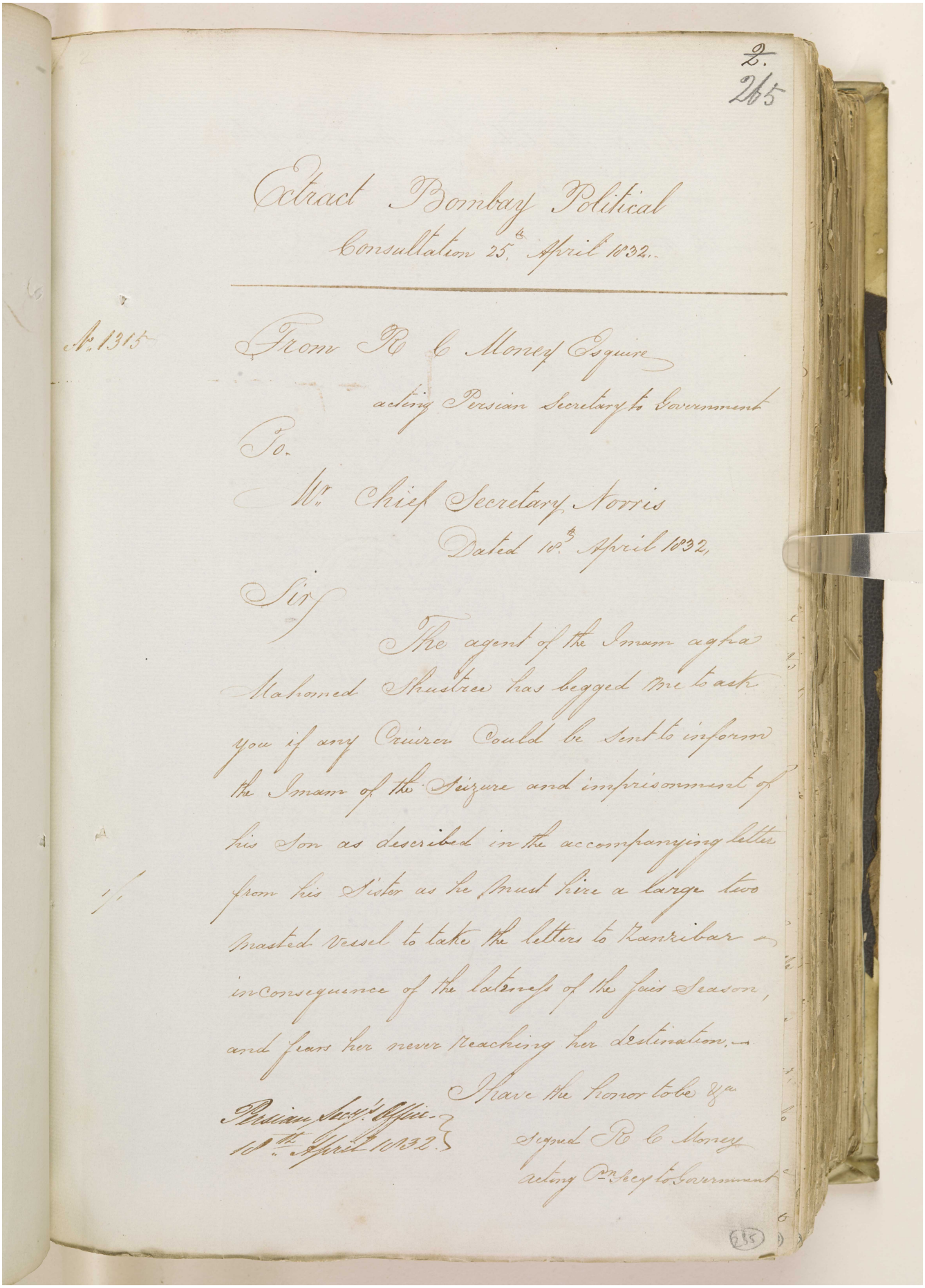

2.
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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 25th April 1832.

No. 1315

From R C Money Esquire
acting Persian Secretary to Government

To.

Mr Chief Secretary Norris

Dated 10th April 1832.

Sir

The agent of the Imam agha Mahomed Shustree has begged me to ask you if any Cruizer could be sent to inform the Imam of the Seizure and imprisonment of his Son as described in the accompanying letter from his Sister as he must hire a large two masted vessel to take the letters to Zanzibar in consequence of the lateness of the fair Season, and fears her never reaching her destination.—

I have the honor to be &c

Persian Secy's Office
10th April 1832.

Signed R C Money
acting Persian Secy to Government

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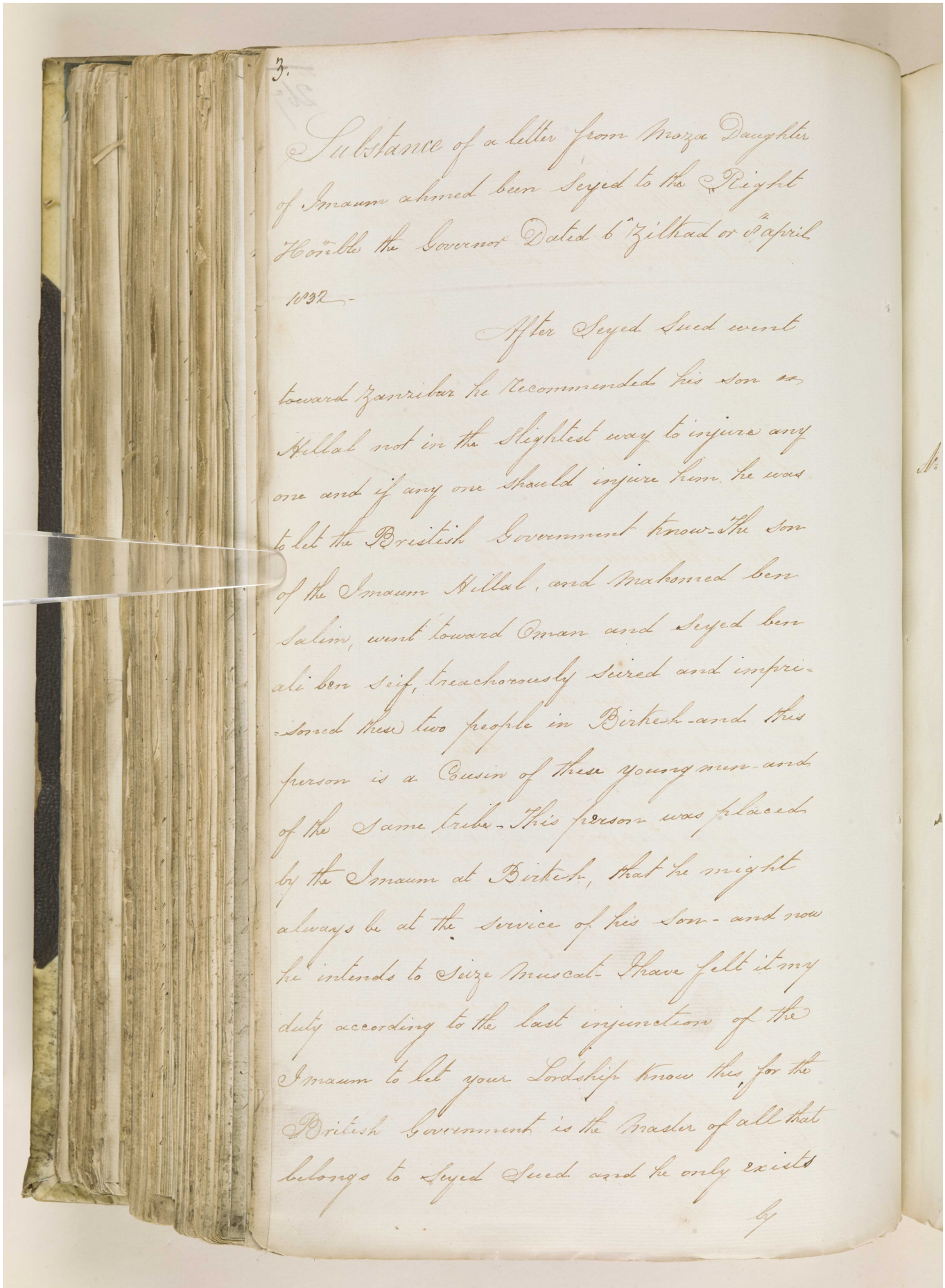

3.

Substance of a letter from Moza Daughter of Imaum ahmed ben Seyed to the Right Honble the Governor Dated 6th Zilkad or 8th April 1832 -

After Seyed Sued went toward Zanzibar he Recommended his Son to Hillal not in the Slightest way to injure any one and if any one should injure him he was to let the British Government know - The Son of the Imaum Hillal, and Mahomed ben Salim, went toward Oman and Seyed ben ali ben Seif, treacherously seized and imprisoned these two people in Birkesh - and this person is a Cousin of these young men - and of the same tribe - This person was placed by the Imaum at Birkesh, that he might always be at the Service of his Son - and now he intends to Seize Muscat - I have felt it my duty according to the last injunction of the Imaum to let your Lordship know this for the British Government is the Master of all that belongs to Seyed Sued and he only exists by

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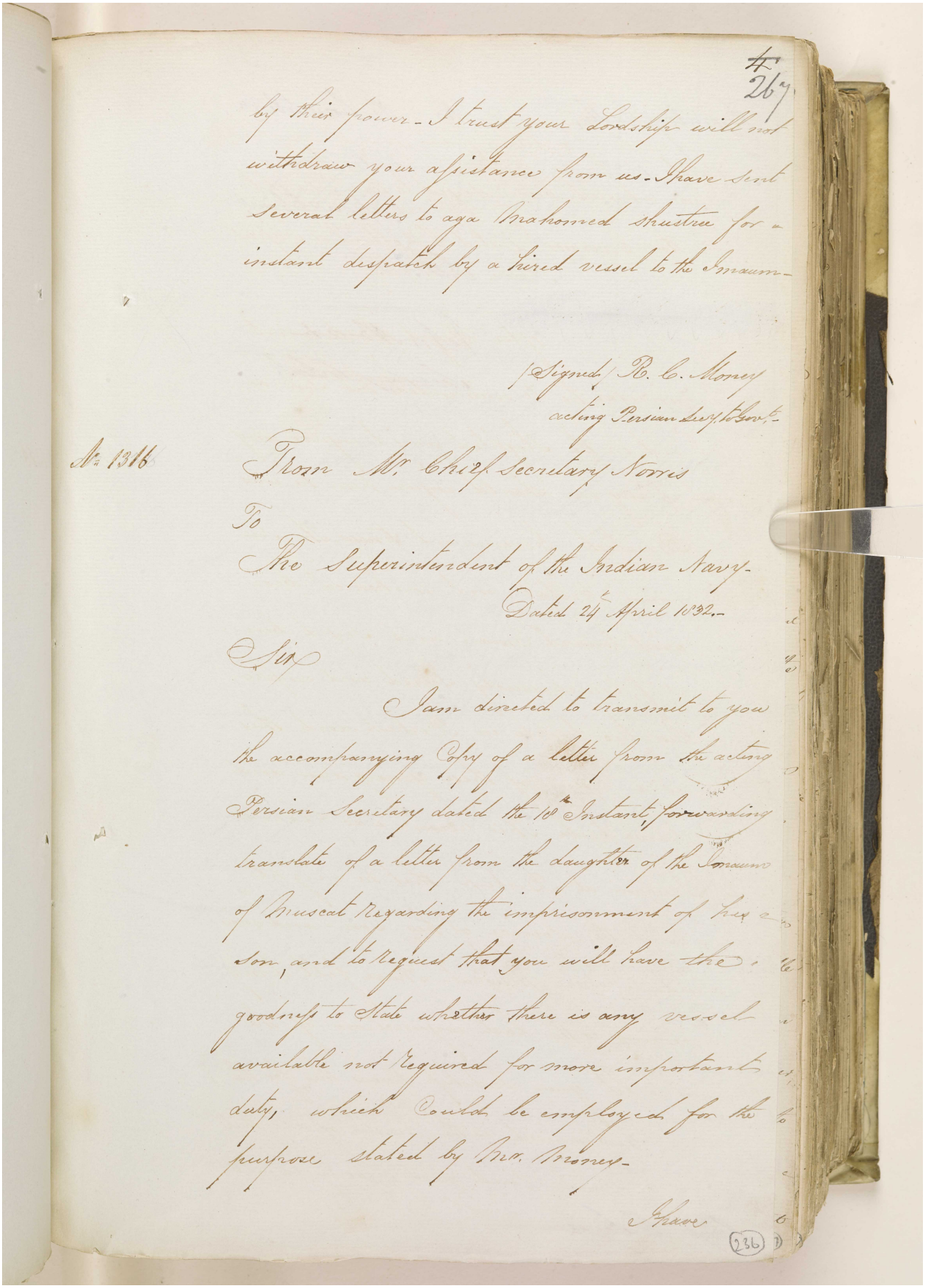

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by their power - I trust your Lordship will not withdraw your assistance from us - I have sent several letters to aga Mahomed Shustree for instant despatch by a hired vessel to the Imaum -

(Signed) R. C. Money
acting Persian Secy to Govt -

No 1316

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

To

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy -

Dated 24th April 1832 -

Sir

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a letter from the acting Persian Secretary dated the 10th Instant, forwarding translate of a letter from the daughter of the Imaum of Muscat regarding the imprisonment of her son, and to Request that you will have the goodness to State whether there is any vessel available not Required for more important duty, which could be employed for the purpose stated by Mr. Money -

I have

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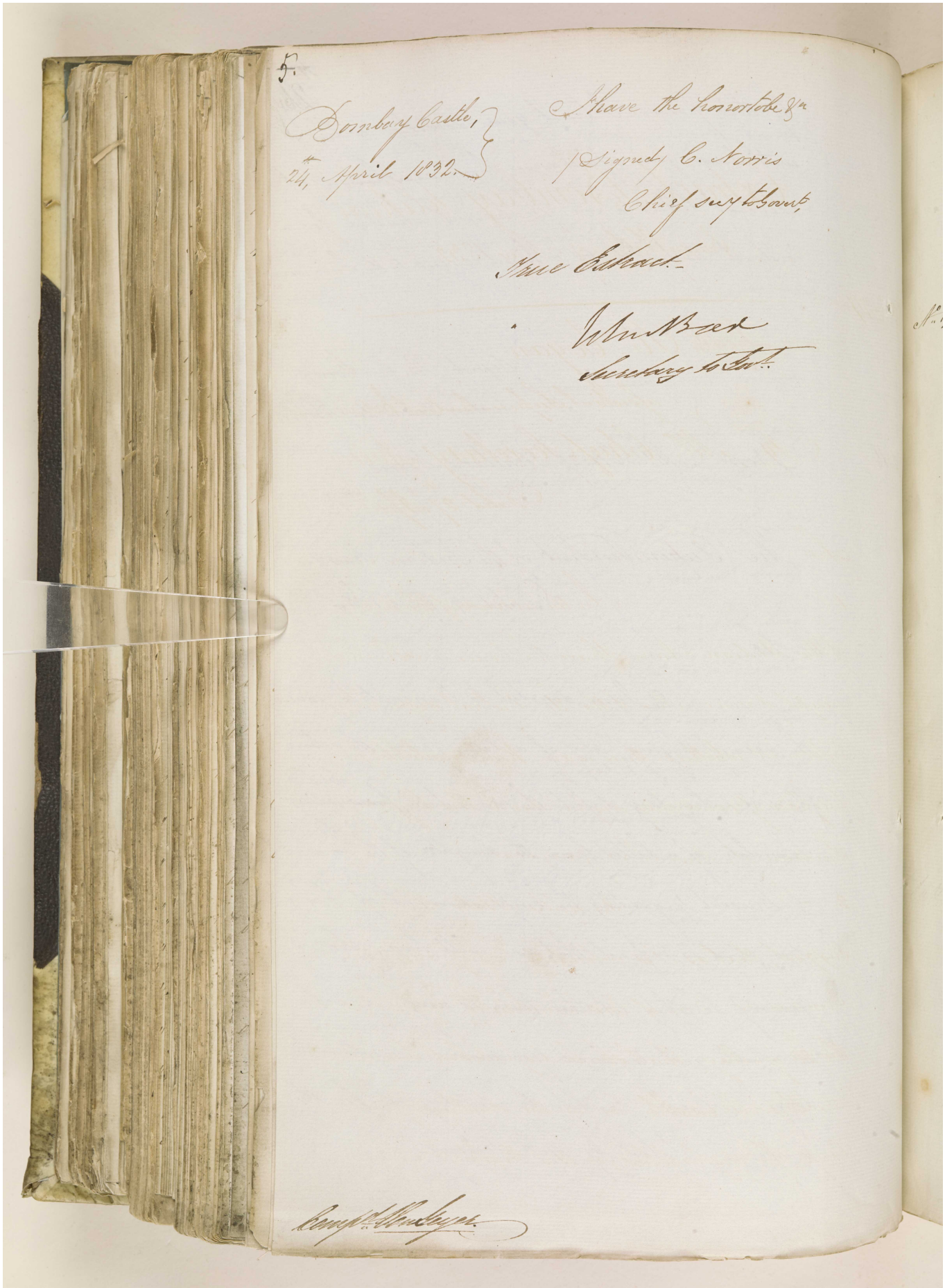

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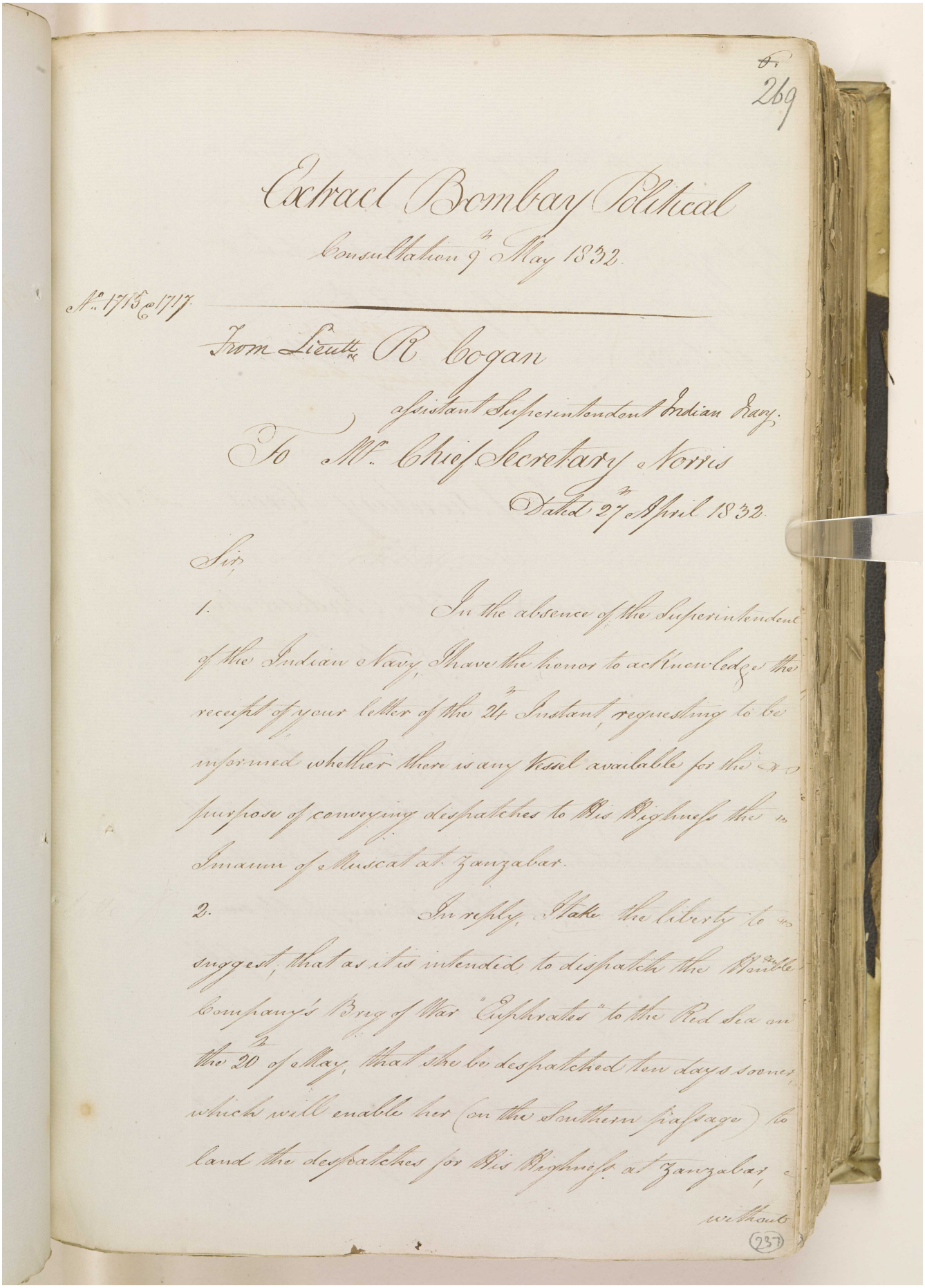

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Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 9th May 1832.

No. 1715 & 1717

From Lieutt. R. Cogan

Assistant Superintendent Indian Navy.

To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

Dated 27th April 1832.

Sir,

1. In the absence of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th Instant, requesting to be informed whether there is any Vessel available for the purpose of conveying despatches to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat at Zanzabar.

2. In reply, I take the liberty to suggest, that as it is intended to dispatch the Honble Company's Brig of War "Euphrates" to the Red Sea on the 20th of May, that she be despatched ten days sooner which will enable her (on the Southern passage) to land the despatches for His Highness at Zanzabar, without

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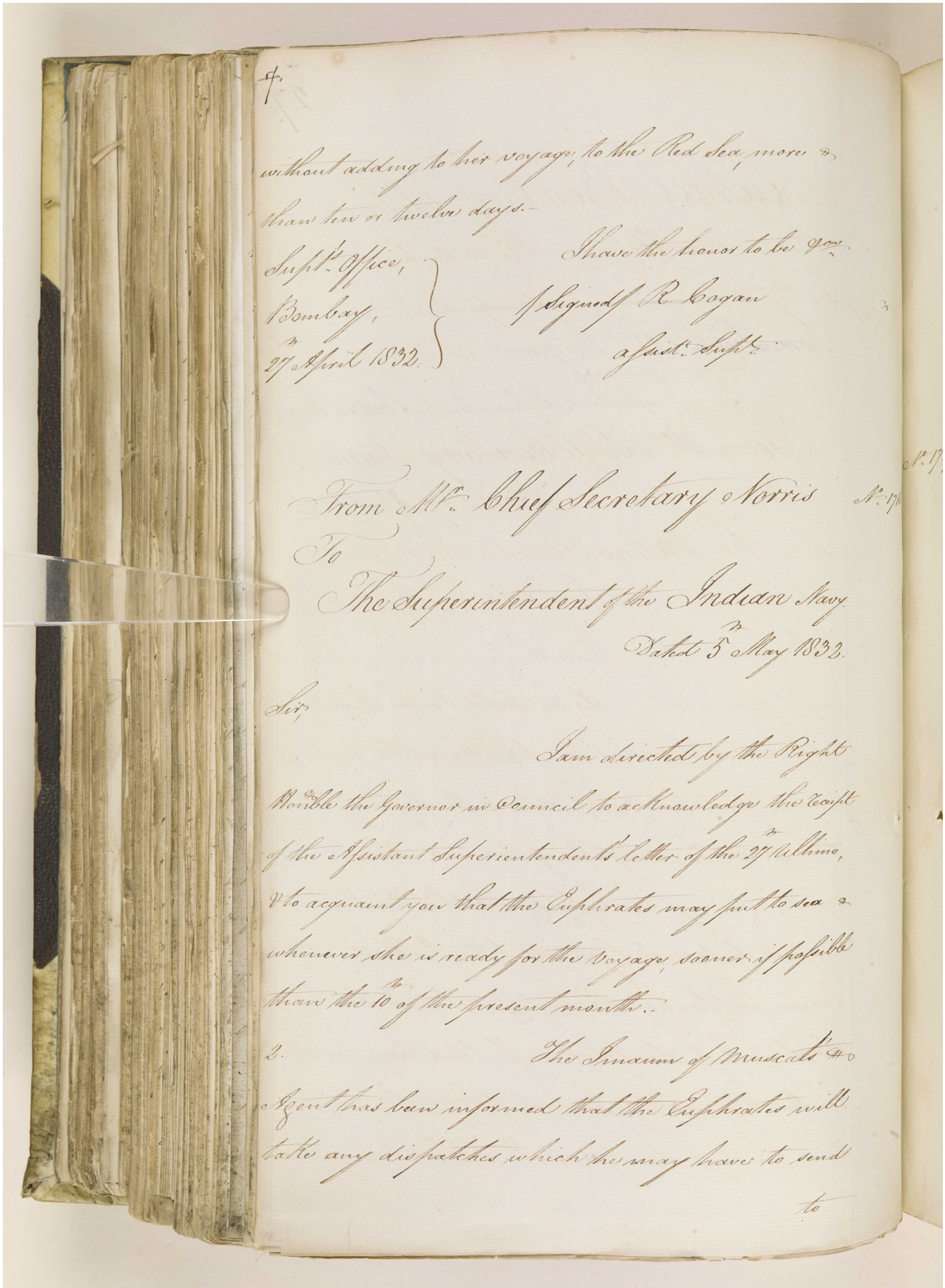

4.

without adding to her voyage to the Red Sea more
than ten or twelve days.-

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) R. Logan
Asst. Supt.

Supt. Office,
Bombay,
27th April 1832.

No. 17

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To
The Superintendent of the Indian Navy
Dated 5th May 1832.

No. 17

Sir,

I am directed by the Right
Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt
of the Assistant Superintendents letter of the 27th ultimo,
& to acquaint you that the Euphrates may put to sea
whenever she is ready for the voyage, sooner if possible
than the 10th of the present month.-

2. The Imaum of Muscat &c.
&c. &c. has been informed that the Euphrates will
take any dispatches which he may have to send
to

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8.
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to His Highness and which will be forwarded to you by the Acting Persian Secretary.—

Bombay Castle,
5th May 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy.

No. 1717.

No. 1718

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To
The Acting Persian Secretary
Dated 5th May 1832.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding translation of one from the daughter of Imaum Ahmed bin Seyad, regarding the imprisonment of His Highness' Son, and to acquaint you that the Honble Company's Cruizer Euphrates will be dispatched to the Red sea about the 7th Instant and will land any dispatches for His Highness the Imaum of Muscat at Zangabar.

2. You will be pleased to inform His

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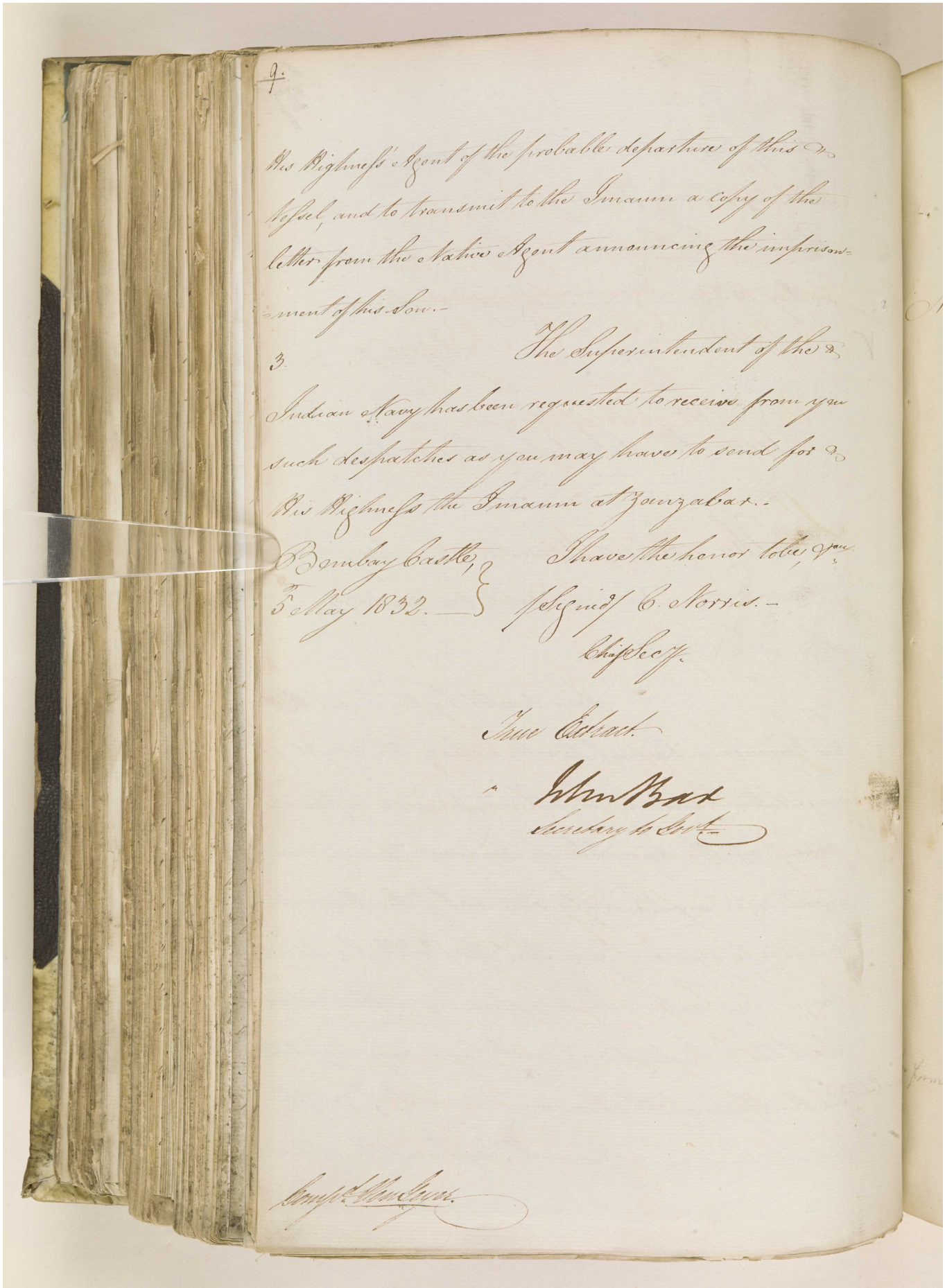

9.

His Highness' Agent of the probable departure of this Vessel, and to transmit to the Imaum a copy of the letter from the Native Agent announcing the imprisonment of his Son.-

3. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has been requested to receive from you such despatches as you may have to send for His Highness the Imaum at Zanzabar.-

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. Norris.-
Chief Secy.

True Extract.

John Bax
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Mon Geyer.

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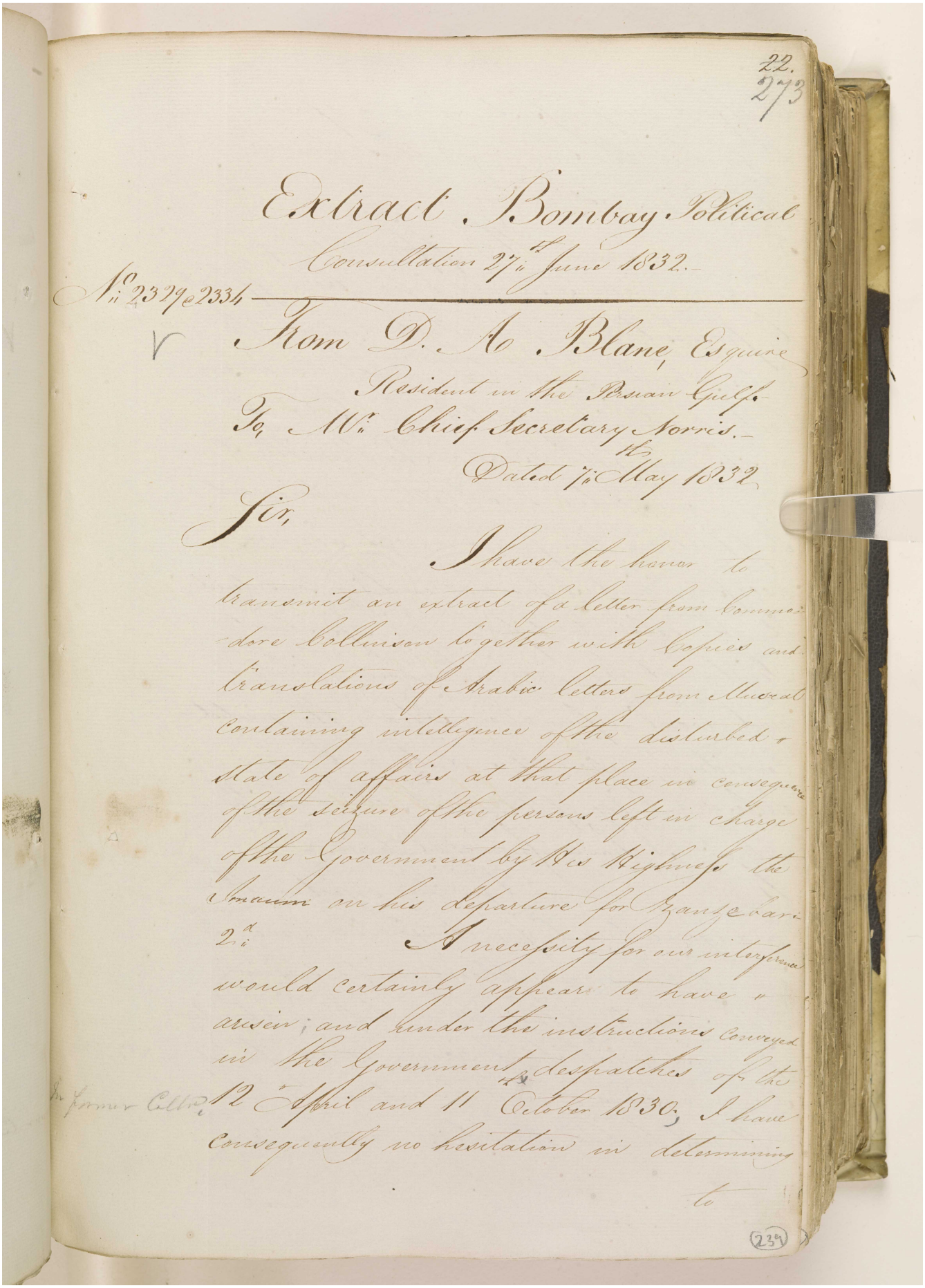

22.
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Extract. Bombay Political
Consultation 27th June 1832.

No 2337 to 2334

From D. A. Blane, Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To W. Chief Secretary Norris.
&c.
Dated 7th May 1832

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit an extract of a letter from Commodore Collinson together with Copies and translations of Arabic letters from Muscat containing intelligence of the disturbed state of affairs at that place in consequence of the seizure of the persons left in charge of the Government by His Highness the Imaum on his departure for Zanzebar.

2d A necessity for our interference would certainly appear to have arisen; and under the instructions conveyed in the Government despatches of the 12th April and 11 October 1830, I have consequently no hesitation in determining to

In former Letter

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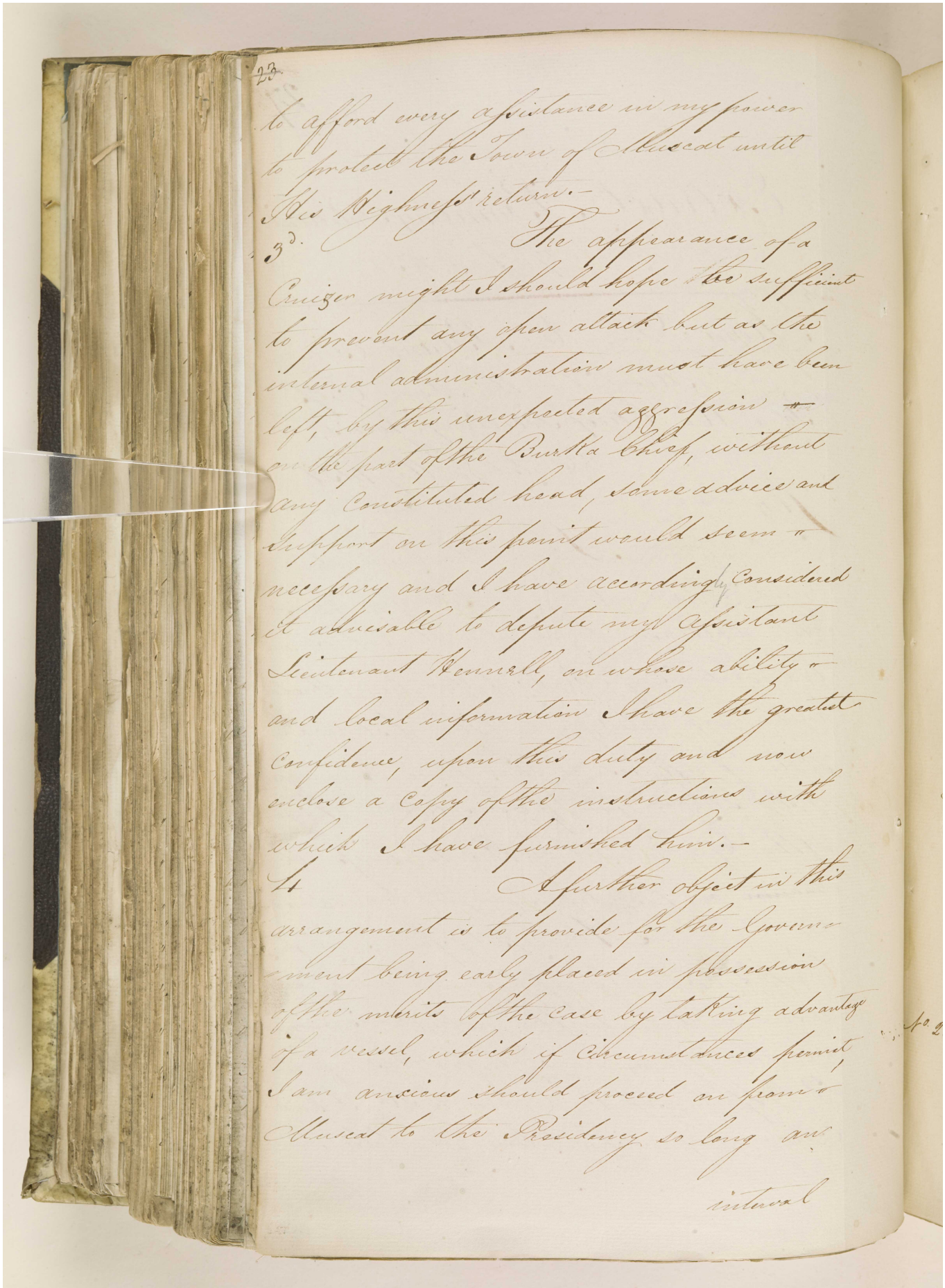

to afford every assistance in my power
to protect the Town of Muscat until
His Highness's return.—

3d. The appearance of a
Cruizer might I should hope be sufficient
to prevent any open attack but as the
internal administration must have been
left by this unexpected aggression —
on the part of the Burtta Chief, without
any Constituted head, some advice and
support on this point would seem —
necessary and I have accordingly considered
it advisable to depute my Assistant
Lieutenant Kennell, on whose ability —
and local information I have the greatest
Confidence, upon this duty and now
enclose a Copy of the instructions with
which I have furnished him.—

4 A further object in this
arrangement is to provide for the Govern-
ment being early placed in possession
of the merits of the case by taking advantage
of a vessel, which if Circumstances permit,
I am anxious should proceed on from —
Muscat to the Residency so long as

internal

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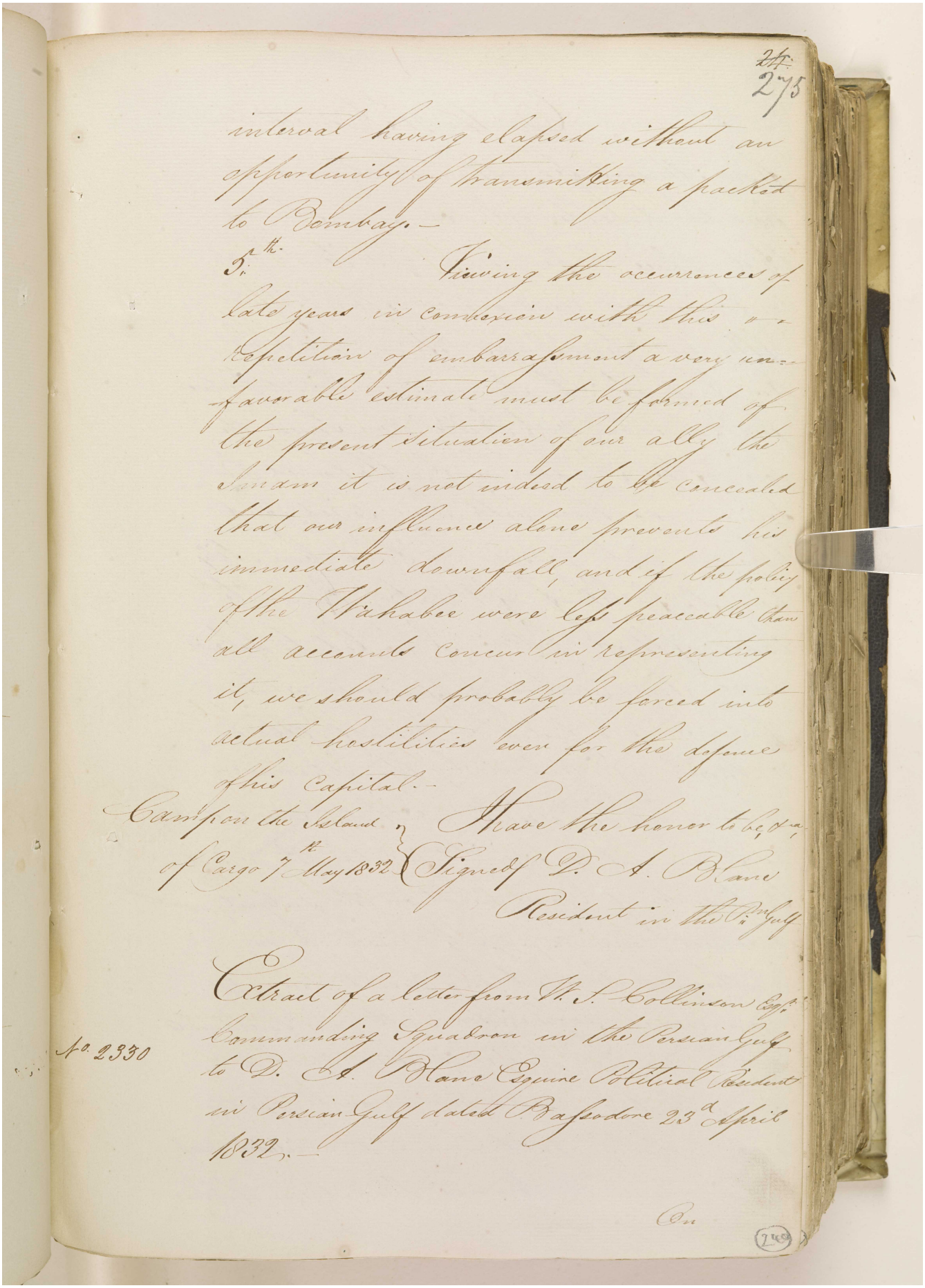

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interval having elapsed without an opportunity of transmitting a packet to Bombay.—

5th. Viewing the occurrences of late years in connexion with this expedition of embarrassment a very unfavorable estimate must be formed of the present situation of our ally the Imam it is not indeed to be concealed that our influence alone prevents his immediate downfall, and if the policy of the Wahabee were less peaceable than all accounts concur in representing it, we should probably be forced into actual hostilities even for the defence of this capital.—

Camp on the Island of Cargo 7th May 1832. I have the honor to be &c.
Signed D. A. Blane
Resident in the P. Gulf

No 2330

Extract of a letter from W. J. Collinson Esq. Commanding Squadron in the Persian Gulf to D. A. Blane Esquire Political Resident in Persian Gulf dated Bassadore 23d April 1832.—

On

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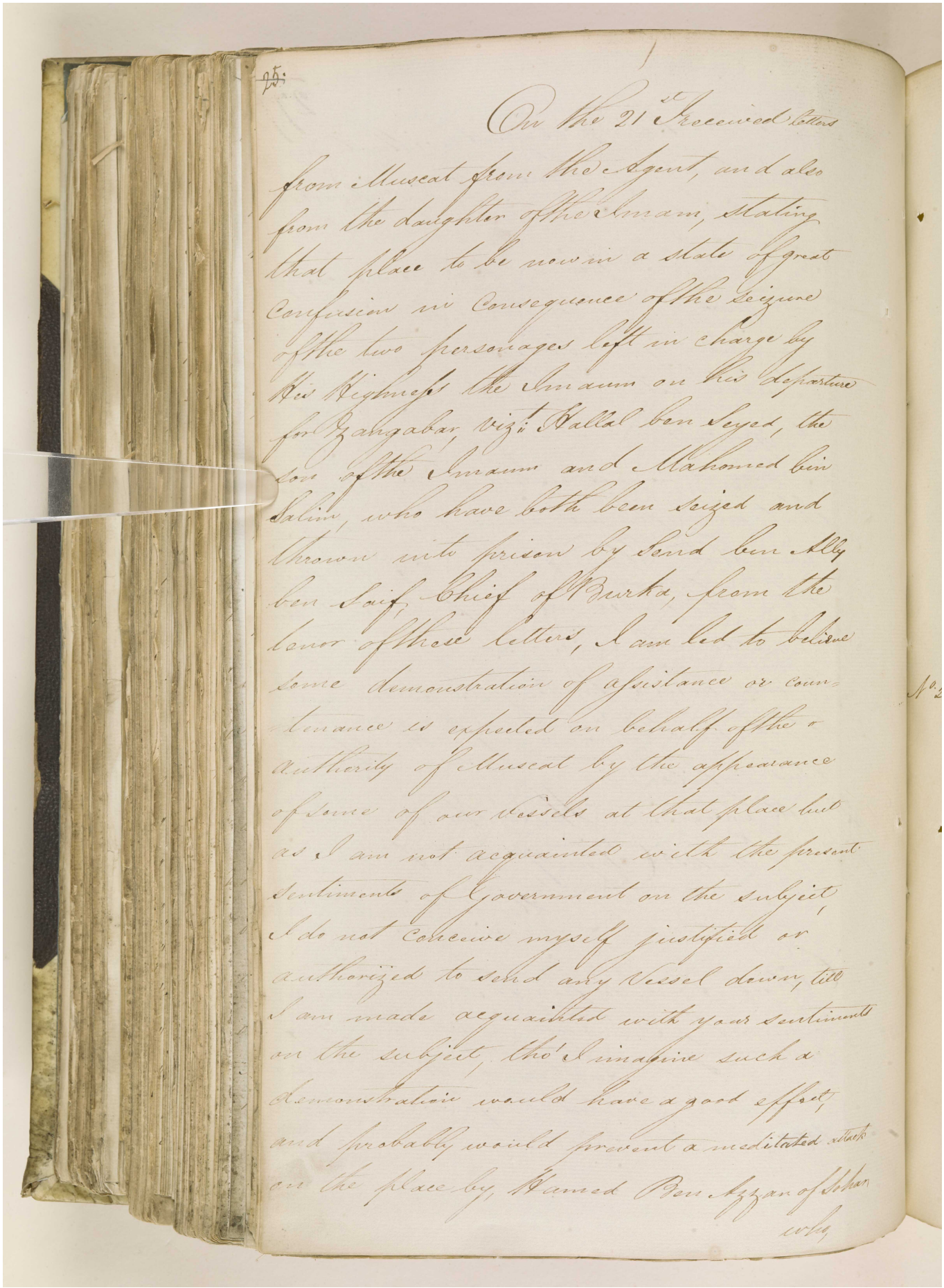

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On the 21st I received letters from Muscat from the Agent, and also from the daughter of the Imam, stating that place to be now in a state of great confusion in consequence of the seizure of the two personages left in charge by His Highness the Imaum on his departure for Zangabar, viz. Hallal bin Seyed, the son of the Imaum and Mahomed bin Salim, who have both been seized and thrown into prison by Sand bin Ally bin Saif, Chief of Burka, from the tenor of these letters, I am led to believe some demonstration of assistance or countenance is expected on behalf of the Authority of Muscat by the appearance of some of our vessels at that place but as I am not acquainted with the present sentiments of Government on the subject I do not conceive myself justified or authorized to send any vessel down, till I am made acquainted with your sentiments on the subject, tho' I imagine such a demonstration would have a good effect, and probably would prevent a meditated attack on the place by Hamed Bin Azzan of Sohar

only

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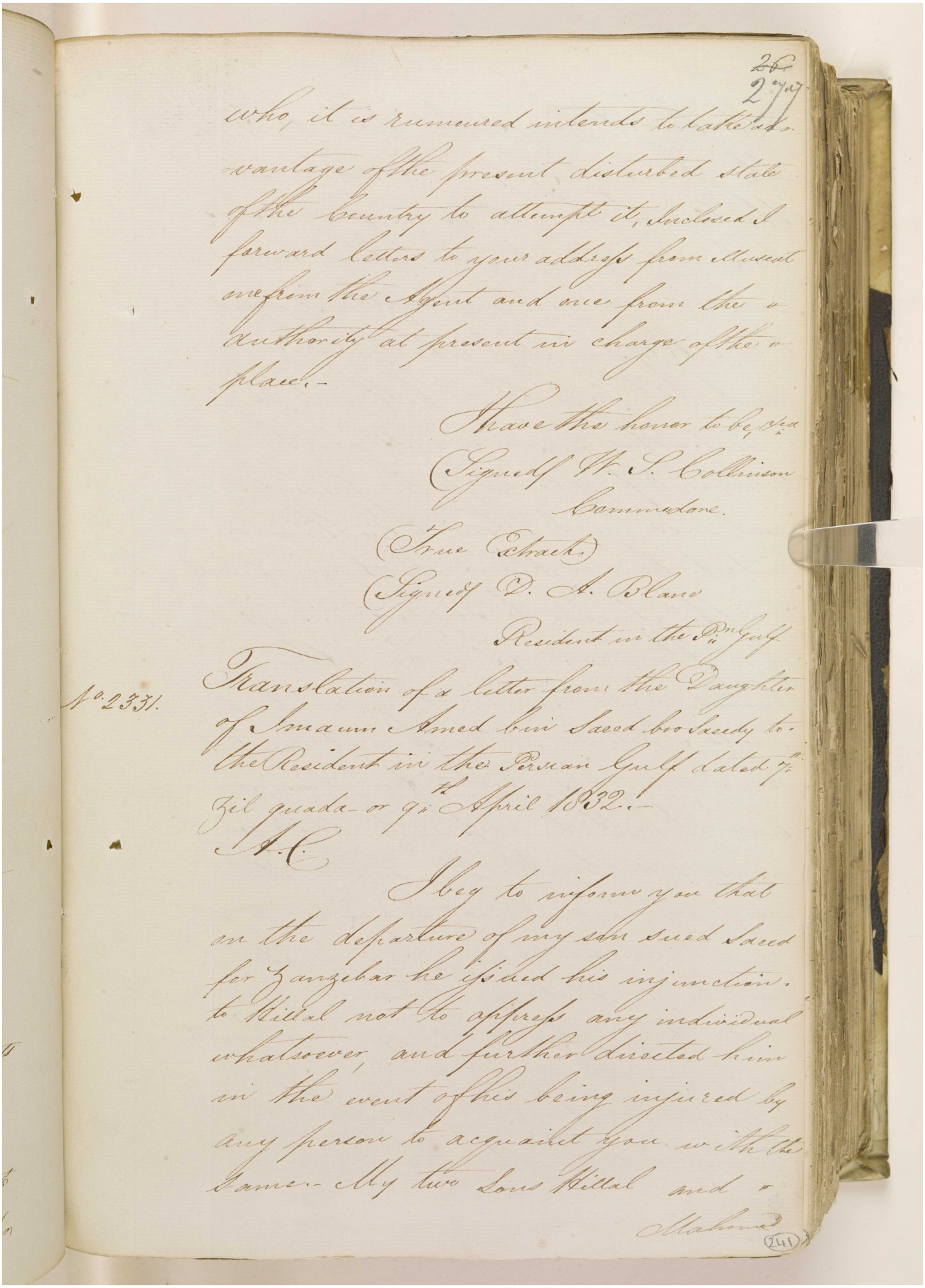

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2737

who, it is rumoured intends to take advantage of the present disturbed state of the Country to attempt it, Inclosed I forward Letters to your address from Muscat one from the Agent and one from the authority at present in charge of the place.-

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. S. Collinson
Commodore.

(True Extract)
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

No. 2331.

Translation of a letter from the Daughter of Imaum Amed bin Saeed bin Saeedy to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 7th Zil quada or 9th April 1832.-

A.C.

I beg to inform you that on the departure of my son sued Saeed for Zanzebar he issued his injunction to Hillal not to oppress any individual whatsoever, and further directed him in the event of his being injured by any person to acquaint you with the same.- My two Sons Hillal and Mahomed

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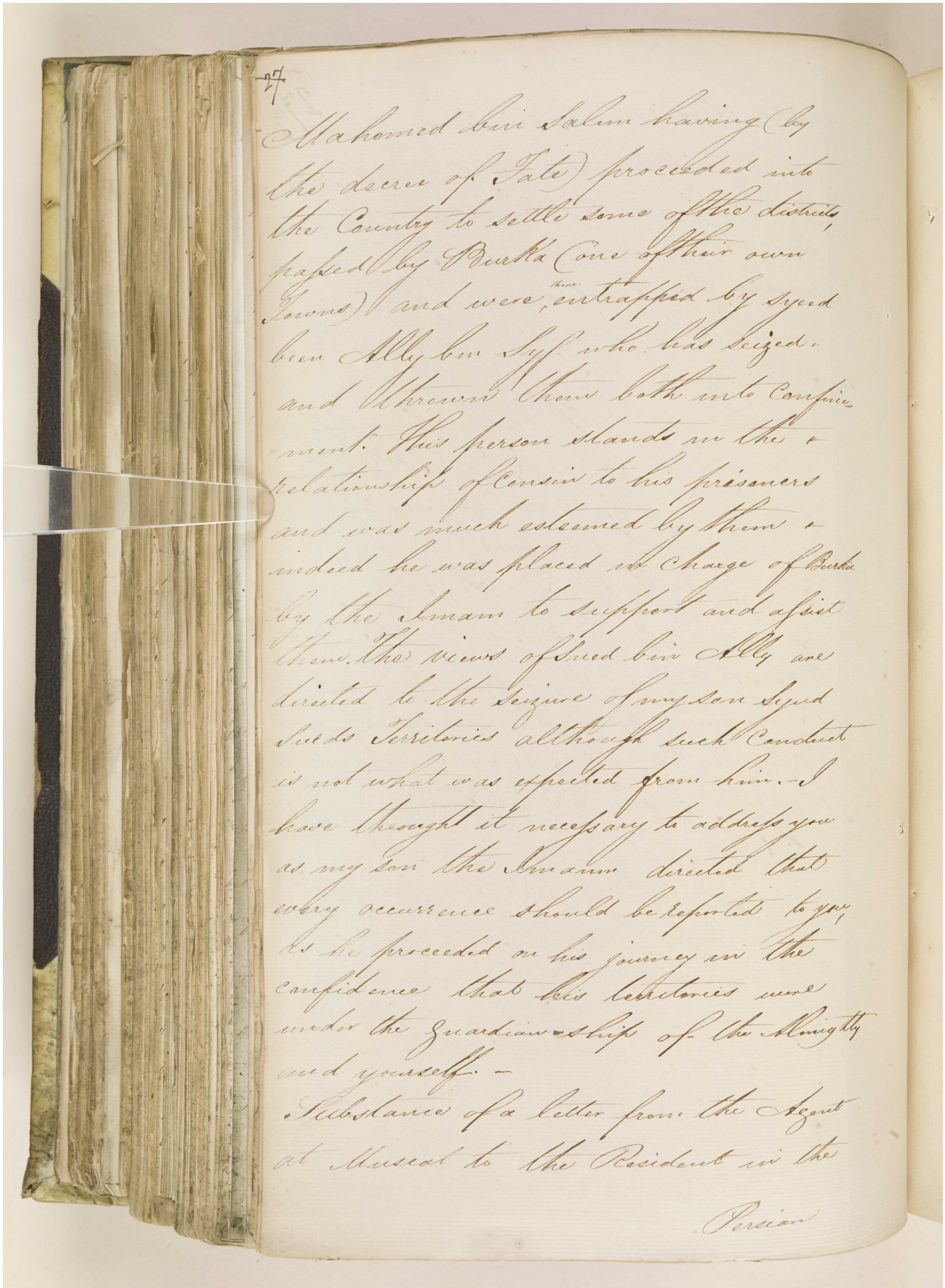
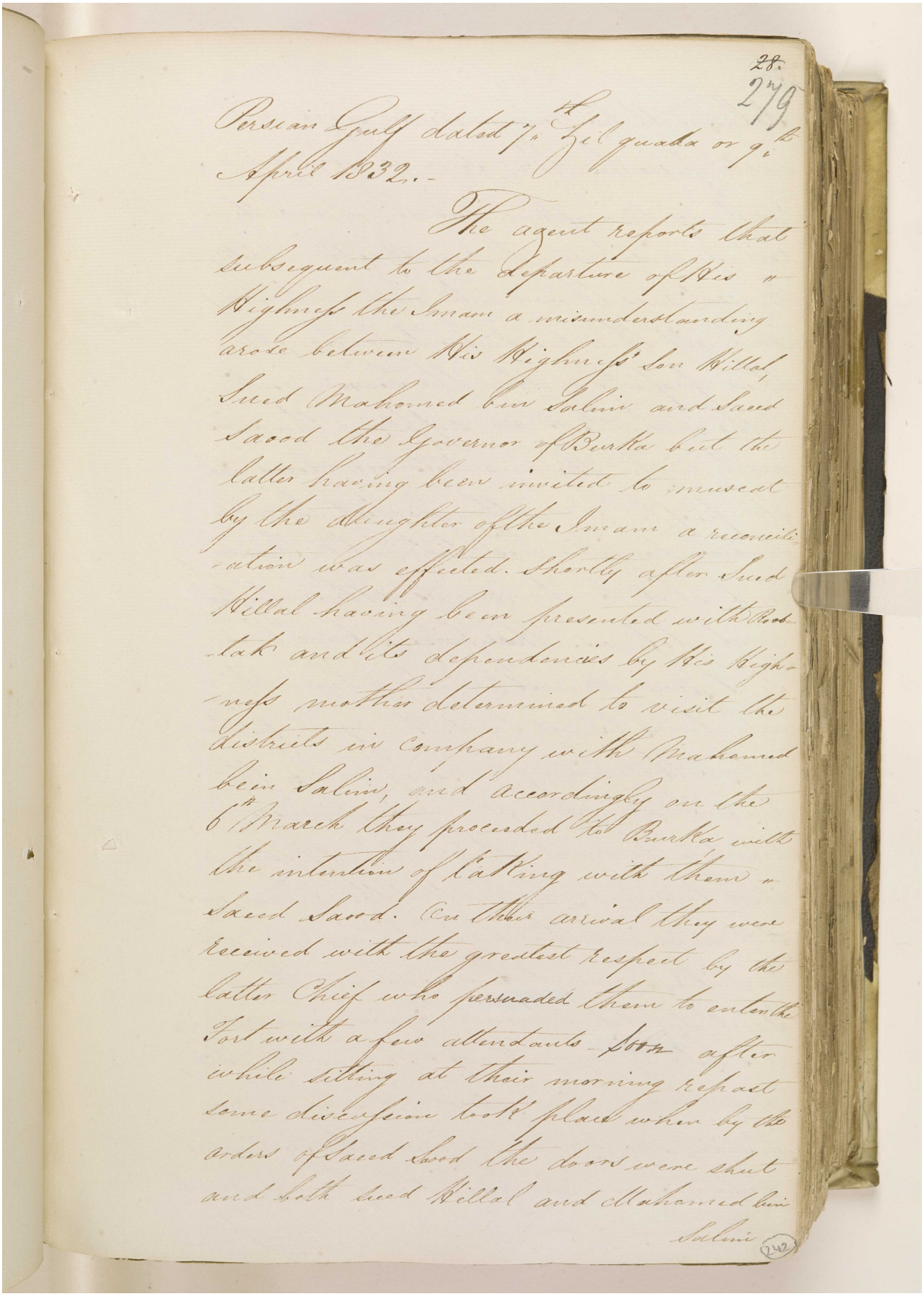


Mahomed bin Salim having (by
the decree of Fate) proceeded into
the Country to settle some of the districts
vacated by Burka Core of their own
Towns) and were entrapped by Syed
bin Ally bin Sef who has seized
and thrown them both into Confine-
ment. This person stands in the
relationship of Cousin to his prisoners
and was much esteemed by them
indeed he was placed in Charge of Burka
by the Imam to support and assist
them. The views of Syed bin Ally are
directed to the Seizure of my son Syed
Saeds Territories although such Conduct
is not what was expected from him. I
have thought it necessary to address you
as my son the Imam directed that
every occurrence should be reported to you
as he proceeded on his journey in the
confidence that his Territories were
under the Guardian-ship of the Almighty
and yourself. —

Substance of a letter from the Agent
at Muscat to the President in the

Persian



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Persian Gulf dated 7th Zil quada or 9th April 1832.-

The agent reports that subsequent to the departure of His Highness the Imam a misunderstanding arose between His Highness' son Willal Saeed Mahomed bin Salim and Saeed Saood the Governor of Burka but the latter having been invited to muscat by the daughter of the Imam a reconciliation was effected. Shortly after Saeed Willal having been presented with Rostak and its dependencies by His Highness mother determined to visit the districts in company with Mahomed bin Salim, and accordingly on the 6th March they proceeded to Burka with the intention of resting with them a Saeed Saood. On their arrival they were received with the greatest respect by the latter Chief who persuaded them to enter the fort with a few attendants. Soon after while sitting at their morning repast some dissension took place when by the orders of Saeed Saood the doors were shut and both Saeed Willal and Mahomed bin Salim

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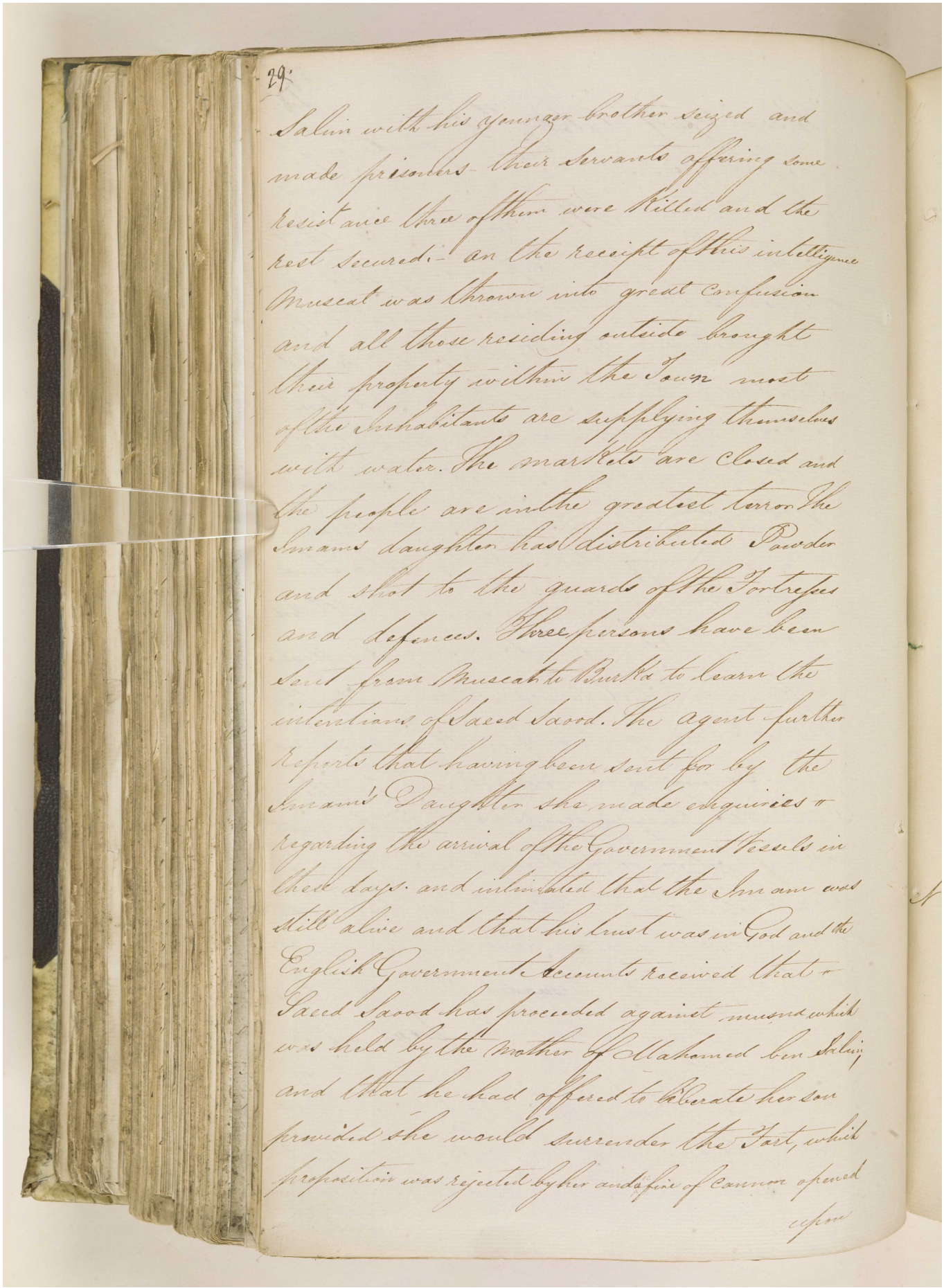

29.

Salim with his younger brother seized and made prisoners - their servants offering some resistance three of them were killed and the rest secured. - on the receipt of this intelligence Muscat was thrown into great confusion and all those residing outside brought their property within the Town most of the Inhabitants are supplying themselves with water. The markets are closed and the people are in the greatest terror. The Imams daughter has distributed Powder and shot to the guards of the Fortresses and defences. Three persons have been sent from Muscat to Burka to learn the intentions of Saeed Saood. The agent further reports that having been sent for by the Imam's Daughter she made enquiries regarding the arrival of the Government Vessels in these days. and intimated that the Imam was still alive and that his trust was in God and the English Government Accounts received that Saeed Saood has proceeded against musnd which was held by the mother of Mahomed ben Salim; and that he had offered to liberate her son provided she would surrender the Fort, which proposition was rejected by her and a fire of cannon opened

upon

upon him from the defences - the agent is of opinion that Saeed Saood will proceed on to Muscat. The Imams daughter has addressed letter to His Highness which she has sent by a Bateel to the care of Aga Mahomed Shoostry with instructions to take up a Vessel for their immediate conveyance it being uncertain whether His Highness purposes returning to Muscat this year or not. The daring proceedings of Saeed Saood however under His Highness's return to his Capital necessary.-

(True Extract)
(Signed) S. Hennell
Assistant
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident

No. 2332. Substance of a Letter from the Agent at Muscat to Dr. A Blane Esquire Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 13th Zil quada or 15th April 1832.-

A. C.

Reports that Sued Hillal and Mahomed ben Salum are still detained

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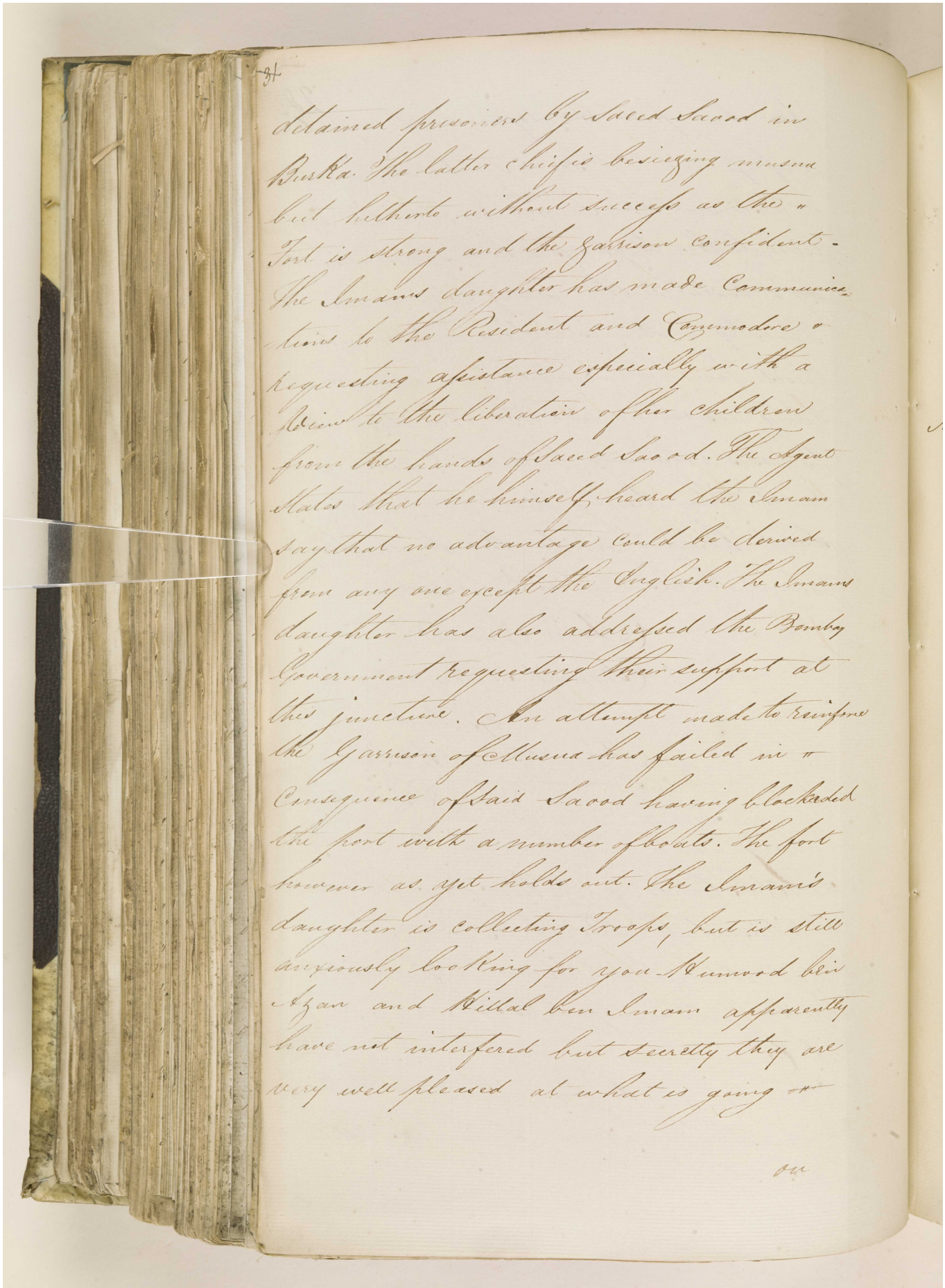
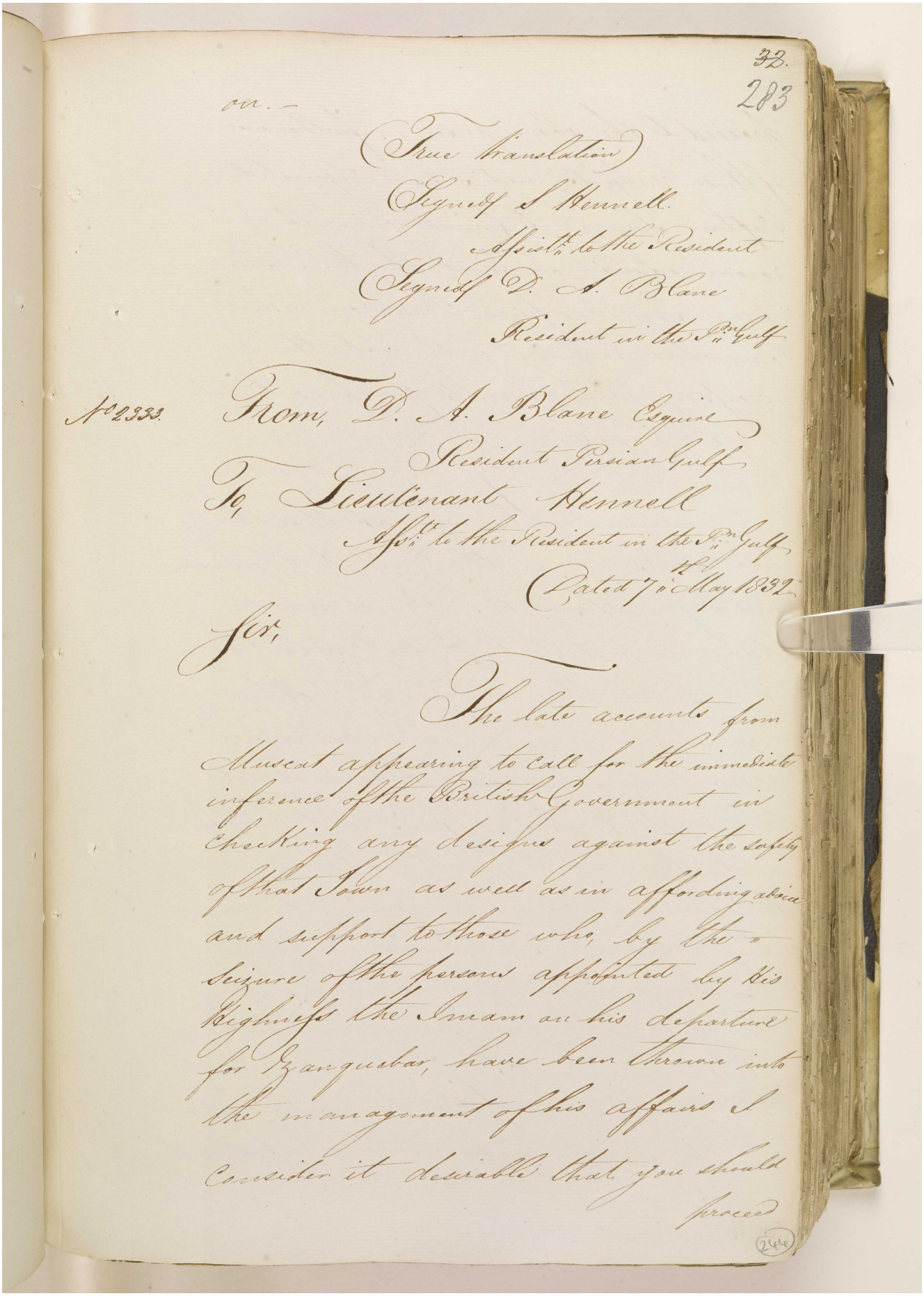


detained prisoners by Saeed Saood in Burka. The latter chief is besieging musna but hitherto without success as the Fort is strong and the Garrison confident. The Imams daughter has made Communications to the Resident and Commodore requesting assistance especially with a View to the liberation of her children from the hands of Saeed Saood. The Agent States that he himself heard the Imam say that no advantage could be derived from any one except the English. The Imams daughter has also addressed the Bombay Government requesting their support at this juncture. An attempt made to reinforce the Garrison of Musna has failed in Consequence of said Saood having blockaded the port with a number of boats. The fort however as yet holds out. The Imam's daughter is collecting Troops, but is still anxiously looking for you. Humood bin Azan and Hillal ben Imam apparently have not interfered but secretly they are very well pleased at what is going on



on.—

(True translation)
Signed S Hennell.
Assist.t to the Resident
Signed D. A. Blane
Resident in the P.n Gulf

No 2333. From, D. A. Blane Esquire
Resident Persian Gulf
To, Lieutenant Hennell
Ass.t to the Resident in the P.n Gulf
Dated 7th May 1832

Sir,

The late accounts from Muscat appearing to call for the immediate inference of the British Government in checking any designs against the safety of that Town as well as in affording advice and support to those who, by the seizure of the persons appointed by His Highness the Imam on his departure for Zanquebar, have been thrown into the management of his affairs I consider it desirable that you should proceed

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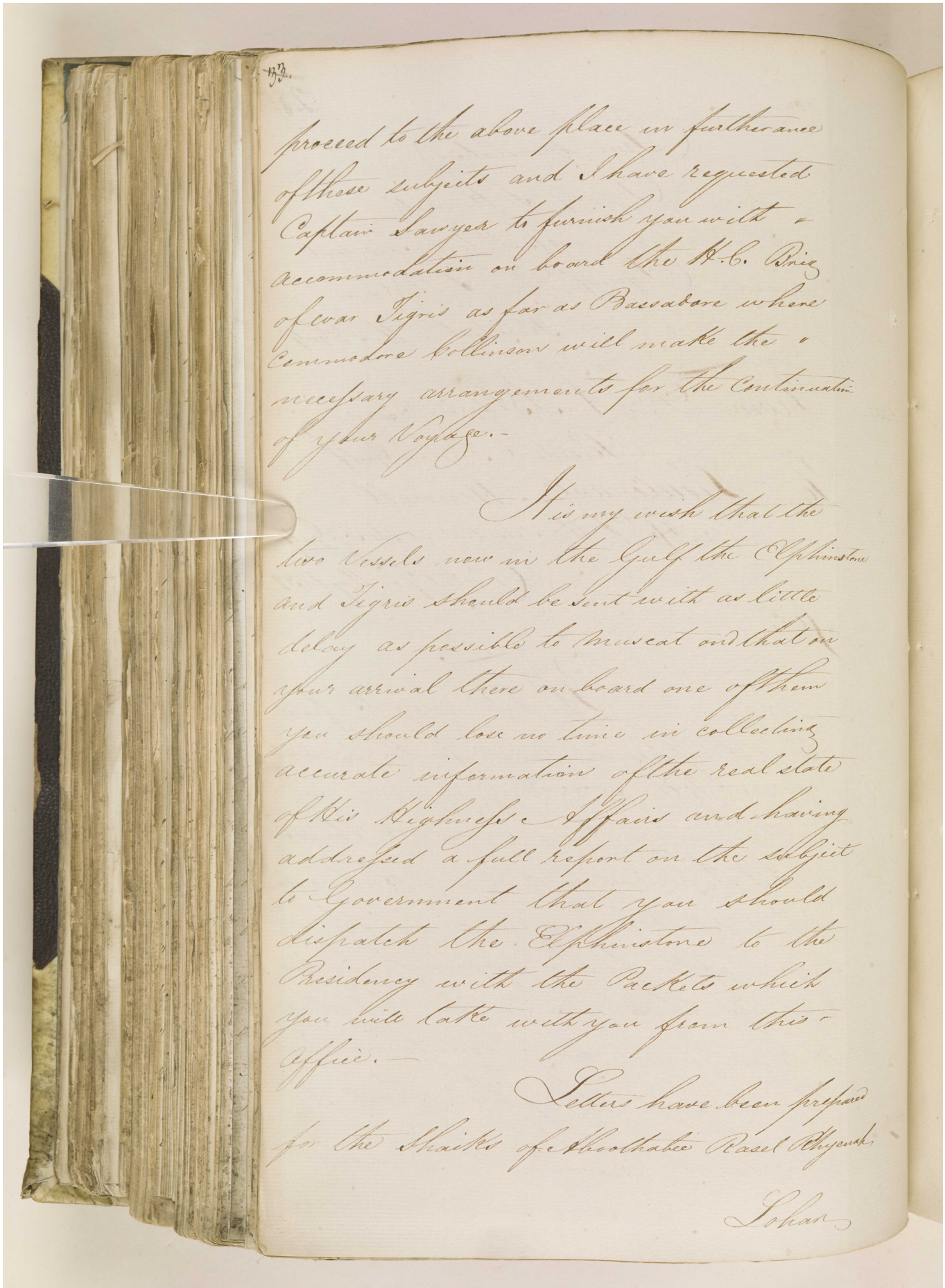

proceed to the above place in furtherance of those subjects and I have requested Captain Sawyer to furnish you with a accommodation on board the H.C. Brig of war Tigris as far as Bassadore where Commodore Collinson will make the necessary arrangements for the Continuation of your Voyage.-

It is my wish that the two Vessels now in the Gulf the Elphinstone and Tigris should be sent with as little delay as possible to Muscat and that on your arrival there on board one of them you should lose no time in collecting accurate information of the real state of His Highness Affairs and having addressed a full report on the subject to Government that you should dispatch the Elphinstone to the Presidency with the Packets which you will take with you from this office.-

Letters have been prepared for the Sheikhs of Shoothabee Rasel Khymah

Lohar

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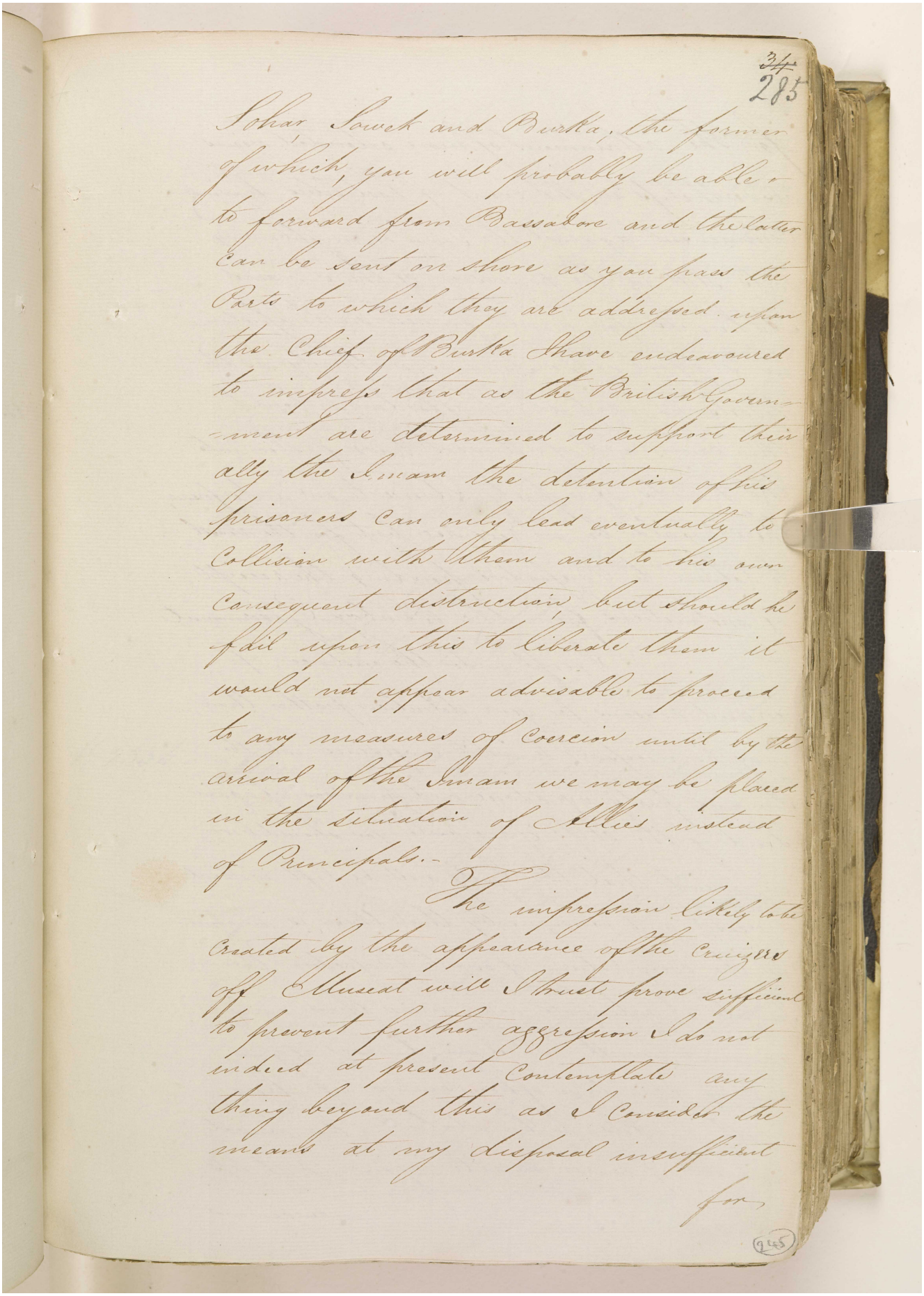

34
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Sohar Sawek and Burka, the former of which, you will probably be able to forward from Bassadore and the latter can be sent on shore as you pass the Ports to which they are addressed. Upon the Chief of Burka I have endeavoured to impress that as the British Government are determined to support their ally the Imam the detention of his prisoners can only lead eventually to Collision with them and to his own consequent distruction, but should he fail upon this to liberate them it would not appear advisable to proceed to any measures of Coercion until by the arrival of the Imam we may be placed in the situation of Allies instead of Principals.-

The impression likely to be created by the appearance of the Cruizers off Muscat will I trust prove sufficient to prevent further aggression I do not indeed at present contemplate any thing beyond this as I consider the means at my disposal insufficient for

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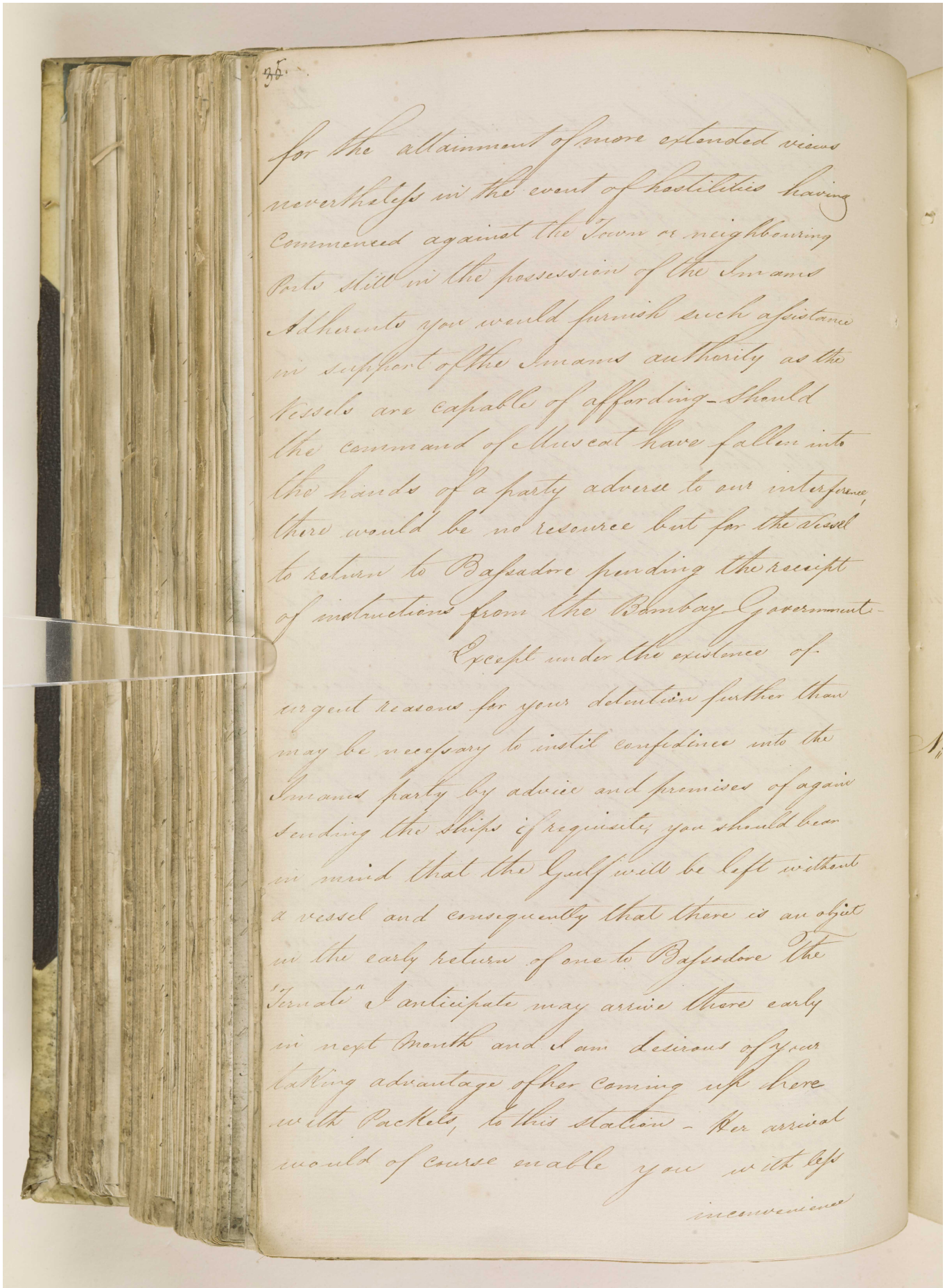

245.

for the attainment of more extended views nevertheless in the event of hostilities having commenced against the Town or neighbouring Ports still in the possession of the Imams Adherents you would furnish such assistance in support of the Imams authority as the Vessels are capable of affording - Should the command of Muscat have fallen into the hands of a party adverse to our interference there would be no resource but for the Vessel to return to Bassadore pending the receipt of instructions from the Bombay Government -

Except under the existence of urgent reasons for your detention further than may be necessary to instil confidence into the Imams party by advice and promises of again sending the Ships if requisite, you should bear in mind that the Gulf will be left without a vessel and consequently that there is an object in the early return of one to Bassadore the "Jemalee" I anticipate may arrive there early in next Month and I am desirous of your taking advantage of her coming up there with Packets, to this Station - Her arrival would of course enable you with less inconvenience

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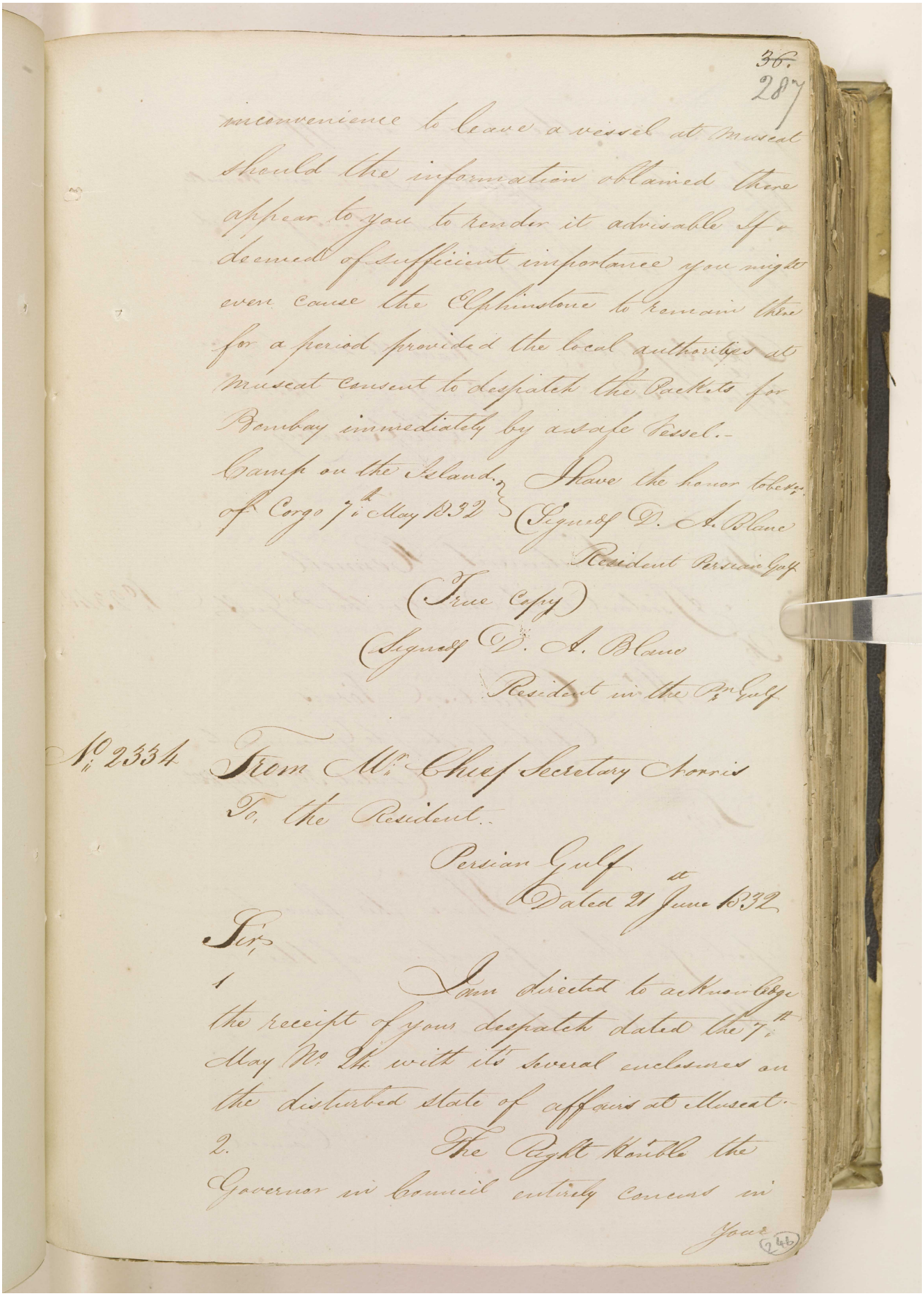


36.
287

inconvenience to leave a vessel at Muscat should the information obtained there appear to you to render it advisable & deemed of sufficient importance you might even cause the Elphinstone to remain there for a period provided the local authorities at Muscat consent to despatch the Packets for Bombay immediately by a safe Vessel.-

Camp on the Island of Cargo 7th May 1832

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident Persian Gulf

(True Copy)
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

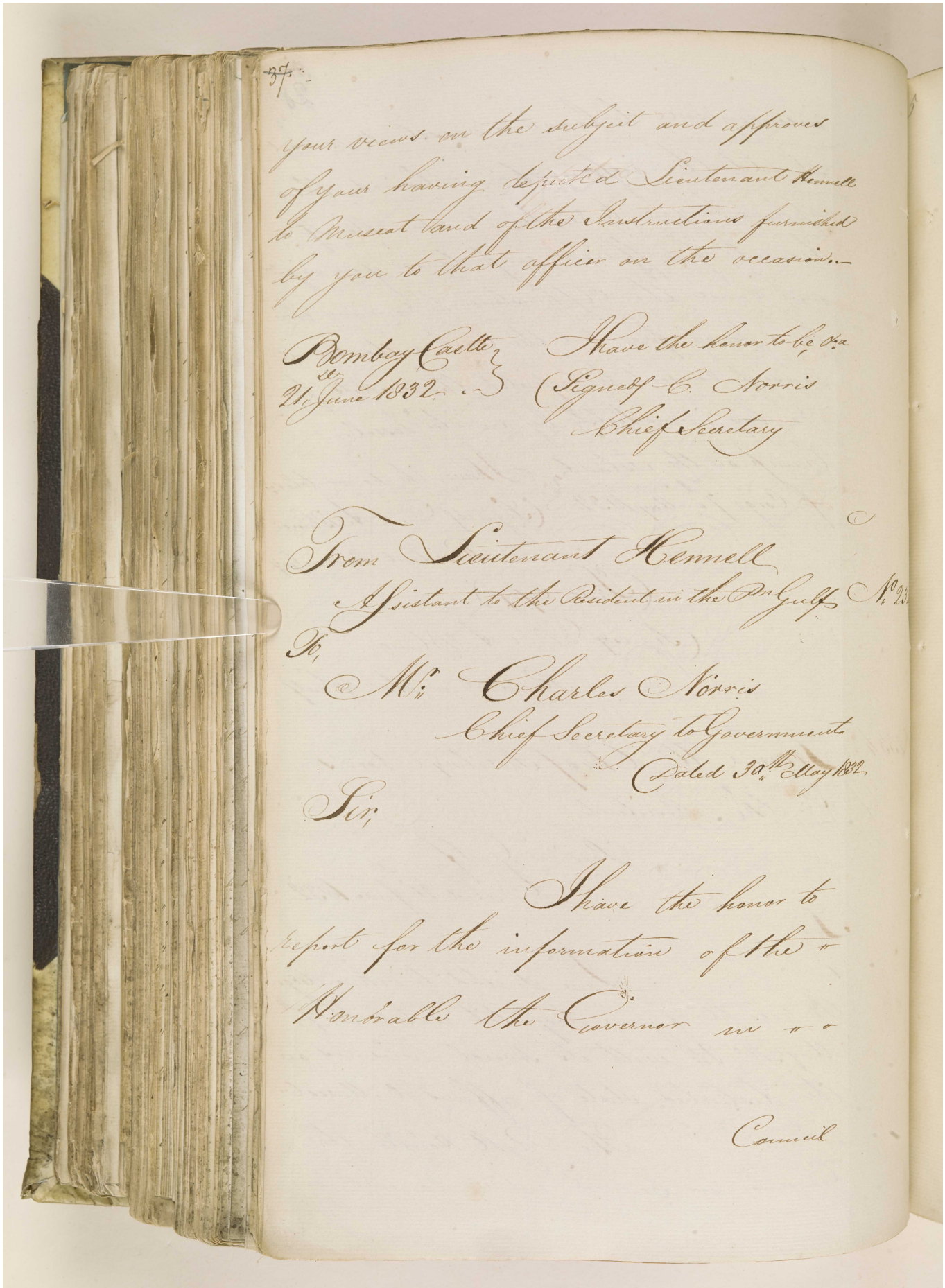
No 2334 From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To the Resident.

Persian Gulf
Dated 21st June 1832

Sir,

1 I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 7th May No 24 with its several enclosures on the disturbed state of affairs at Muscat.

2. The Right Honble the Governor in Council entirely concurs in your



your views on the subject and approves of your having deputed Lieutenant Hennell to Muscat based of the Instructions furnished by you to that officer on the occasion.

Bombay Castle 21st June 1832

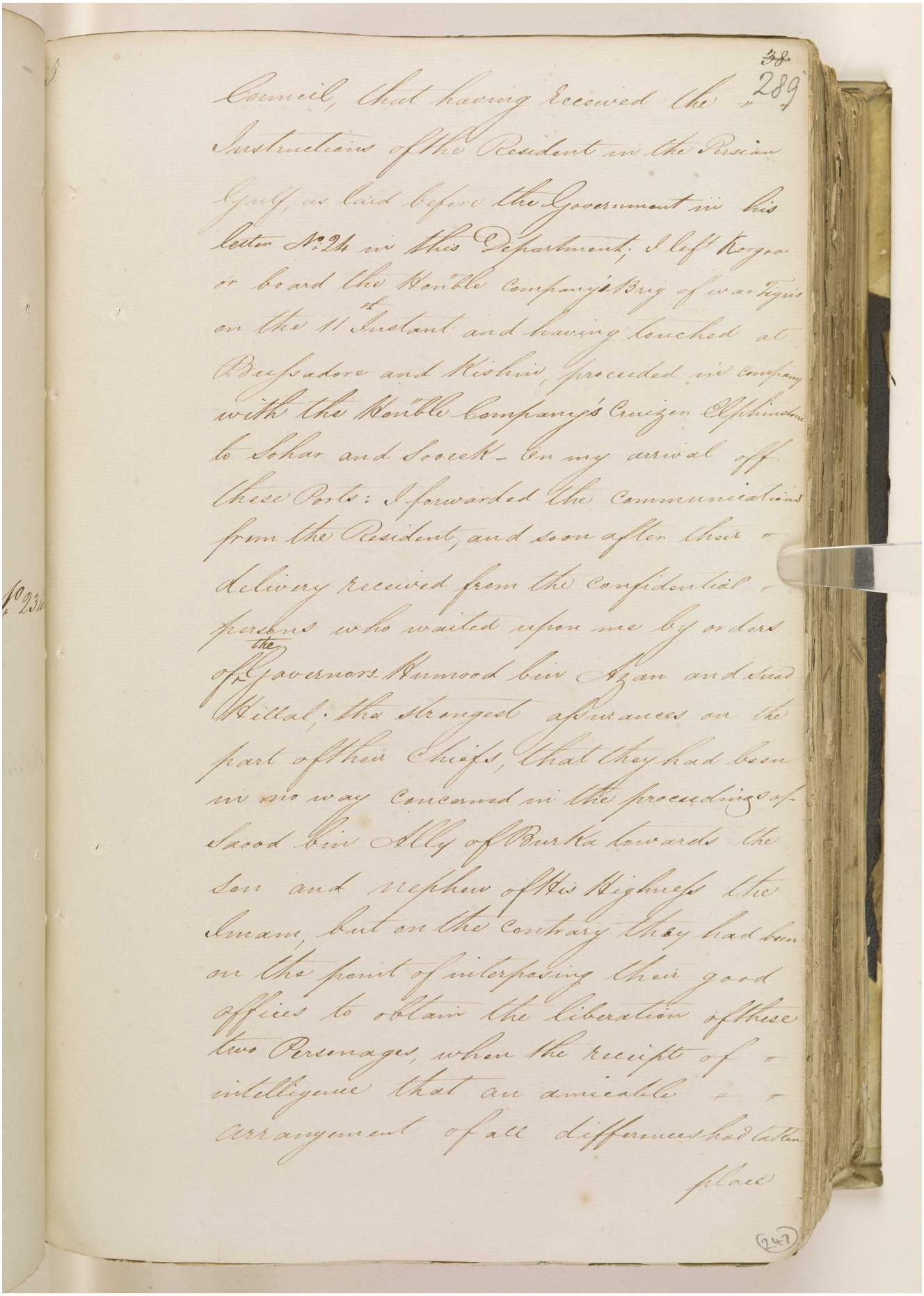
I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary

From Lieutenant Hennell
Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf No. 25

To,
Mr. Charles Norris
Chief Secretary to Government
Dated 30th May 1832

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council



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Council, that having received the
Instructions of the Resident in the Persian
Gulf, as laid before the Government in his
letter No. 24 in this Department, I left Borgoo
on board the Honble Company's Brig of war Tigris
on the 11th Instant and having touched at
Bushadore and Kishim, proceeded in company
with the Honble Company's Cruizer Elphinstone
to Sohar and Sooeek. On my arrival off
these Ports: I forwarded the Communications
from the Resident, and soon after their
delivery received from the confidential
persons who waited upon me by orders
of the Governors Rumood bin Azan and Seid
Khillal, the strongest assurances on the
part of their Chiefs, that they had been
in no way concerned in the proceedings of
Saood bin Ally of Burka towards the
Son and nephew of His Highness the
Imam, but on the contrary they had been
on the point of interposing their good
offices to obtain the liberation of these
two Personages, when the receipt of
intelligence that an amicable
arrangement of all differences had taken
place

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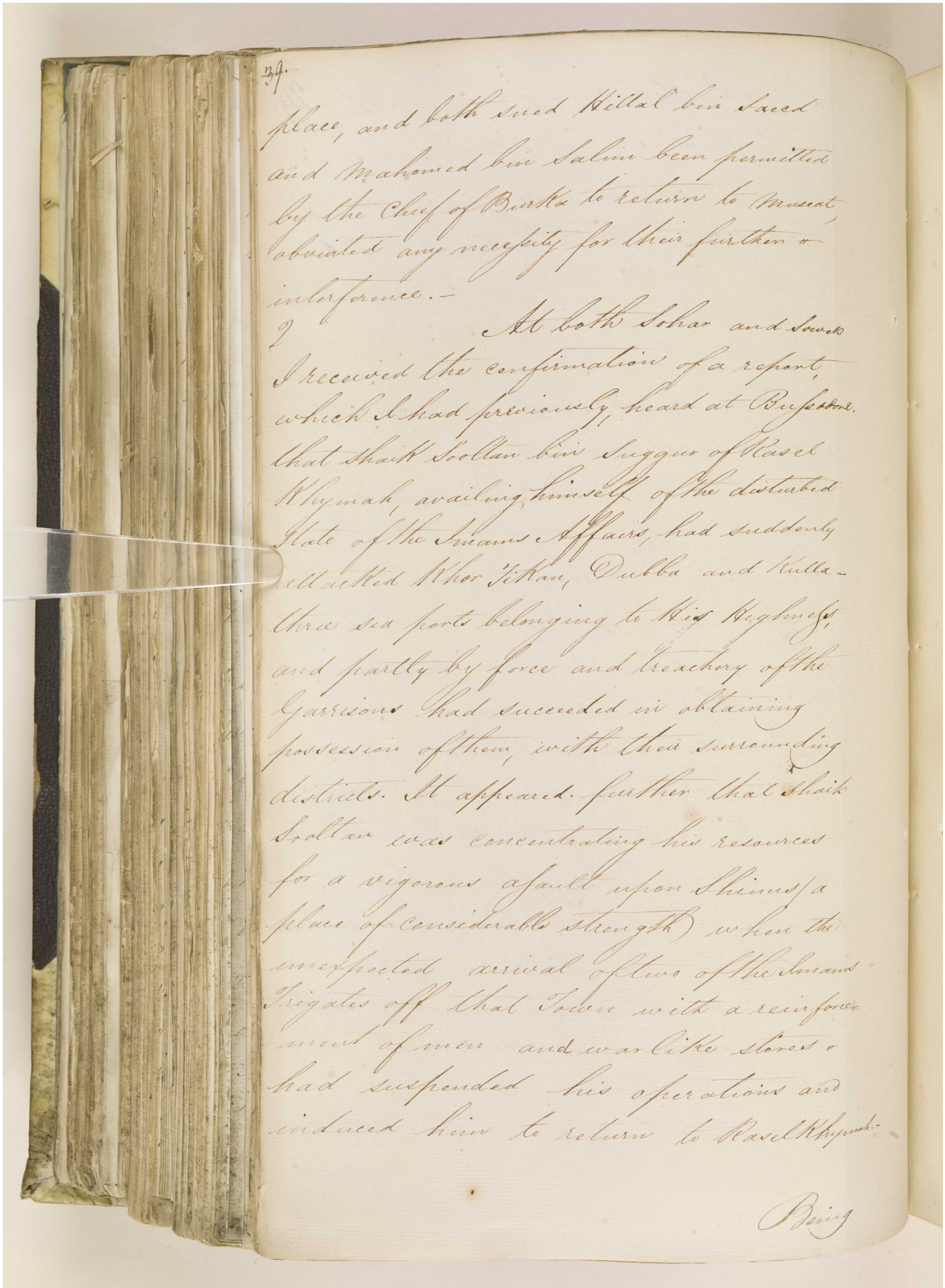

247.

place, and both sued Hillal bin Saeed and Mahomed bin Salim been permitted by the Chief of Burka to return to Muscat abviated any necessity for their further interference.-

2 At both Sohar and Soweik I received the confirmation of a report, which I had previously heard at Bushire, that Shaik Soltan bin Suggur of Rasel Khymah, availing himself of the disturbed State of the Imams Affairs, had suddenly attacked Khor Fekan, Dubba and Kulla- three sea ports belonging to His Highness, and partly by force and treachery of the Garrisons had succeeded in obtaining possession of them, with their surrounding districts. It appeared further that Shaik Soltan was concentrating his resources for a vigorous assault upon Shinas a place of considerable strength when the unexpected arrival of two of the Imams Frigates off that Town with a reinforcement of men and warlike stores had suspended his operations and induced him to return to Rasel Khymah-

Being

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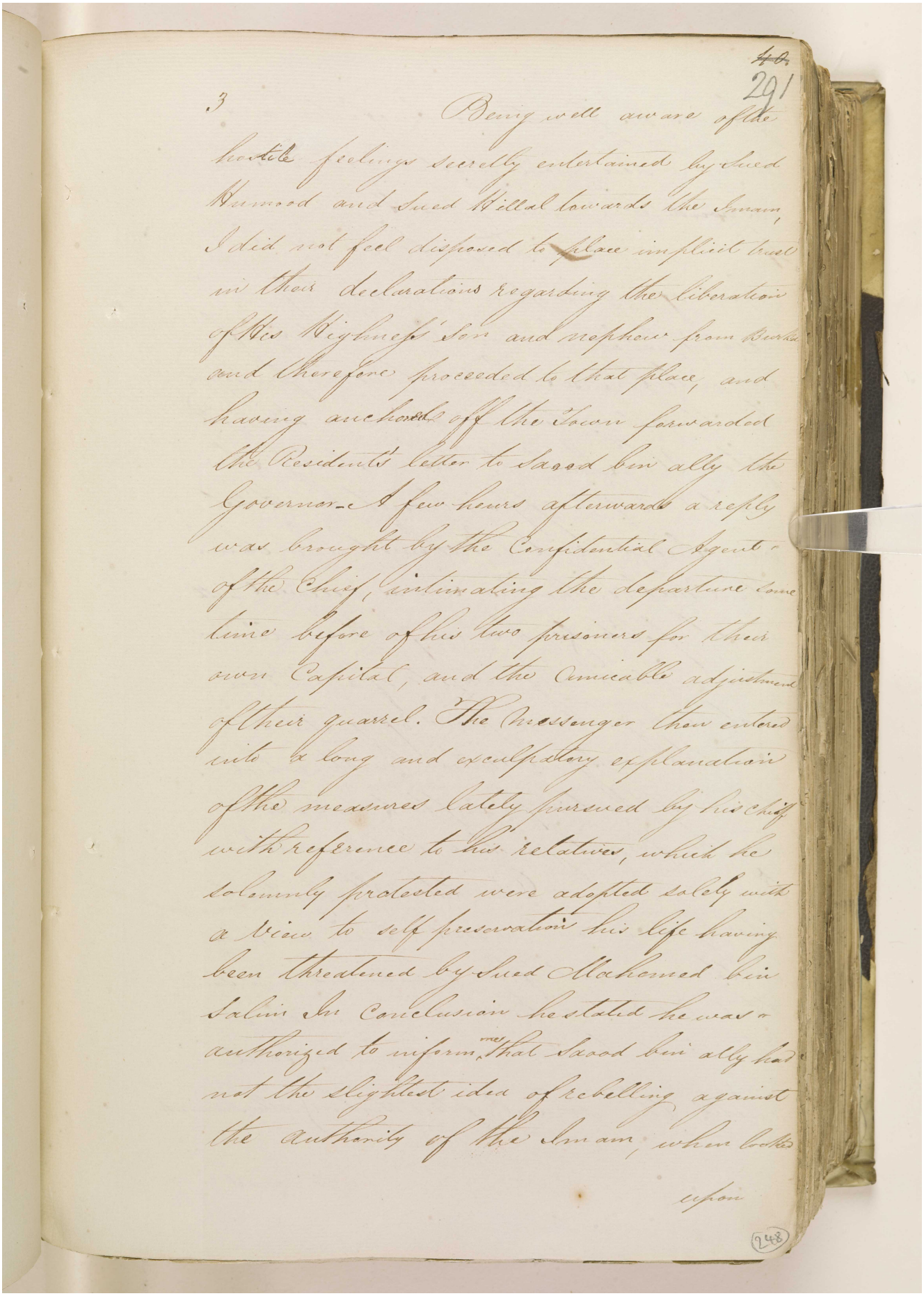

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3 Being well aware of the hostile feelings secretly entertained by Syed Hamood and Syed Willal towards the Imam, I did not feel disposed to place implicit trust in their declarations regarding the liberation of His Highness' son and nephew from Burka and therefore proceeded to that place, and having anchored off the Town forwarded the Resident's letter to Saood bin ally the Governor. A few hours afterwards a reply was brought by the Confidential Agent of the Chief, intimating the departure some time before of his two prisoners for their own Capital, and the amicable adjustment of their quarrel. The Messenger then entered into a long and exculpatory explanation of the measures lately pursued by his Chief with reference to his relatives, which he solemnly protested were adopted solely with a view to self preservation his life having been threatened by Syed Mahomed bin Salim In Conclusion he stated he was authorized to inform me that Saood bin ally had not the slightest idea of rebelling against the authority of the Imam, whom looks upon

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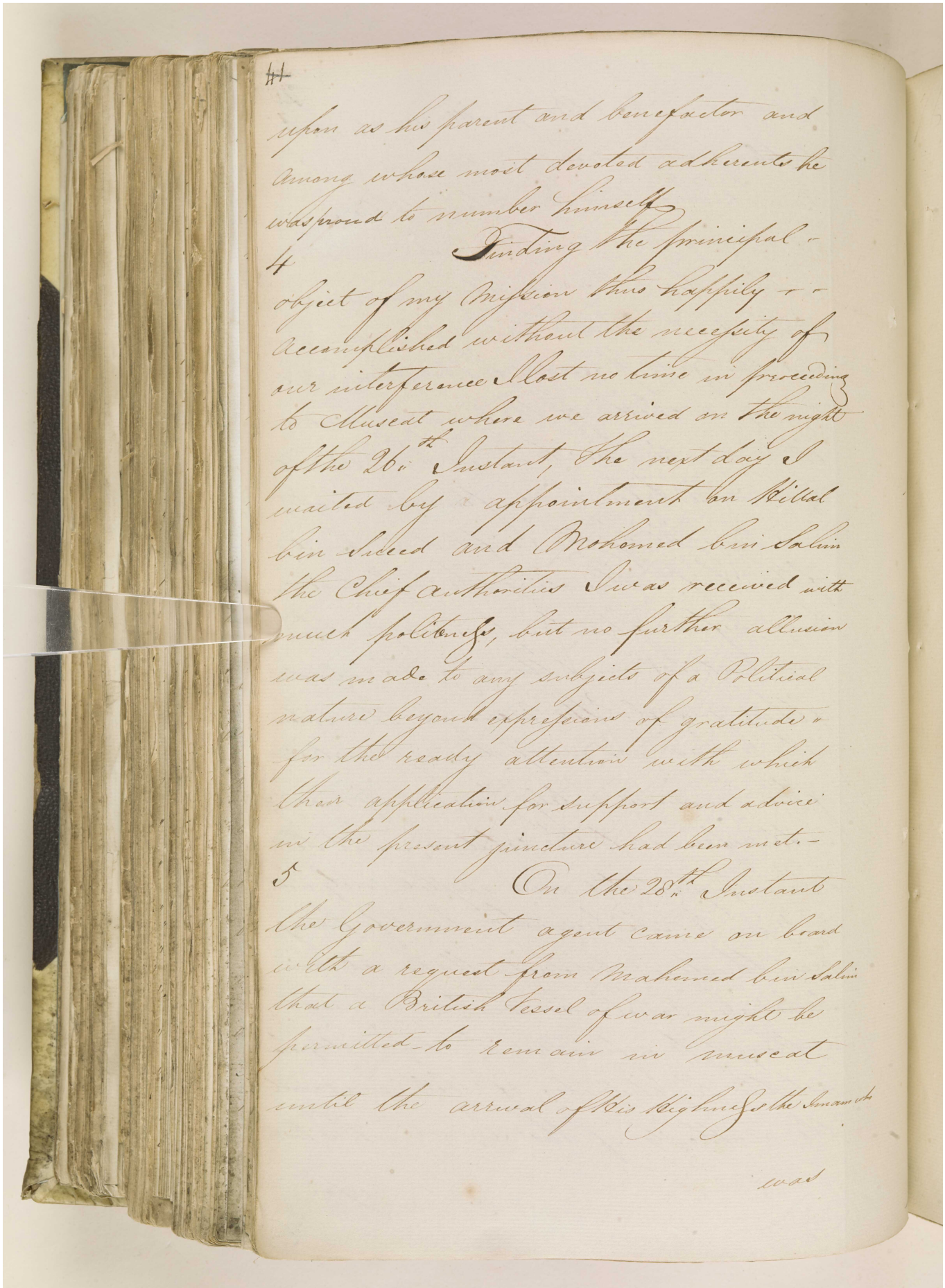

upon as his parent and benefactor and
among whose most devoted adherents he
was proud to number himself.

4 Finding the principal
object of my mission thus happily
accomplished without the necessity of
our interference I lost no time in proceeding
to Muscat where we arrived on the night
of the 26th Instant, the next day I
waited by appointment on Hilal
bin Saeed and Mohomed bin Salim
the Chief authorities I was received with
much politeness, but no further allusion
was made to any subjects of a Political
nature beyond expressions of gratitude
for the ready attention with which
their application for support and advice
in the present juncture had been met.

5 On the 28th Instant
the Government agent came on board
with a request from Mahomed bin Salim
that a British Vessel of war might be
permitted to remain in Muscat
until the arrival of His Highness Seyd the Imam &c

was

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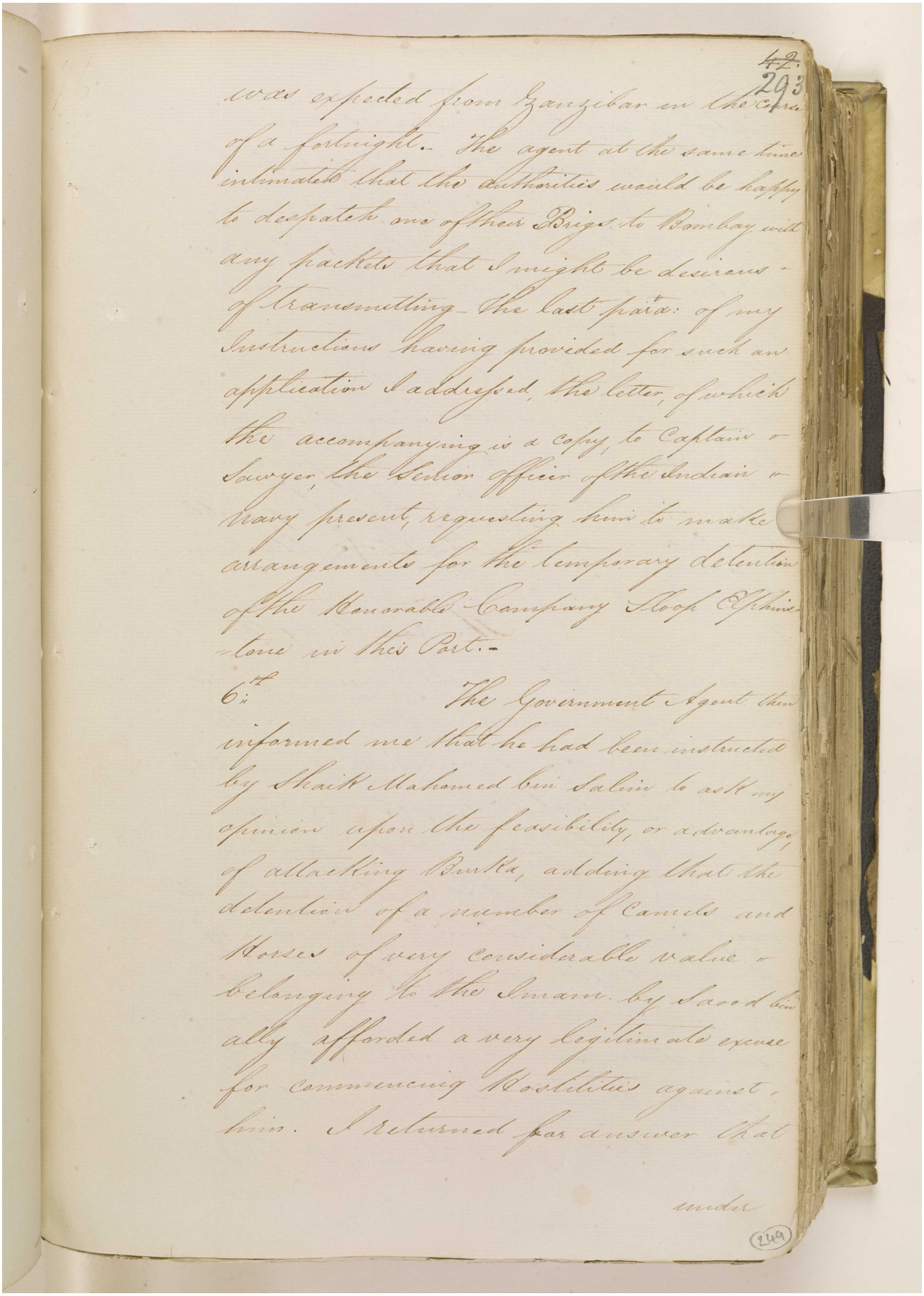

42.
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was expected from Zanzibar in the Course
of a fortnight. The agent at the same time
intimated that the authorities would be happy
to despatch one of their Brigs to Bombay with
any packets that I might be desirous
of transmitting. The last para: of my
Instructions having provided for such an
application I addressed the letter, of which
the accompanying is a copy, to Captain
Sawyer, the Senior officer of the Indian
Navy present, requesting him to make
arrangements for the temporary detention
of the Honorable Company Sloop Elphin-
stone in this Port.-

6th The Government Agent then
informed me that he had been instructed
by Shaikh Mahomed bin Salim to ask my
opinion upon the feasibility, or advantage,
of attacking Burka, adding that the
detention of a number of Camels and
Horses of very considerable value
belonging to the Imam by Saood his
ally afforded a very legitimate excuse
for commencing Hostilities against
him. I returned for answer that

under

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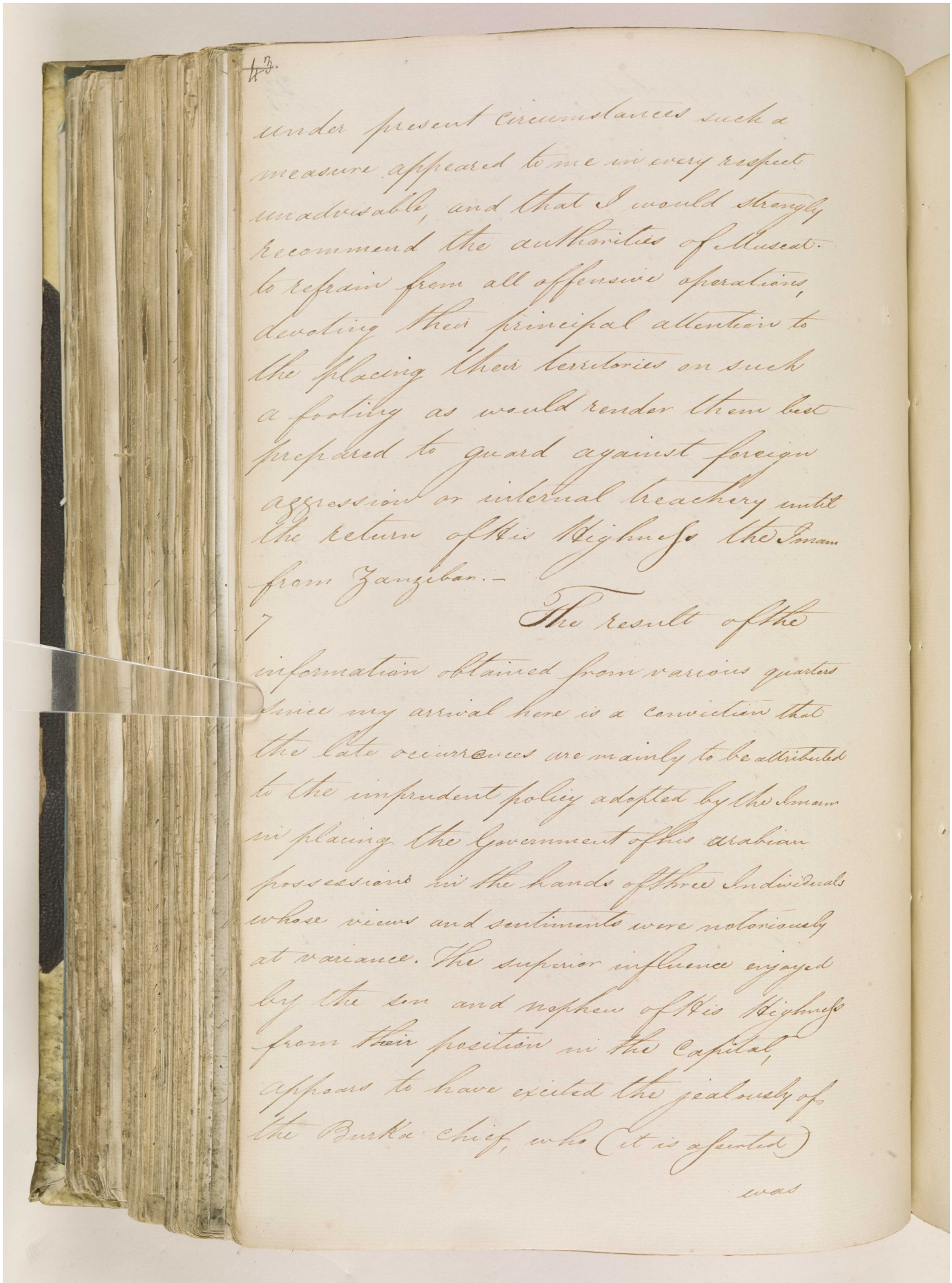

under present circumstances such a measure appeared to me in every respect inadvisable, and that I would strongly recommend the authorities of Muscat to refrain from all offensive operations, devoting their principal attention to the placing their territories on such a footing as would render them best prepared to guard against foreign aggression or internal treachery until the return of His Highness the Imam from Zanzibar.—

7 The result of the information obtained from various quarters since my arrival here is a conviction that the late occurrences are mainly to be attributed to the imprudent policy adopted by the Imam in placing the Government of his Arabian possessions in the hands of three Individuals whose views and sentiments were notoriously at variance. The superior influence enjoyed by the son and nephew of His Highness from their position in the Capital, appears to have excited the jealously of the Burka chief, who (it is asserted)

was

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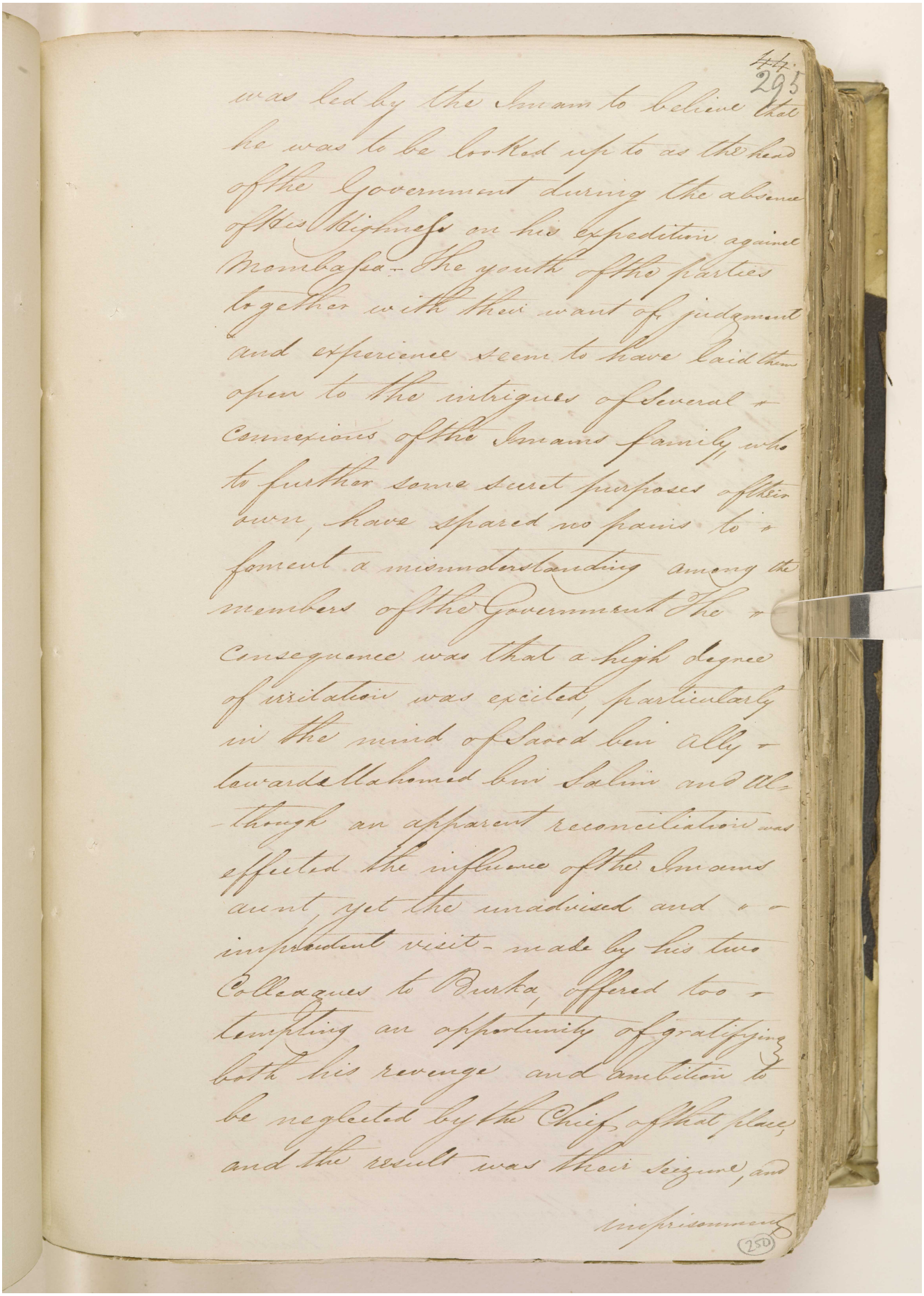

4th 295

was led by the Imam to believe that
he was to be looked up to as the head
of the Government during the absence
of His Highness on his expedition against
Mombasa. The youth of the parties
together with their want of judgment
and experience seem to have laid them
open to the intrigues of several
connexions of the Imams family who
to further some secret purposes of their
own, have spared no pains to
foment a misunderstanding among the
members of the Government. The
consequence was that a high degree
of irritation was excited, particularly
in the mind of Saood bin Ally
towards Mahomed bin Salim and Al-
though an apparent reconciliation was
effected the influence of the Imams
arm yet the unadvised and
imprudent visit made by his two
Colleagues to Burka, offered too
tempting an opportunity of gratifying
both his revenge and ambition to
be neglected by the Chief of that place,
and the result was their seizure, and
imprisonment

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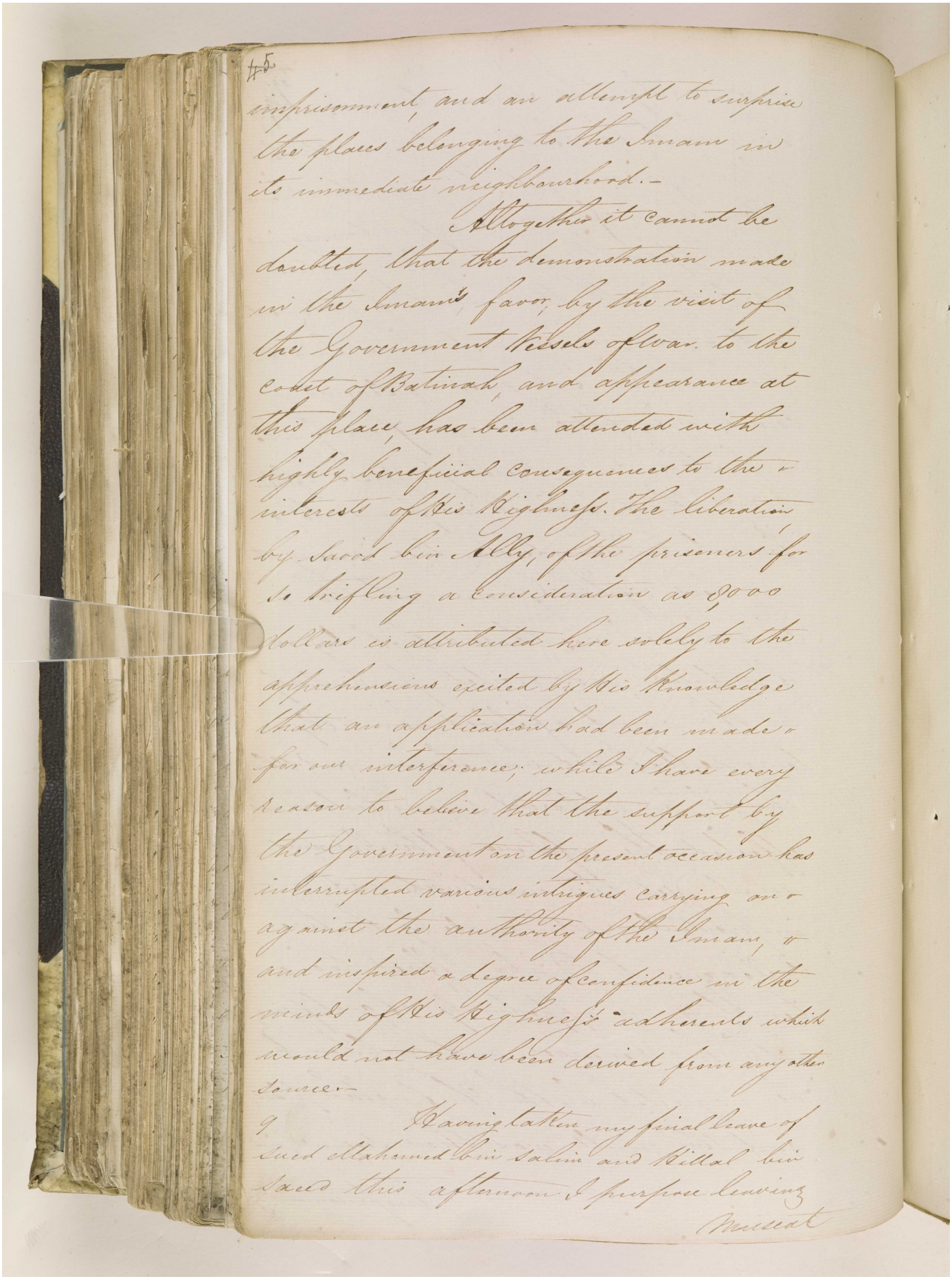

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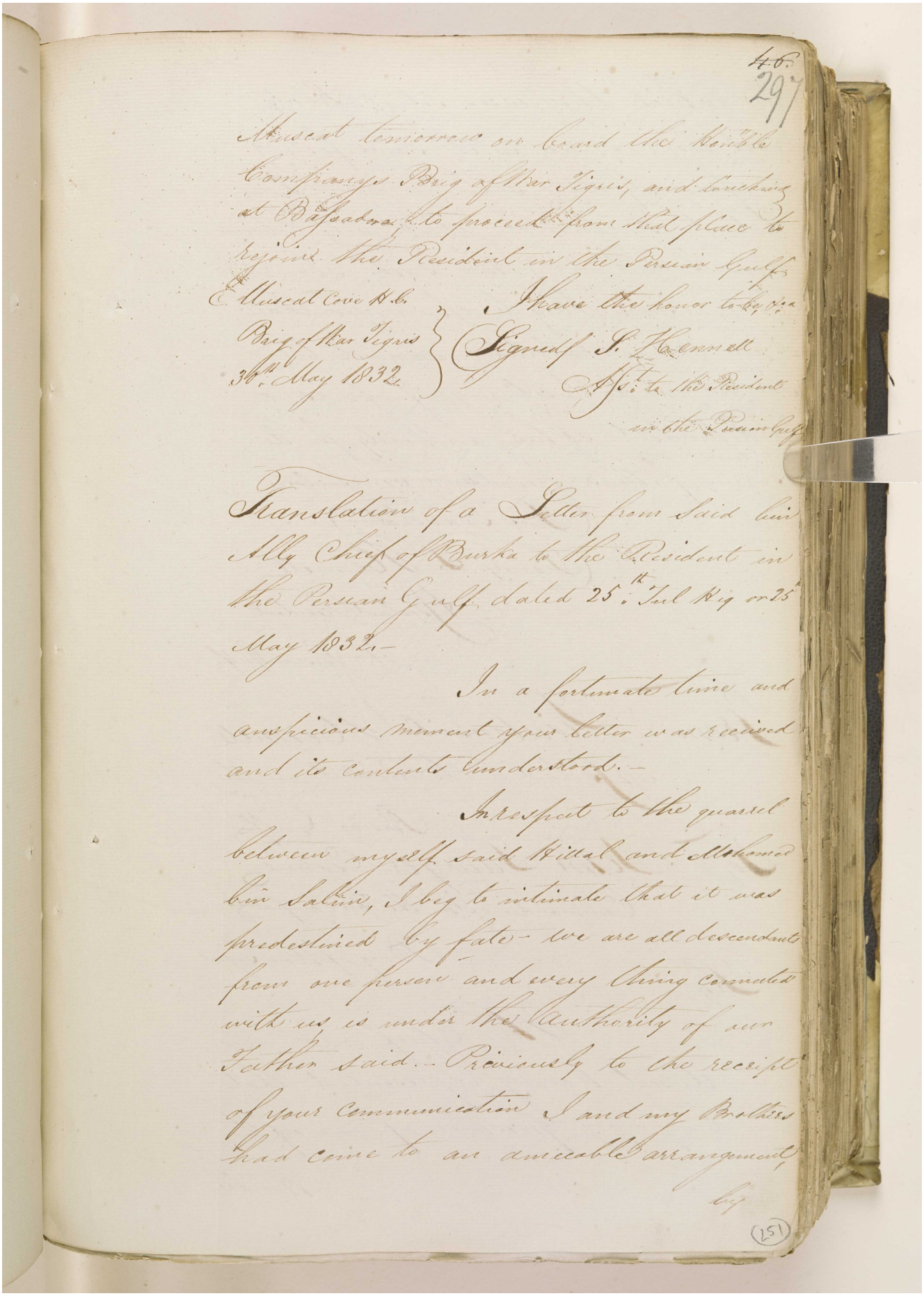
imprisonment and an attempt to surprise the places belonging to the Imam in its immediate neighbourhood.–

Altogether it cannot be doubted, that the demonstration made in the Imam's favor, by the visit of the Government Vessels of war. to the coast of Batinah, and appearance at this place, has been attended with highly beneficial consequences to the interests of His Highness. The liberation by Saeed bin Ally, of the prisoners for so trifling a consideration as 9000 Dollars is attributed here solely to the apprehensions excited by His knowledge that an application had been made for our interference; while I have every reason to believe that the support by the Government on the present occasion has interrupted various intrigues carrying on against the authority of the Imam, and inspired a degree of confidence in the minds of His Highness' adherents which would not have been derived from any other source.–

9 Having taken my final leave of Saeed Mahomed bin Salim and Hillal bin Saeed this afternoon I purpose leaving Muscat



Muscat tomorrow on board the Honble Companys Brig of War Tigris, and touching at Bassadora, to proceed from that place to rejoin the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Muscat Cove H.C.
Brig of War Tigris
30th May 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.a
Signed S. Hennell
Asst. to the Resident in the Persian Gulf

Translation of a Letter from Said bin Ally Chief of Burka to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 25th Jul Hig or 25th May 1832.—

In a fortunate time and auspicious moment your letter was received and its contents understood.—

In respect to the quarrel between myself said Hillal and Mohomed bin Salim, I beg to intimate that it was predestined by fate— we are all descendants from one person and every thing connected with us is under the Authority of our Father said.— Previously to the receipt of your communication I and my Brothers had come to an amicable arrangement,

by

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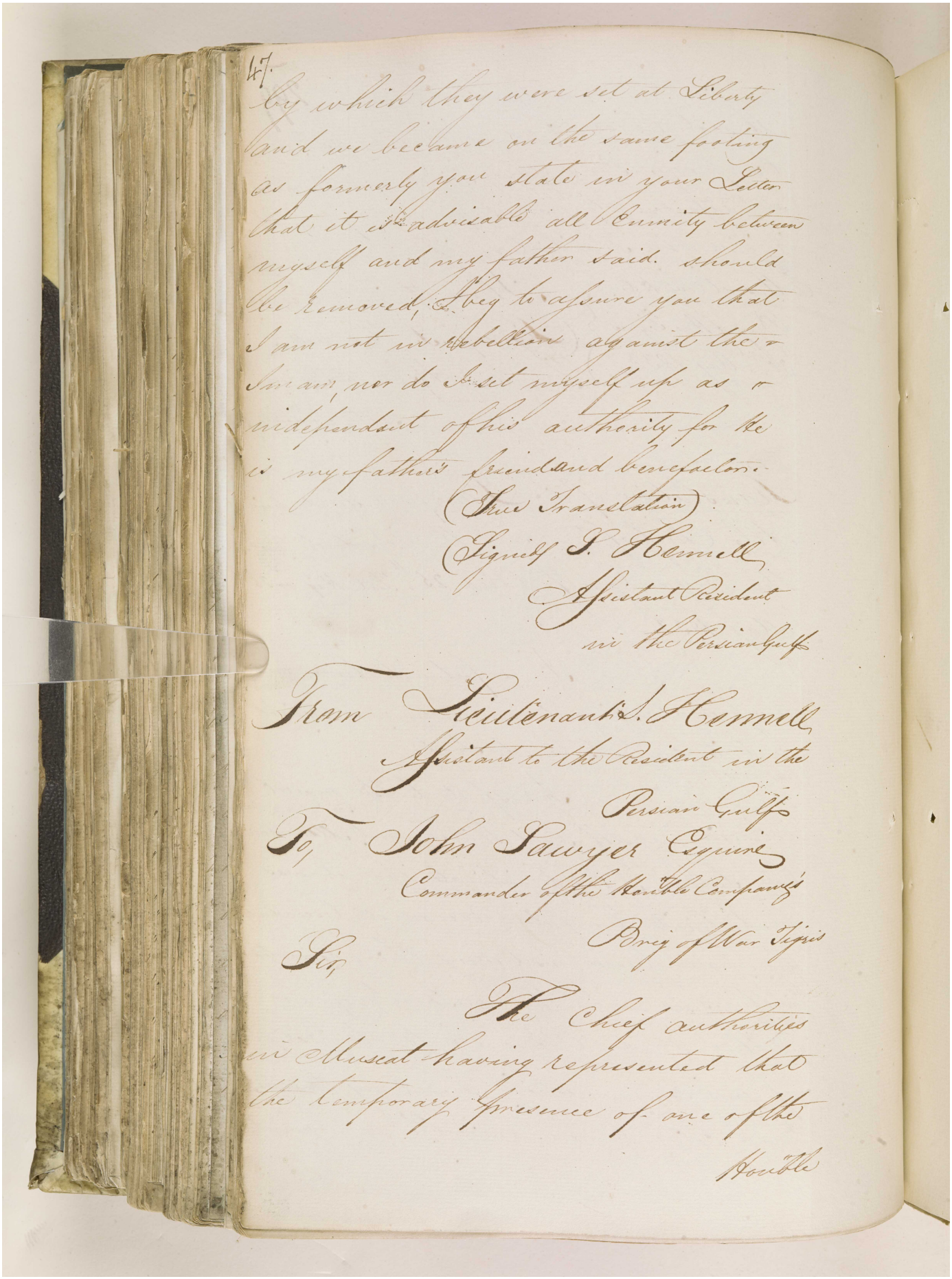

47.

by which they were set at Liberty and we became on the same footing as formerly you state in your Letter that it is advisable all Enmity between myself and my father said. should be Removed. I beg to assure you that I am not in Rebellion against the Imam, nor do I set myself up as Independant of his authority for he is my father's friend and benefactor.

(True Translation)
(Signed) S. Hennell
Assistant Resident
in the Persian Gulf

From Lieutenant S. Hennell
Assistant to the Resident in the
Persian Gulf

To John Sawyer Esquire
Commander of the Honble Company's
Brig of War Tigris

Sir,

The Chief authorities in Muscat having represented that the temporary presence of one of the Honble

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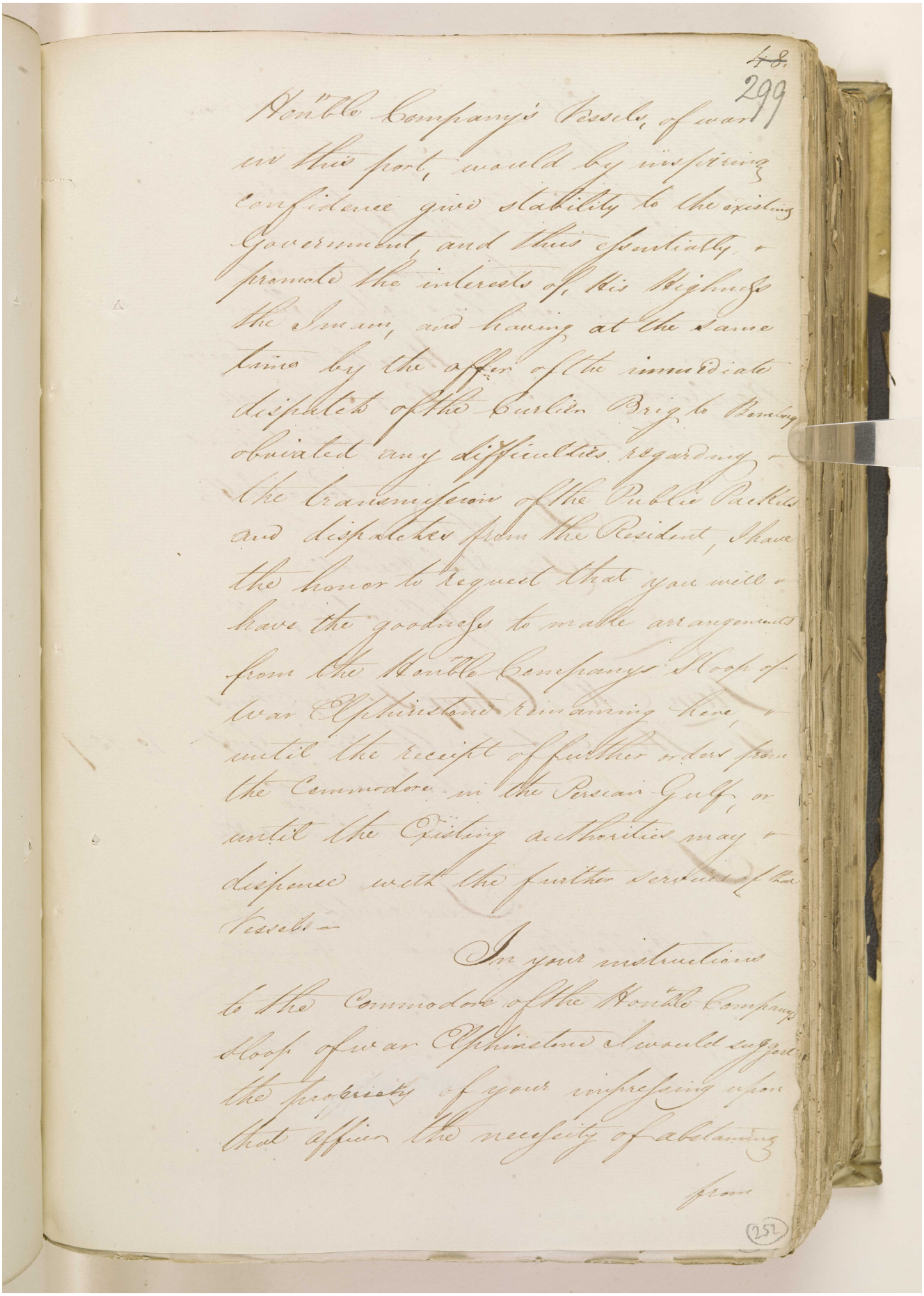

48.
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Honble Company's Vessels of war
on this post, would by inspiring
confidence give stability to the existing
Government, and thus essentially
promote the interests of His Highness
the Imaum, and having at the same
time by the offer of the immediate
dispatch of the Curlieu Brig to Bombay
obviated any difficulties regarding
the transmission of the Public Packets
and dispatches from the Resident, I have
the honor to request that you will
have the goodness to make arrangements
for the Honble Companys Sloop of
war Elphinstone remaining here
until the receipt of further orders from
the Commodore in the Persian Gulf, or
until the Existing authorities may
dispense with the further services of the
Vessel.—

In your instructions
to the Commodore of the Honble Company
Sloop of war Elphinstone I would suggest
the propriety of your impressing upon
that officer the necessity of abstaining
from

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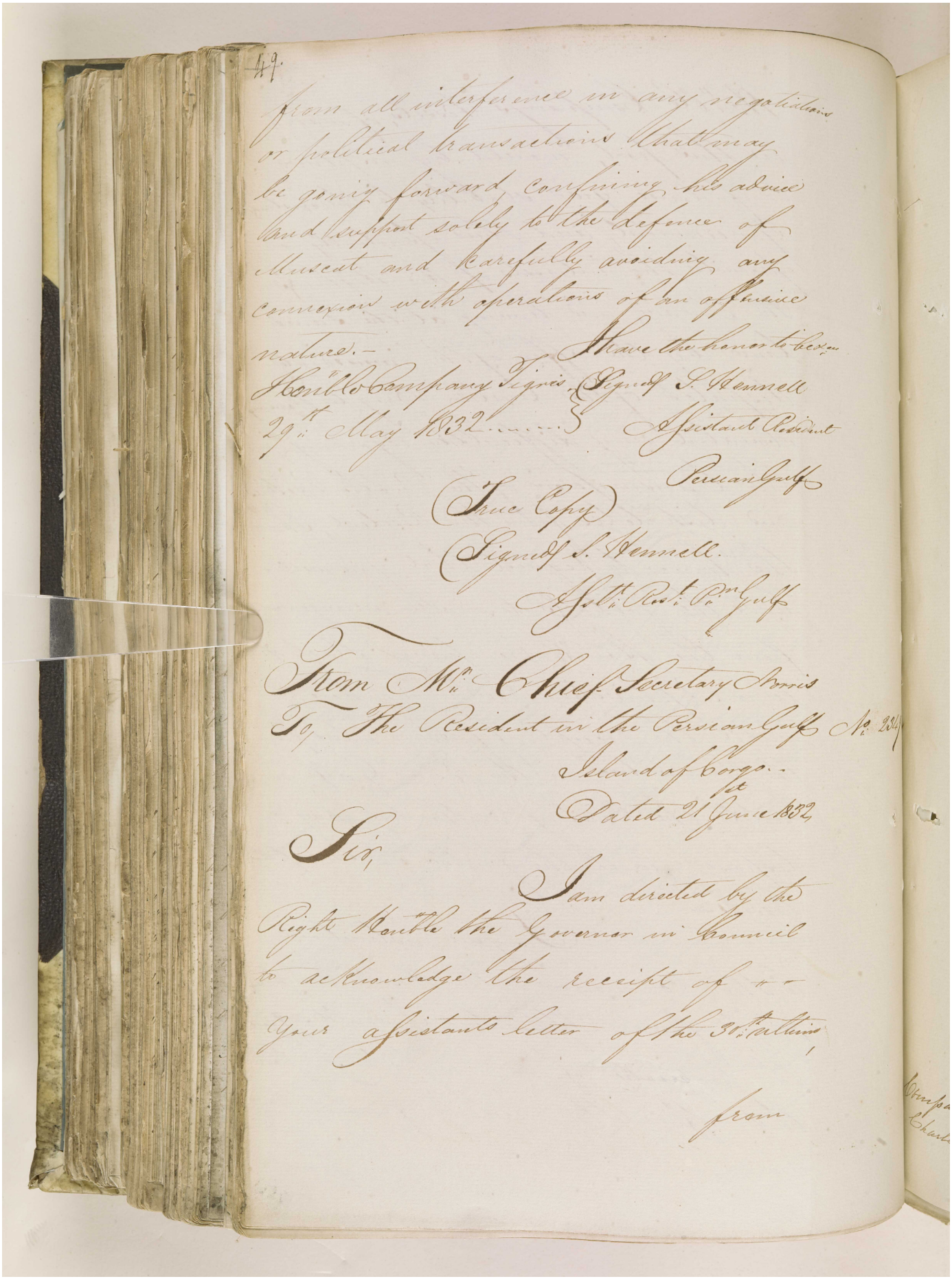


49.

from all interference in any negotiations or political transactions that may be going forward, confining his advice and support solely to the defence of Muscat and carefully avoiding any connexion with operations of an offensive nature.—

I have the honor to be &c.

Hon'ble Company Tigris, 29th May 1832.....

Signed S. Hennell
Assistant Resident
Persian Gulf

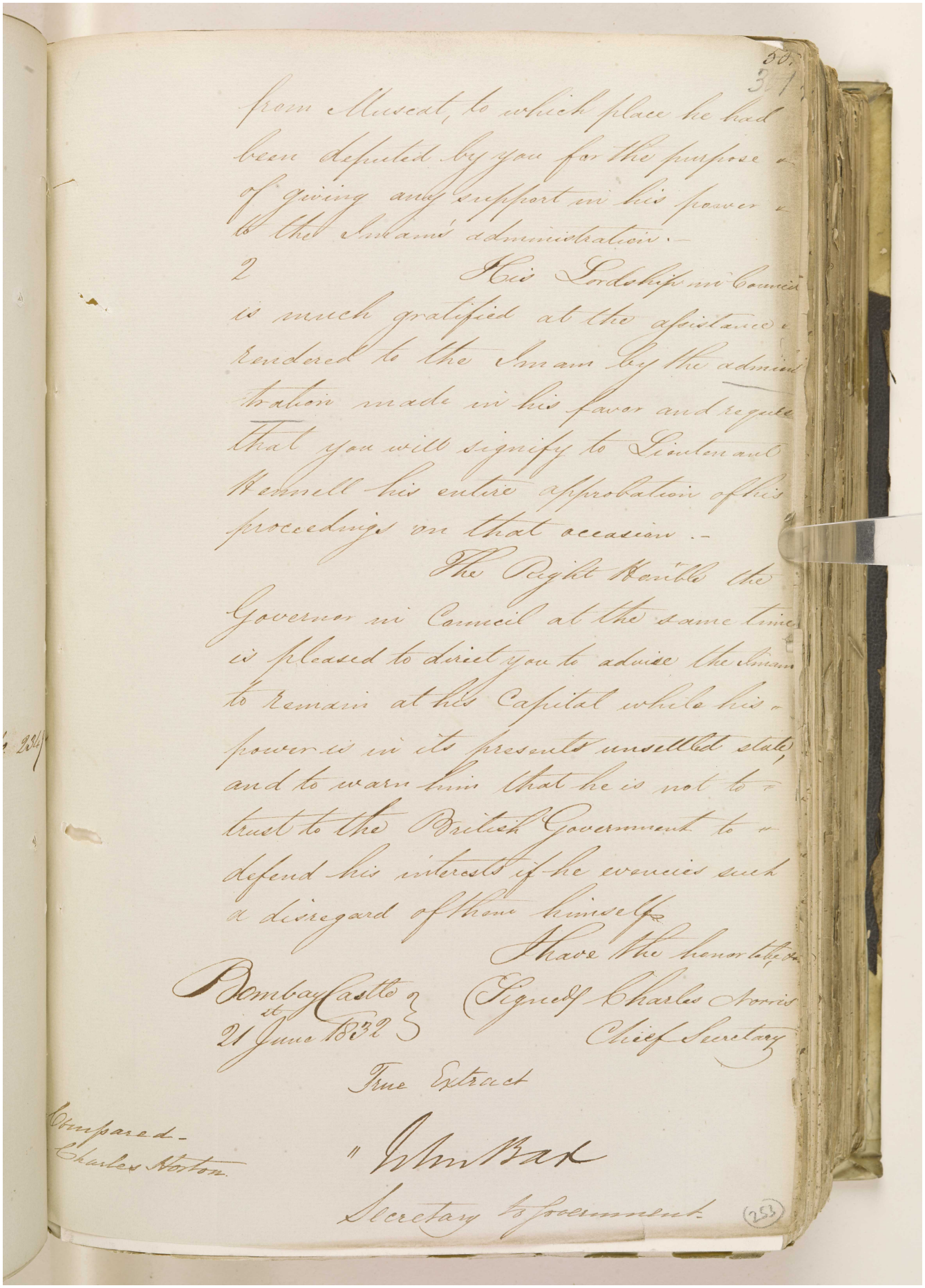
(True Copy)
(Signed) S. Hennell.
Asst. Rest. Pn. Gulf

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To, The Resident in the Persian Gulf No. 234
Island of Corgo.
Dated 21st June 1832,

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your assistants letter of the 30th ultimo,

from



from Muscat, to which place he had been deputed by you for the purpose of giving any support in his power to the Imam's administration.—

2 His Lordship in Council is much gratified at the assistance rendered to the Imam by the administration made in his favor and requests that you will signify to Lieutenant Hennell his entire approbation of his proceedings on that occasion.—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at the same time is pleased to direct you to advise the Imam to remain at his Capital while his power is in its presents unsettled state, and to warn him that he is not to trust to the British Government to defend his interests if he evencies such a disregard of them himself.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle
21st June 1832

(Signed) Charles Norris
Chief Secretary

True Extract

Compared—
Charles Norton

" [illegible]
Secretary to Government.

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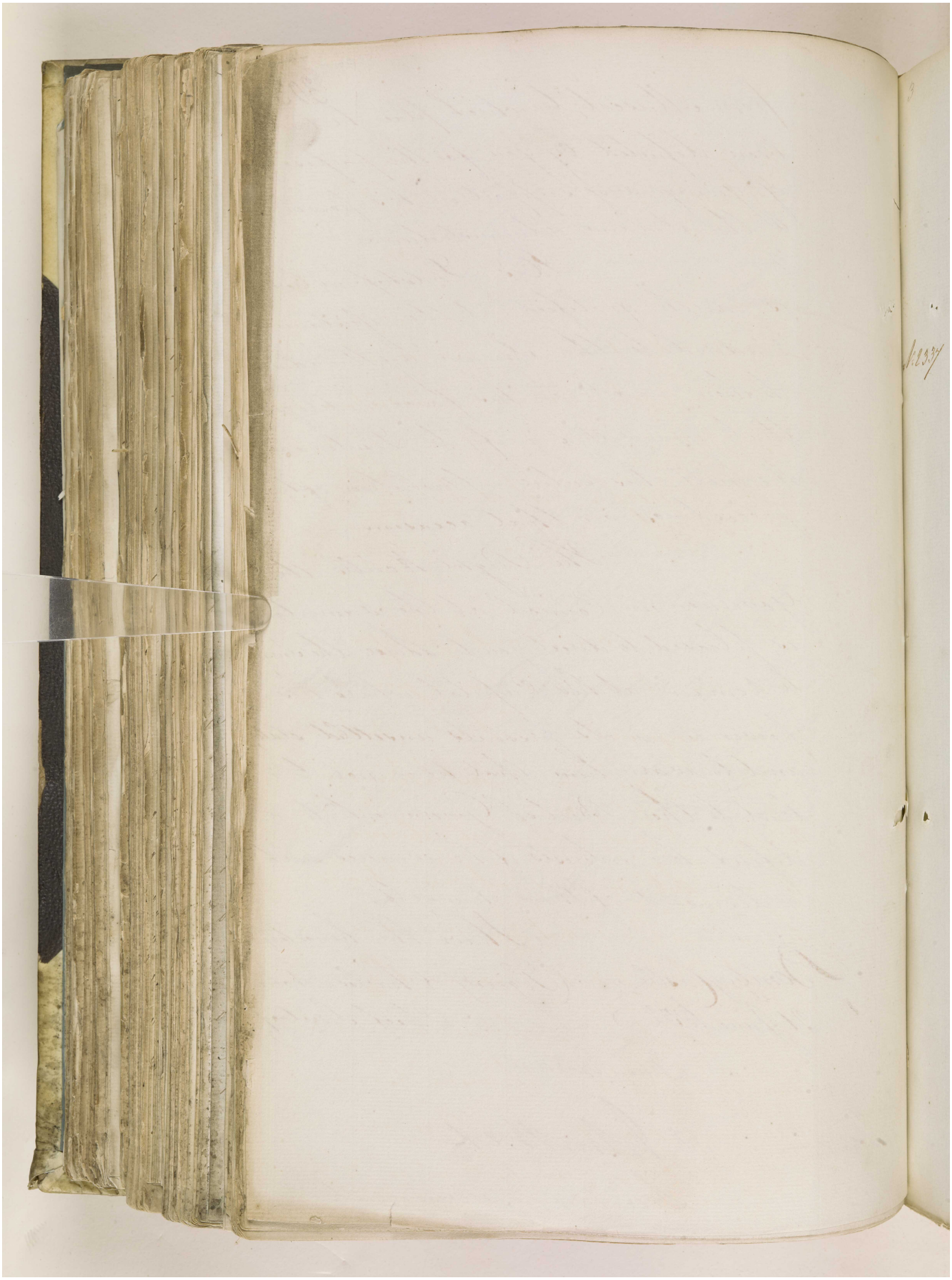

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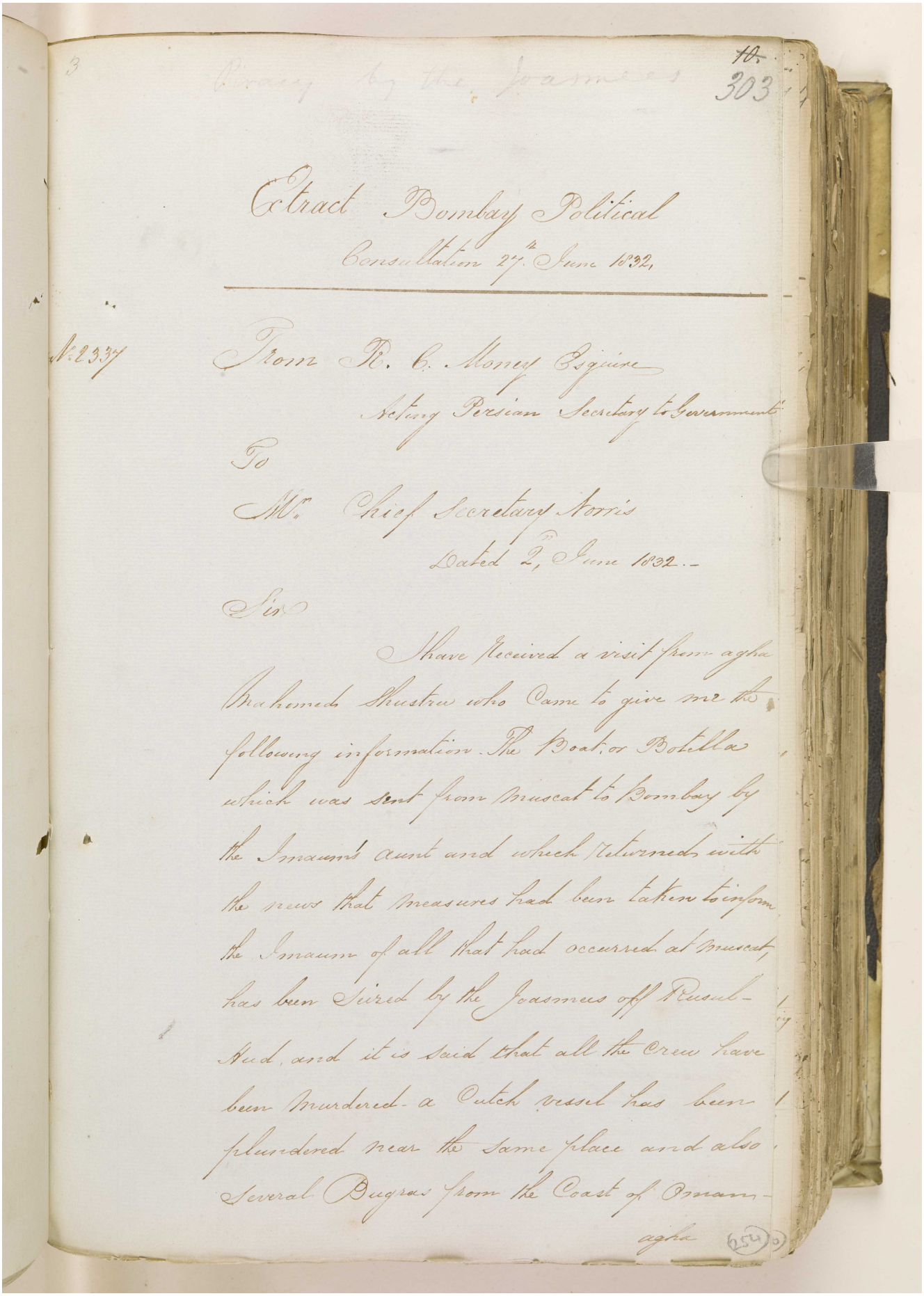

3 Piracy by the Joasmees

10.
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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 27th June 1832.

No 237

From R. C. Money Esquire
Acting Persian Secretary to Government

To

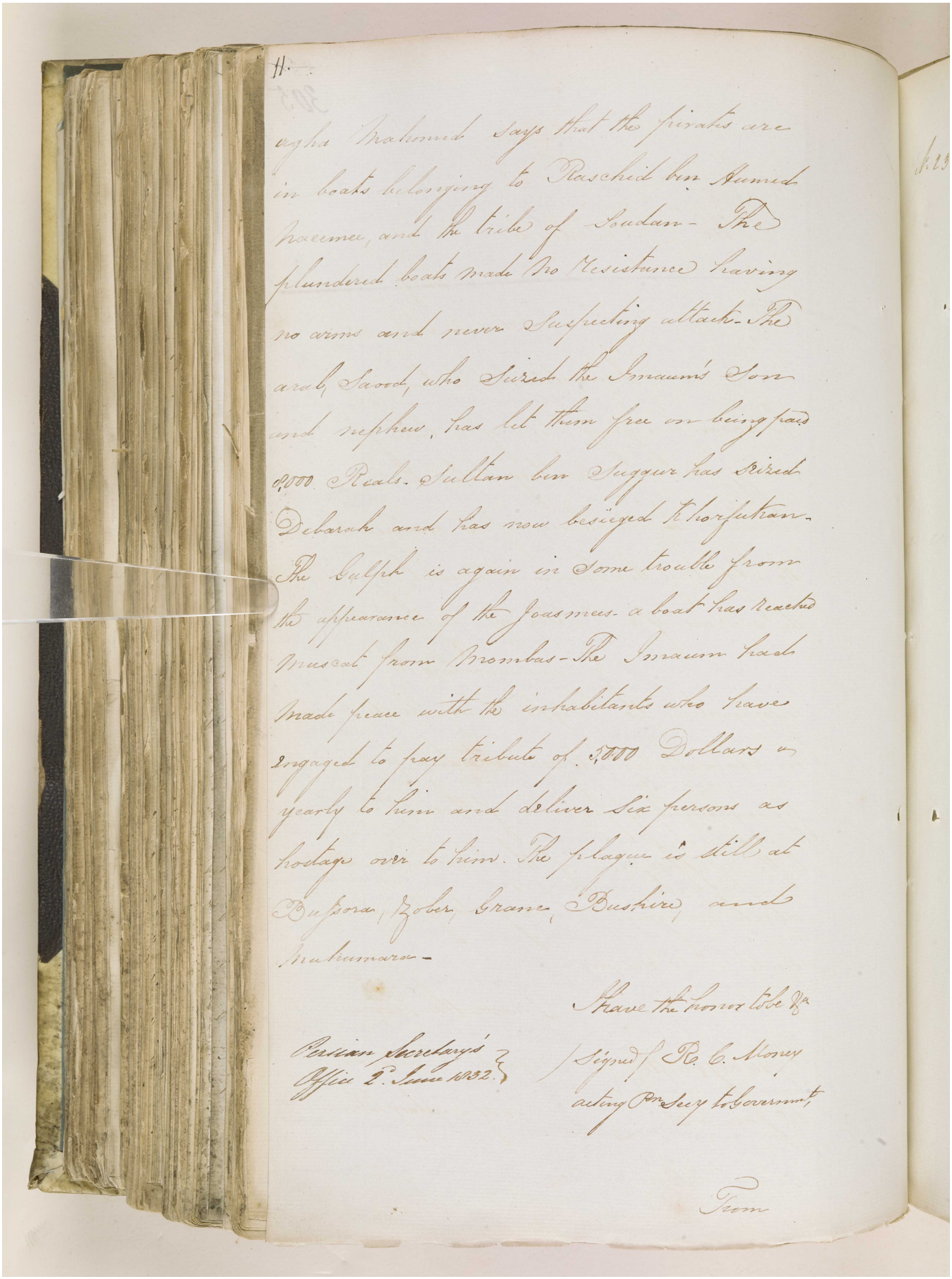
Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

Dated 2d June 1832.

Sir

I have received a visit from agha Mahomed Shustree who came to give me the following information. The Boat or Botella which was sent from Muscat to Bombay by the Imaum's aunt and which returned with the news that measures had been taken to inform the Imaum of all that had occurred at Muscat, has been seized by the Joasmees off Rusul-Aud, and it is said that all the Crew have been murdered. a Dutch vessel has been plundered near the same place and also several Bugrus from the Coast of Omaun-

agha



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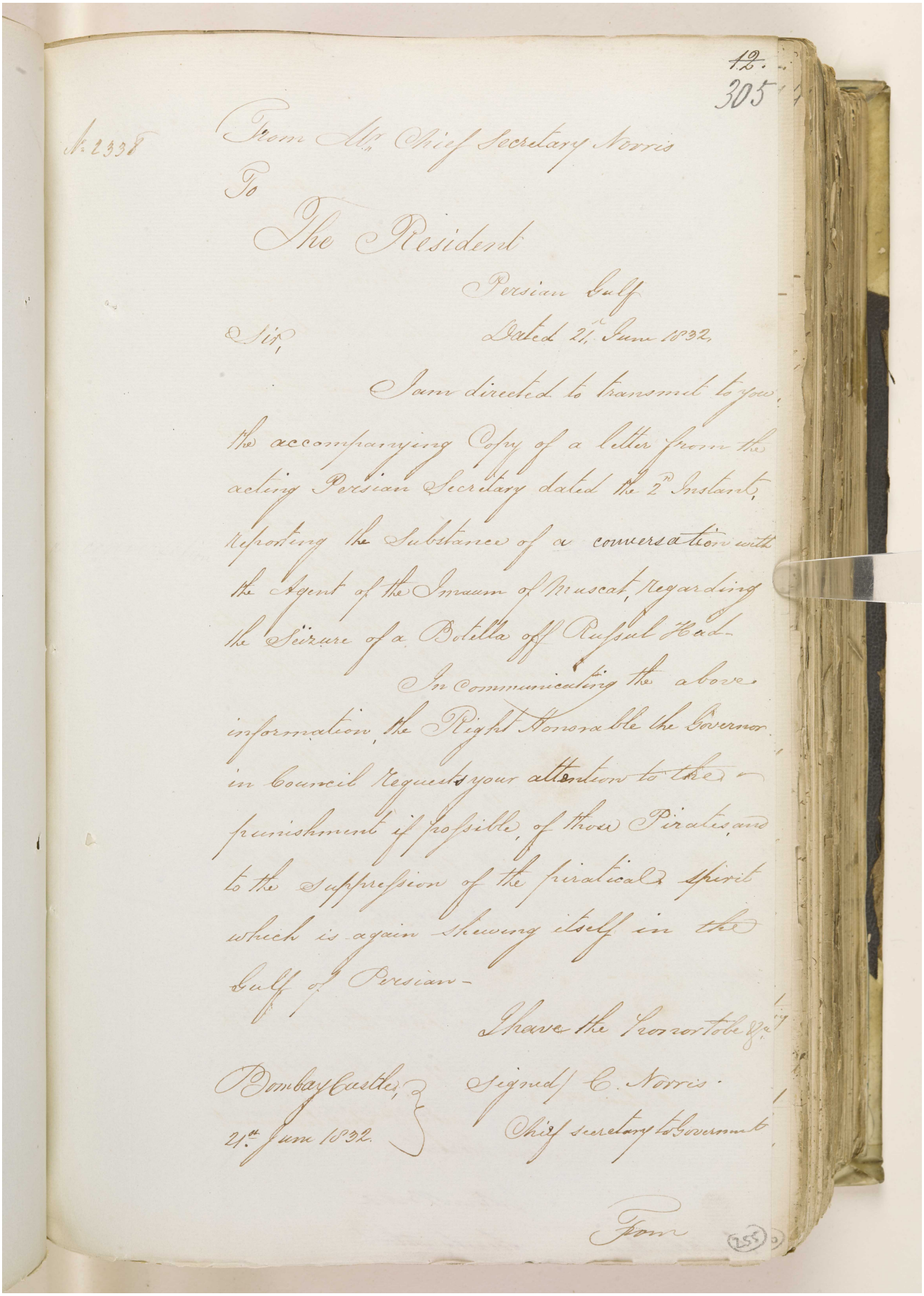
agha Mahomed says that the pirates are in boats belonging to Raschid ben Humed Naeemee, and the tribe of Soudan - The plundered boats made no resistance having no arms and never suspecting attack - The arab, Saood, who seized the Imaum's son and nephew, has let them free on being paid 8,000 Reals - Sultan ben Suggur has seized Debarah and has now besieged Khorfukan - The Gulph is again in some trouble from the appearance of the Joasmees - a boat has reached Muscat from Mombas - The Imaum had made peace with the inhabitants who have engaged to pay tribute of 5,000 Dollars a yearly to him and deliver six persons as hostage over to him. The plague is still at Bussora, Zober, Grane, Bushire, and Muhumara -

I have the honor to be &c

Persian Secretary's Office 2d. June 1832.

(Signed) R. C. Money
acting Pn. Secy to Government

From



12.
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N. 2338

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
To
The President
Persian Gulf
Dated 21st June 1832.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a letter from the acting Persian Secretary dated the 2d Instant, reporting the Substance of a conversation with the Agent of the Imaum of Muscat, regarding the Seizure of a Botella off Rusul Had.

In communicating the above information, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council Requests your attention to take punishment if possible, of those Pirates, and to the suppression of the piratical Spirit which is again shewing itself in the Gulf of Persian.

I have the Honor to be &c.

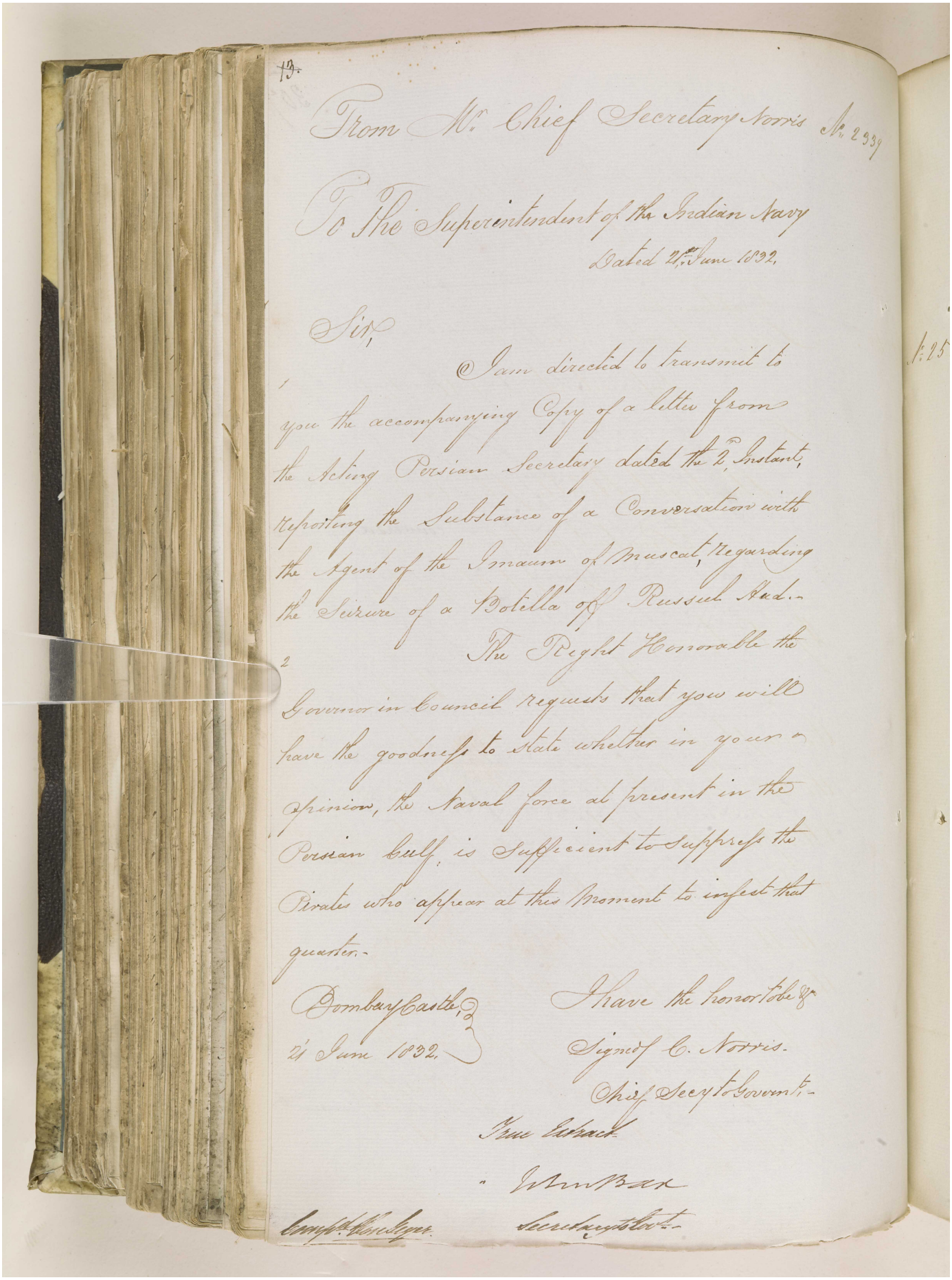
Bombay Castle,
21st June 1832.

Signed C. Norris.
Chief secretary to Government

From

(255)

13.



From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris No. 2339

To The Superintendent of the Indian Navy
Dated 21st June 1832.

Sir,

1 I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Acting Persian Secretary dated the 2nd Instant, reporting the Substance of a Conversation with the Agent of the Imaum of Muscat, regarding the Seizure of a Botella off Russul Aud.-

2 The Right Honorable the Governor in Council requests that you will have the goodness to state whether in your opinion, the Naval force at present in the Persian Gulf, is Sufficient to suppress the Pirates who appear at this Moment to infest that quarter.-

Bombay Castle,
21 June 1832.

I have the honor to be &c.
Signed C. Norris.
Chief Secy to Govern.t-

True Extract
" [illegible]
Secretary to Govt.-

Compd. [illegible]

No. 25

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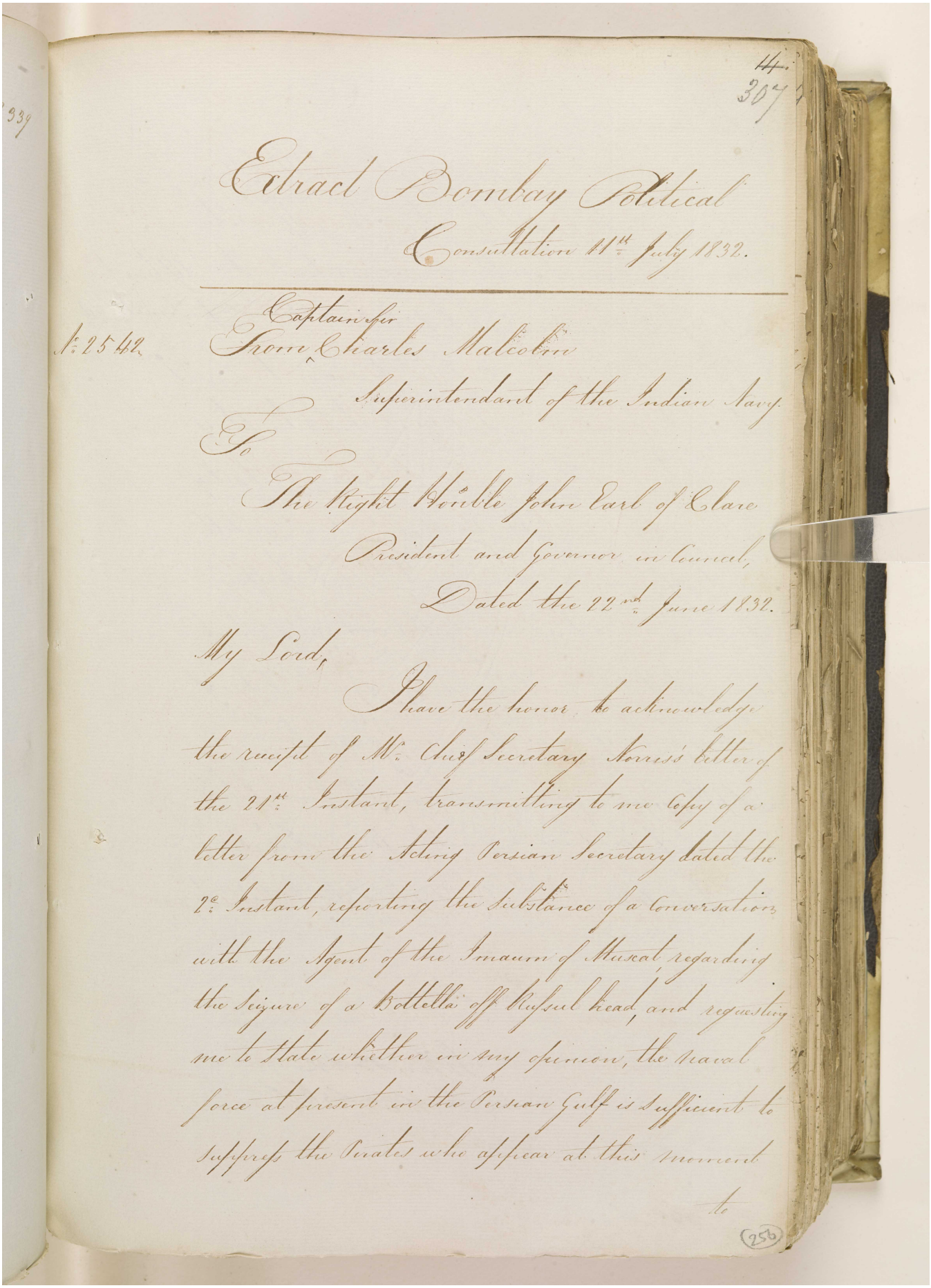

44.
307

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 11th July 1832.

No 2542

Captain Sir
From Charles Malcolm
Superintendant of the Indian Navy
To
The Right Honble John Earl of Clare
President and Governor in Council,
Dated the 22nd June 1832.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter of the 21st Instant, transmitting to me Copy of a letter from the Acting Persian Secretary dated the 7th Instant, reporting the substance of a Conversation with the Agent of the Imaum of Muscat, regarding the Seizure of a Bottella off Ruysul head, and requesting me to state whether in my opinion, the Naval force at present in the Persian Gulf is sufficient to suppress the Pirates who appear at this moment

to

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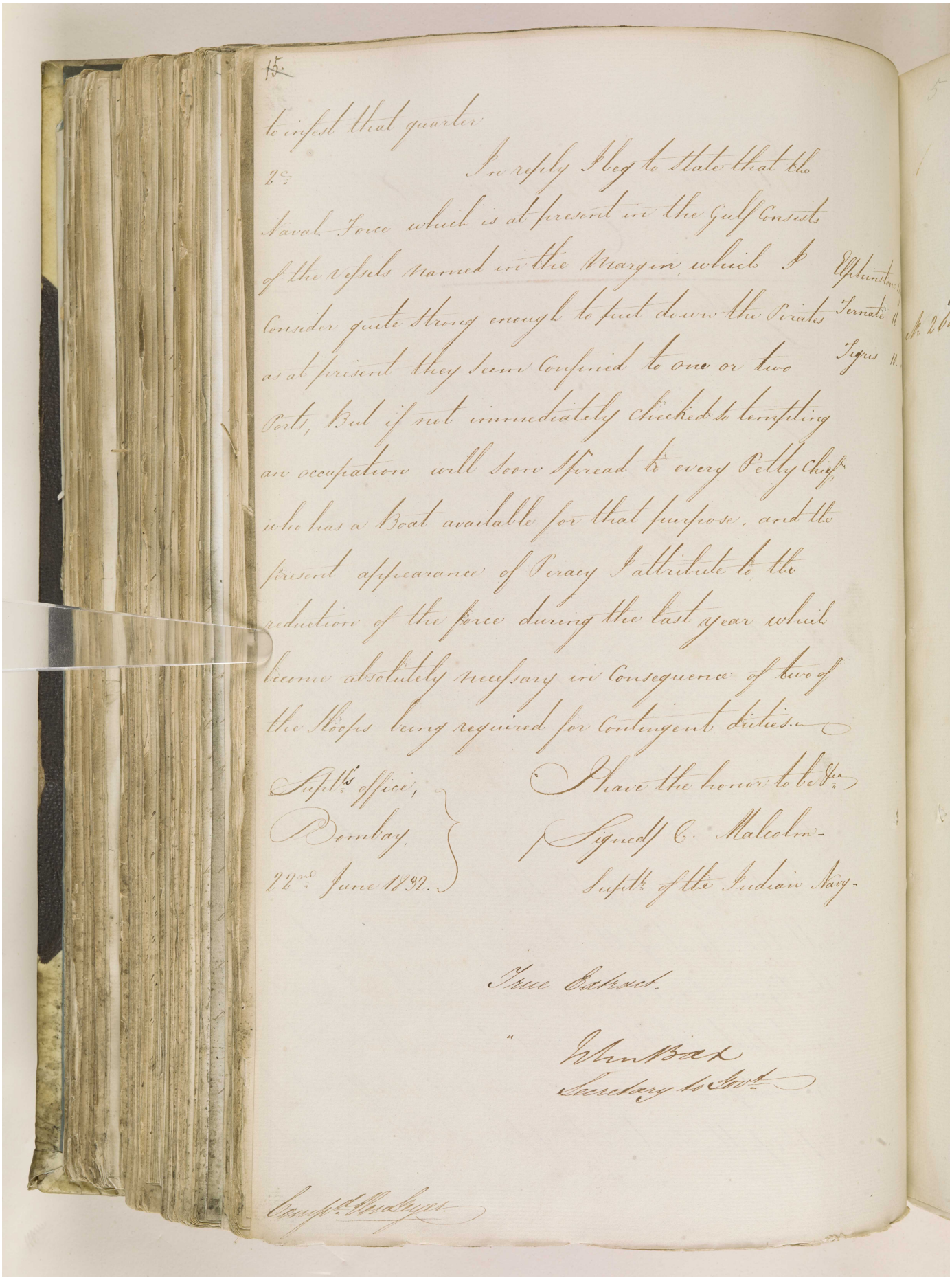


15.

to infest that quarter

2d. In reply I beg to state that the Naval Force which is at present in the Gulf Consists of the Vessels named in the Margin, which I Consider quite strong enough to put down the Pirates as at present they seem Confined to one or two Ports, But if not immediately checked so tempting an occupation will soon Spread to every Petty Chief who has a Boat available for that purpose, and the present appearance of Piracy I attribute to the reduction of the force during the last year which become absolutely necessary in Consequence of two of the Sloops being required for Contingent duties.

Elphinstone 11
Ternate 11
Tigris 11

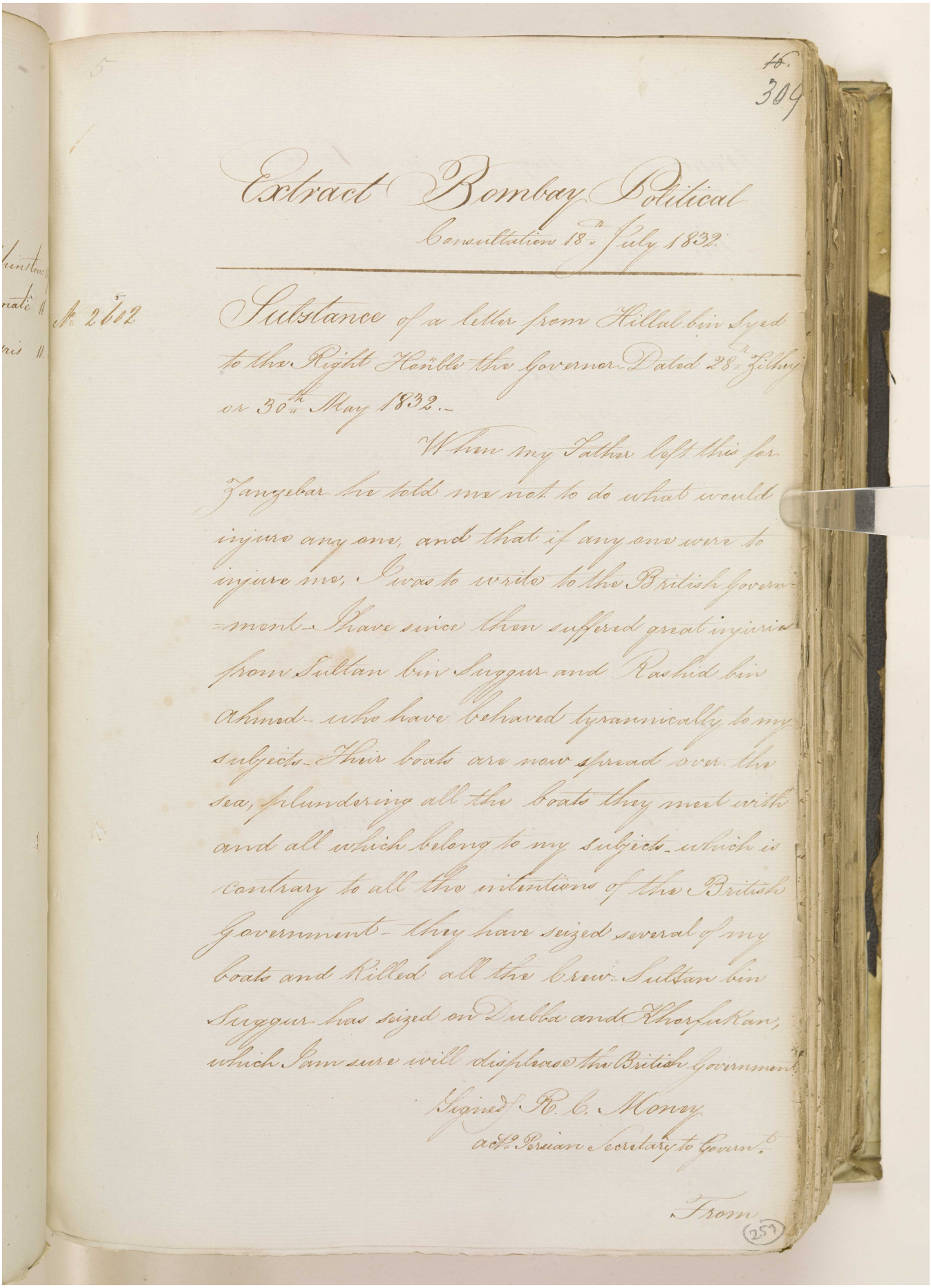
Supt.ts office,
Bombay,
22nd June 1832.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) C. Malcolm
Supt.t of the Indian Navy.

True Extract.

Wm Bax
Secretary to Govt.

Comp.d Chas Geyer



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~~16.~~ 304

Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 18th July 1832.

No. 2602

Substance of a letter from Hillal bin Syed to the Right Honble the Governor Dated 28th Zilhuj or 30th May 1832.–

When my Father left this for Zanzebar he told me not to do what would injure any one, and that if any one were to injure me, I was to write to the British Government – I have since then suffered great injuries from Sultan bin Suggur and Rashid bin Ahmed – who have behaved tyrannically to my subjects – Their boats are now spread over the sea, plundering all the boats they meet with and all which belong to my subjects – which is contrary to all the intentions of the British Government – they have seized several of my boats and Killed all the Crew – Sultan bin Suggur has seized on Dubba and Khorfukan, which I am sure will displease the British Government.

Signed R. C. Money
actg Persian Secretary to Govern.t

From

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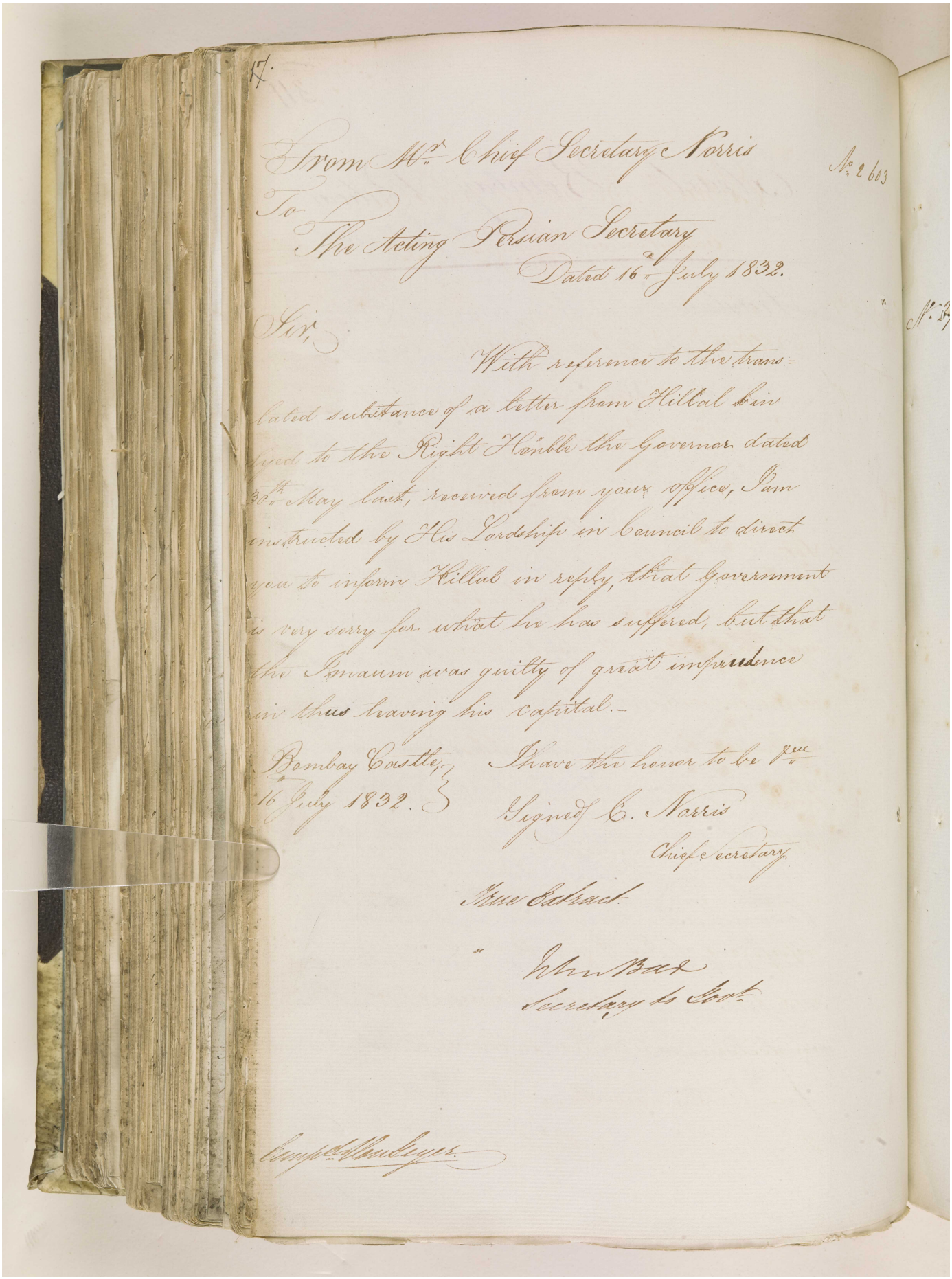
17.



From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

No. 2603

To

The Acting Persian Secretary

Dated 16th July 1832.

Sir,

With reference to the translated substance of a letter from Hillal bin Syed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor dated 30th May last, received from your office, I am instructed by His Lordship in Council to direct you to inform Hillal in reply, that Government is very sorry for what he has suffered, but that the Imaum was guilty of great imprudence in thus leaving his capital.—

Bombay Castle,
16 July 1832.

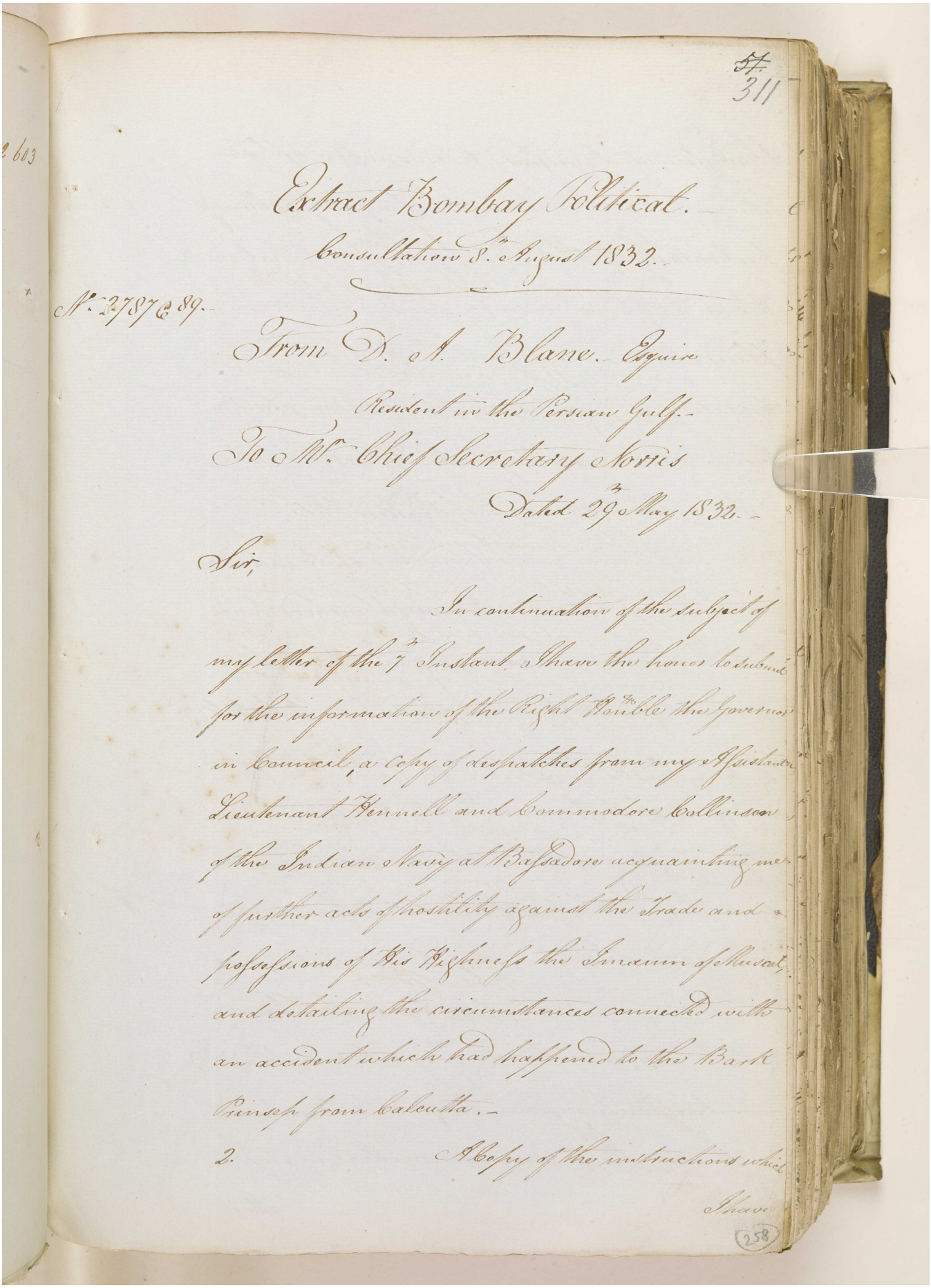
I have the honor to be &c.

Signed C. Norris
Chief Secretary

True Extract

[illegible]
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]



No. 311

Extract Bombay Political.

Consultation 8th August 1832.

No. 3787 to 89.

From D. A. Blane. Esquire

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

Dated 29th May 1832.

Sir,

In continuation of the subject of my letter of the 7th Instant, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Right Honble the Governor in Council, a Copy of despatches from my Assistant Lieutenant Bennell and Commodore Collinson of the Indian Navy at Bassadore acquainting me of further acts of hostility against the Trade and possessions of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, and detailing the circumstances connected with an accident which had happened to the Bark Princess from Calcutta.—

2. A Copy of the instructions which I have

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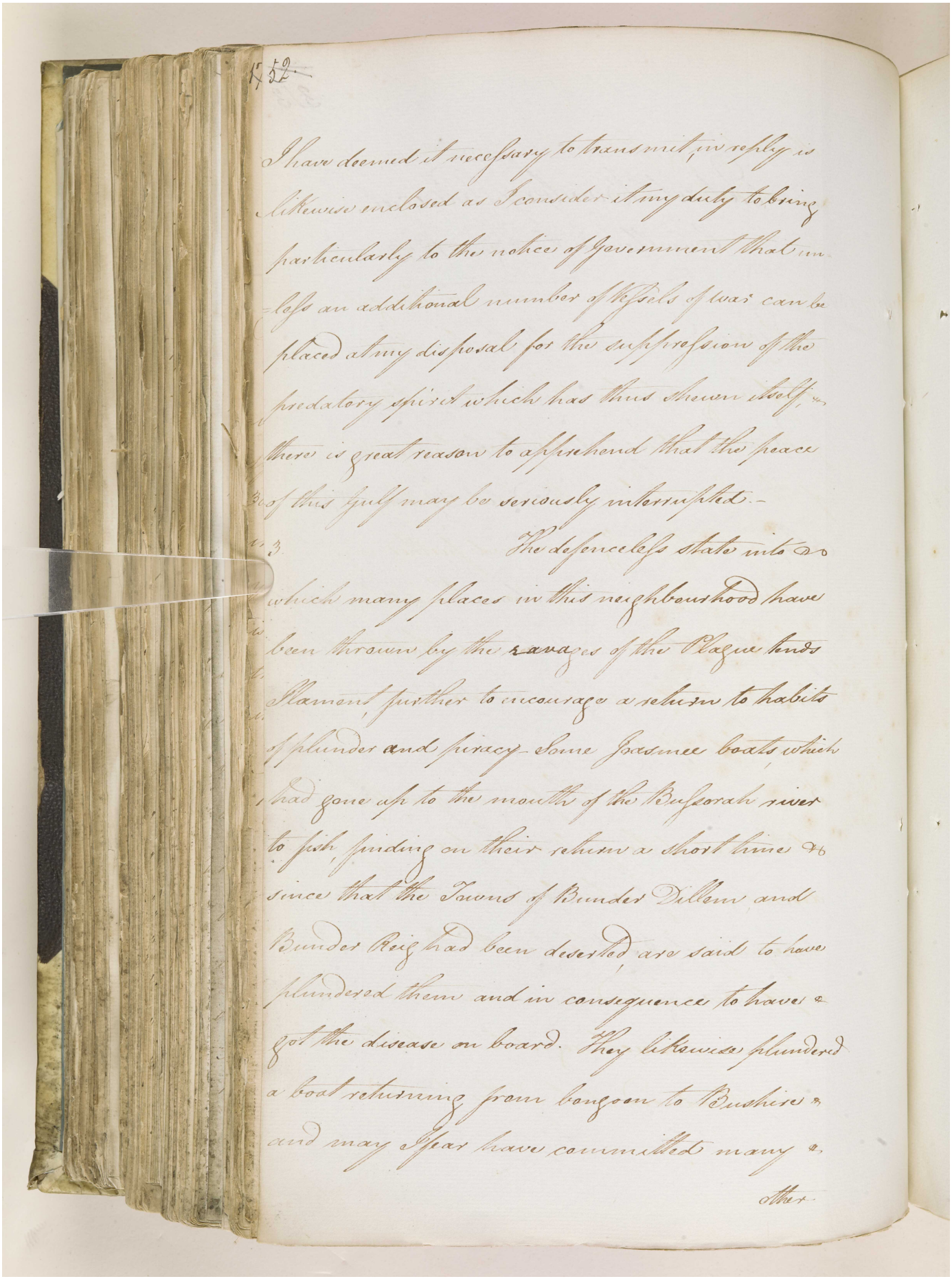

I have deemed it necessary to transmit you my reply is likewise enclosed as I consider it my duty to bring particularly to the notice of Government that unless an additional number of Vessels of War can be placed at my disposal for the suppression of the predatory spirit which has thus shewn itself, there is great reason to apprehend that the peace of this Gulf may be seriously interrupted.-

3. The defenceless state into which many places in this neighbourhood have been thrown by the ravages of the Plague lends Nakoda further to encourage a return to habits of plunder and piracy. Some Jasmee boats which had gone up to the mouth of the Bussorah river to fish, finding on their return a short time since that the Towns of Bunder Dilleim and Bunder Reig had been deserted, are said to have plundered them and in consequence to have got the disease on board. They likewise plundered a boat returning from Bongoon to Bushire and may I fear have committed many

Other

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other acts of aggression which from the want of communication have not yet come to my notice.

4. Letters from the Government Agent at Bahrein have likewise brought intelligence of the power of Sheik Soorkee bin Saood, the Wahabee Chief, being so fast on the decline that the Governor of Khatyf had sought the protection of the Chief of the above Island, to whom he had offered to transfer his allegiance, and further mention that a caravan coming from Lahsa had been plundered by the Bedauins, and that the Arab Tribes in that neighbourhood are in a most unsettled State.

5. The presence of a Ships of war at this end of the Gulf is therefore greatly to be desired more particularly considering the large amount of Cargo afloat in the British Merchant Ships now anchored off this Island and it is a source of much regret to me that in the present reduced State of the Bassadore Squadron

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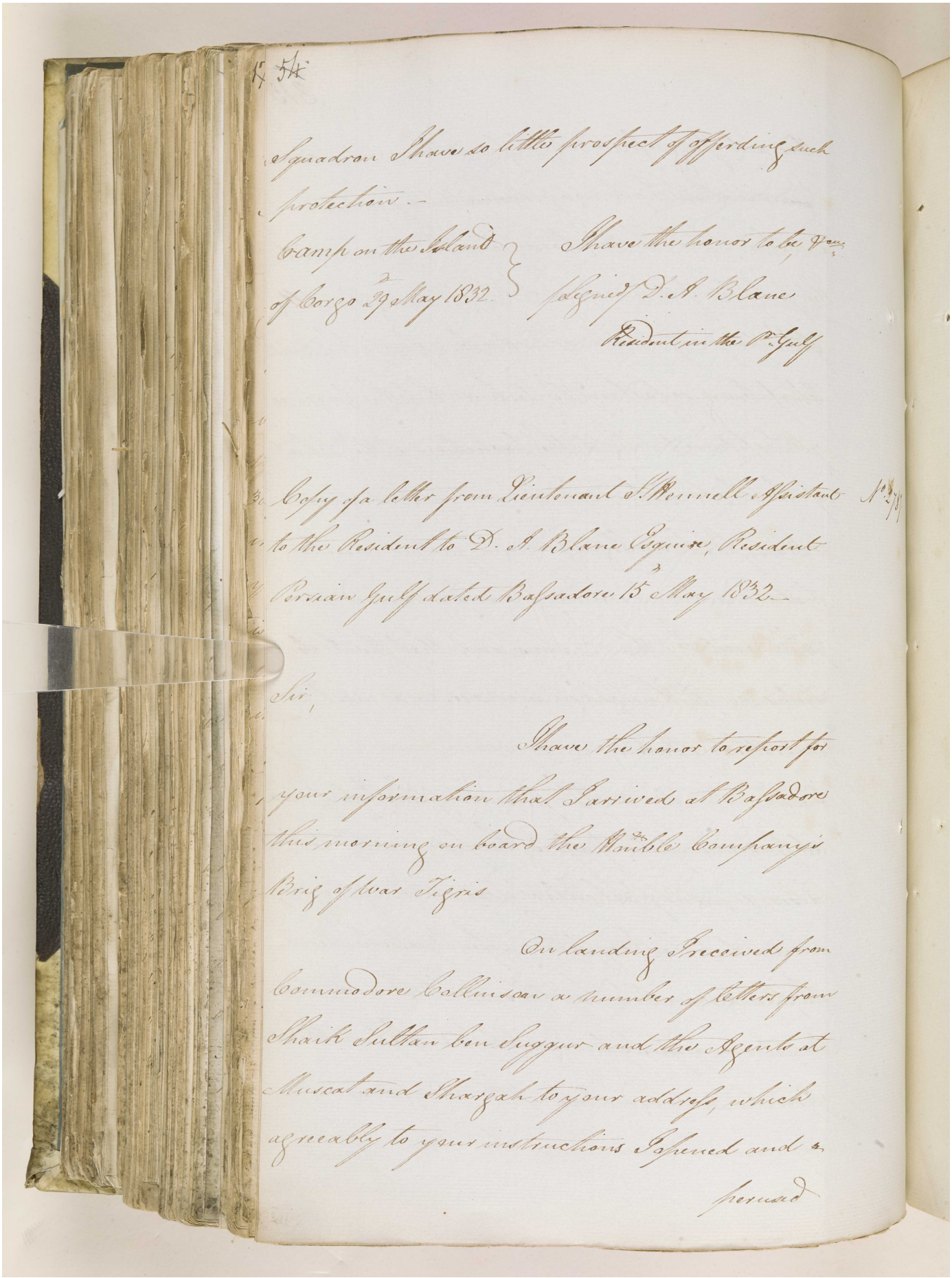

54

Squadron I have so little prospect of offerding such protection.—

Camp on the Island of Corgo 29th May 1832. } I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pr. Gulf

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant S. Wennell Assistant to the Resident to D. A. Blane Esquire, Resident Persian Gulf dated Bassadore 15th May 1832.— No. 2787

Sir,

I have the honor to report for your information that I arrived at Bassadore this morning on board the Hon.ble Company's Brig of War Tigris

On landing I received from Commodore Collinson a number of letters from Shaik Sultan ben Suggur and the Agents at Muscat and Shargah to your address, which agreeably to your instructions I opened and perused

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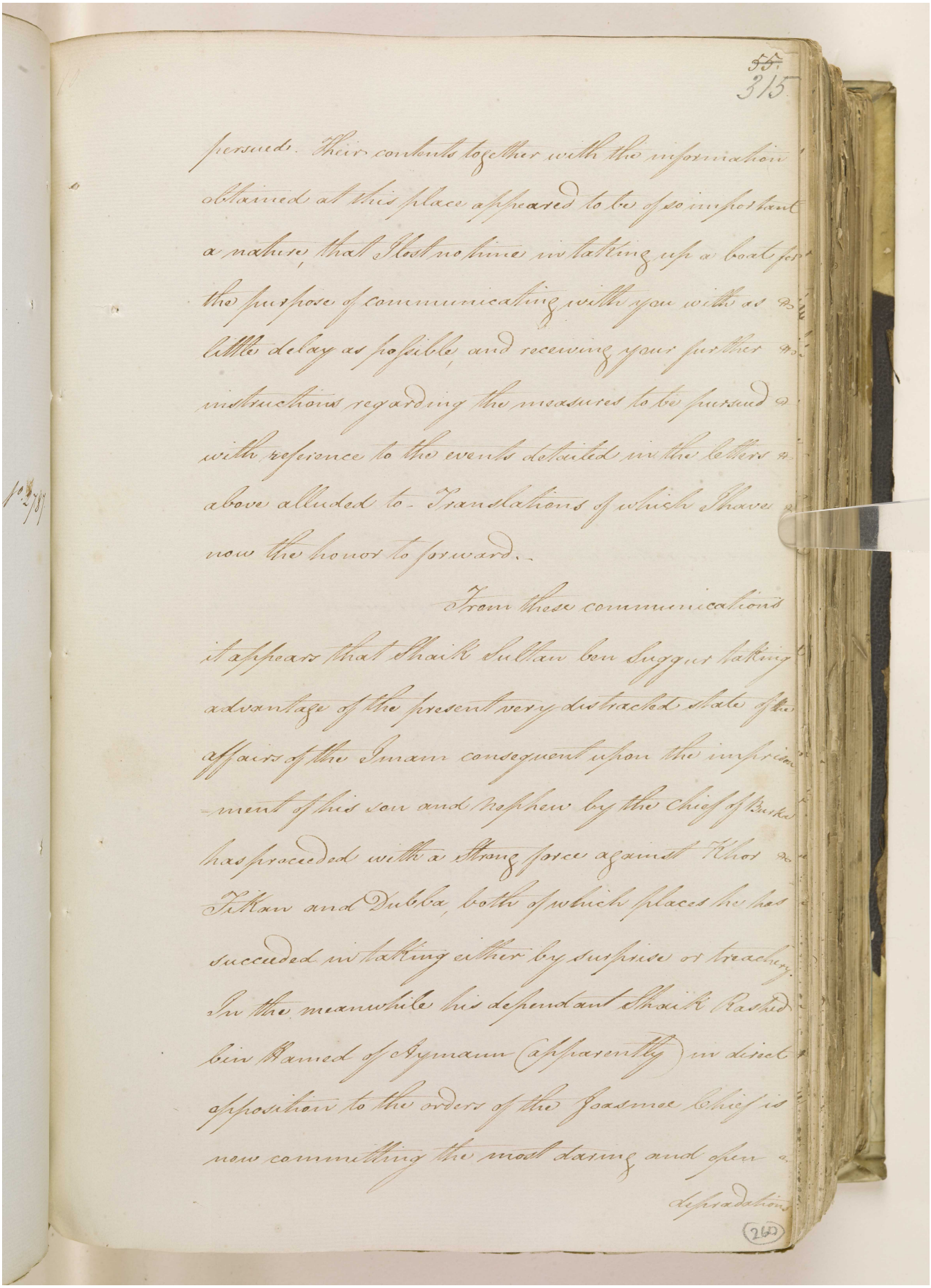

55.
315.

persued. Their contents together with the information obtained at this place appeared to be of so important a nature, that I lost no time in fitting up a boat for the purpose of communicating with you with as little delay as possible, and receiving your further instructions regarding the measures to be pursued with reference to the events detailed in the letters above alluded to. Translations of which I have now the honor to forward.

From these communications it appears that Shaik Sultan bin Sugger taking advantage of the present very distracted state of the affairs of the Imaun consequent upon the imprisonment of his son and nephew by the Chief of Burka has proceeded with a strong force against Khor Fakan and Dubba, both of which places he has succeeded in taking either by surprise or treachery. In the meanwhile his dependant Shaick Rashid bin Hamed of Aymaun (apparently) in direct opposition to the orders of the Joasmee Chief is now committing the most daring and open depradations

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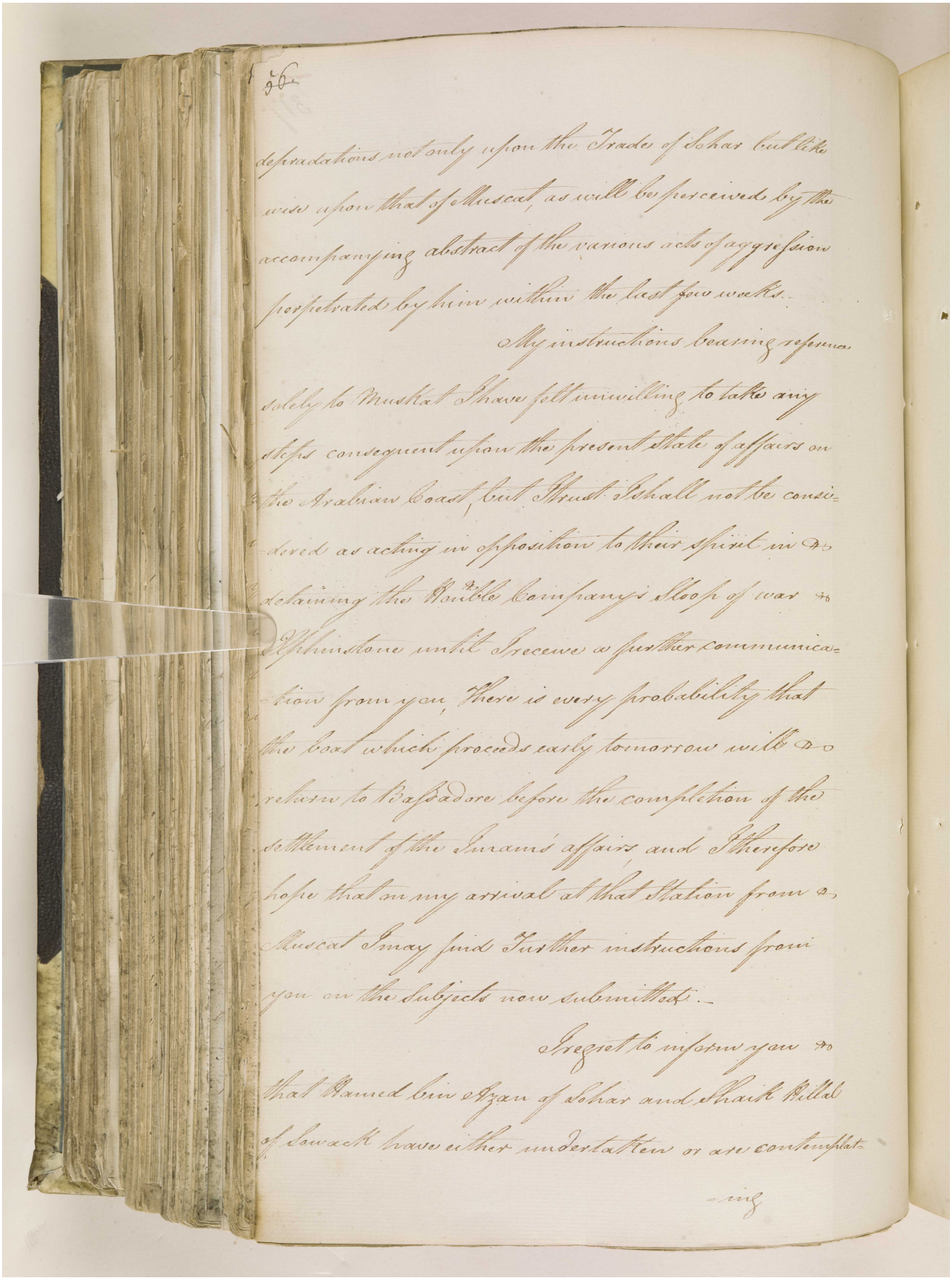

depradations not only upon the Trade of Sohar but like-
wise upon that of Muscat, as will be perceived by the
accompanying abstract of the various acts of aggression
perpetrated by him within the last few weeks.

My instructions bearing reference
solely to Muskat I have felt unwilling to take any
steps consequent upon the present State of affairs on
the Arabian Coast, but I trust I shall not be consi-
-dered as acting in opposition to their spirit in &
detaining the Honble Company's Sloop of war &
Elphinstone until I receive a further communica-
-tion from you, There is every probability that
the boat which proceeds early tomorrow will &
return to Bassadore before the completion of the
settlement of the Imam's affairs, and I therefore
hope that on my arrival at that Station from &
Muscat I may find Further instructions from
you on the Subjects now submitted.

I regret to inform you &
that Hamed bin Azan of Sohar and Shaik Hillal
of Sowack have either undertaken or are contemplat-
-ing

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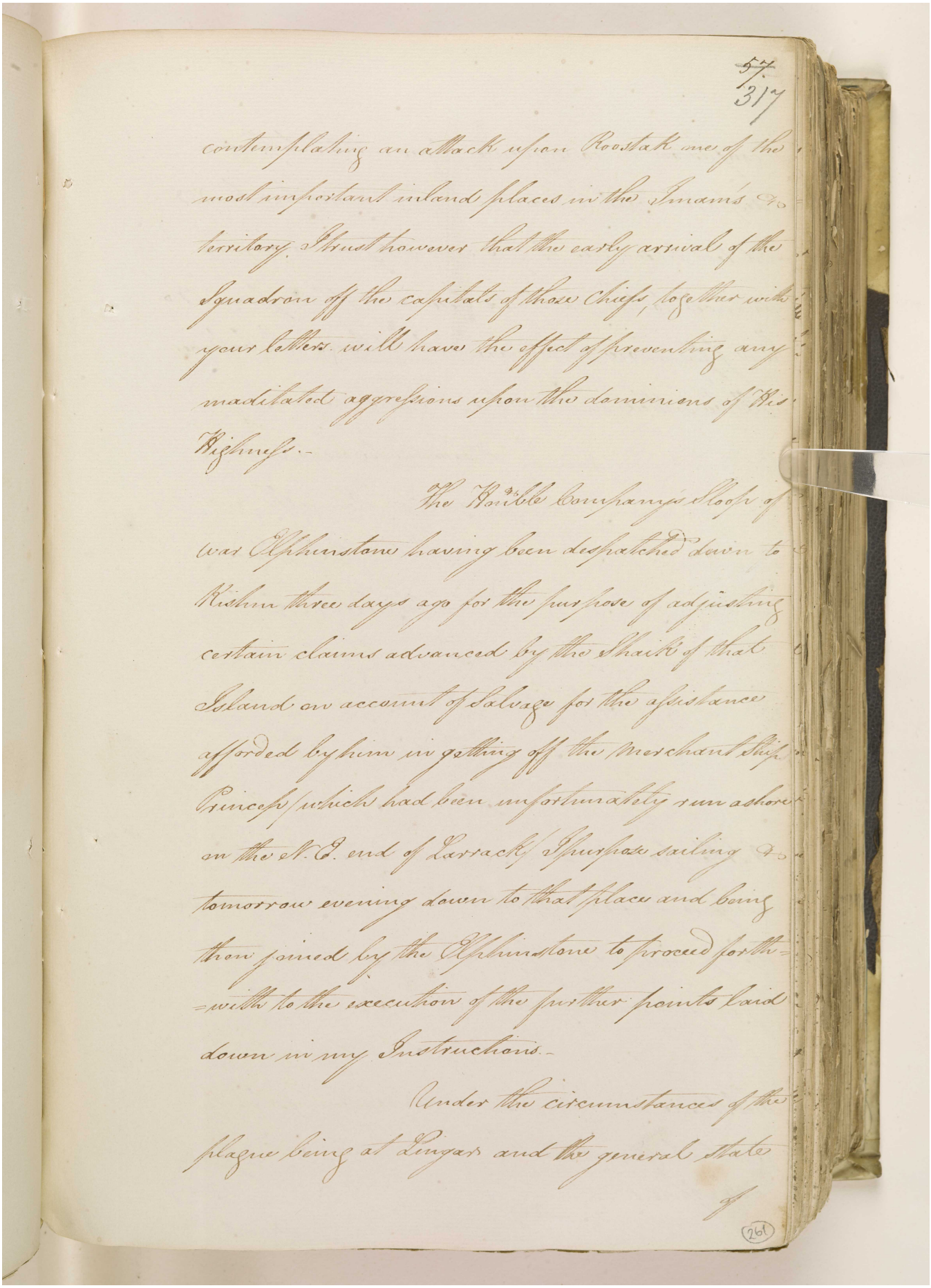

57
317

contemplating an attack upon Roostak one of the most important inland places in the Imam's territory. I trust however that the early arrival of the Squadron off the capitals of those Chiefs, together with your letters will have the effect of preventing any meditated aggressions upon the dominions of His Highness.-

The Bombay Company's Sloop of war Elphinstone having been despatched down to Kishm three days ago for the purpose of adjusting certain claims advanced by the Shaikh of that Island on account of Salvage for the assistance afforded by him in getting off the Merchant Ship Princess which had been unfortunately run ashore on the N.E. end of Larrack I purpose sailing tomorrow evening down to that place and being there joined by the Elphinstone to proceed forthwith to the execution of the further points laid down in my Instructions.-

Under the circumstances of the plague being at Lingar and the general state

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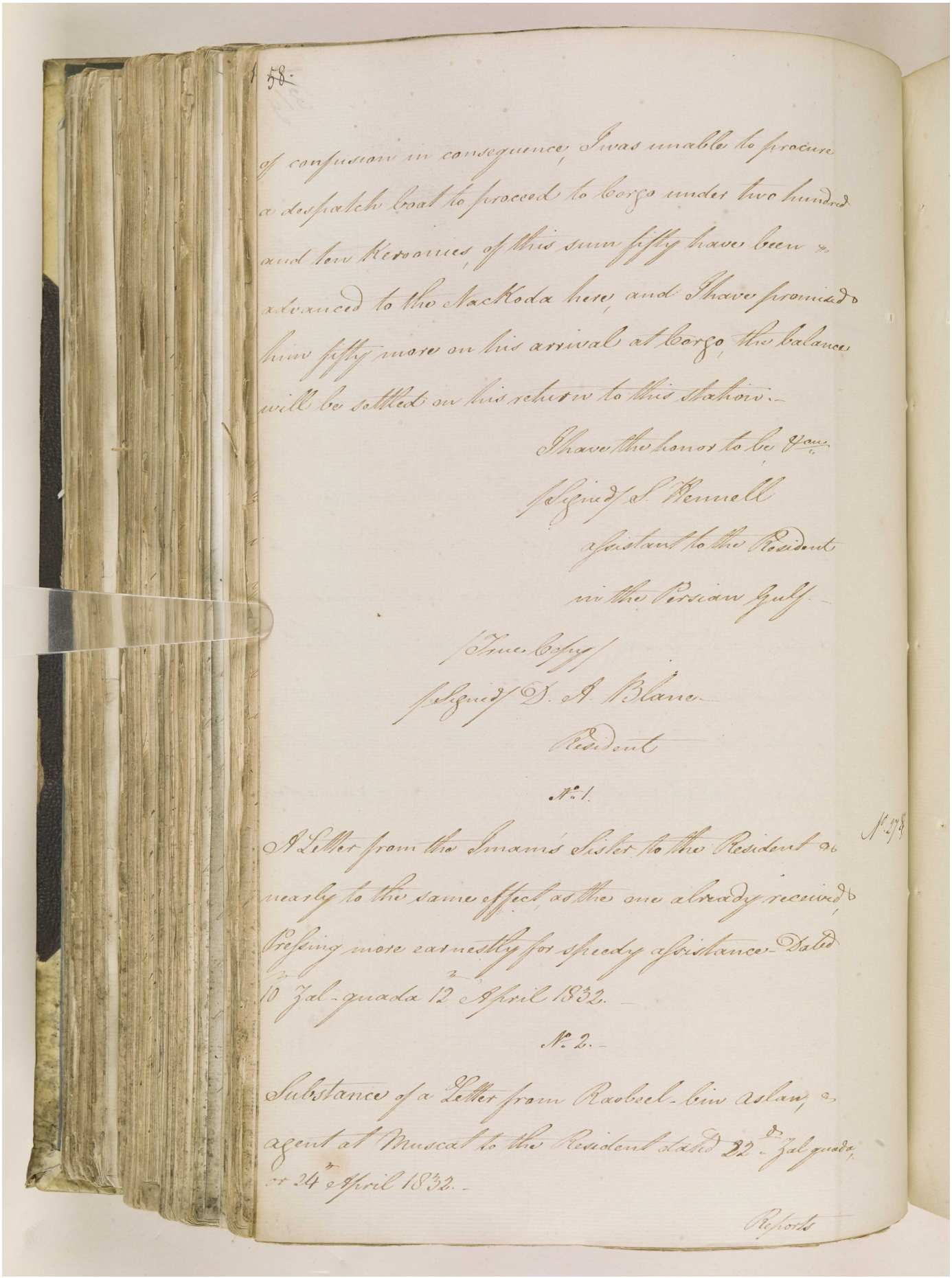


58.

of confusion in consequence, I was unable to procure a despatch boat to proceed to Bargo under two hundred and ten Kerosanies, of this sum fifty have been advanced to the Nackoda here, and I have promised him fifty more on his arrival at Bargo, the balance will be settled on his return to this station.—

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. Kennell

Assistant to the Resident

in the Persian Gulf.

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resident

No. 1.

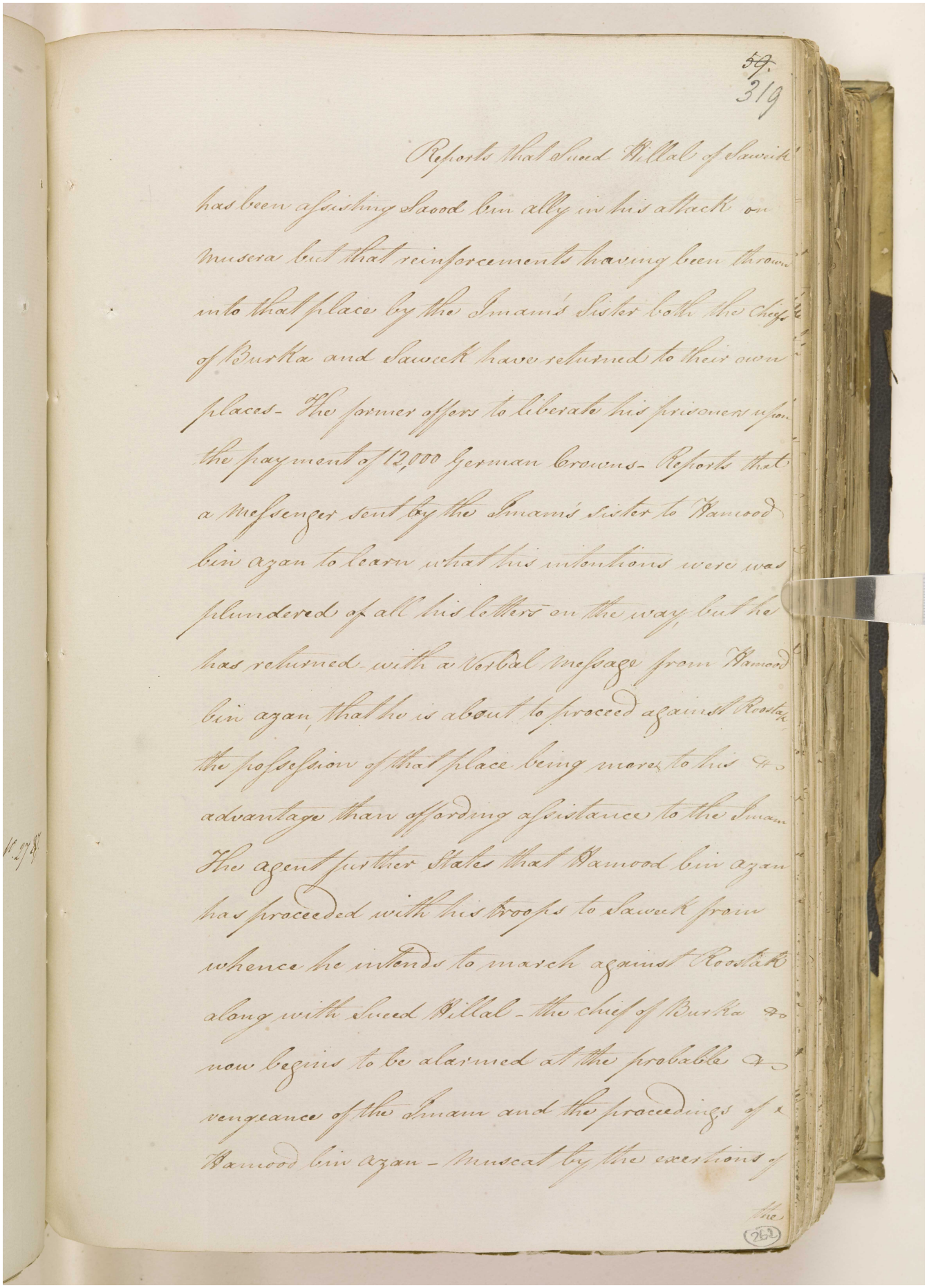
A Letter from the Imam's Sister to the Resident &c nearly to the same effect, as the one already received, pressing more earnestly for speedy assistance.— Dated 10 Zal-quada 12 April 1832.—

No. 2.—

Substance of a Letter from Raobeel-bin Aslan, Agent at Muscat to the Resident dated 22d Zal quada, or 24th April 1832.—

Reports

No. 274



Reports that Sueed Hillal of Saweik has been assisting Saood bin ally in his attack on Musera but that reinforcements having been thrown into that place by the Imam's Sister both the Chiefs of Burka and Saweek have returned to their own places - The former offers to liberate his prisoners upon the payment of 12,000 German Crowns - Reports that a Messenger sent by the Imam's Sister to Hamood bin azan to learn what his intentions were was plundered of all his letters on the way but he has returned with a Verbal Message from Hamood bin azan, that he is about to proceed against Roostak the possession of that place being more to his advantage than affording assistance to the Imam

No. 27 87

The agent further States that Hamood bin azan has proceeded with his troops to Saweek from whence he intends to march against Roostak along with Sueed Hillal - the chief of Burka now begins to be alarmed at the probable vengeance of the Imam and the proceedings of Hamood bin azan - Muscat by the exertions of

the

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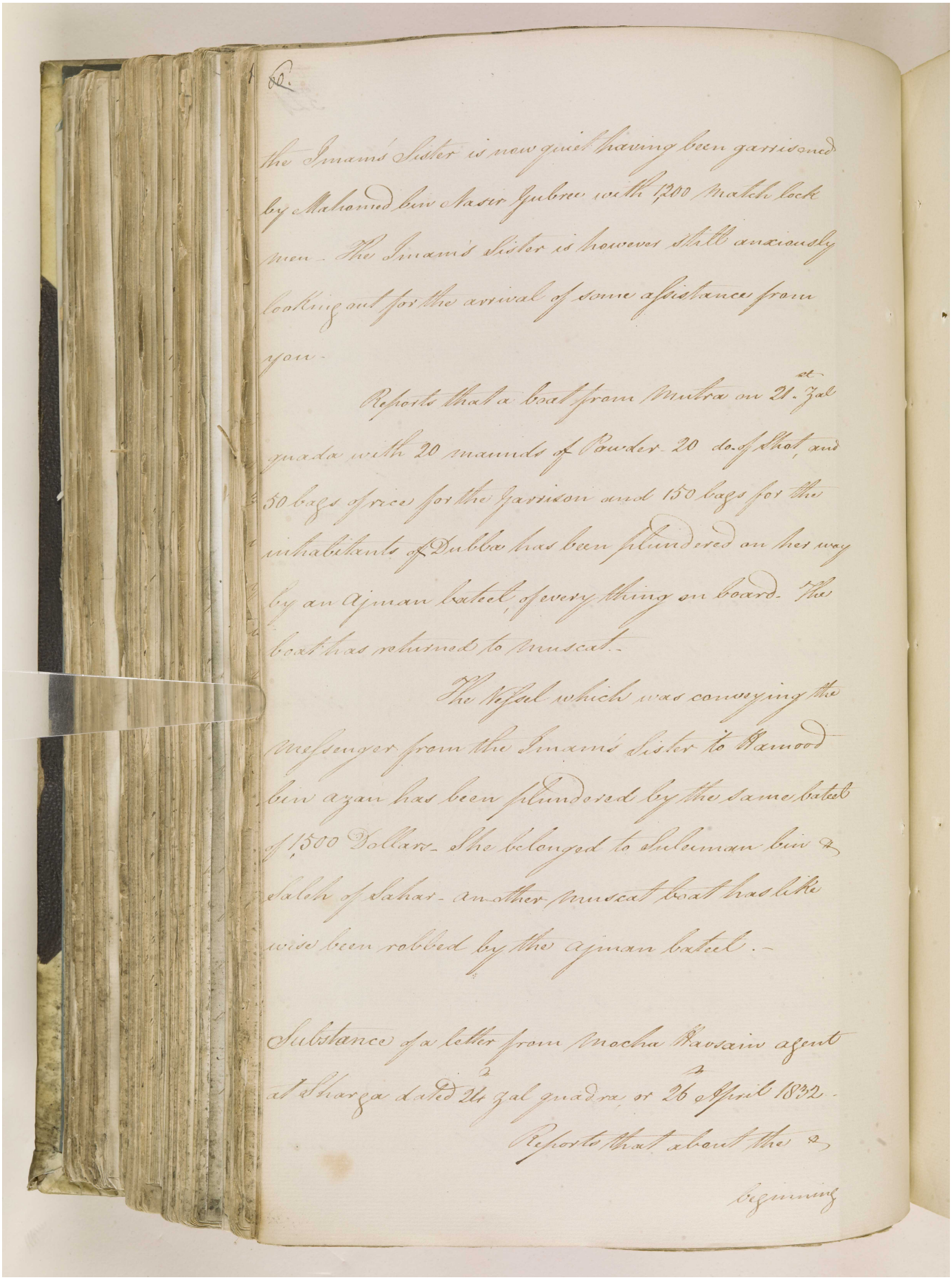


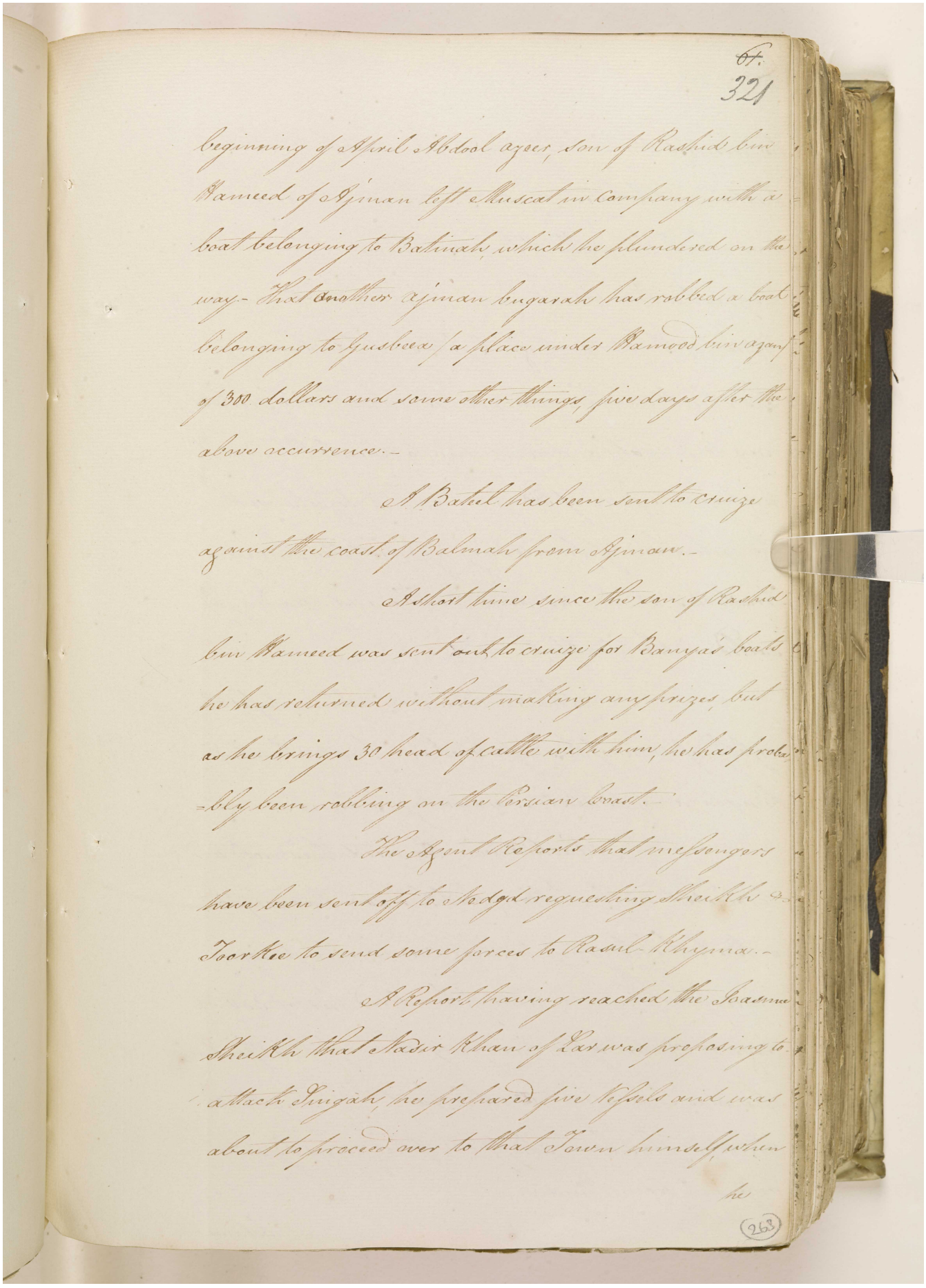
the Imam's Sister is now quiet having been garrisoned by Mahomed bin Nasir Jubree with 1200 Match lock men. The Imam's Sister is however still anxiously looking out for the arrival of some assistance from you.

Reports that a boat from Muttra on 21st Zal guada with 20 maunds of Powder 20 do. of shot, and 50 bags of rice for the Garrison and 150 bags for the inhabitants of Dubba has been plundered on her way by an Ajman batteel, of every thing on board. The boat has returned to Muscat.

The Vessel which was conveying the Messenger from the Imam's Sister to Hamood bin Azan has been plundered by the same batteel of 1500 Dollars. She belonged to Sulieman bin Saleh of Sahar. another Muscat boat has likewise been robbed by the Ajman batteel.

Substance of a letter from Mocha Bussain agent at Sharja dated 24 Zal guadra or 26 April 1832.

Reports that about the beginning



beginning of April Abdool azeer, son of Rashid bin Hameed of Ajman left Muscat in company with a boat belonging to Batinah, which he plundered on the way.- That another Ajman bugarah has robbed a boat belonging to Gusbeea (a place under Hamood bin azan) of 300 dollars and some other things, five days after the above occurrence.-

A Bateel has been sent to cruize against the coast of Balmah from Ajman.-

A short time since the son of Rashid bin Hameed was sent out to cruize for Banya's boats he has returned without making any prizes, but as he brings 30 head of cattle with him, he has probably been robbing on the Persian Coast.-

The Agent Reports that messengers have been sent off to Nedgd requesting Sheikh & Toorkee to send some forces to Rasul-Khyma.-

A Report having reached the Joasmee Sheikh that Nasir Khan of Lar was proposing to attack Singah, he prepared five vessels and was about to proceed over to that Town himself when

he

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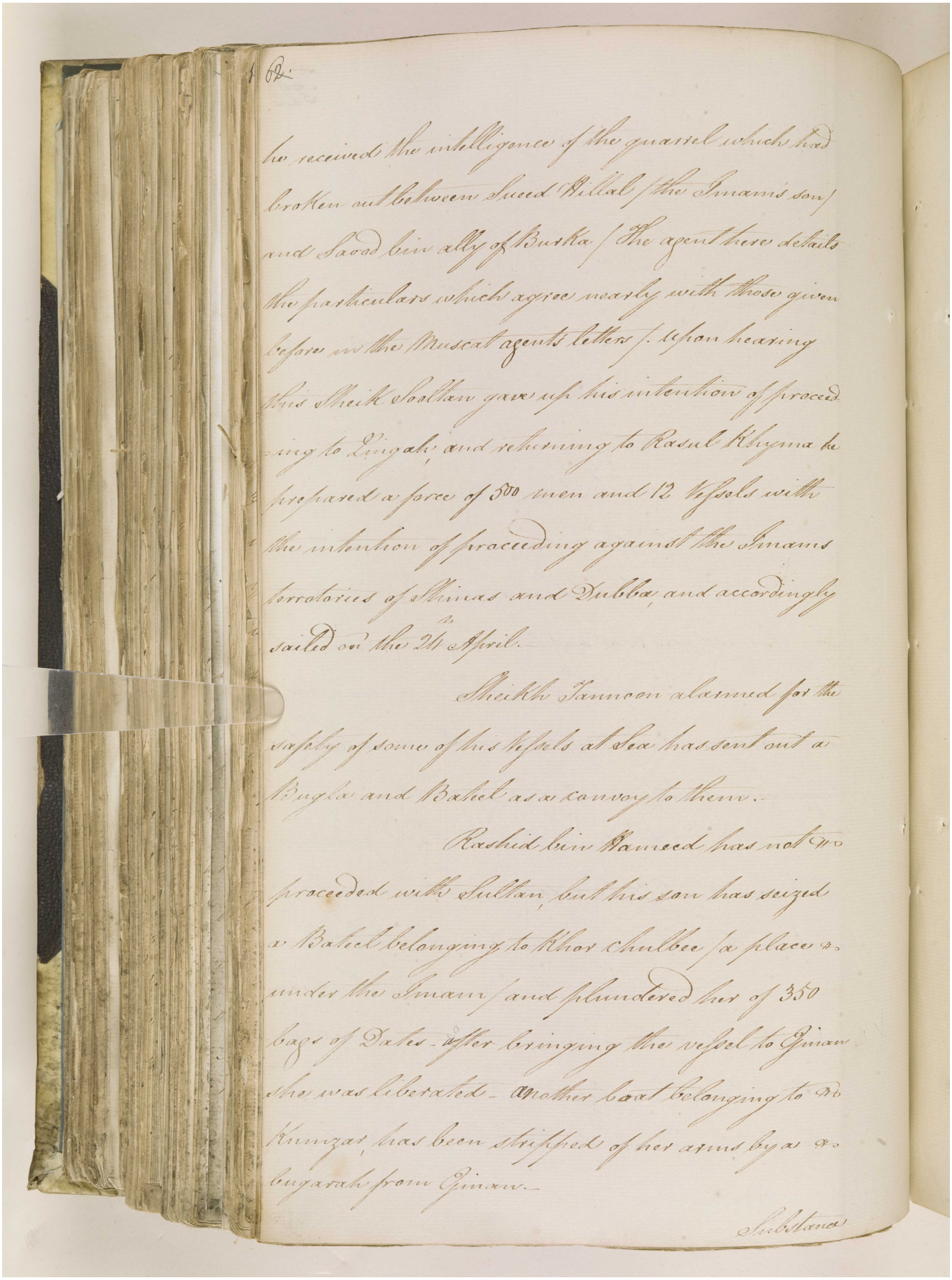


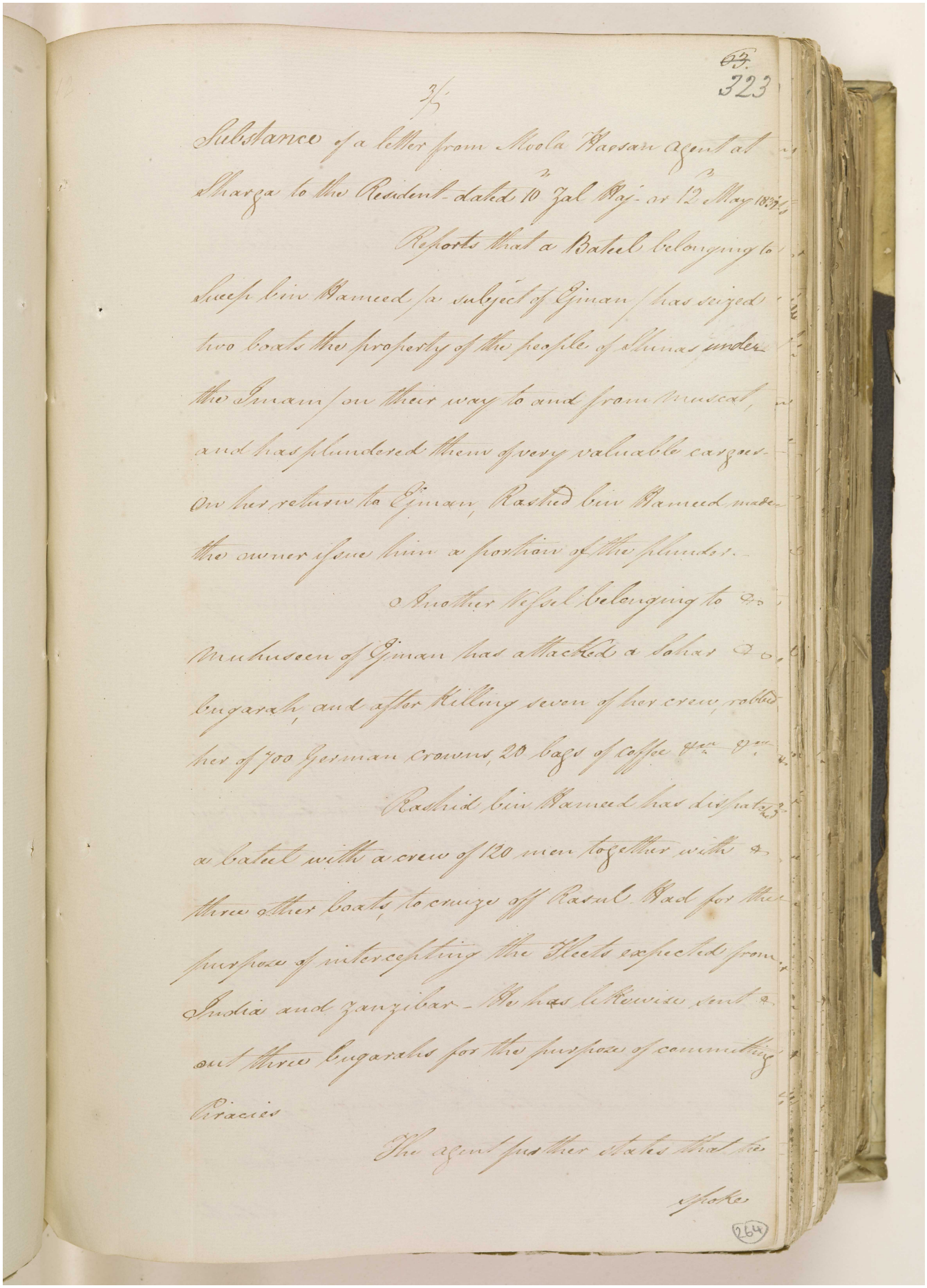
62.

he received the intelligence of the quarrel which had broken out between Sueed Hillal (the Imam's son) and Saood bin ally of Burka (The agent here details the particulars which agree nearly with those given before in the Muscat agents letters). Upon hearing this Sheik Sooltan gave up his intention of proceeding to Zingah, and returning to Rasul Khyma he prepared a force of 500 men and 12 Vessels with the intention of proceeding against the Imams terrotories of Shinas and Dubba, and accordingly sailed on the 24th April.

Sheikh Tannoon alarmed for the safety of some of his Vessels at Sea has sent out a Bugla and Bateel as a convoy to them.

Rashid bin Hameed has not proceeded with Sultan, but his son has seized a Bateel belonging to Khor Chulbee (a place under the Imam) and plundered her of 350 bags of Dates - after bringing the vessel to Ginan she was liberated - another boat belonging to Kumzar, has been stripped of her arms by a bugarah from Ginan.

Substance



3/

Substance of a letter from Moola Haesan agent at Sharga to the Resident - dated 10th Zal Haj - or 12th May 1837

Reports that a Bateel belonging to Sueep bin Hameed (a subject of Ejman) has seized two boats the property of the people of Shinas under the Imam) on their way to and from Muscat, and has plundered them of very valuable cargoes - On her return to Ejman, Rashed bin Hameed made the owner issue him a portion of the plunder. -

Another Vessel belonging to Muhuseen of Ejman has attacked a Sohar & bugarah, and after killing seven of her crew, robbed her of 700 German crowns, 20 bags of coffee &c &c

Rashid bin Hameed has dispatched a bateel with a crew of 120 men together with three other boats, to cruize off Rasul Had for the purpose of intercepting the Fleets expected from India and Zanzibar - He has likewise sent out three bugarahs for the purpose of committing Piracies

The agent further states that he spoke

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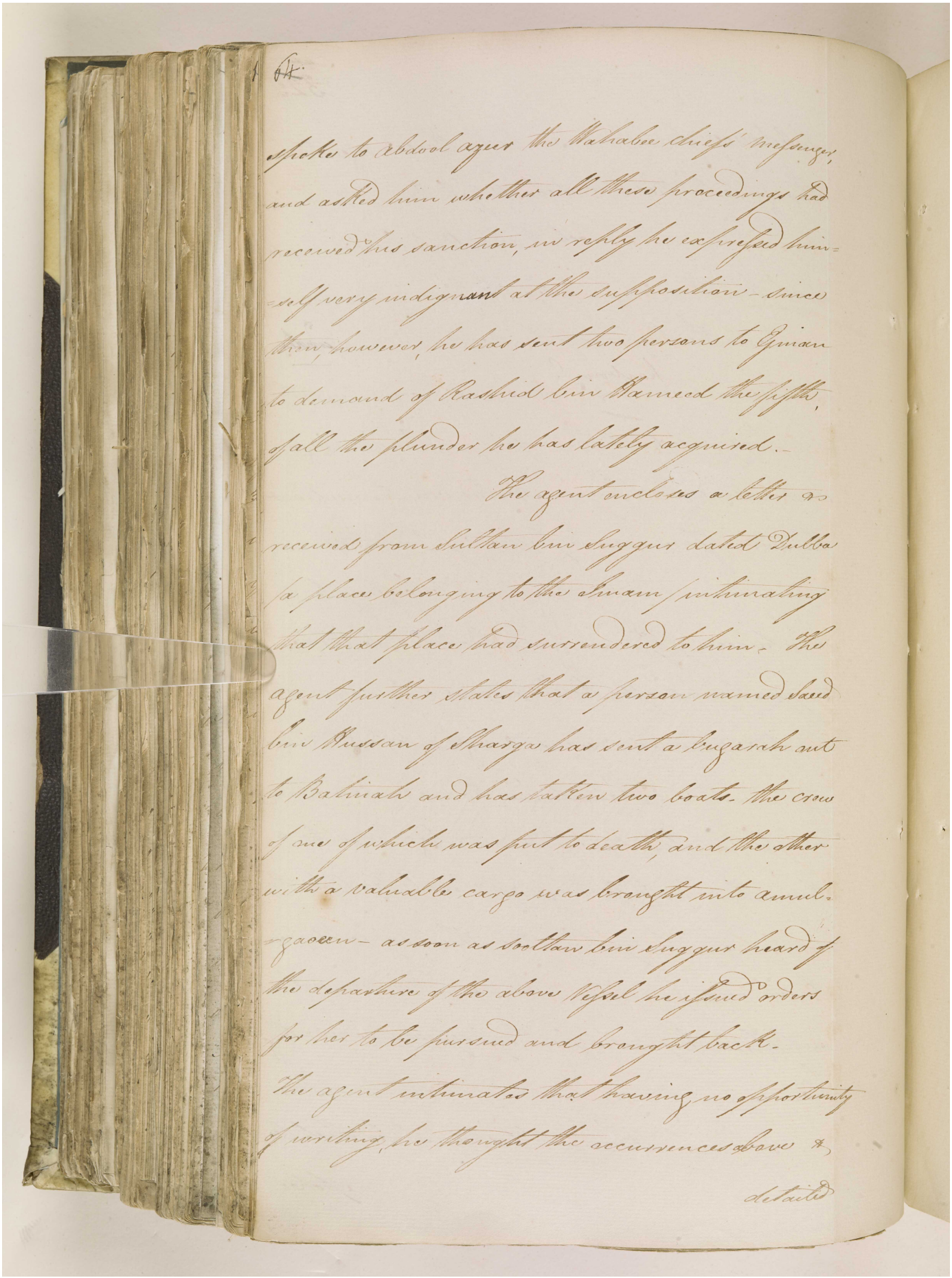
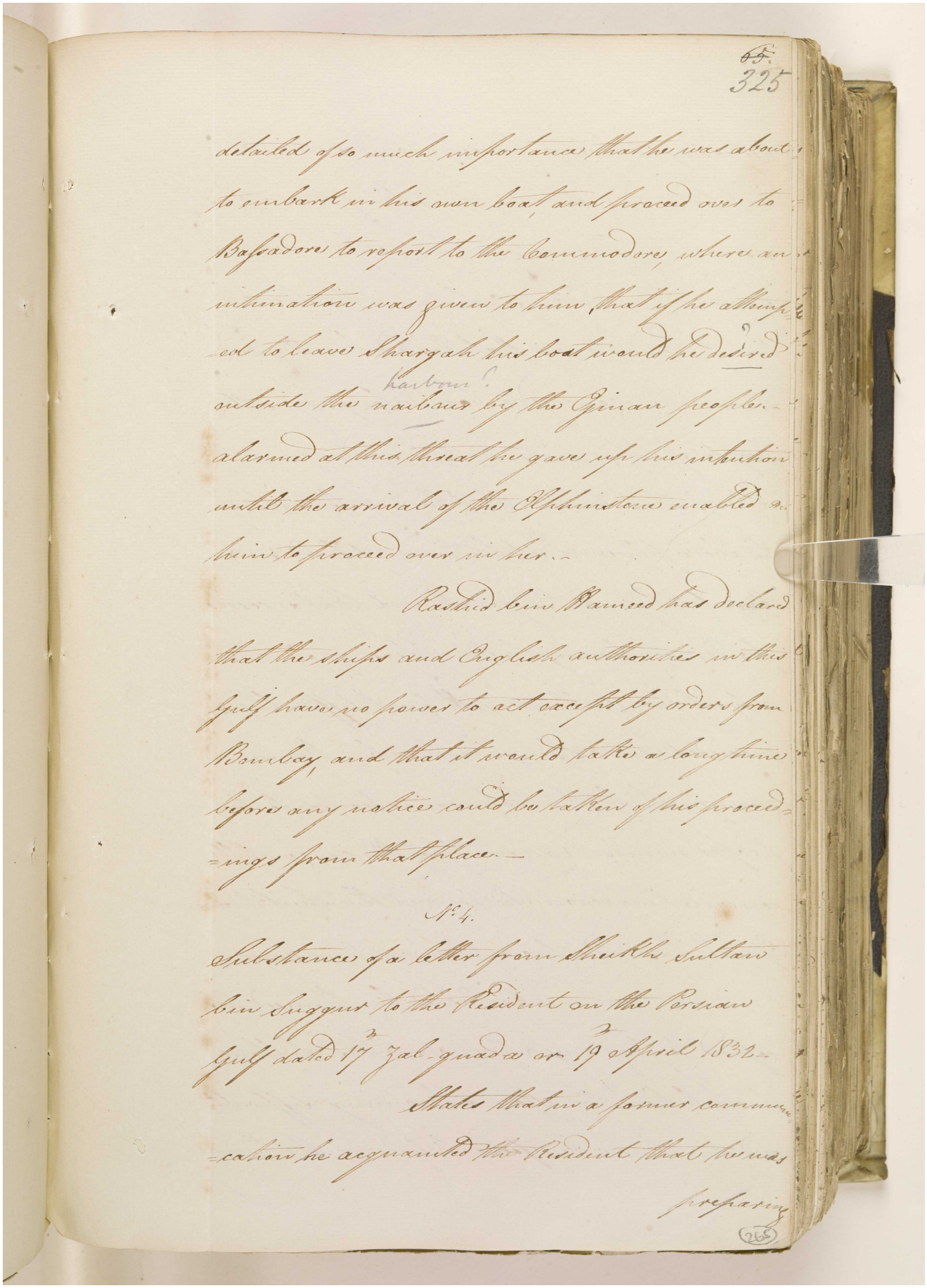


spoke to Abdool azeez the Wahabee chiefs messenger, and asked him whether all these proceedings had received this sanction, in reply he expressed himself very indignant at the supposition - since then, however, he has sent two persons to Gmian to demand of Rashid bin Hamed the fifth of all the plunder he has lately acquired.

The agent encloses a letter received from Sultan bin Suggur dated Dulba a place belonging to the Imam intimating that that place had surrendered to him. The agent further states that a person named Saeed bin Hussan of Sharja has sent a Bugarah out to Batinah and has taken two boats. the crew of one of which was put to death, and the other with a valuable cargo was brought into amulgaween - as soon as Sultan bin Suggur heard of the departure of the above Vessel he issued orders for her to be pursued and brought back.

The agent intimates that having no opportunity of writing, he thought the occurrences above & detailed



detailed of so much importance that he was about to embark in his own boat, and proceed over to Bassadore to report to the Commodore, where an intimation was given to him, that if he attempted to leave Shargah his boat would be desired outside the naibour (harbour?) by the Ejman people. alarmed at this threat he gave up his intention until the arrival of the Elphinstone enabled him to proceed over in her.

Rashid bin Hameed has declared that the ships and English authorities in this Gulf have no power to act except by orders from Bombay, and that it would take a long time before any notice could be taken of his proceedings from that place.

No. 4.

Substance of a letter from Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur to the Resident on the Persian Gulf dated 17th Zal-quada or 19th April 1832.

States that in a former communication he acquainted the Resident that he was preparing

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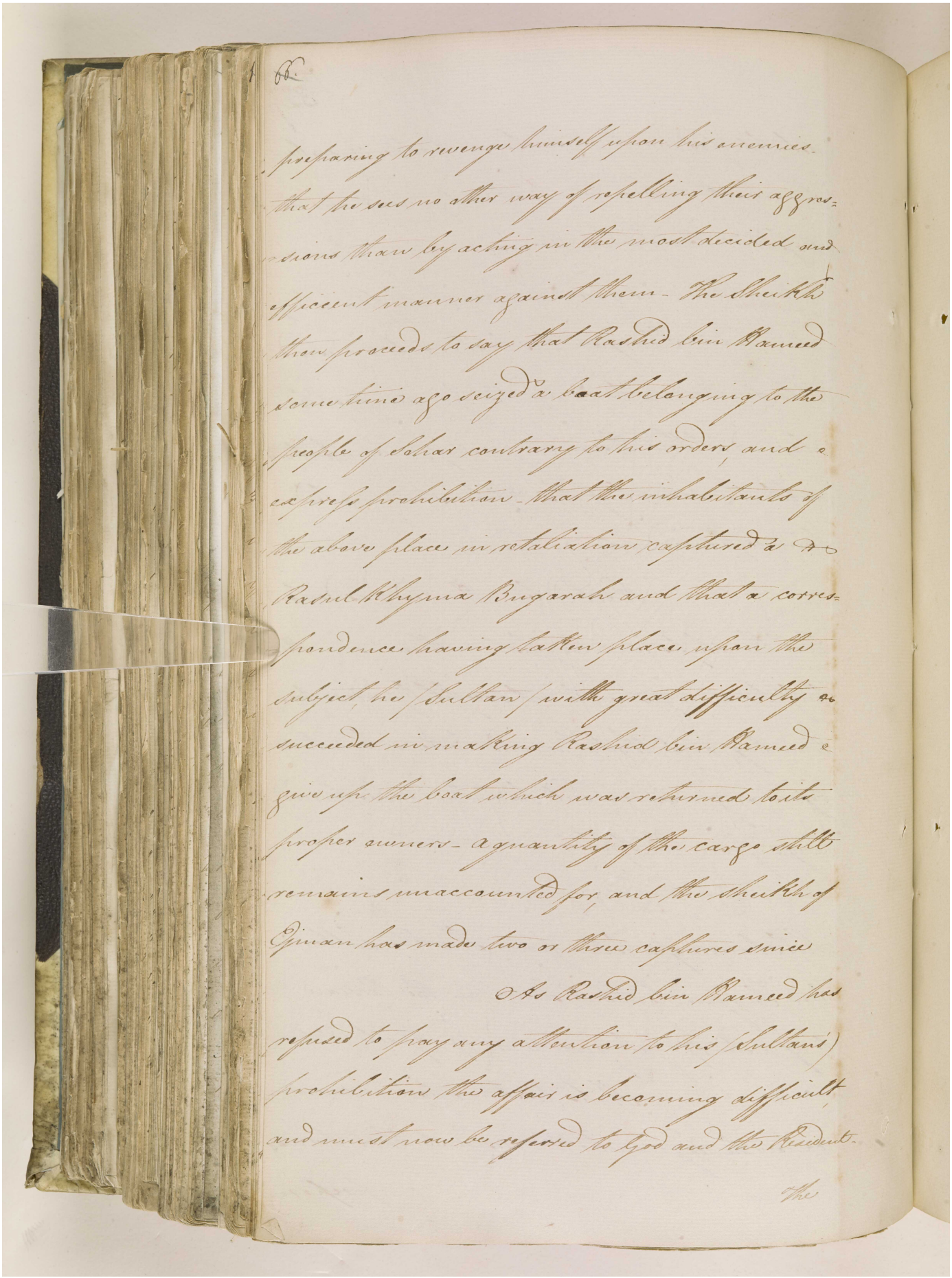
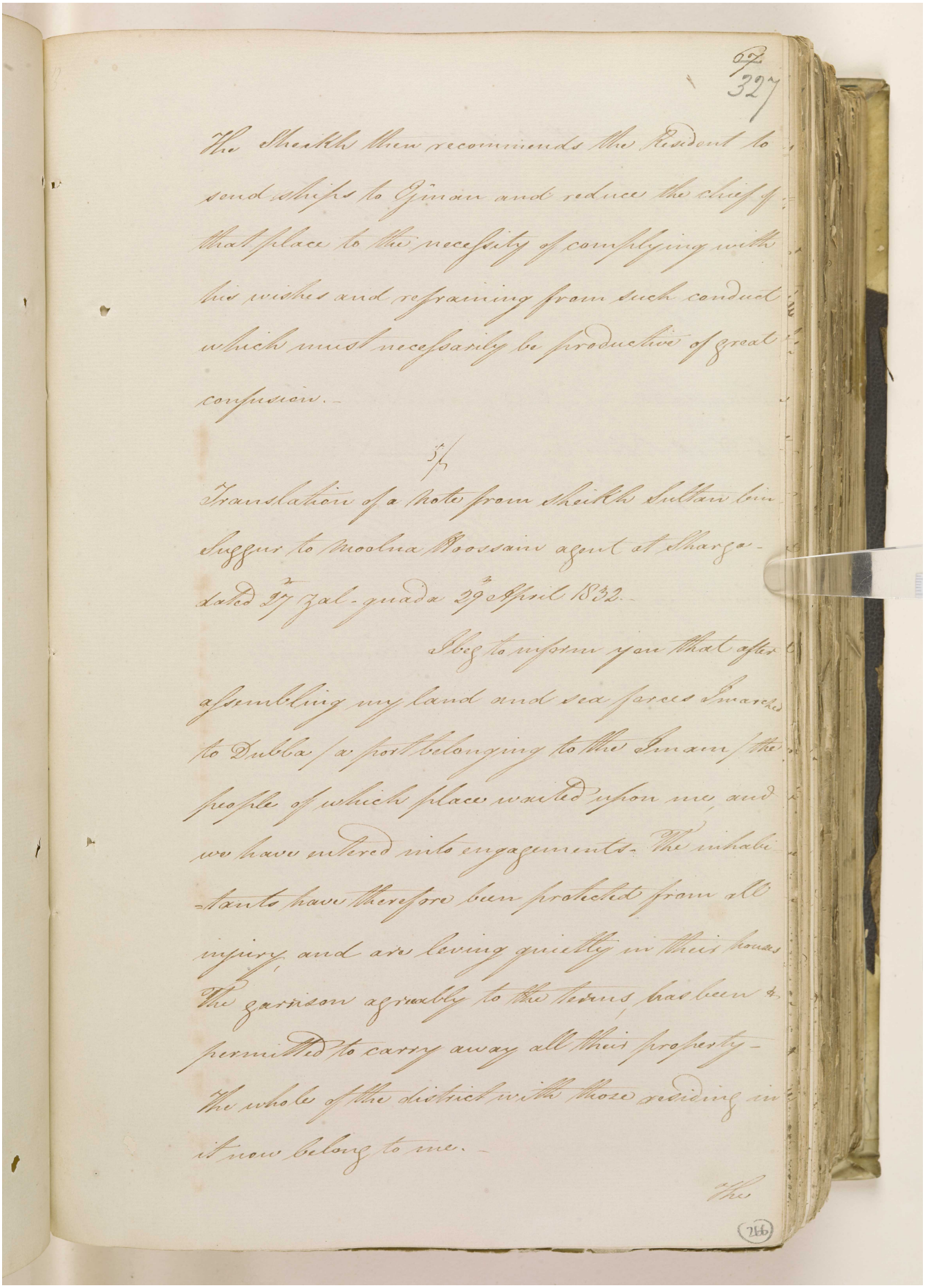


preparing to revenge himself upon his enemies
that he sees no other way of repelling their aggres=
sions than by acting in the most decided and
efficient manner against them - The Sheikh
then proceeds to say that Rashid bin Hameed
some time ago seized a boat belonging to the
people of Lahar contrary to his orders and
express prohibition - that the inhabitants of
the above place in retaliation captured a
Rasul Khyma Bugarah and that a corres=
pondence having taken place upon the
subject, he Sultan with great difficulty
succeeded in making Rashid bin Hameed
give up the boat which was returned to its
proper owners - a quantity of the cargo still
remains unaccounted for, and the Sheikh of
Ojman has made two or three captures since
As Rashid bin Hameed has
refused to pay any attention to his (Sultans)
prohibition the affair is becoming difficult
and must now be referred to God and the Resident.

The



The Sheikh then recommends the Resident to send ships to Ejman and reduce the chief of that place to the necessity of complying with his wishes and refraining from such conduct which must necessarily be productive of great confusion.—

5/

Translation of a Note from Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur to Moolna Hoossain agent at Sharga dated 27 Zal-quada 29 April 1832.—

I beg to inform you that after assembling my land and sea forces I marched to Dubba (a port belonging to the Imam) the people of which place waited upon me, and we have entered into engagements. The inhabitants have therefore been protected from all injury, and are leving quietly in their houses. The garrison agreeably to the terms, has been & permitted to carry away all their property— The whole of the district with those residing in it now belong to me.—

The

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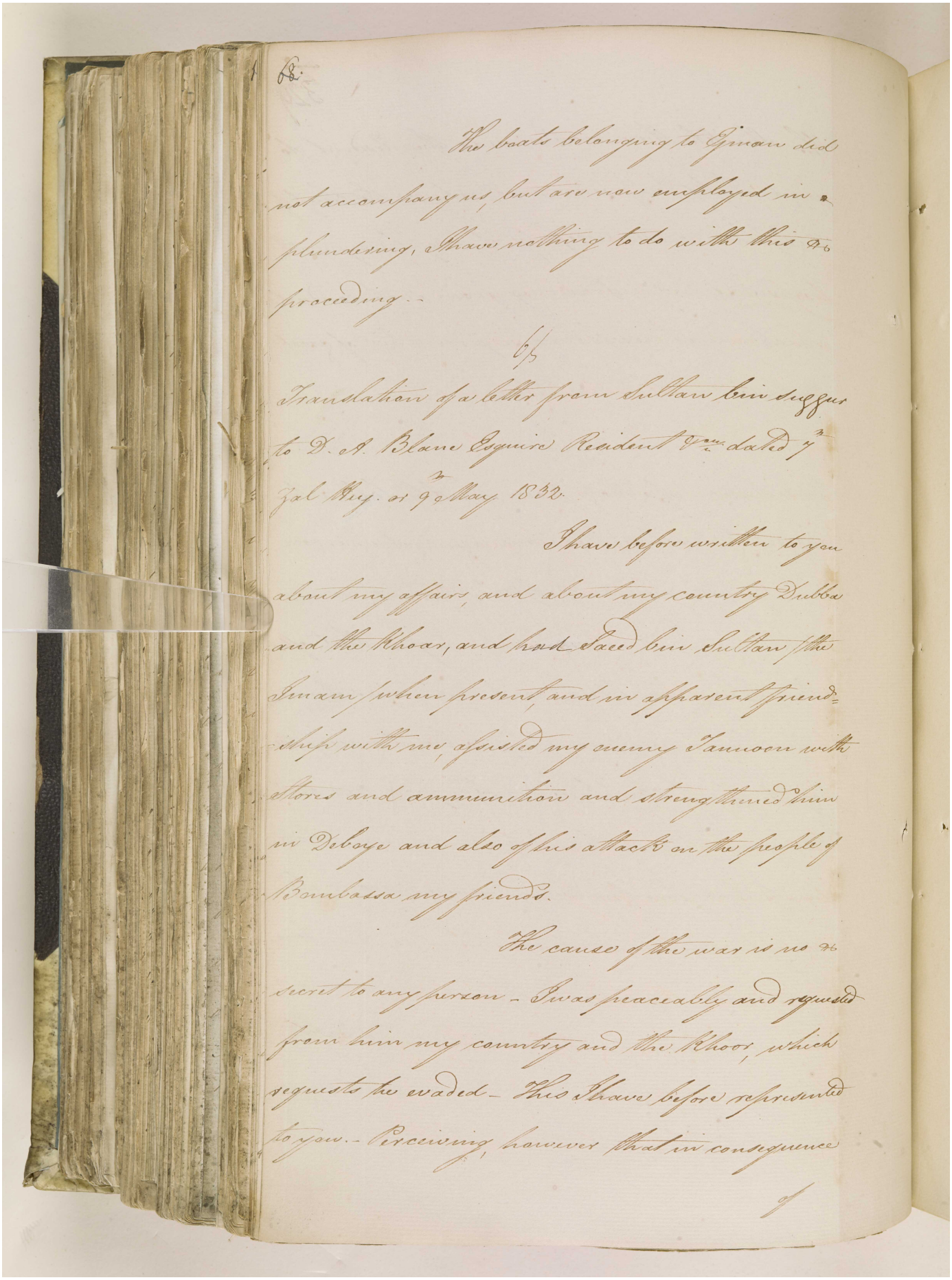


68.

The boats belonging to Ginnow did not accompany us, but are now employed in plundering, I have nothing to do with this proceeding.-

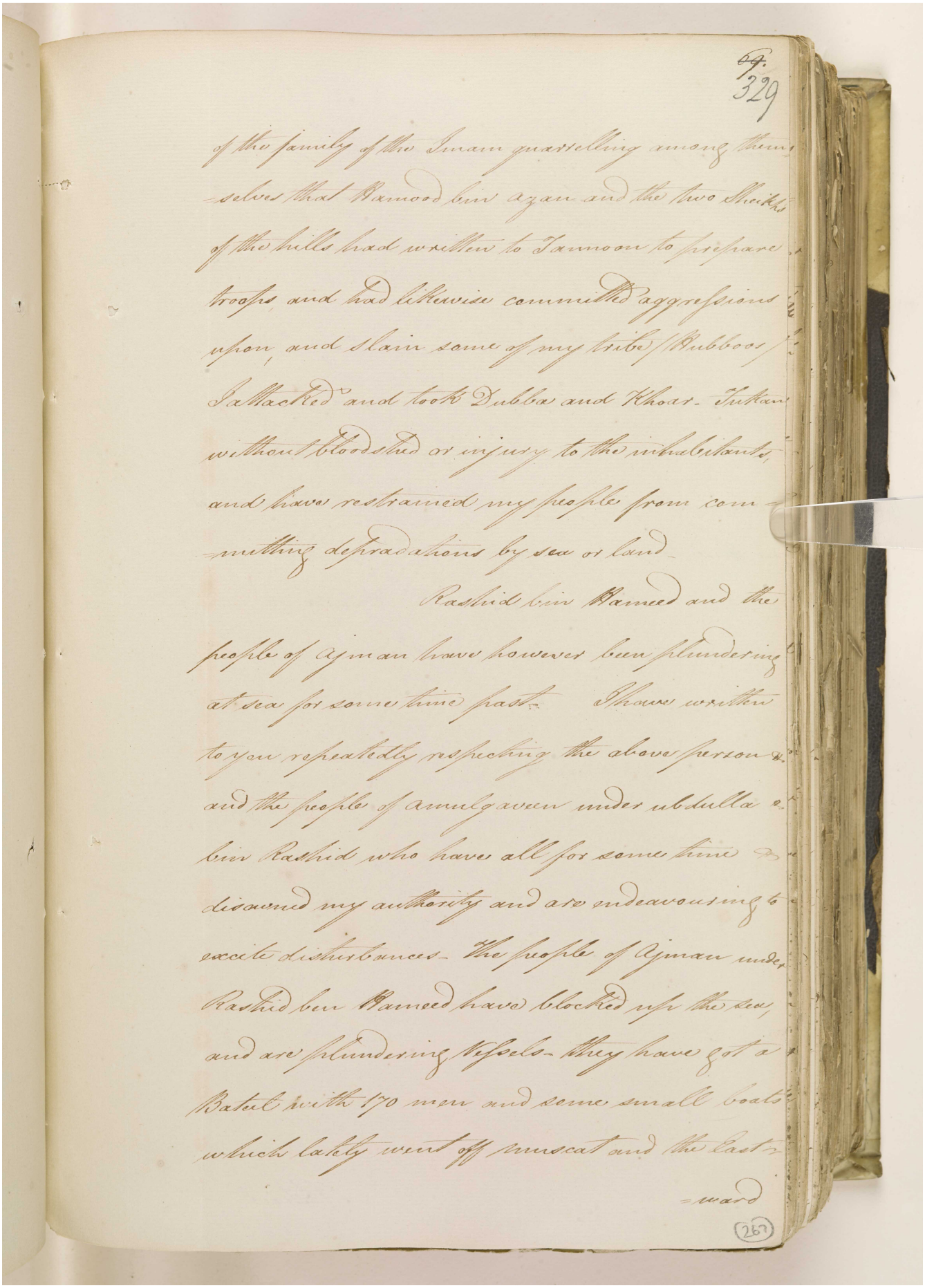
6/5

Translation of a letter from Sultan bin Suggur to D. A. Blane Esquire Resident &c. dated 7th Zal Hag. or 9th May 1832.

I have before written to you about my affairs, and about my country Dubba and the Khoar, and had faced bin Sultan the Imam when present, and in apparent friendship with me, assisted my enemy Sannoon with stores and ammunition and strengthened him in Debaye and also of his attack on the people of Bombassa my friends.

The cause of the war is no secret to any person - I was peaceably and requested from him my country and the Khoor, which requests he evaded - This I have before represented to you.- Perceiving however that in consequence

of



67.
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of the family of the Imam quarrelling among them-
selves that Hamood bin Azan and the two Sheikhs
of the hills had written to Saimoon to prepare
troops, and had likewise committed aggressions
upon, and slain some of my tribe of Bubboos.
I attacked and took Dubba and Khoar. Sultan
without bloodshed or injury to the inhabitants,
and have restrained my people from com-
mitting depradations by sea or land.

Rashid bin Hamed and the
people of Ajman have however been plundering
at sea for some time past. I have written
to you repeatedly respecting the above person
and the people of Amulgavein under Abdulla
bin Rashid who have all for some time
disowned my authority and are endeavouring to
excite disturbances. The people of Ajman under
Rashid bin Hamed have blocked up the sea,
and are plundering vessels. They have got a
Batel with 170 men and some small boats
which lately went off Muscat and the East-
-ward

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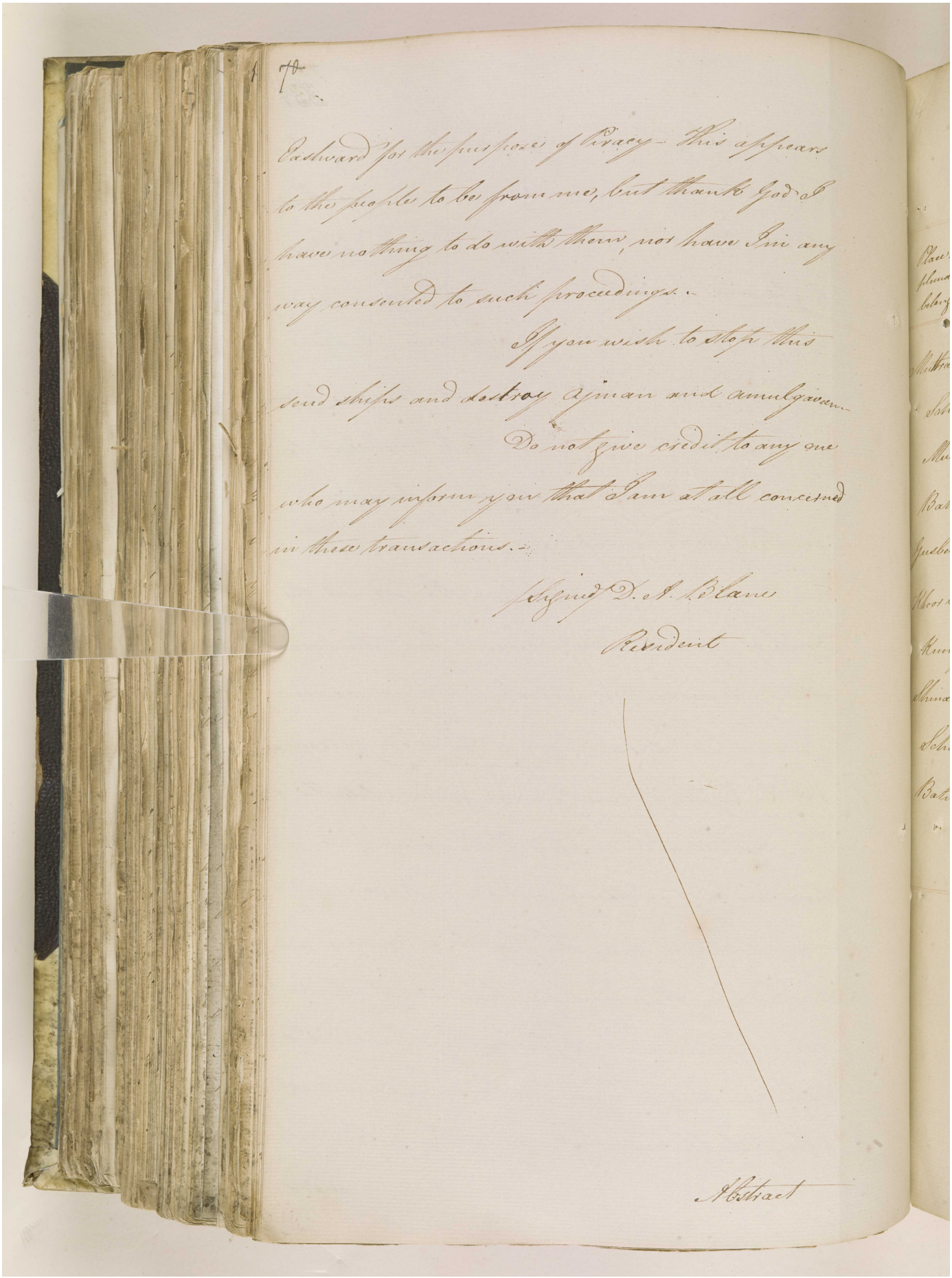


Eastward for the purpose of piracy – this appears to the people to be from me, but thanks God I have nothing to do with them, nor have I in any way consented to such proceedings.

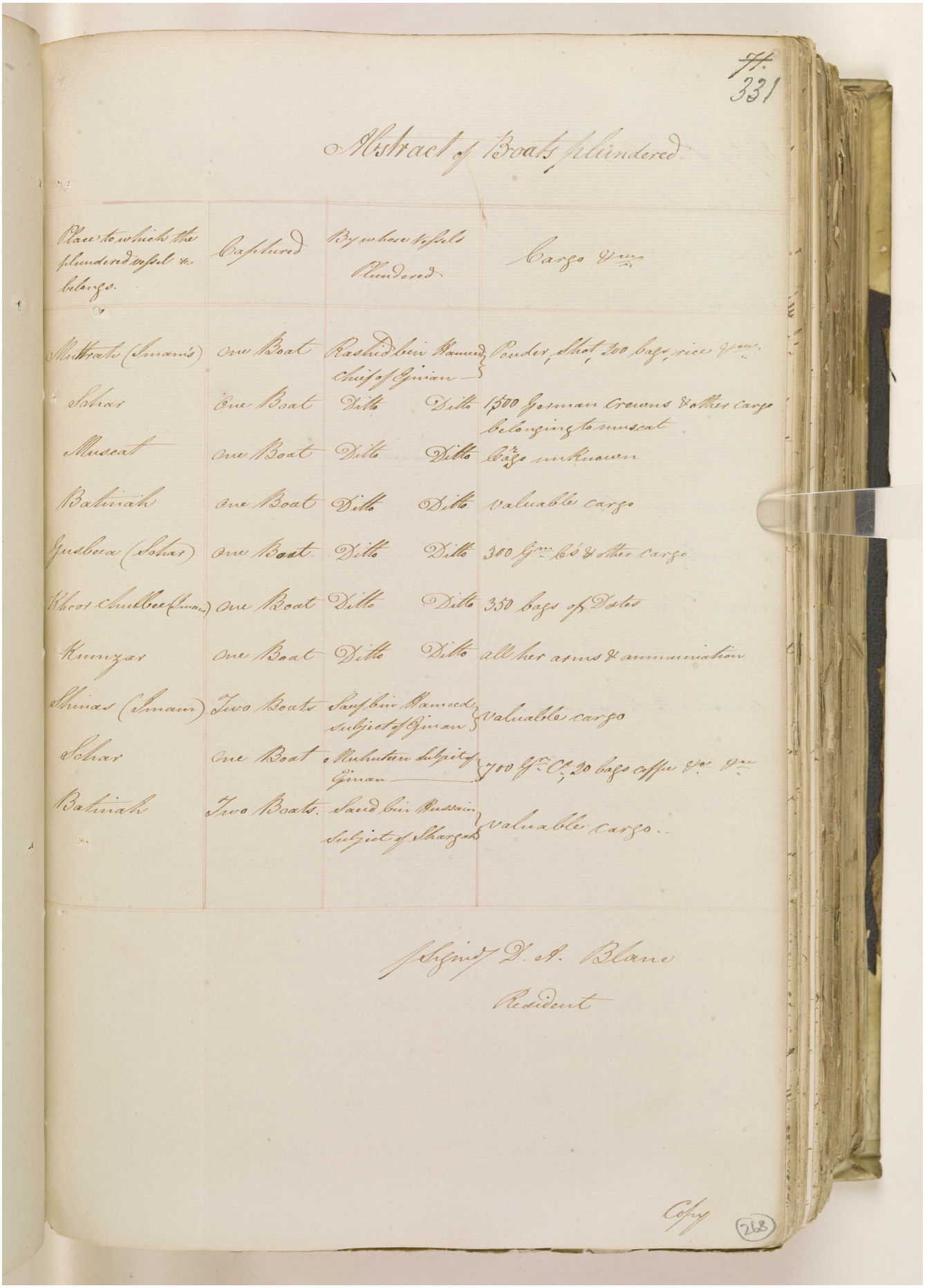
If you wish to stop this send ships and destroy Ajman and annulgavein

Do not give credit to any one who may inform you that I am at all concerned in these transactions.

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resident

Abstract



Abstract of Boats plundered

Place to which the plundered vessel &c belongs.	Captured	By whose vessels Plundered	Cargo &c
Muttrah (Imam's)	One Boat	Rashid bin Hameed chief of Ejman	Powder, Shot, 200 bags, rice &c
Sohar	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	1500 German Crowns & other cargo belonging to muscat
Muscat	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	Cargo unknown
Batinah	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	valuable cargo
Gusbeea (Sohar)	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	300 Gm. C's & other cargo
Khoor Chulbee (Imam)	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	350 bags of Dates
Kumzar	One Boat	Ditto Ditto	all her arms & ammunition
Shinas (Imam)	Two Boats	Saeef bin Hameed subject of Ejman	valuable cargo
Sohar	One Boat	Muhuteen subject of Ejman	700 Gr. C's, 20 bags coffee &c &c
Batinah	Two Boats.	Saeed bin Hussain subject of Shargah	valuable cargo.

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident

Copy

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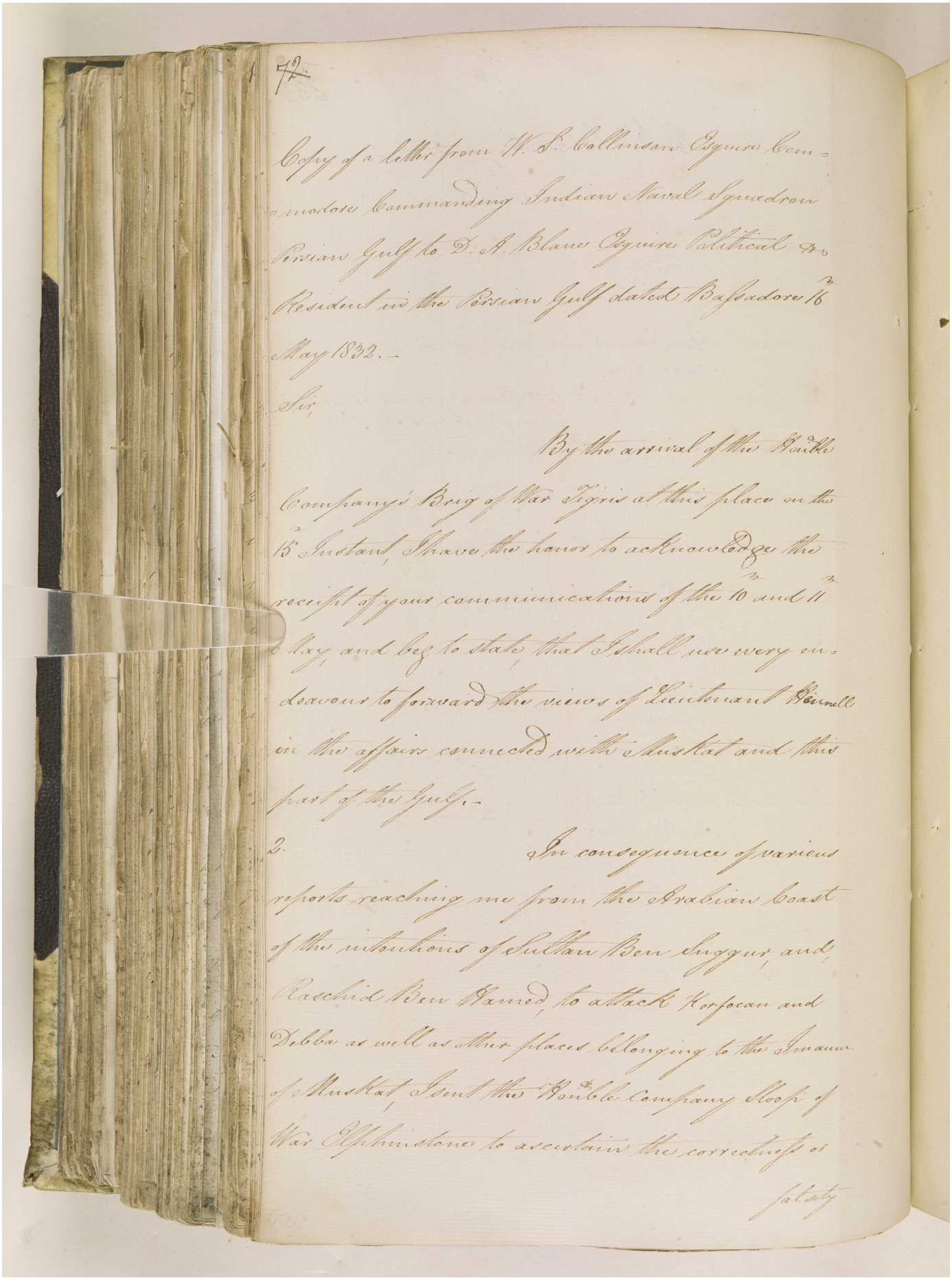

Copy of a letter from W. J. Callinan Esquire Commodore Commanding Indian Naval Squadron Persian Gulf to D. A. Blane Esquire Political & Resident in the Persian Gulf dated Bassadore 16th May 1832.–

Sir,

By the arrival of the Bombay Company's Brig of War Tigris at this place on the 15th Instant, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 10 and 11th May, and beg to state, that I shall use every endeavour to forward the views of Lieutenant Bissell in the affairs connected with Muskat and this part of the Gulf.–

2. In consequence of various reports reaching me from the Arabian Coast of the intentions of Sultan Bin Saggur, and Rashid Bin Hamed, to attack Korfacan and Dibba as well as other places belonging to the Imaum of Muskat, I sent the Bombay Company Sloop of War Elphinstone to ascertain the correctness of

falsity

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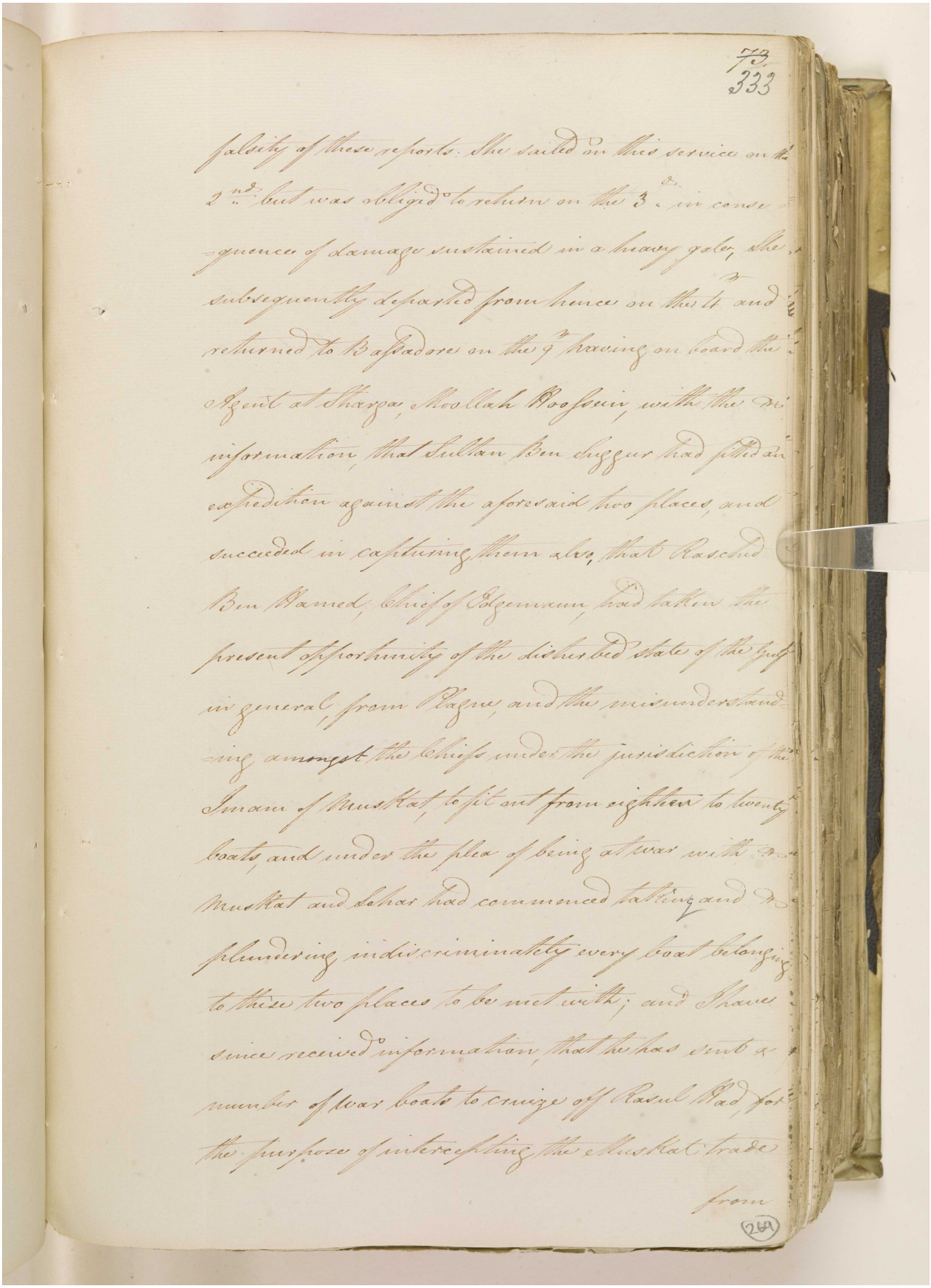

73.
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falsity of these reports. She sailed on this service on the 2nd but was obliged to return on the 3d in consequence of damage sustained in a heavy gale, she subsequently departed from hence on the 4th and returned to Bassadore on the 9th having on board the Agent at Sharja, Moollah Boosein, with the information, that Sultan Bin Sugger had fitted an expedition against the aforesaid two places, and succeeded in capturing them also, that Rasched Bin Hamed, Chief of Ejemaun, had taken the present opportunity of the disturbed state of the Gulf in general, from Bagne, and the misunderstanding amongst the Chiefs under the jurisdiction of the Imaun of Muskat, to fit out from eighteen to twenty boats, and under the plea of being at war with Muskat and Sohar had commenced taking and plundering indiscriminately every boat belonging to these two places to be met with; and I have since received information, that he has sent a number of war boats to cruize off Rasul Had, for the purpose of intercepting the Muskat trade

from

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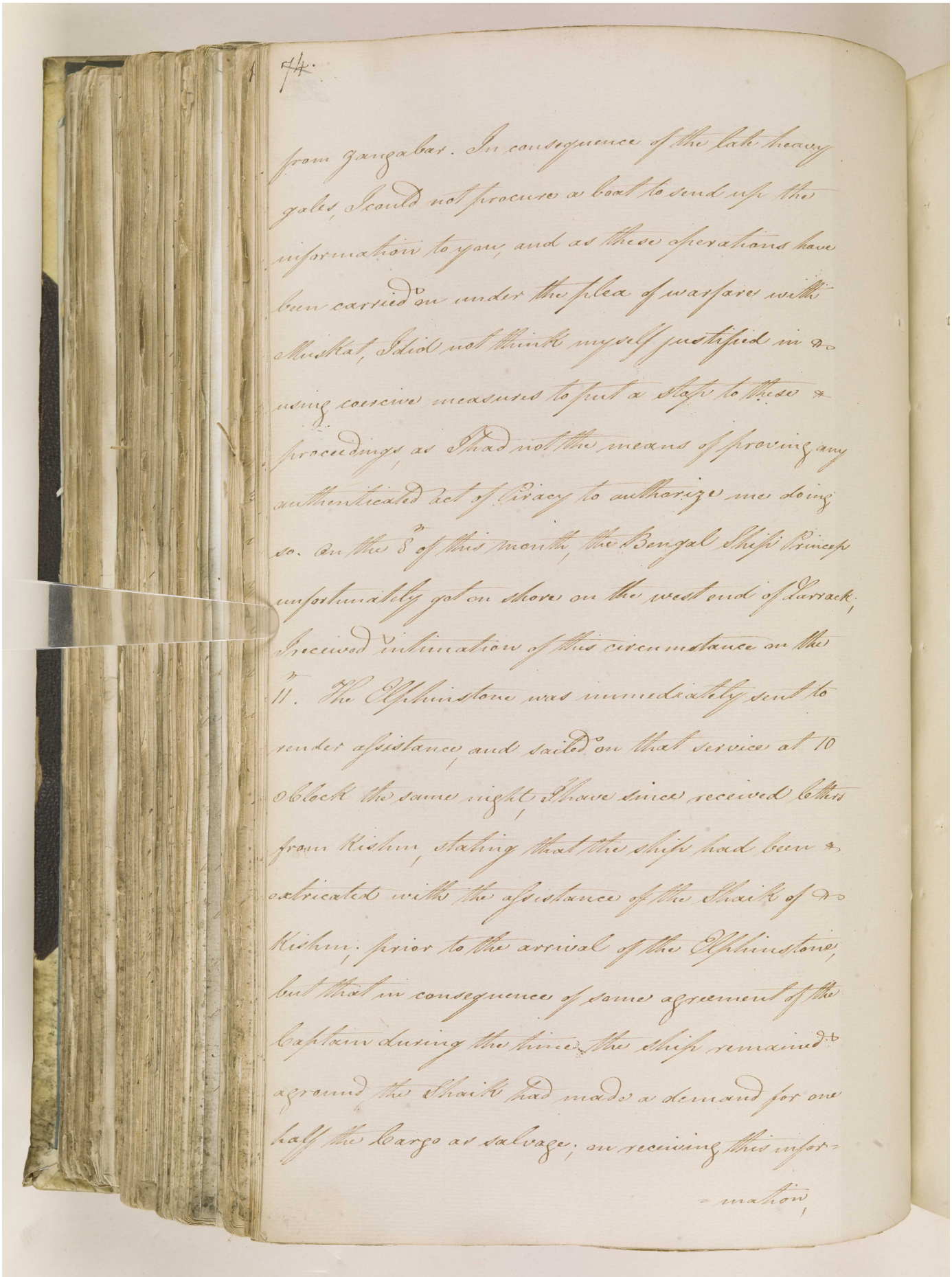
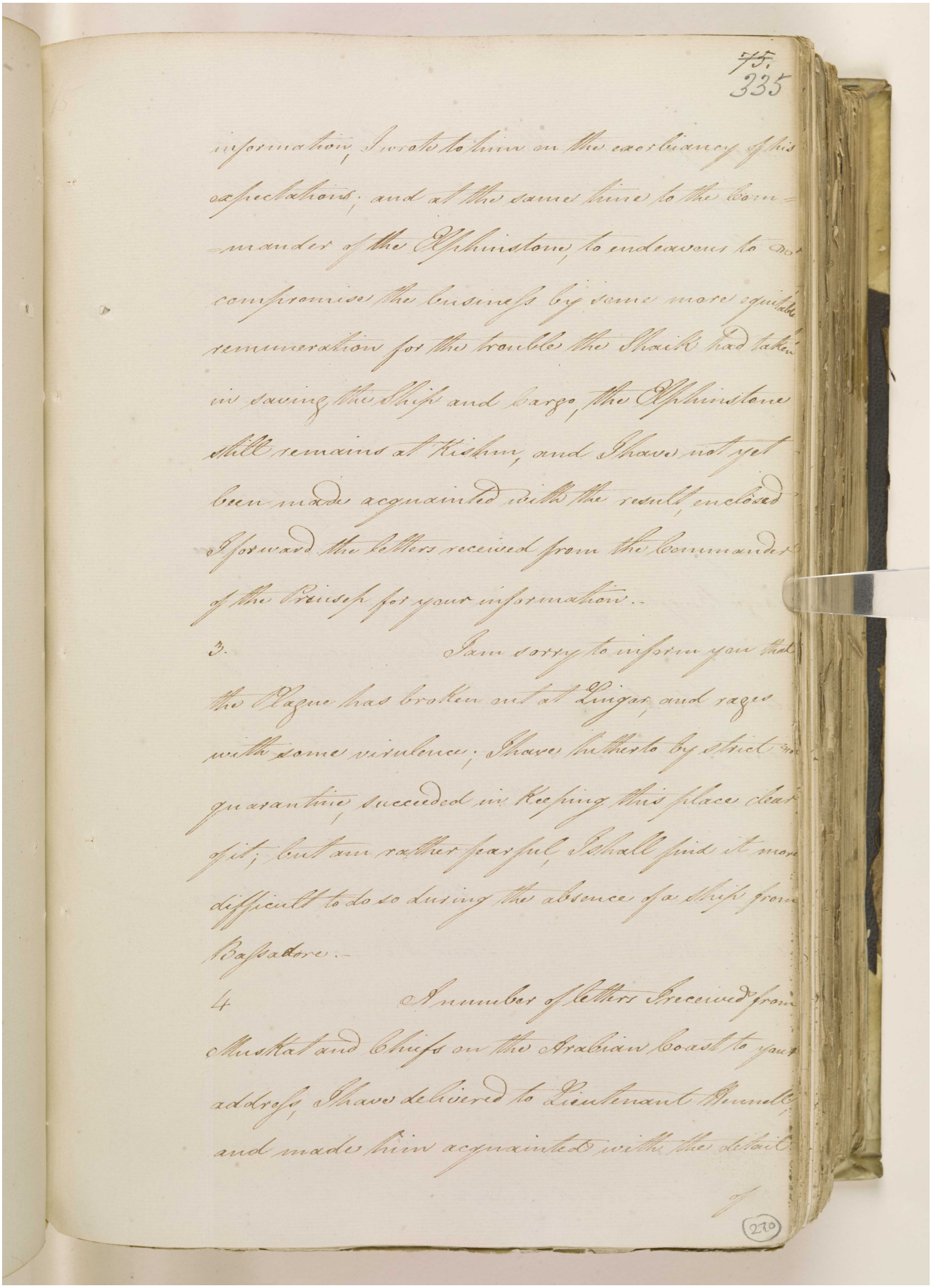


74.

from Gangabar. In consequence of the late heavy gales, I could not procure a boat to send up the information to you, and as these operations have been carried on under the plea of warfare with Muskat, I did not think myself justified in using coercive measures to put a stop to these proceedings as I had not the means of proving any authenticated act of Piracy to authorize me doing so. On the 8th of this month, the Bengal Ship Princep unfortunately got on shore on the west end of Larrack. I received intimation of this circumstance on the 11th. The Elphinstone was immediately sent to render assistance, and sailed on that service at 10 o'Clock the same night. I have since received letters from Kishm, stating that the ship had been extricated with the assistance of the Shaik of Kishm; prior to the arrival of the Elphinstone, but that in consequence of some agreement of the Captain during the time the ship remained aground the Shaik had made a demand for one half the Cargo as salvage, on receiving this infor-

-mation,



information, I wrote to him on the exorbiancy of his expectations; and at the same time to the Commander of the Elphinstone, to endeavour to compromise the business by some more equitable remuneration for the trouble the Shaik had taken in saving the Ship and Cargo, the Elphinstone still remains at Kishm, and I have not yet been made acquainted with the result, enclosed I forward the letters received from the Commander of the Prinsep for your information.-

3. I am sorry to inform you that the Plague has broken out at Lingar, and rages with some virulence; I have hitherto by strict quarantine, succeeded in keeping this place clear of it; but am rather fearful, I shall find it more difficult to do so during the absence of a Ship from Bassadore.-

4 A number of letters I received from Muskat and Chiefs on the Arabian Coast to your address, I have delivered to Lieutenant Hennell, and made him acquainted with the detail

of

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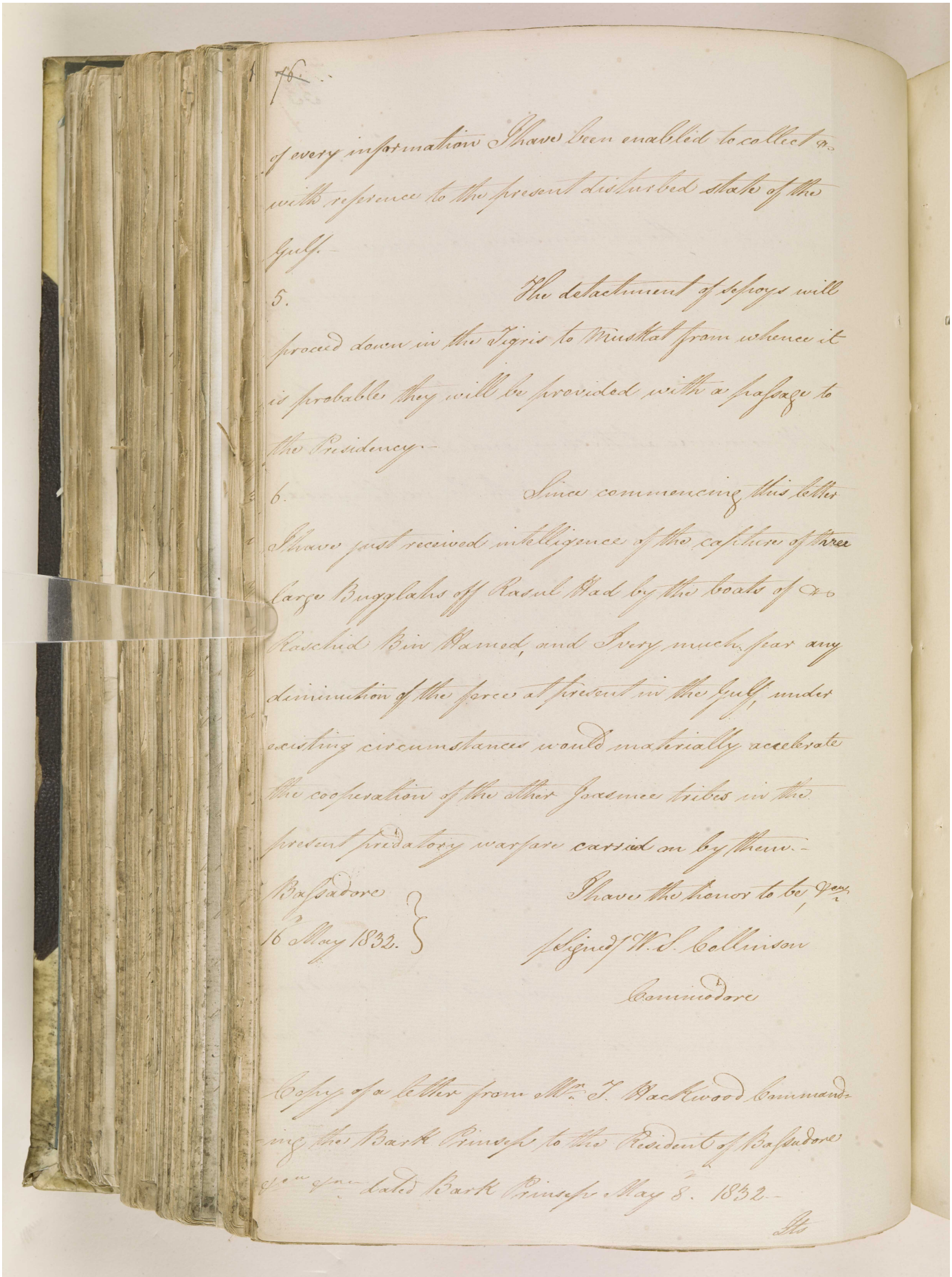

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of every information I have been enabled to collect &c with reference to the present disturbed state of the Gulf.

5. The detachment of sepoys will proceed down in the Tigris to Muskat from whence it is probable they will be provided with a passage to the Presidency.

6. Since commencing this letter I have just received intelligence of the capture of three large Bugglahs off Rasul Had by the boats of &c Raschid Bin Hamed, and I very much fear any diminution of the force at present in the Gulf, under existing circumstances would materially accelerate the cooperation of the other Joasmee tribes in the present predatory warfare carried on by them.

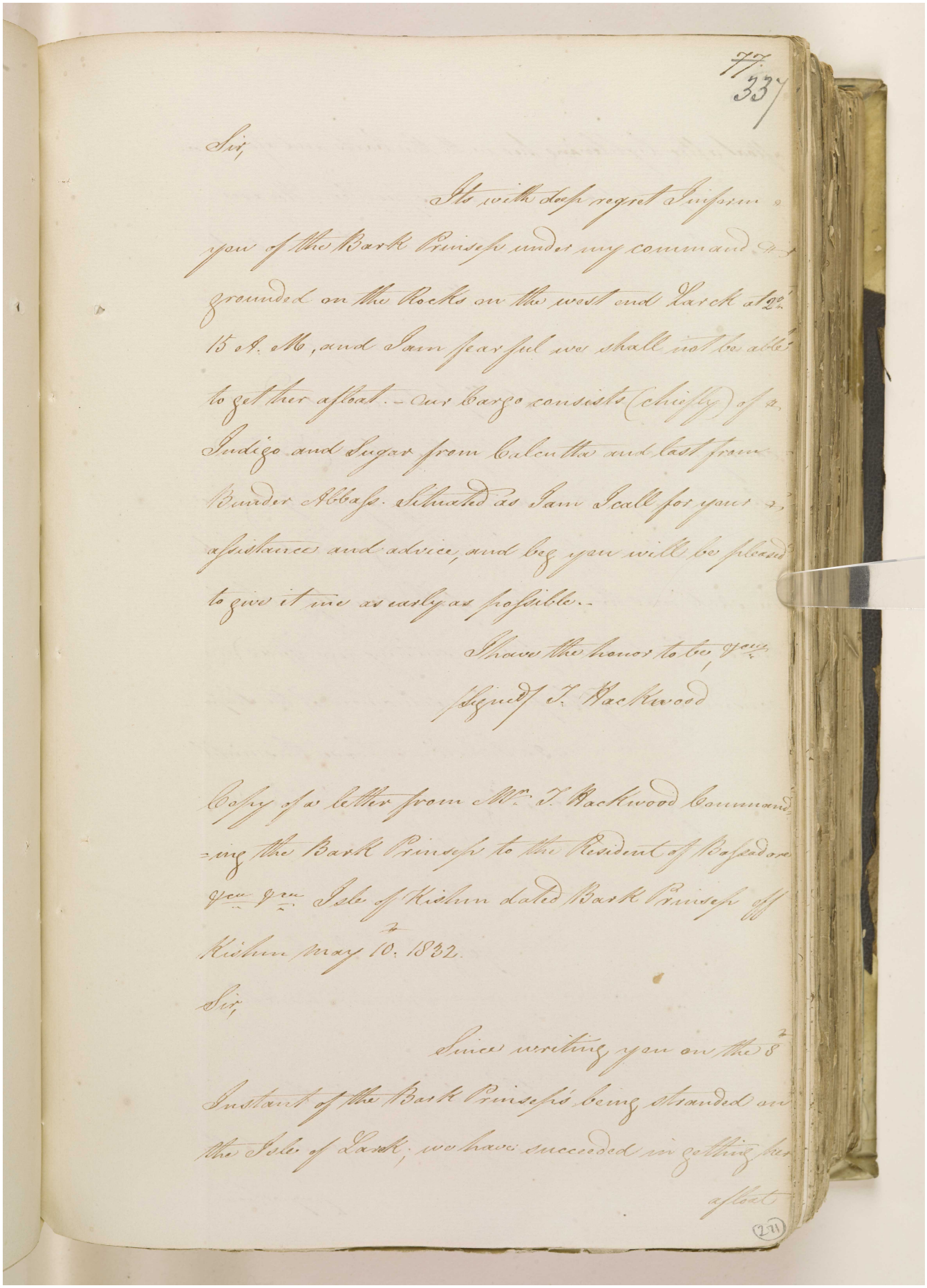
Bassadore
16 May 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. S. Collinson
Commodore

Copy of a letter from Mr. T. Hackwood Commanding the Bark Prinsep to the Resident of Bassadore &c &c dated Bark Prinsep May 8. 1832.

Its



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Sir,

Its with deep regret I inform you of the Bark Prinsep under my command grounded on the Rocks on the west end Larck at 2^d 15 A. M, and I am fearful we shall not be able to get her afloat. - Our Cargo consists (chiefly) of Indigo and Sugar from Calcutta and last from Bunder Abbass. Situated as I am I call for your assistance and advice, and beg you will be pleased to give it me as early as possible. -

I have the honor to be, &c^{ca}

(Signed) T. Hackwood

Copy of a letter from Mr. T. Hackwood Commanding the Bark Prinsep to the Resident of Bassadore &c^{ca} &c^{ca} Isle of Kishm dated Bark Prinsep off Kishm May 10th 1832.

Sir,

Since writing you on the 8th Instant of the Bark Prinsep's being stranded on the Isle of Larck, we have succeeded in getting her afloat

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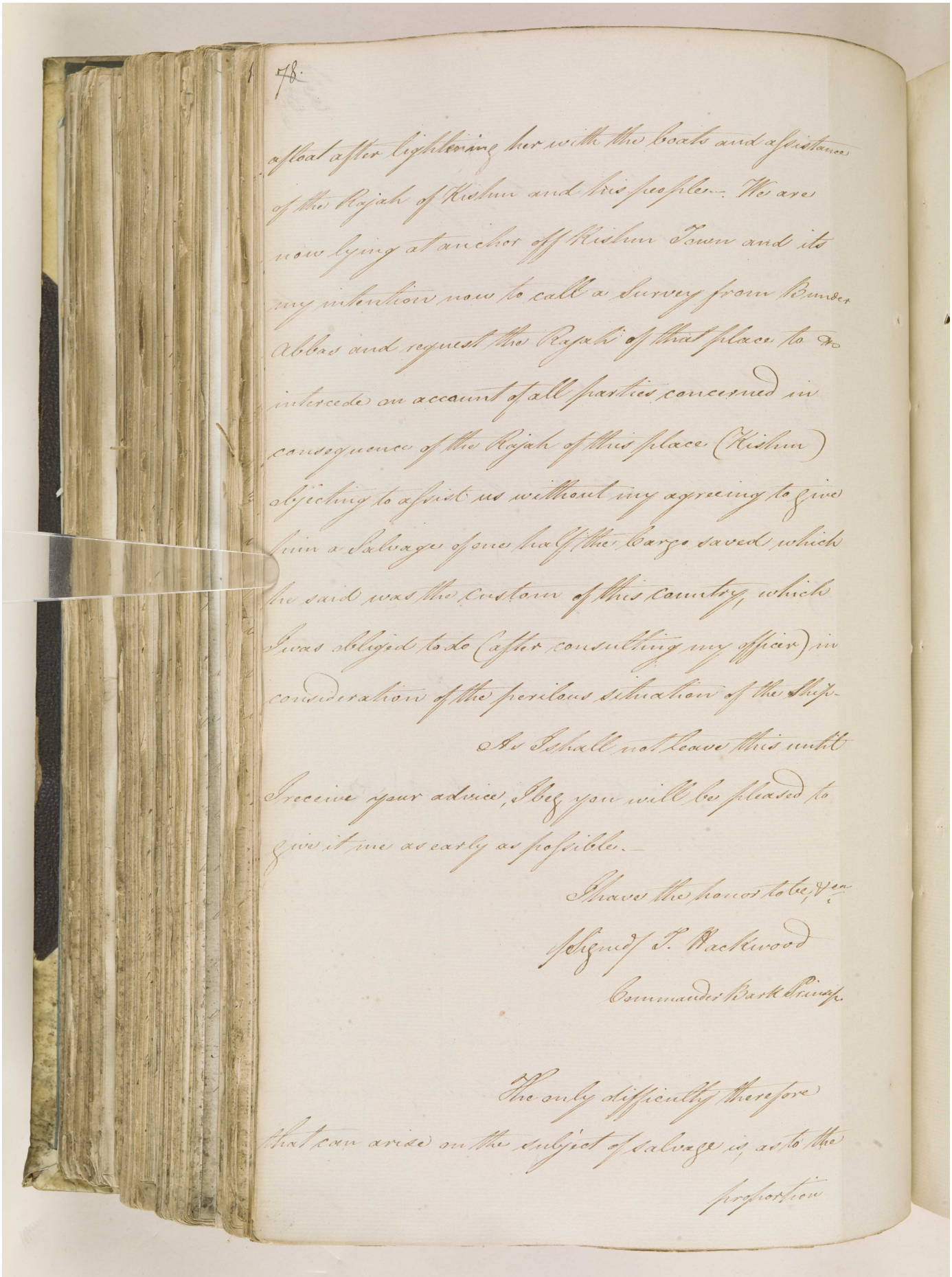


78.

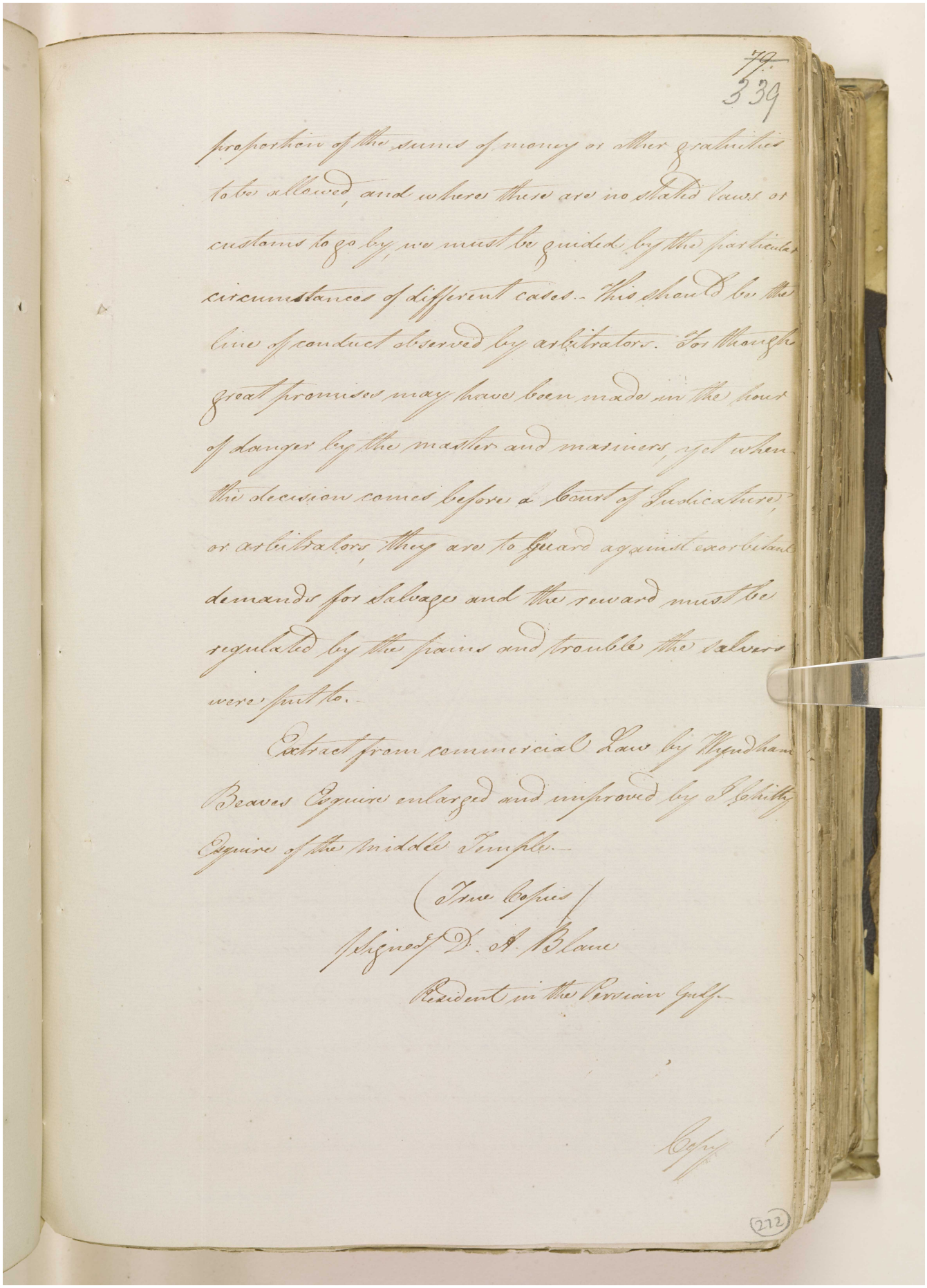
afloat after lightening her with the boats and assistance of the Rajah of Kishm and his people. We are now lying at anchor off Kishm Town and its my intention now to call a Survey from Bunder Abbas and request the Rajah of that place to intercede on account of all parties concerned in consequence of the Rajah of this place (Kishm) objecting to assist us without my agreeing to give him a Salvage of one half the Cargo saved which he said was the custom of this country, which I was obliged to do (after consulting my officer) in consideration of the perilous situation of the Ship.

As I shall not leave this until I receive your advice, I beg you will be pleased to give it me as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. Hackwood
Commander Bark Prinsep.

The only difficulty therefore that can arise on the subject of salvage is, as to the proportion



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proportion of the sums of money or other gratuities to be allowed, and where there are no stated laws or customs to go by, we must be guided by the particular circumstances of different cases. This should be the line of conduct observed by arbitrators. For though great promises may have been made in the hour of danger by the master and mariners, yet when the decision comes before a Court of Judicature, or arbitrators, they are to guard against exorbitant demands for Salvage and the reward must be regulated by the pains and trouble the Salvors were put to.

Extract from commercial Law by Wyndham Beawes Esquire enlarged and improved by J. Chitty Esquire of the Middle Temple.

(True Copies)
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

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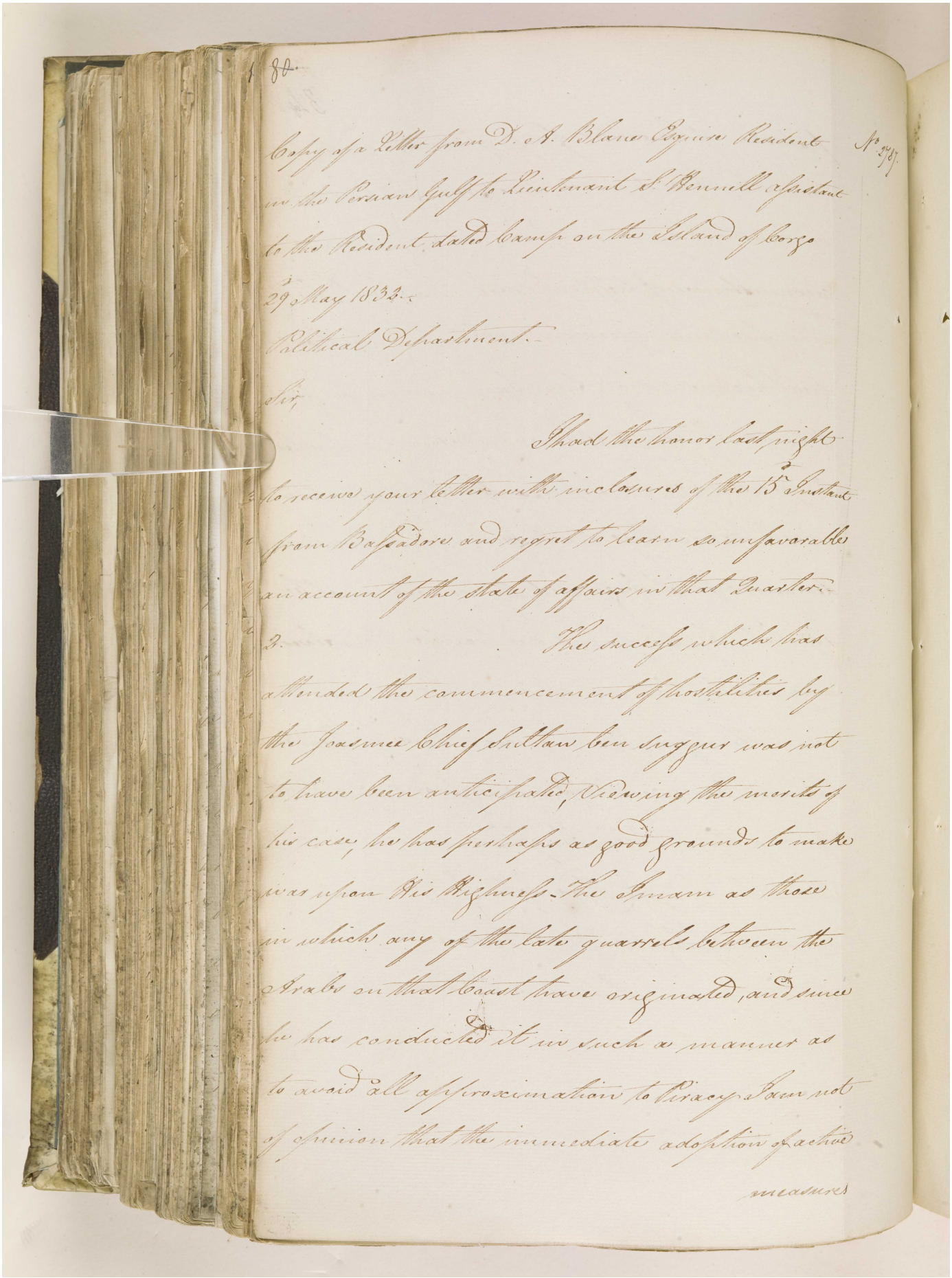

80.

No 287.

Copy of a Letter from D. A. Blane Esquire Resident in the Persian Gulf to Lieutenant S. Bonnell Assistant to the Resident dated Camp on the Island of Kurgo 29th May 1833.

Political Department.

Sir,

I had the honor last night to receive your letter with inclosures of the 15th Instant from Bussadore and regret to learn so unfavorable an account of the state of affairs in that Quarter.

2. The success which has attended the commencement of hostilities by the Joasmee Chief Sheikh Ben Sugger was not to have been anticipated, viewing the merits of his case, he has perhaps as good grounds to make war upon His Highness. The Imaum as those in which any of the late quarrels between the Arabs on that Coast have originated, and since he has conducted it in such a manner as to avoid all approximation to Piracy I am not of opinion that the immediate adoption of active measures

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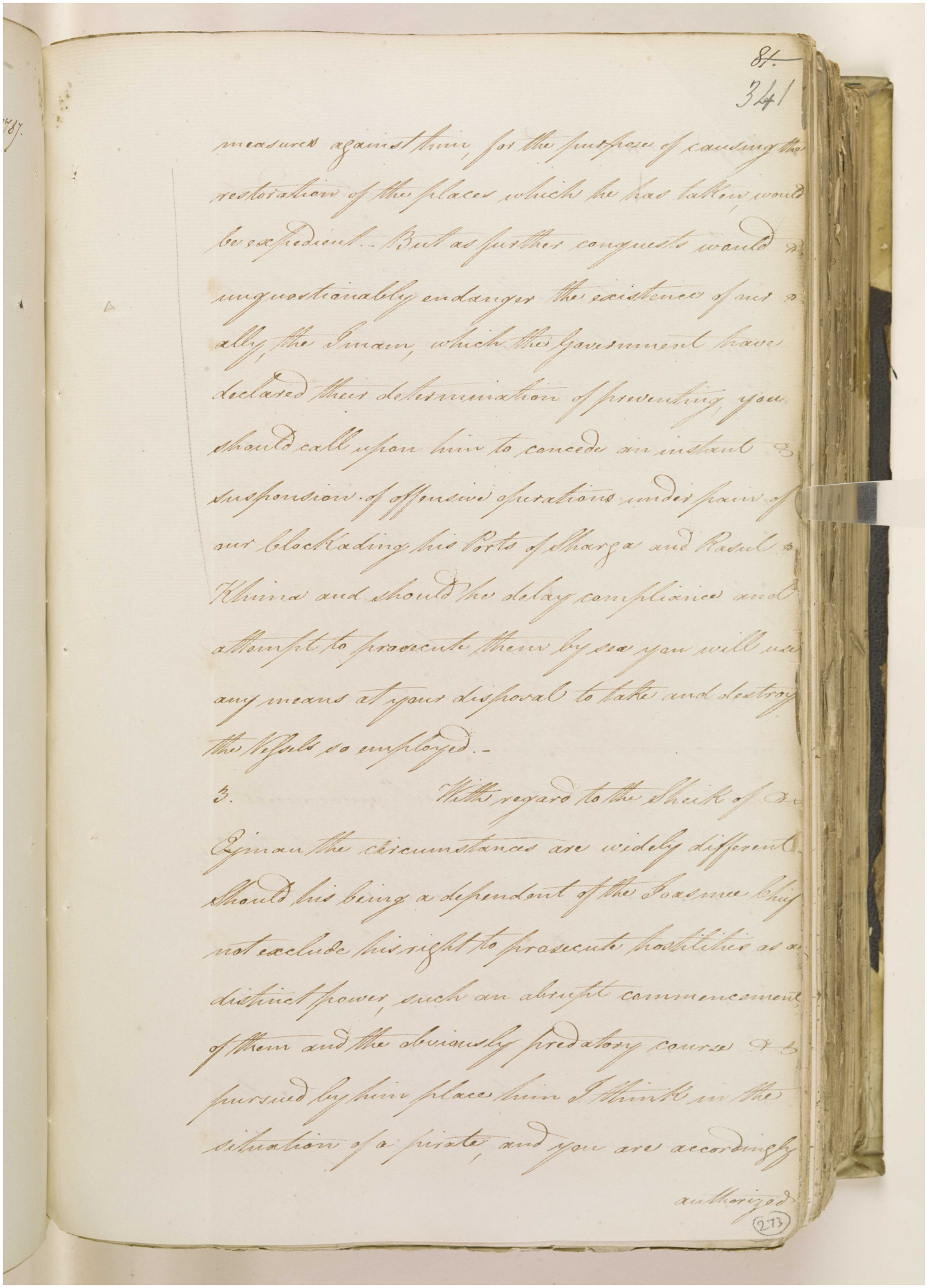

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measures against him, for the purpose of causing the restoration of the places which he has taken, would be expedient. - But as further conquests would unquestionably endanger the existence of our ally the Imam, which the government have declared their determination of preventing, you should call upon him to concede an instant suspension of offensive operations under pain of our blockading his ports of Sharja and Rasul Khima and should he delay compliance and attempt to prosecute them by sea you will use any means at your disposal to take and destroy the vessels so employed. -

3. With regard to the Sheik of Ejman the circumstances are widely different. Should his being a dependent of the Joasmee Chief not exclude his right to prosecute hostilities as a distinct power, such an abrupt commencement of them and the obviously predatory course pursued by those places them I think in the situation of a pirate, and you are accordingly authorized

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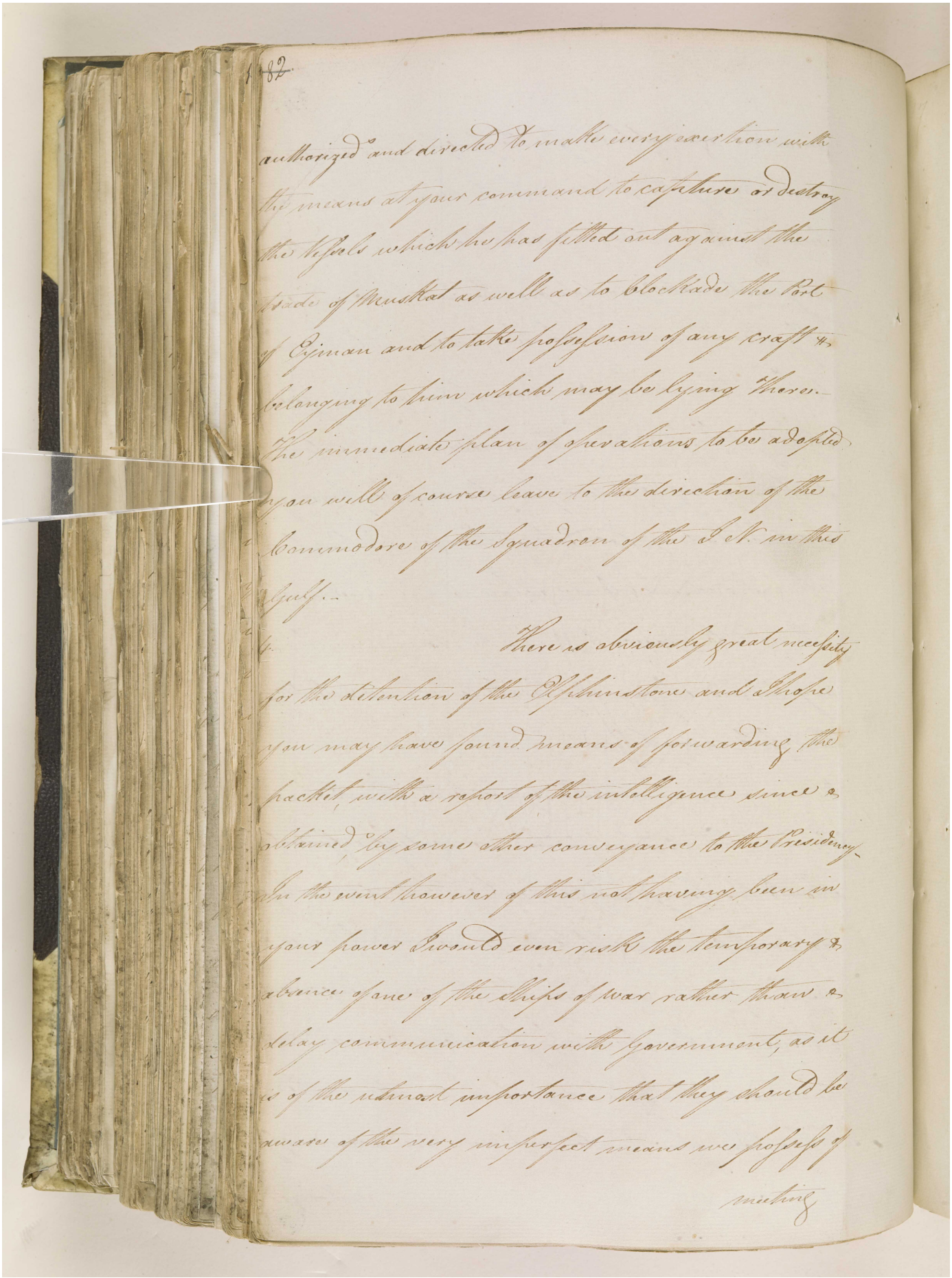

182.

authorized and directed to make every exertion with the means at your command to capture or destroy the Vessels which he has fitted out against the trade of Muskat as well as to blockade the Port of Ojman and to take possession of any craft belonging to him which may be lying there.

The immediate plan of operations to be adopted you will of course leave to the direction of the Commodore of the Squadron of the I. N. in this Gulf.

There is obviously great necessity for the detention of the Elphinstone and those you may have found means of forwarding the packet with a report of the intelligence since obtained by some other conveyance to the Presidency. In the event however of this not having been in your power I would even risk the temporary absence of one of the Ships of war rather than delay communication with Government, as it is of the utmost importance that they should be aware of the very imperfect means we possess of

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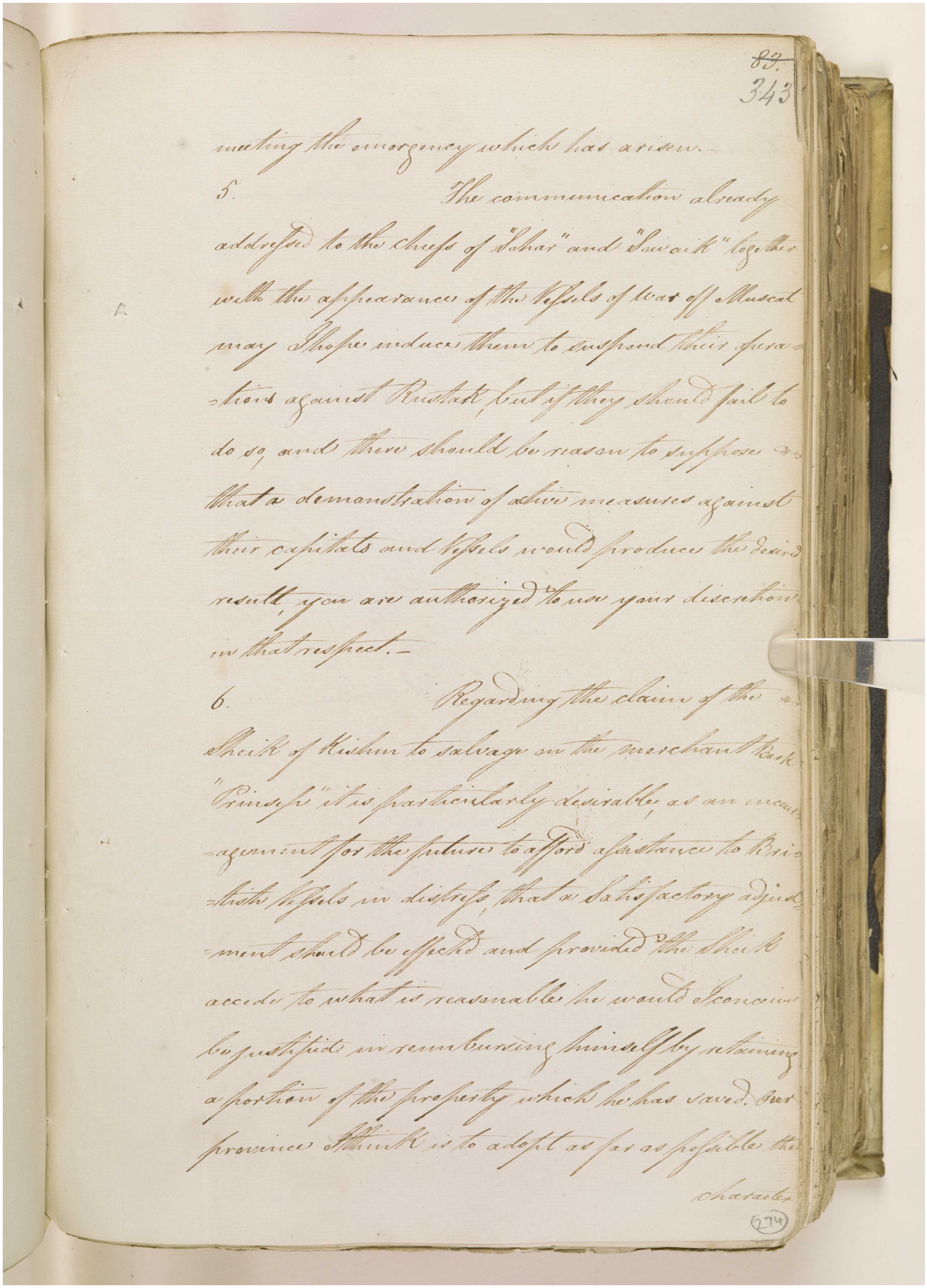

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meeting the emergency which has arisen.

5. The communication already addressed to the Chiefs of "Dahar" and "Sawaik" together with the appearance of the Vessels of War off Muscat may I hope induce them to suspend their operations against Rishahr, but if they should fail to do so, and there should be reason to suppose that a demonstration of active measures against their capitals and Vessels would produce the desired result, you are authorized to use your discretion in that respect.—

6. Regarding the claim of the Sheik of Kishm to salvage on the merchant Bark "Princess" it is particularly desirable, as an encouragement for the future to afford assistance to British Vessels in distress, that a satisfactory adjustment should be effected and provided the Sheik accede to what is reasonable he would I conceive be justified in remunerating himself by retaining a portion of the property which he has saved. Our province I think is to adopt as far as possible the character

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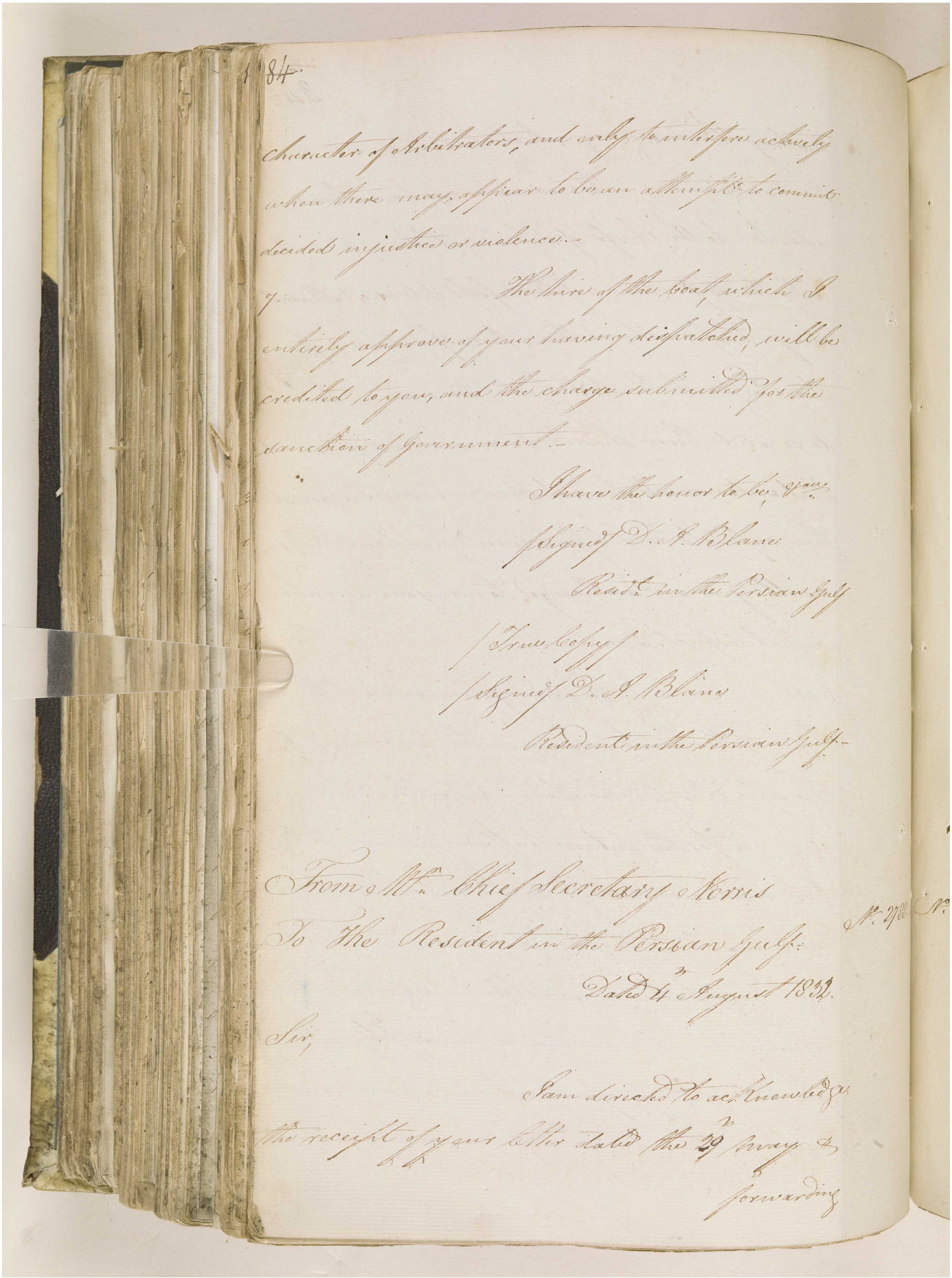

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character of Arbitrators, and only to interpose actively when there may appear to be an attempt to commit decided injustice or violence.-

7. The hire of the boat which I entirely approve of your having dispatched, will be credited to you, and the charge submitted for the sanction of Government.-

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resdt. in the Persian Gulf

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

To The Resident in the Persian Gulf.

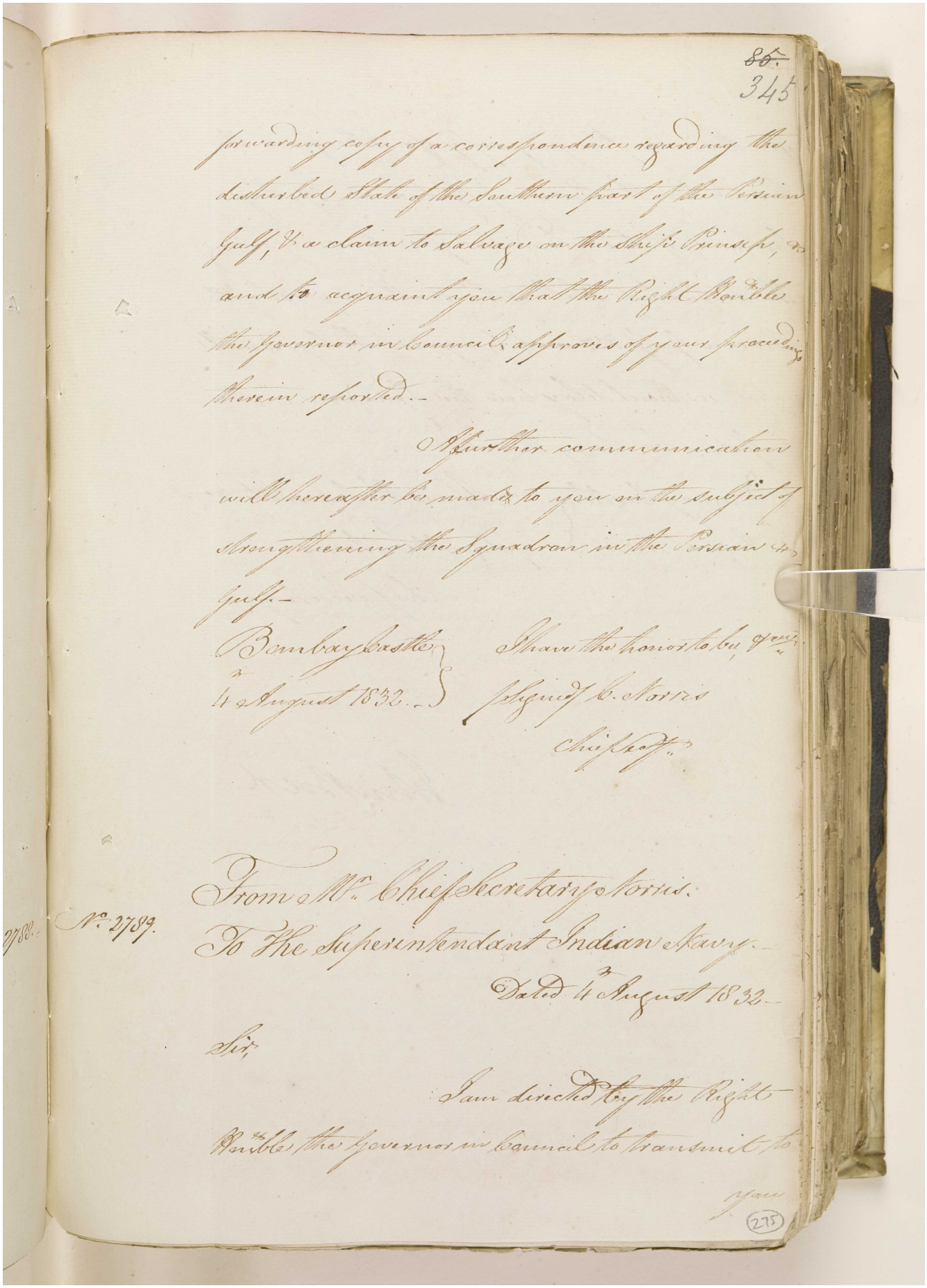
No. 270. No.

Dated 4th August 1822.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th May &

forwarding



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forwarding copy of a correspondence regarding the disturbed State of the Southern part of the Persian Gulf, & a claim to Salvage on the Ships Princess, &c and to acquaint you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings therein reported.—

A further communication will hereafter be made to you on the subject of strengthening the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.—

Bombay Castle
4th August 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c
(signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy.

From W. Chief Secretary Norris.
To The Superintendant Indian Navy.
Dated 4th August 1832.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you

No. 2788. No. 2789.

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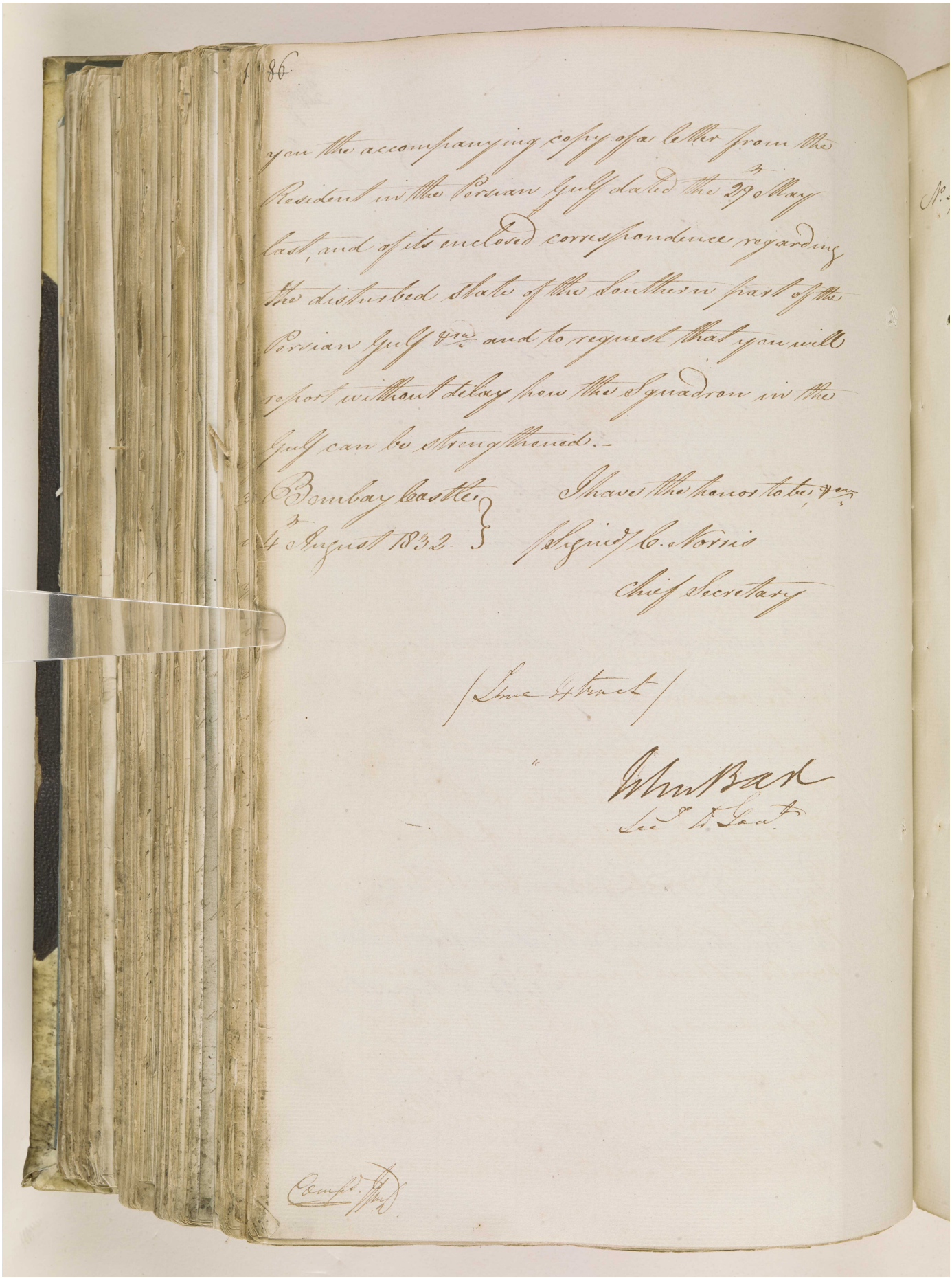

you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 29th May last, and of its enclosed correspondence regarding the disturbed state of the Southern part of the Persian Gulf &c. and to request that you will report without delay how the Squadron in the Gulf can be strengthened.—

Bombay Castle,
4th August 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary

(True Extract)

[illegible]
Sec.y to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 8th August 1832

No. 2769.

From The Resident in the Persian Gulf
To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
Dated 11th June 1832.

Sir,

For the purpose of enabling the Right Honorable the Governor in Council more fully to understand the situation of Rashid ben Humeed "the Shaik of Ejman", whose aggressions against the trade of Muscat were reported in my letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a brief notice of the occurrences of late years which particularly bear upon this question.—

2d At the date of the general Treaty for the suppression of Piracy in this Gulf, concluded by Sir William Grant Keir in 1820 the Port of "Ejman" would appear to have been considered a dependancy of the Shaik of "Sharga" having been included in a Treaty with that Chief for the surrender of the Towers, Guns & Vessels of certain places therein Enumerated.—

&c

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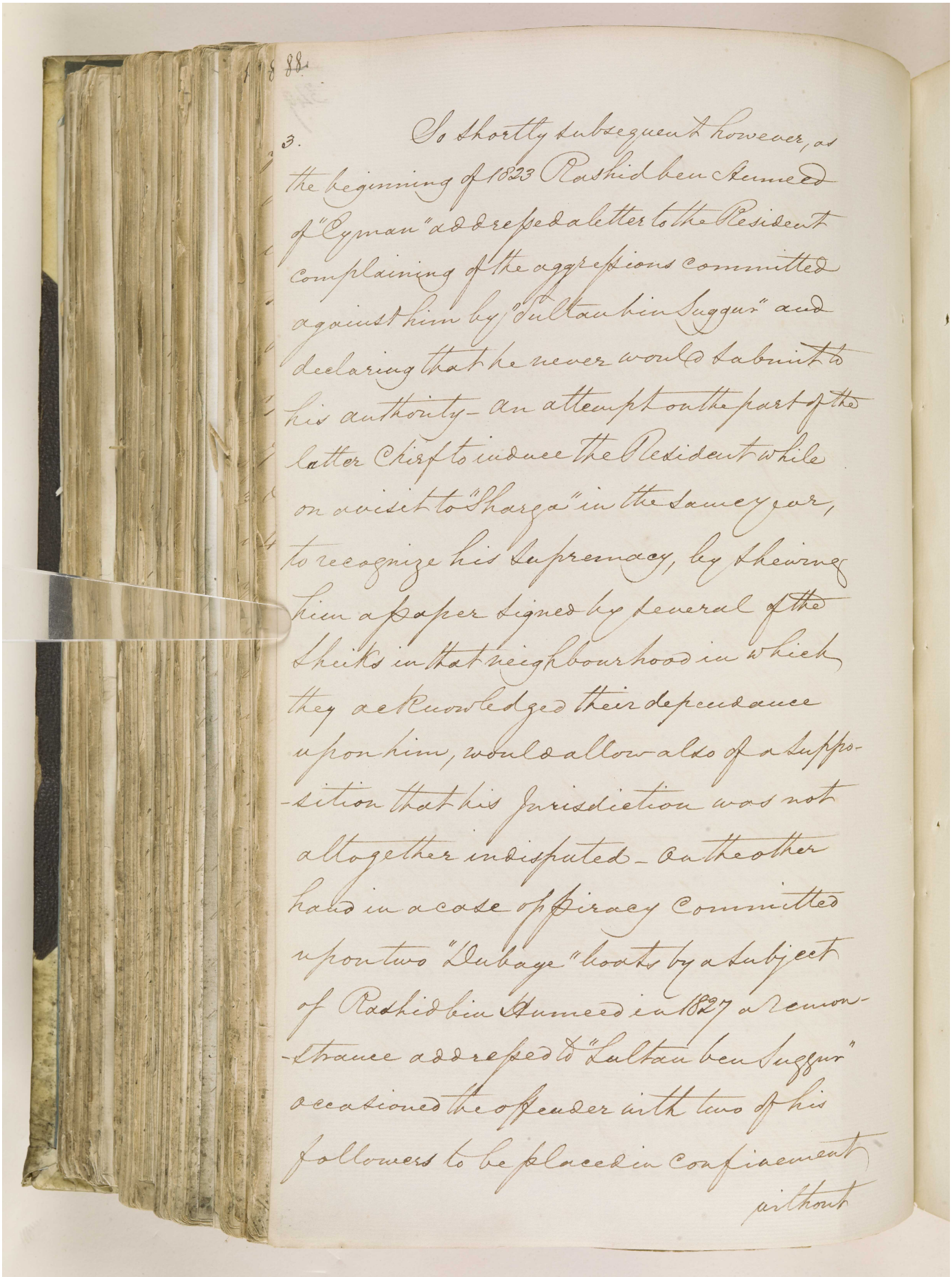

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3. So shortly subsequent however, as the beginning of 1823 Rashid bin Humeed of "Ejman" addressed a letter to the Resident complaining of the aggressions committed against him by "Sultan bin Suggur" and declaring that he never would submit to his authority - an attempt on the part of the latter Chief to induce the Resident while on a visit to "Sharga" in the same year, to recognize his Supremacy, by shewing him a paper signed by several of the Sheiks in that neighbourhood in which they acknowledged their dependance upon him, would allow also of a supposition that his jurisdiction was not altogether undisputed - on the other hand in a case of piracy committed upon two "Dubaye" boats by a subject of Rashid bin Humeed in 1827 a remonstrance addressed to "Sultan bin Suggur" occasioned the offender with two of his followers to be placed in confinement without

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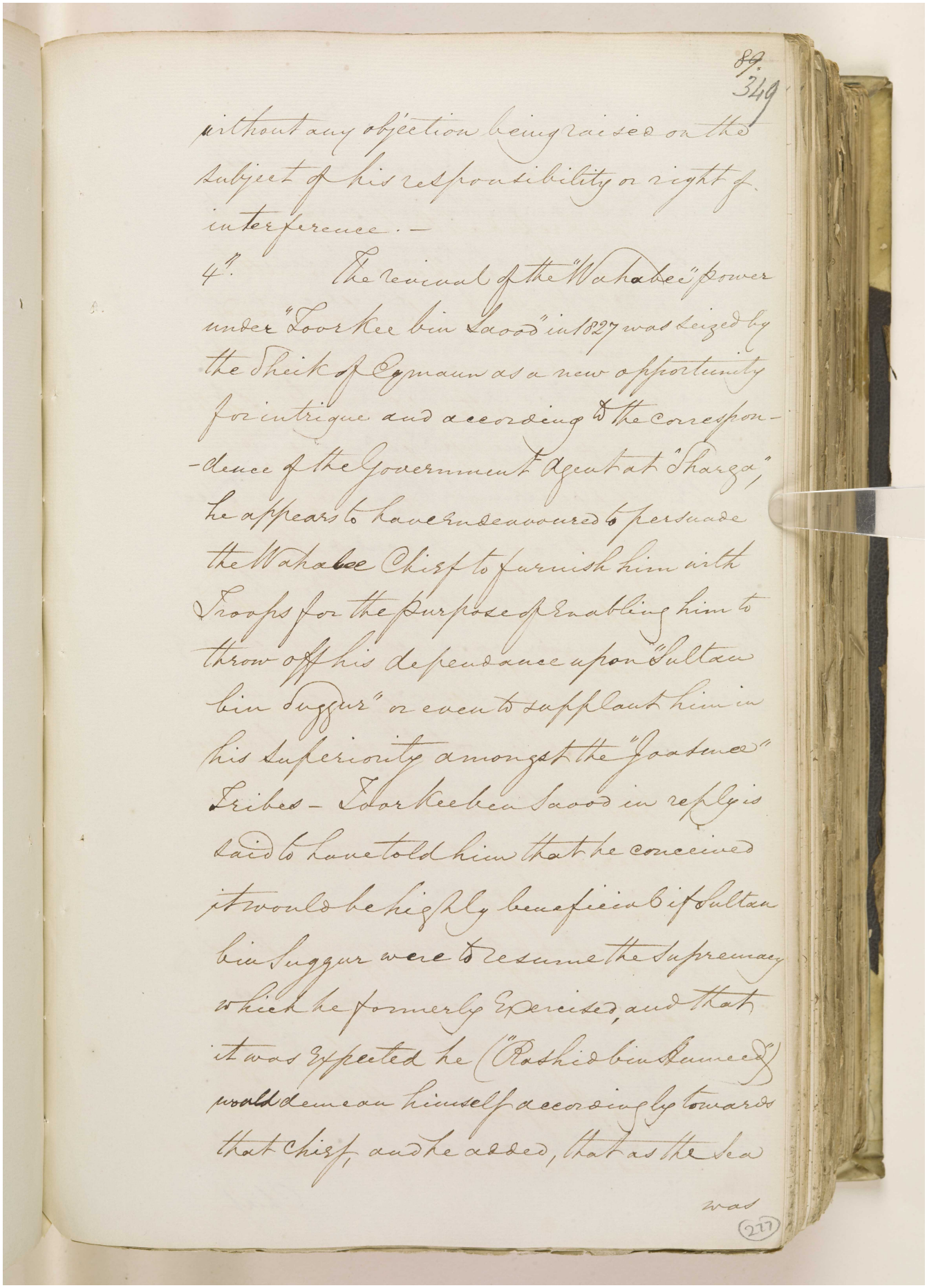

89.
349

without any objection being raised on the subject of his responsibility or right of interference.—

4th. The revival of the "Wahabee" power under "Toorkee bin Saood" in 1827 was seized by the Sheik of Oymaun as a new opportunity for intrigue and according to the correspondence of the Government Agent at "Sharja," he appears to have endeavoured to persuade the Wahabee Chief to furnish him with Troops for the purpose of enabling him to throw off his dependance upon "Sultan bin Suggur" or even to supplant him in his superiority amongst the "Joasmee" Tribes— Toorkee bin Saood in reply is said to have told him that he conceived it would be highly beneficial if Sultan bin Suggur were to resume the supremacy which he formerly exercised, and that it was expected he ("Rashid bin Hamed") would demean himself accordingly towards that Chief, and he added, that as the sea

was

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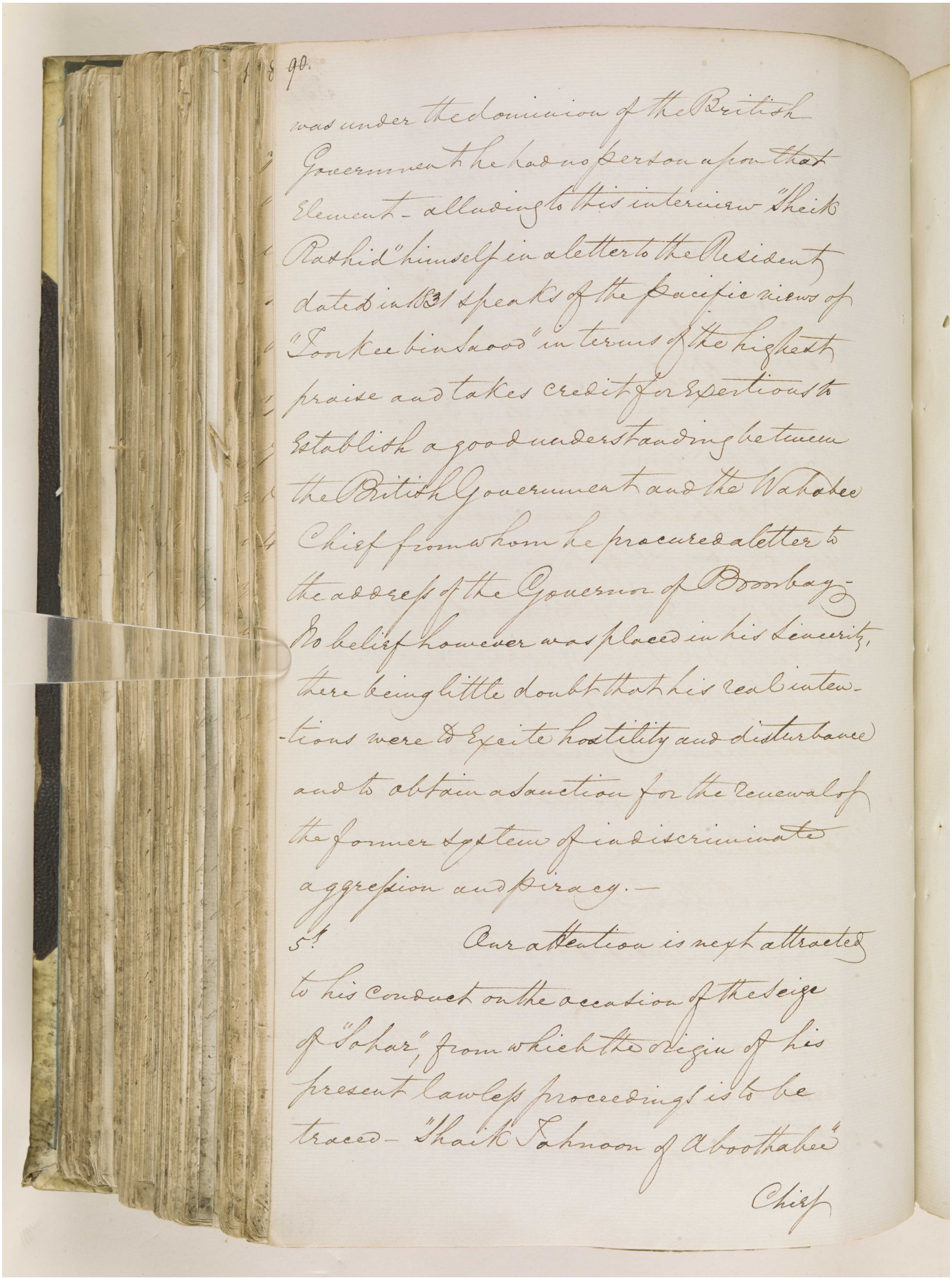

1890.

was under the dominion of the British Government he had no person upon that Element - alluding to this interview "Sheik Rashid" himself in a letter to the Resident dated in 31 speaks of the pacific views of "Doorkee bin Saood" in terms of the highest praise and takes credit for his exertions to establish a good understanding between the British Government and the Wahabee Chief from whom he procured a letter to the address of the Governor of Bombay - No belief however was placed in his sincerity, there being little doubt that his real intentions were to Excite hostility and disturbance and to obtain a sanction for the renewal of the former system of indiscriminate aggression and piracy. -

5th Our attention is next attracted to his Conduct on the occasion of the Seige of "Lohar", from which the origin of his present lawless proceedings is to be traced - "Shaik Tahnoon of Aboothabee"

Chief

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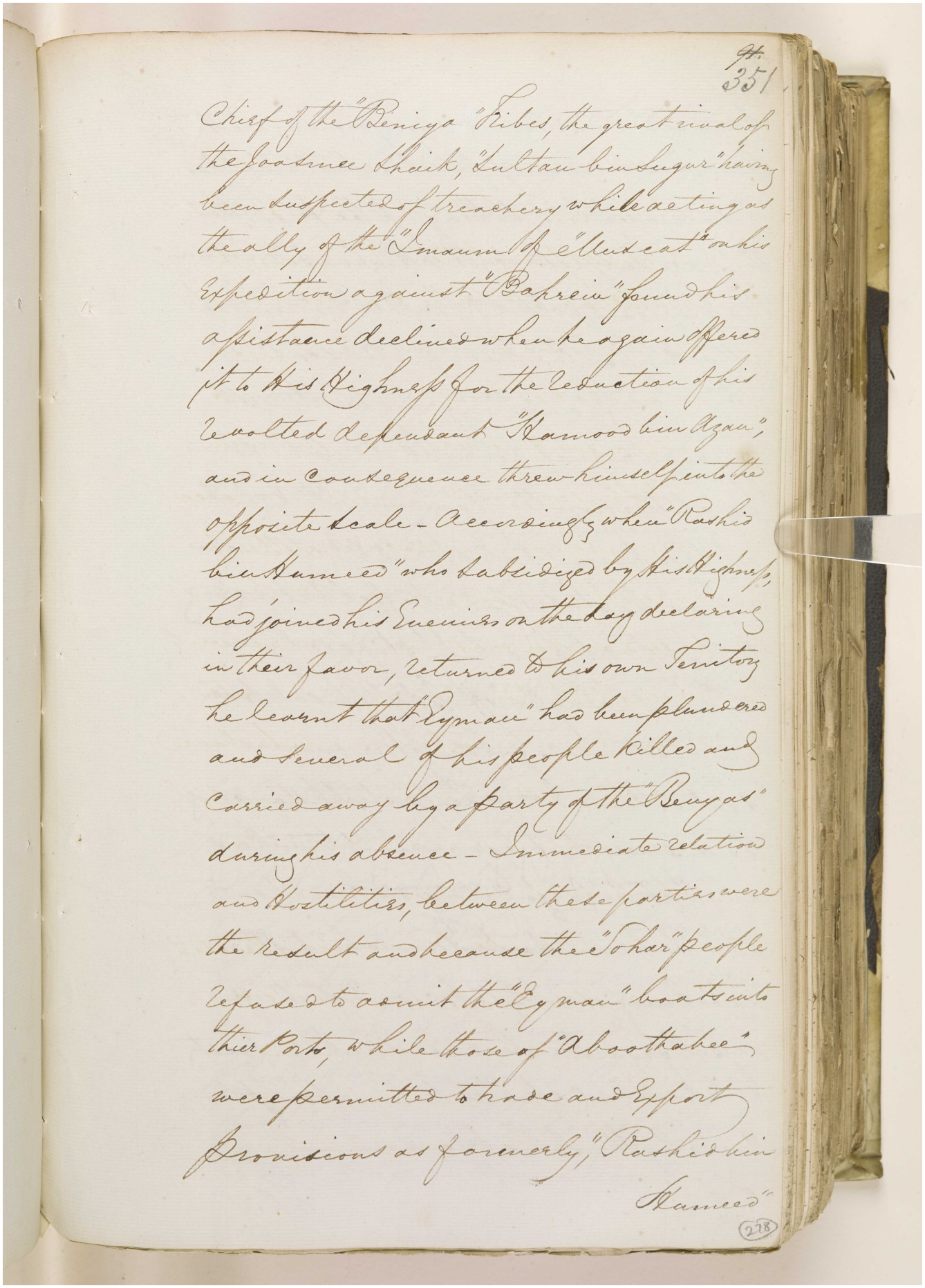

4.
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Chief of the "Beniya" Tribes, the great rival of the Joasmee Sheik, "Sultan bin Sugur" having been suspected of treachery while acting as the ally of the "Imaum of "Muscat" on his Expedition against "Bahrein" found his assistance declined when he again offered it to His Highness for the reduction of his revolted dependant "Hamood bin Azan", and in consequence threw himself into the opposite scale - Accordingly when "Rashid bin Hameed" who subsidized by His Highness, had joined his Enemies on the day declaring in their favor, returned to his own Territory he learnt that "Lymah" had been plundered and several of his people killed and carried away by a party of the "Benyas" during his absence - Immediate relation and Hostilities, between these parties were the result and because the "Dohar" people refused to admit the "Lymah" boats into their Ports, while those of "Aboothabee" were permitted to trade and Export Provisions as formerly, "Rashid bin Hameed"

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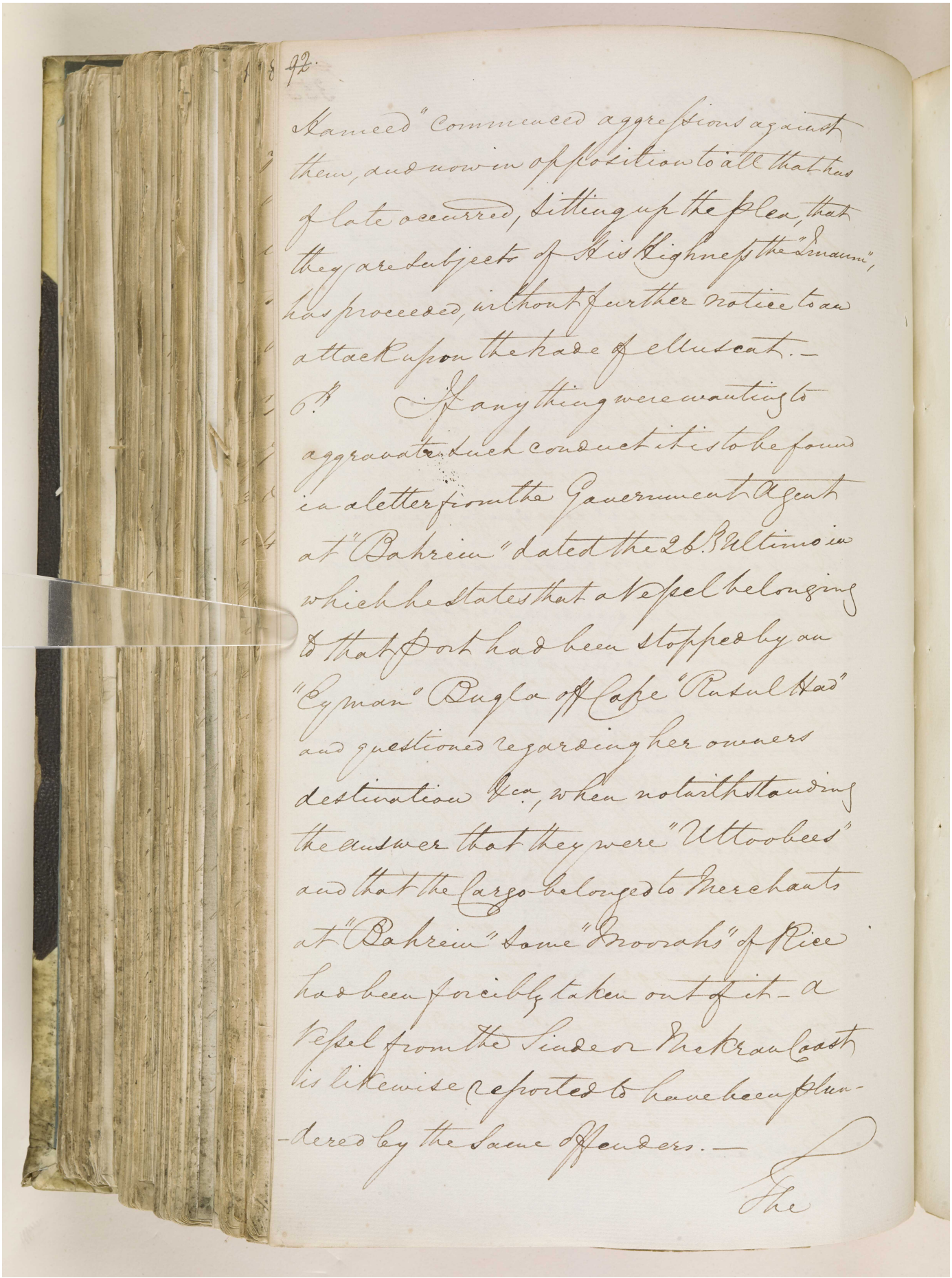

92.

Hameed" Commenced aggressions against them, and now in opposition to all that has of late occurred, setting up the plea, that they are subjects of His Highness the "Imaum", has proceeded, without further notice to an attack upon the trade of Muscat.—

6th If anything were wanting to aggravate such conduct it is to be found in a letter from the Government Agent at "Bahrein" dated the 26th Ultimo in which he states that a Vessel belonging to that Port had been stopped by an "Cyman" Brig off Cape "Ras ul Had" and questioned regarding her owners destination &c., when notwithstanding the answer that they were "Uttoobees" and that the Cargo belonged to Merchants at "Bahrein" some "Booraks" of Rice had been forcibly taken out of it— A Vessel from the Sinde or Mekran Coast is likewise reported to have been plundered by the same Offenders.—

The

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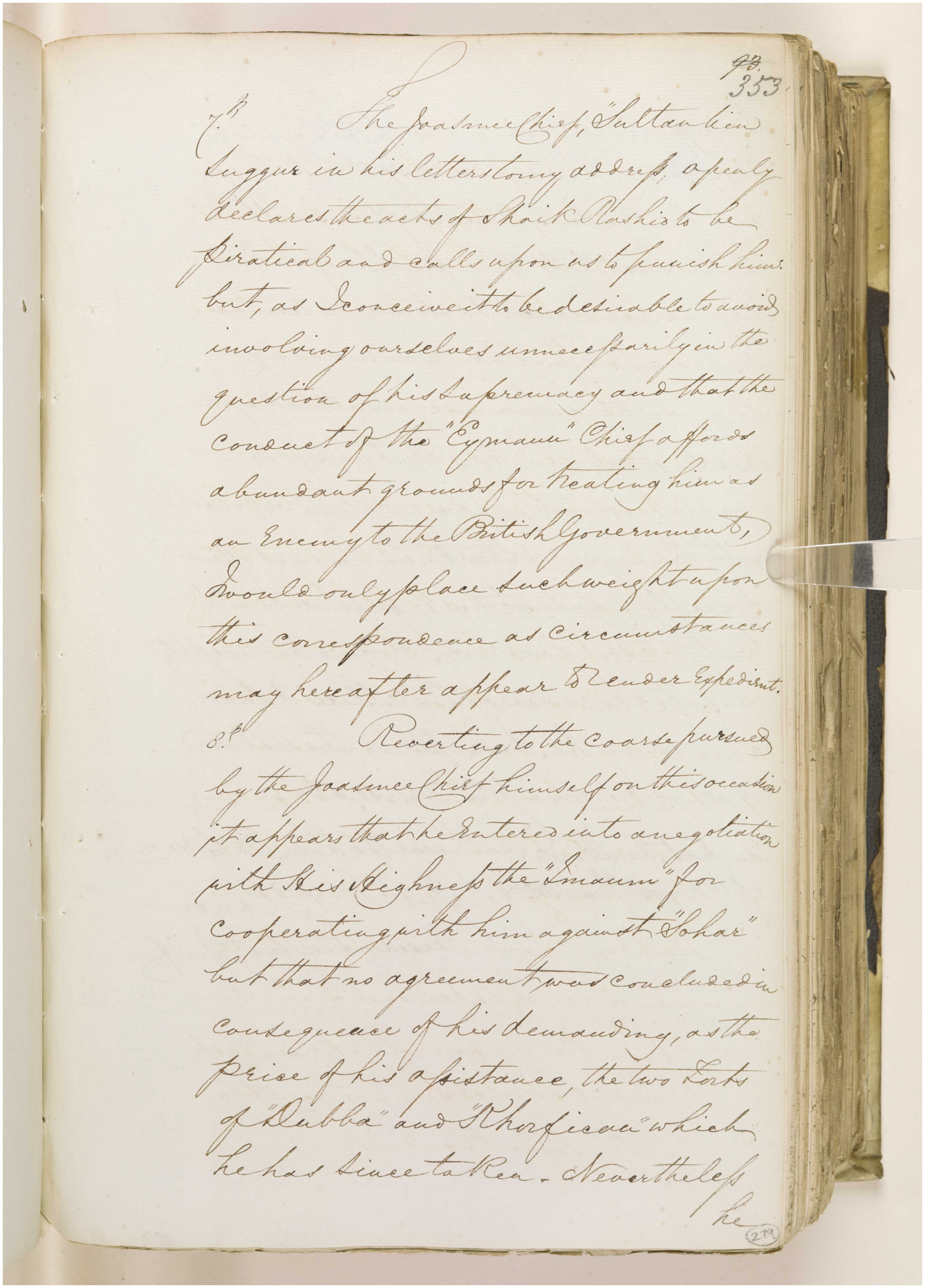

353.

7th The Joasmee Chief, Sultan bin Suggur in his letters to my address, openly declares the acts of Shaik Rashid to be piratical and calls upon us to punish him: but, as I conceive it to be desirable to avoid involving ourselves unnecessarily in the question of his supremacy and that the conduct of the "Eymaun" Chief affords abundant grounds for treating him as an Enemy to the British Government, I would only place such weight upon this correspondence as circumstances may hereafter appear to render Expedient.

8th Reverting to the coarse pursued by the Joasmee Chief himself on this occasion it appears that he entered into a negotiation with His Highness the "Imaum" for cooperating with him against "Dohar" but that no agreement was concluded in consequence of his demanding, as the price of his assistance, the two Forts of "Dubba" and "Khorfacan" which he has since taken. Nevertheless he

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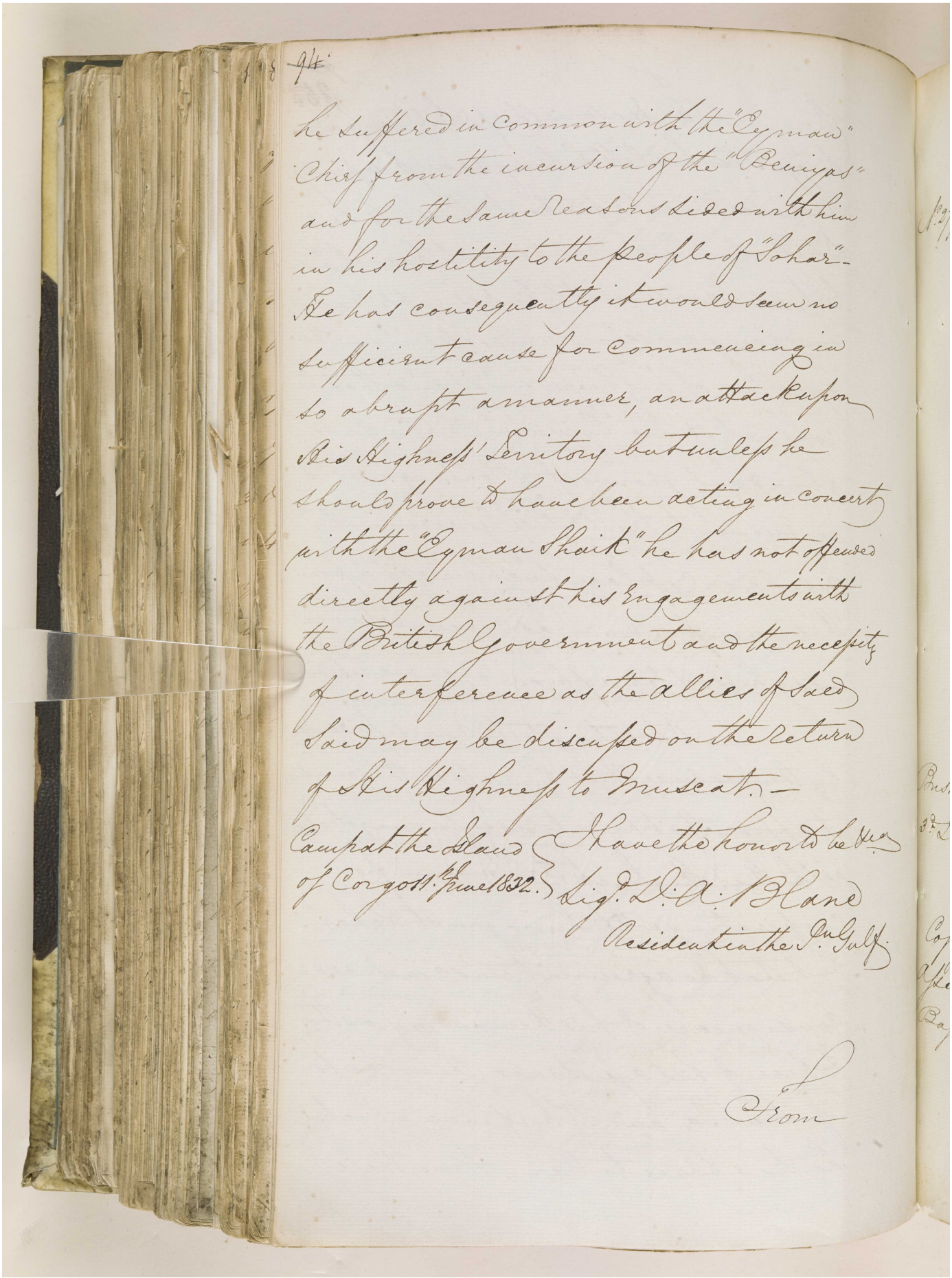

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he suffered in common with the "Eyman" Chief from the incursion of the "Beniyas" and for the same reasons sided with him in his hostility to the people of "Sohar". He has consequently it would seem no sufficient cause for commencing in so abrupt a manner, an attack upon His Highness' Territory but unless he should prove to have been acting in concert with the "Eyman Shaik" he has not offended directly against his Engagements with the British Government and the necessity of interference as the allies of Saed Said may be discussed on the return of His Highness to Muscat.—

Camp at the Island of Corgo 11th June 1832.

I have the honor to be &c.
Sigd. D. A. Blane
Resident in the Jn. Gulf.

From

No. 2790. From the Resident in the Persian Gulf to The Chief Secretary to Government

Dated 3d July 1832.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a copy of correspondence relating to the accident which had happened to the Bark "Prinsep" from Calcutta, alluded to in the Enclosure No. 3 of my letter of the 29th May last. The arrangement which has been effected appears to me in every respect satisfactory, and I trust the proceedings may meet with the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

Bushire Residency
3d July 1832.—

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sigd. D. A. Blane
Resid.t in the Persian Gulf.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant S. Hennell Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated Bassadore Roads 14th June 1832

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that on touching at Kishm on the 18th Ultimo for

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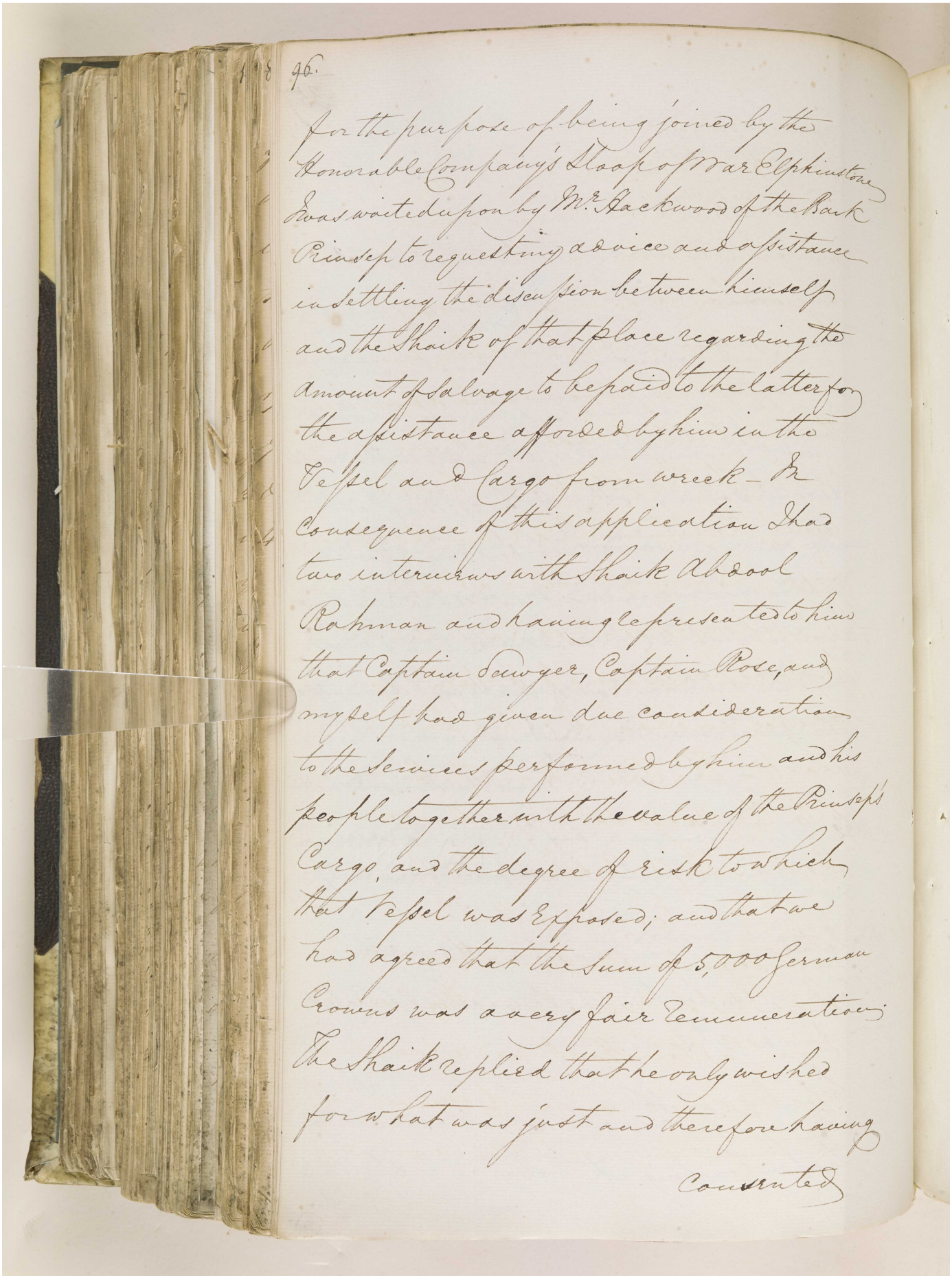

96.

for the purpose of being joined by the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone was waited upon by Mr Blackwood of the Bark Rimsky requesting advice and assistance in settling the discussion between himself and the Shaik of that place regarding the amount of salvage to be paid to the latter for the assistance afforded by him in the Vessel and Cargo from wreck – In consequence of this application I had two interviews with Shaik Abdool Rahman and having represented to him that Captain Sawyer, Captain Rose, and myself had given due consideration to the services performed by him and his people together with the value of the Rimsky's Cargo, and the degree of risk to which that Vessel was Exposed; and that we had agreed that the Sum of 5,000 German Crowns was a very fair remuneration; the Shaik replied that he only wished for what was just and therefore having

Consented

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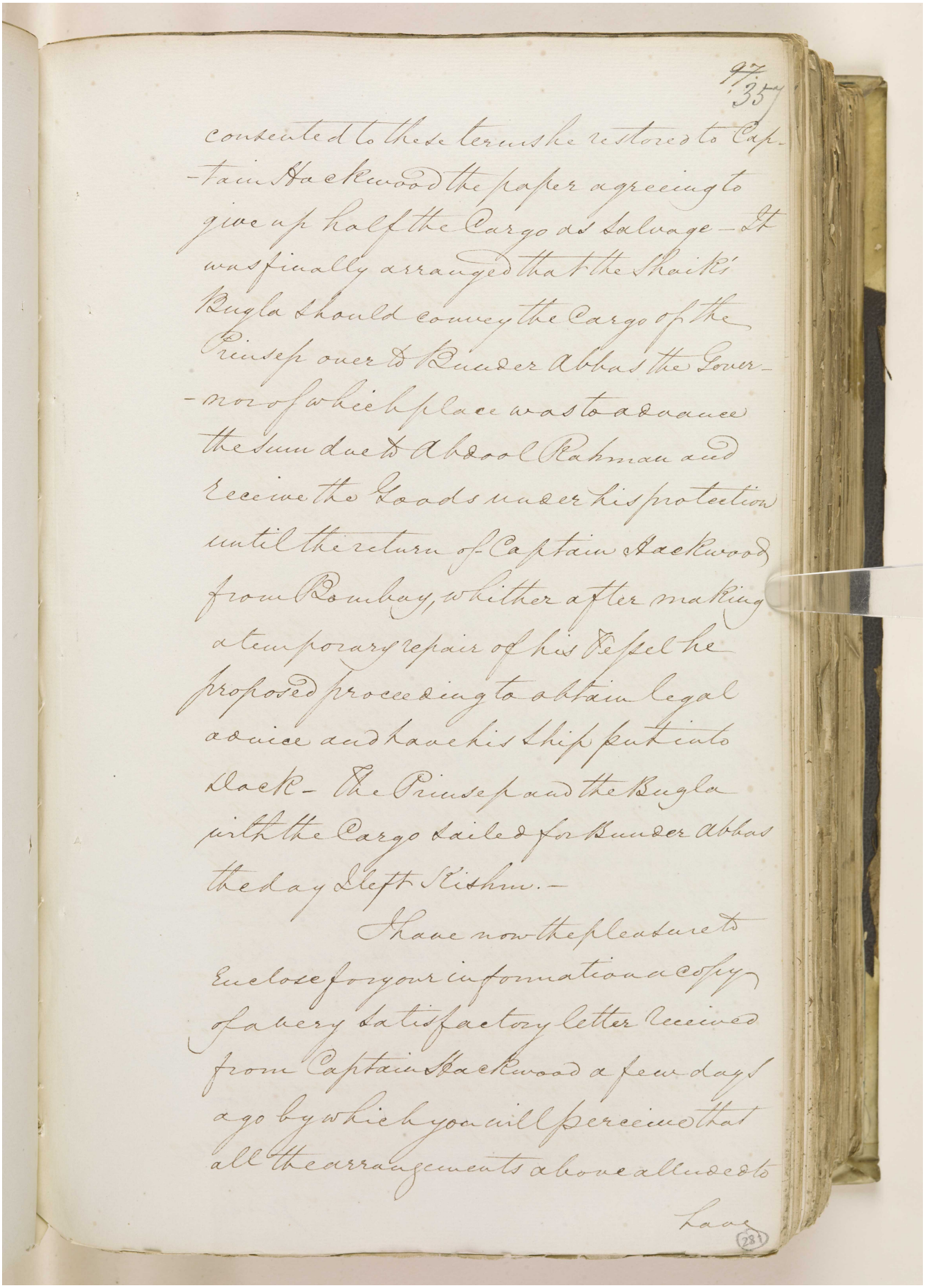

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consented to these terms he restored to Cap-
-tain Hackwood the paper agreeing to
give up half the Cargo as Salvage - It
was finally arranged that the Shaikh's
Bugla should convey the Cargo of the
Prince over to Bunder Abbas the Gover-
-nor of which place was to advance
the sum due to Abdool Rahman and
receive the Goods under his protection
until the return of Captain Hackwood
from Bombay, whither after making
a temporary repair of his Vessel he
proposed proceeding to obtain legal
advice and have his Ship put into
dock - The Prince and the Bugla
with the Cargo sailed for Bunder Abbas
the day I left Kishm. -

I have now the pleasure to
Enclose for your information a copy
of a very satisfactory letter received
from Captain Hackwood a few days
ago by which you will perceive that
all the arrangements above alluded to

Lave

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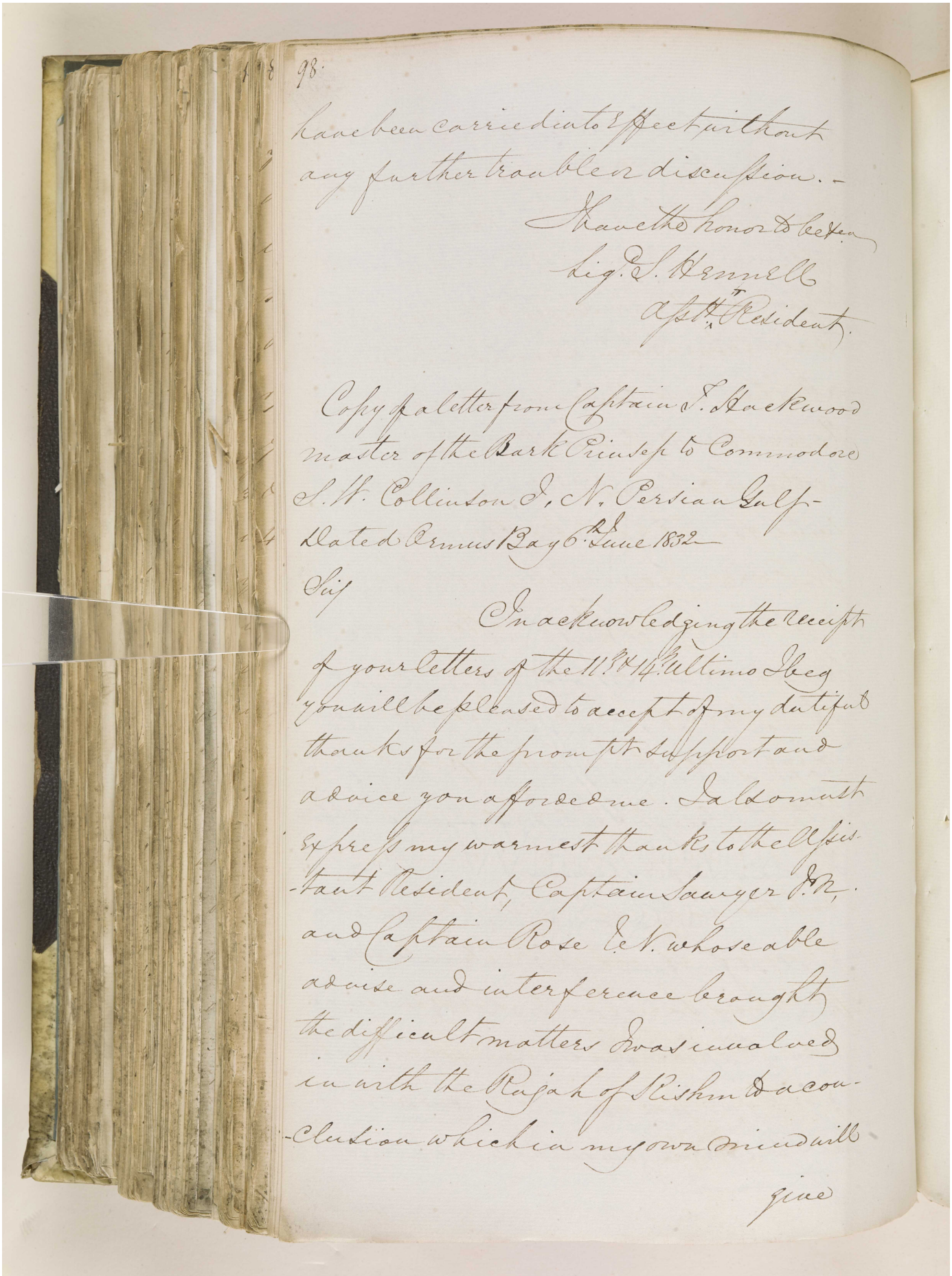

have been carried into Effect without any further trouble or discussion.—

I have the honor to be &c.
Lig.d S. Hennell
Asst.t Resident.

Copy of a letter from Captain T. Hackwood master of the Bark Prinsep to Commodore S. W. Collinson I. N. Persian Gulf—
Dated Ormus Bay 6th June 1832—

Sir

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 11th & 14th Ultimo I beg you will be pleased to accept of my dutiful thanks for the prompt support and advice you afforded me. I also must express my warmest thanks to the Assistant Resident, Captain Sawyer I.N., and Captain Rose I.N. whose able advise and interference brought the difficult matters I was involved in with the Rajah of Kishm to a conclusion which in my own mind will

give

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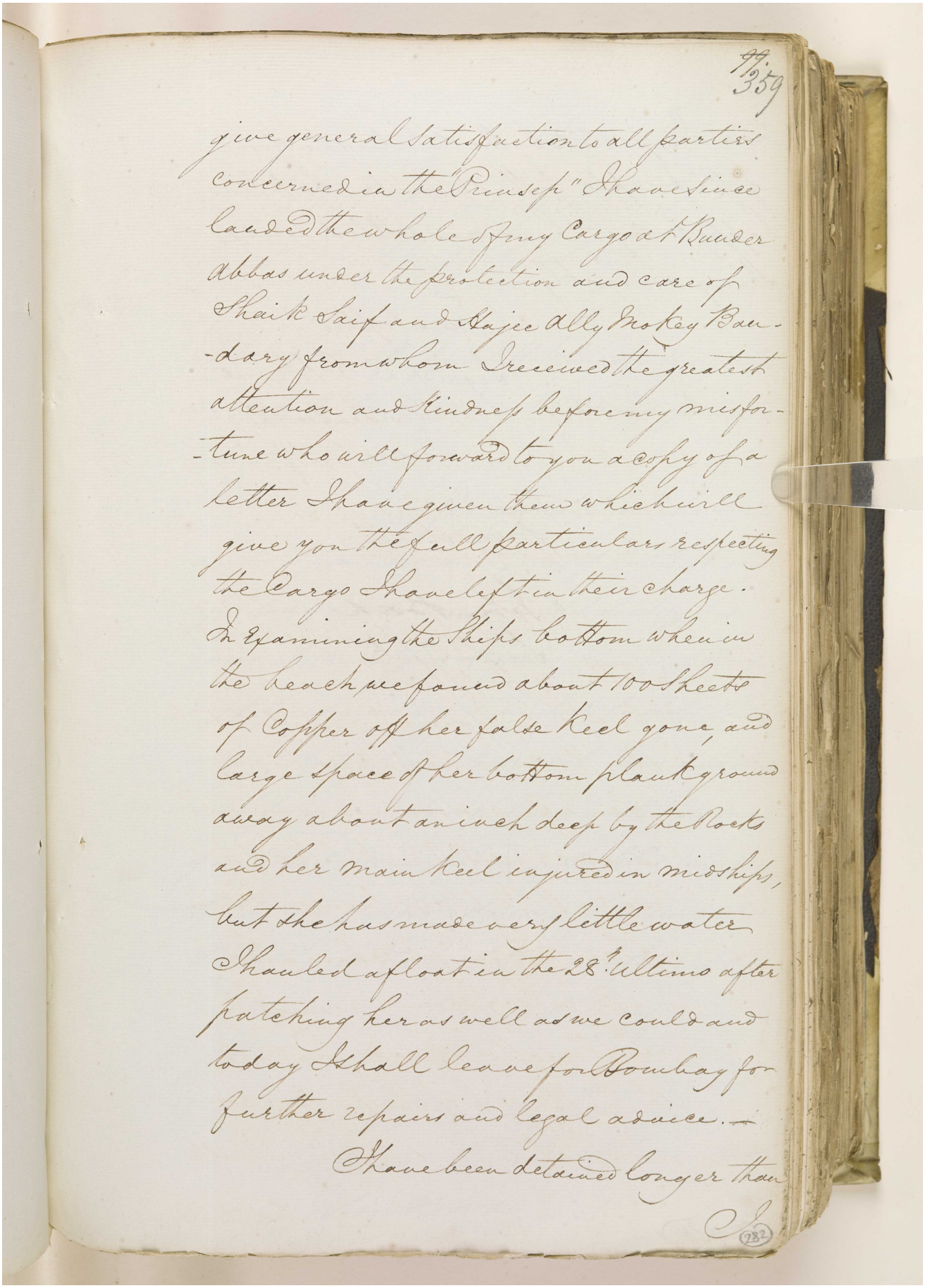

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give general satisfaction to all parties
concerned in the Principal" I have since
landed the whole of my Cargo at Bunder
abbas under the protection and care of
Shaik Saif and Hajee Ally Mokey Ban-
-dary from whom I received the greatest
attention and kindness before my misfor-
-tune who will forward to you a copy of a
letter I have given them which will
give you the full particulars respecting
the Cargo I have left in their charge.
On Examining the Ships bottom when in
the beach we found about 100 sheets
of Copper off her false keel gone, and
large space of her bottom plank ground
away about an inch deep by the Rocks
and her main keel injured in midships,
but she has made very little water
I hauled afloat in the 28th ultimo after
patching her as well as we could and
today I shall leave for Bombay for
further repairs and legal advice.—
I have been detained longer than

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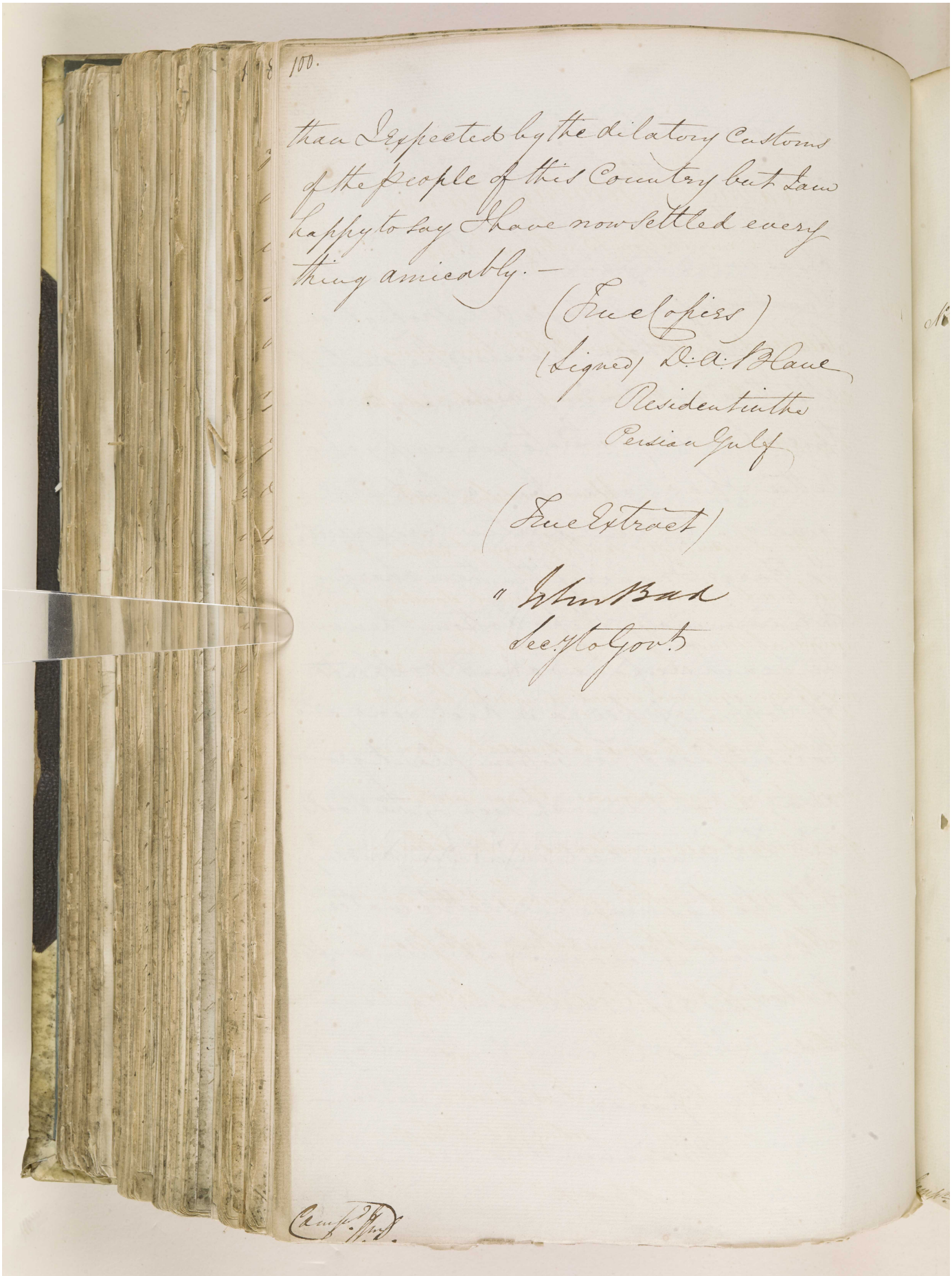

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than I expected by the dilatory Customs of the people of this Country but I am happy to say I have now settled every thing amicably. —

(True Copies)
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the
Persian Gulf

(True Extract)
" John Bax
Sec.y to Govt.

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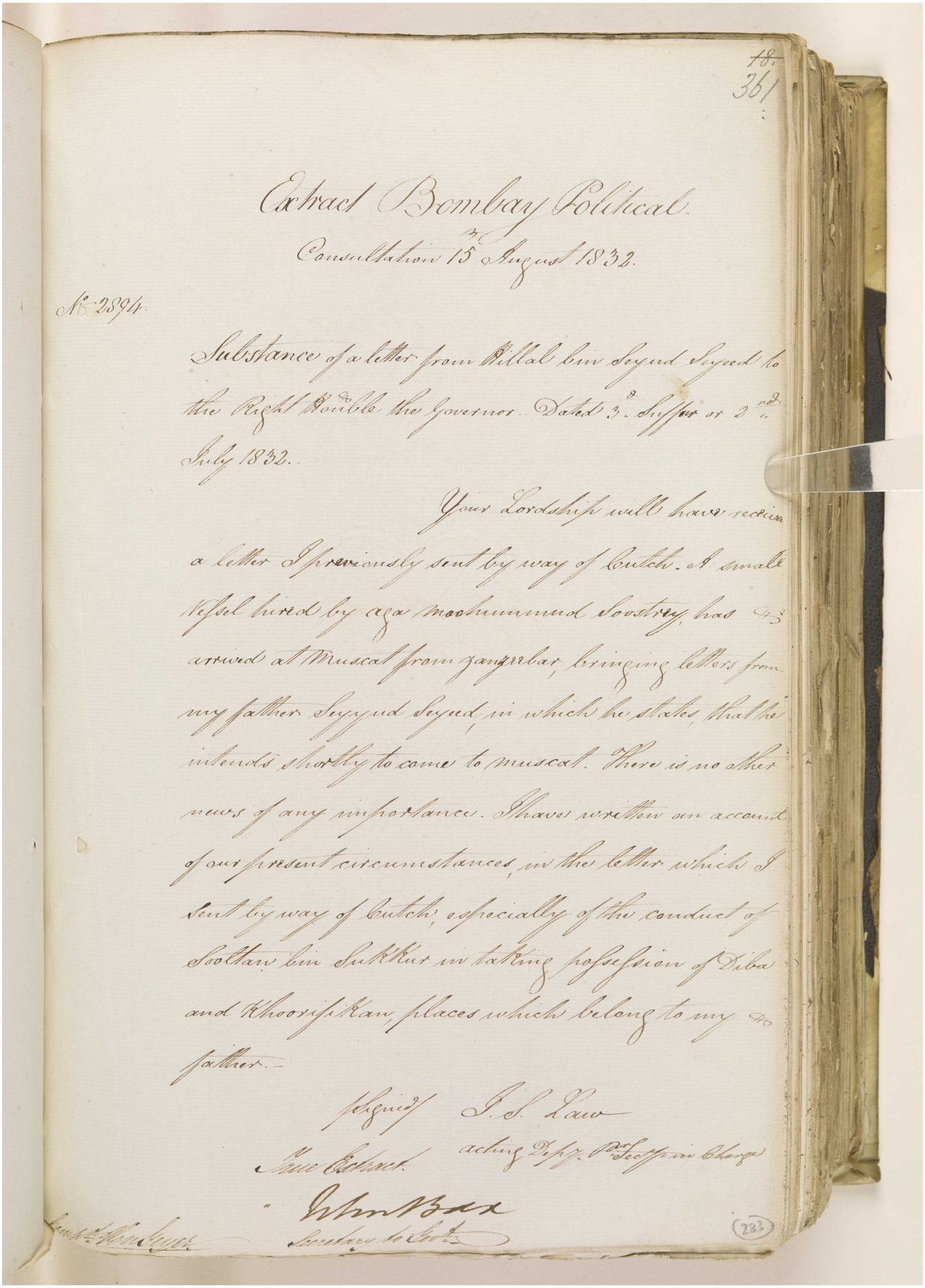

~~18.~~
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Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 15th August 1832.

No. 2894.

Substance of a letter from Hillal bin Seyud Seyeed to the Right Honble the Governor. Dated 3^d Suffur or 2nd July 1832.

Your Lordship will have received a letter I previously sent by way of Cutch. A small Vessel hired by aga moohummud Soostrey, has arrived at Muscat from zanzeebar, bringing letters from my father Seyyud Seyeed, in which he states, that he intends shortly to come to muscat. There is no other news of any importance. I have written an account of our present circumstances, in the letter which I sent by way of Cutch, especially of the conduct of Sooltan bin Sukkur in taking possession of Diba and Khoorifikan, places which belong to my father.

(Signed) J. S. Law
acting Deptg. Pr. Secty. in Charge

True Extract.
" [signature]
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Hon Seyer

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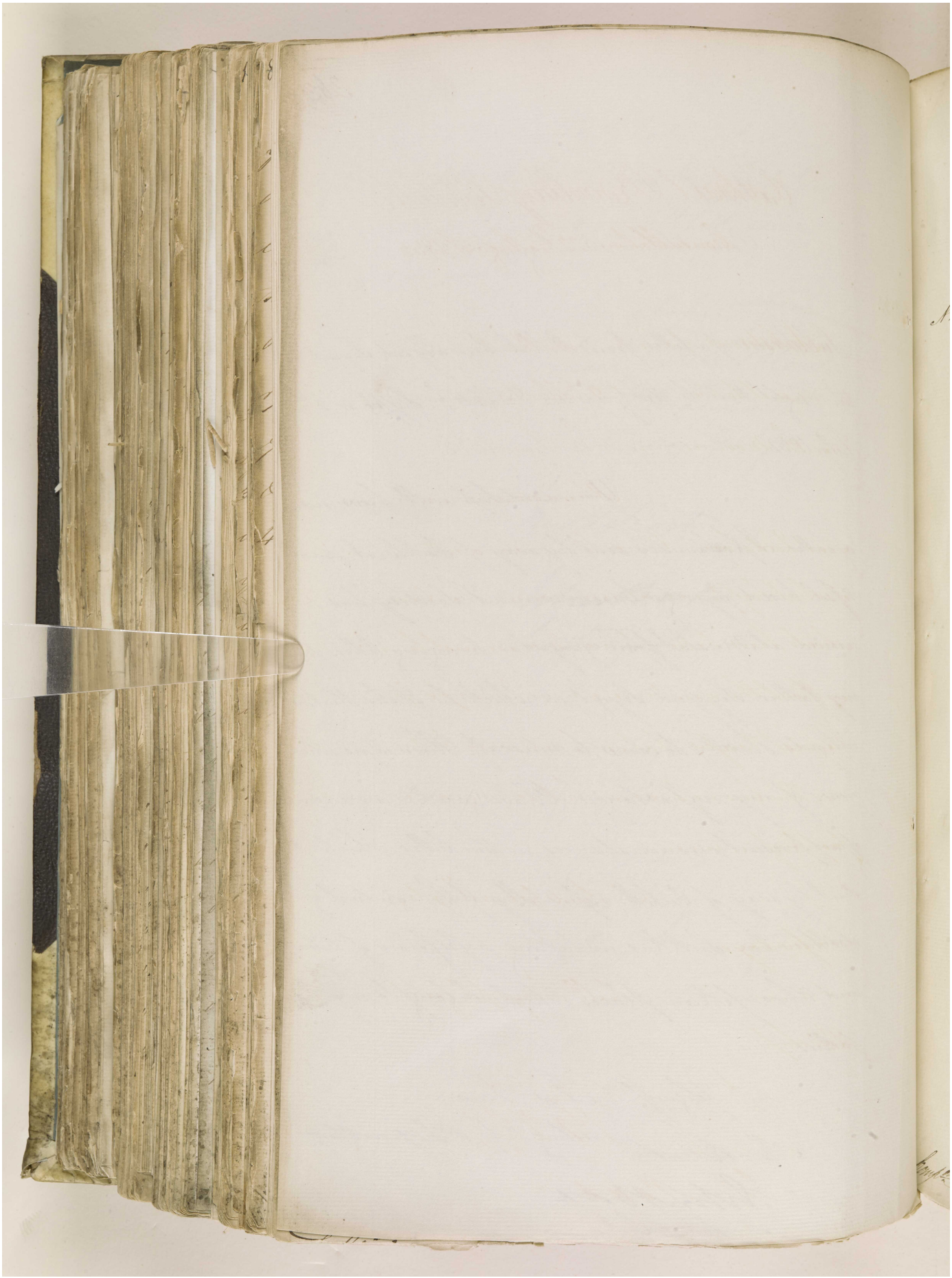

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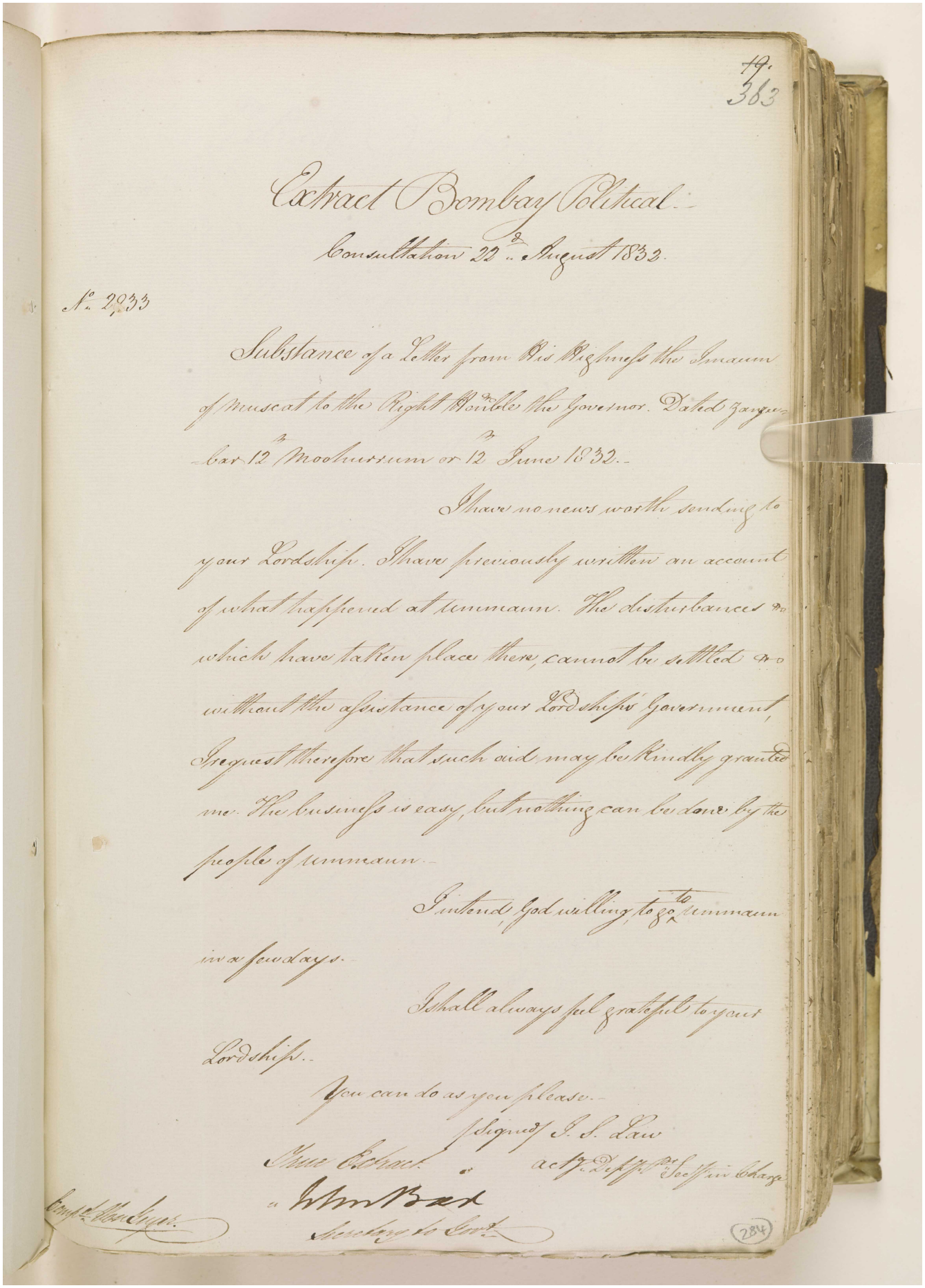

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Extract Bombay Political.

Consultation 22d August 1832.

No. 2833

Substance of a Letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the Right Hon'ble the Governor. Dated Zanzibar 12th Moohurrum or 12th June 1832.

I have no news worth sending to your Lordship. I have previously written an account of what happened at Ummaun. The disturbances which have taken place there, cannot be settled without the assistance of your Lordship's Government, I request therefore that such aid may be kindly granted me. The business is easy, but nothing can be done by the people of Ummaun.

I intend, God willing, to go to Ummaun in a few days.

I shall always feel grateful to your Lordship.

You can do as you please.

(Signed) I. S. Law
actg. Deppt. Secy. in Charge

True Extract
W. M. Bard
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. Hon. Geyer.

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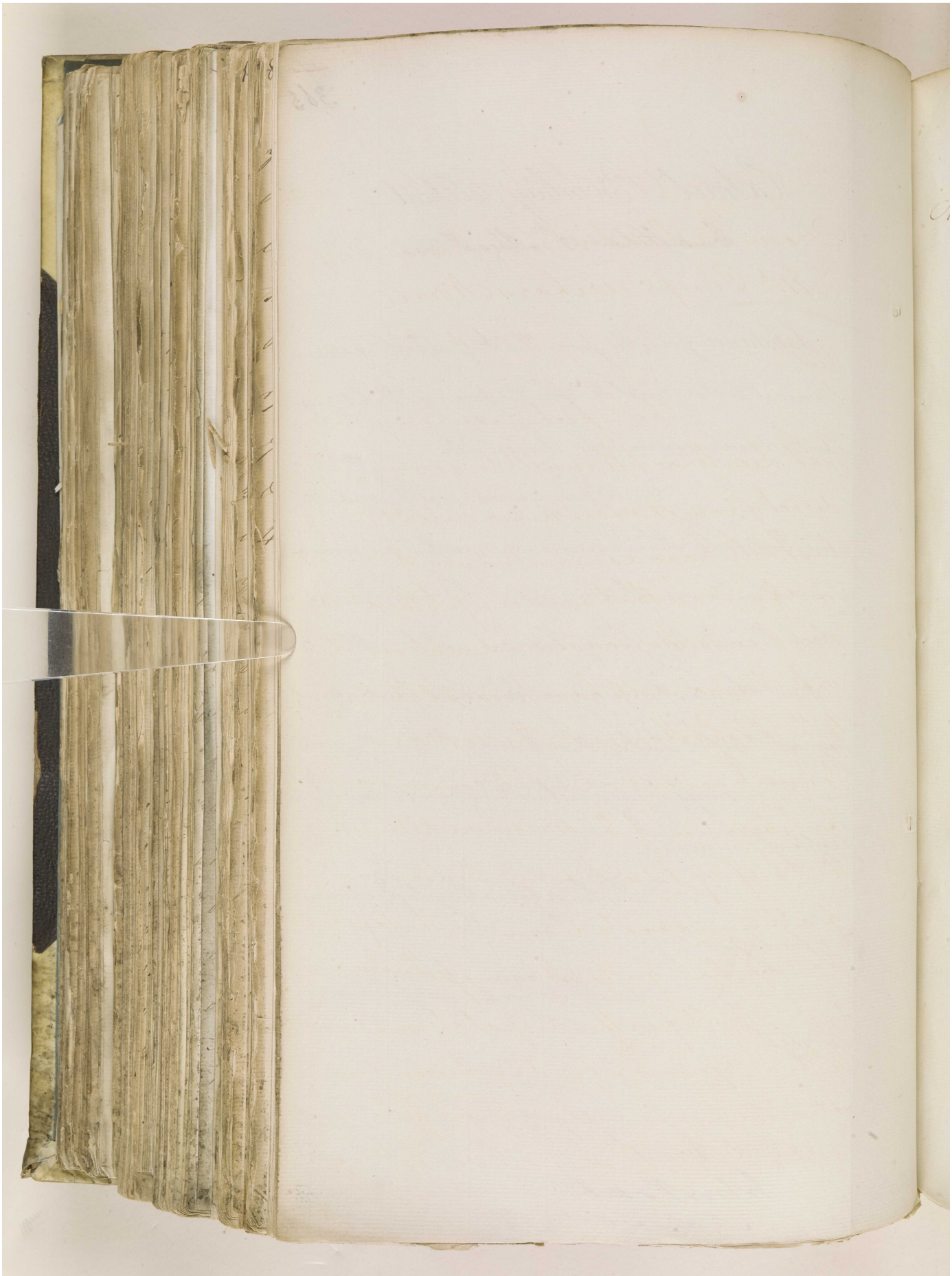

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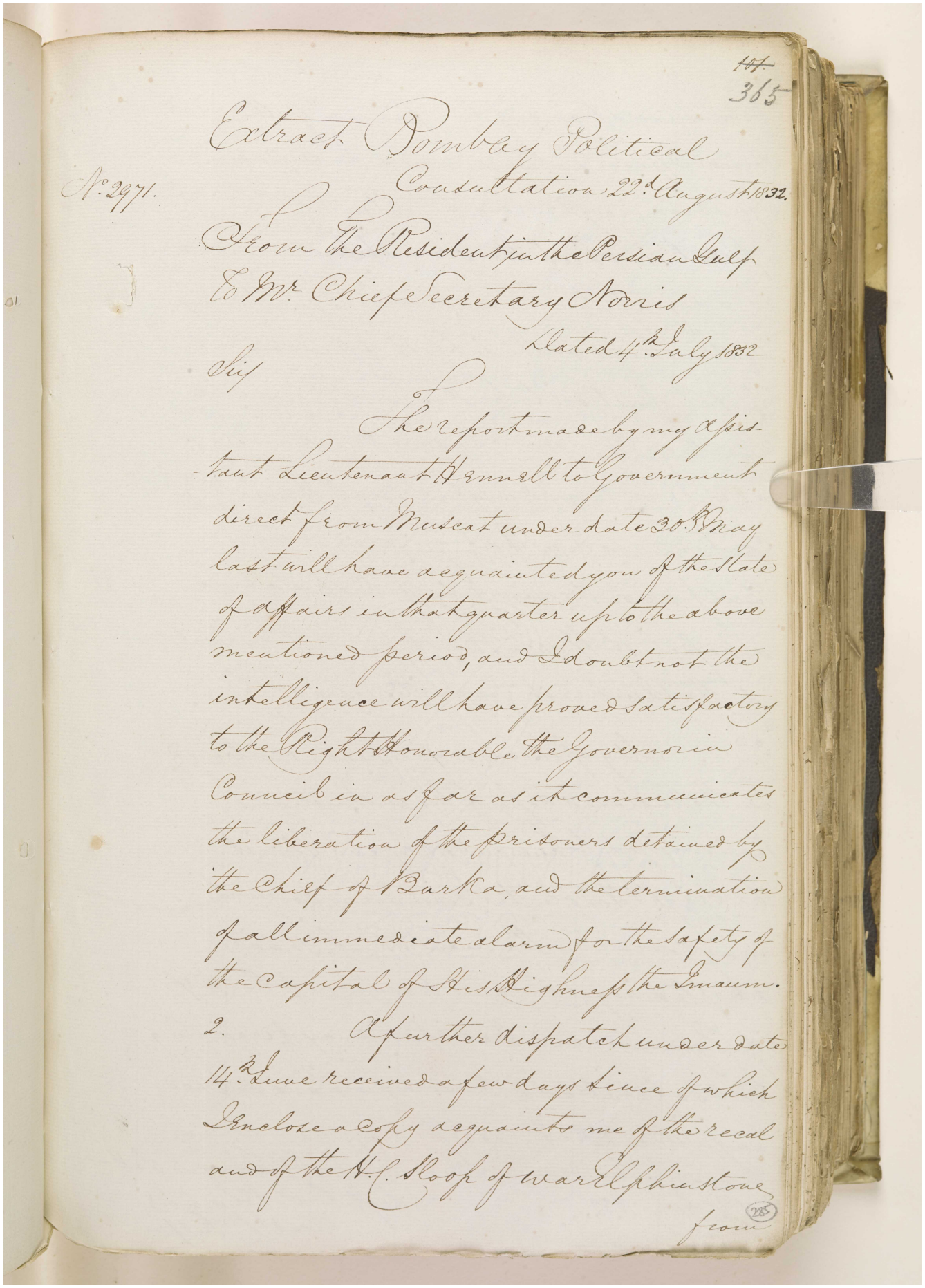

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 22d August 1832.

No. 2971.

From the Resident in the Persian Gulf
& Mr. Chief Secretary Norris
dated 4th July 1832

Sir

The report made by my Assistant Lieutenant Hennell to Government direct from Muscat under date 30th May last will have acquainted you of the state of affairs in that quarter up to the above mentioned period, and I doubt not the intelligence will have proved satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in as far as it communicates the liberation of the prisoners detained by the Chief of Barka, and the termination of all immediate alarm for the safety of the capital of His Highness the Imaum.

2. A further dispatch under date 14th June received a few days since of which I enclose a copy acquaints me of the recal and of the H.C. Sloop of war Elphinstone

from

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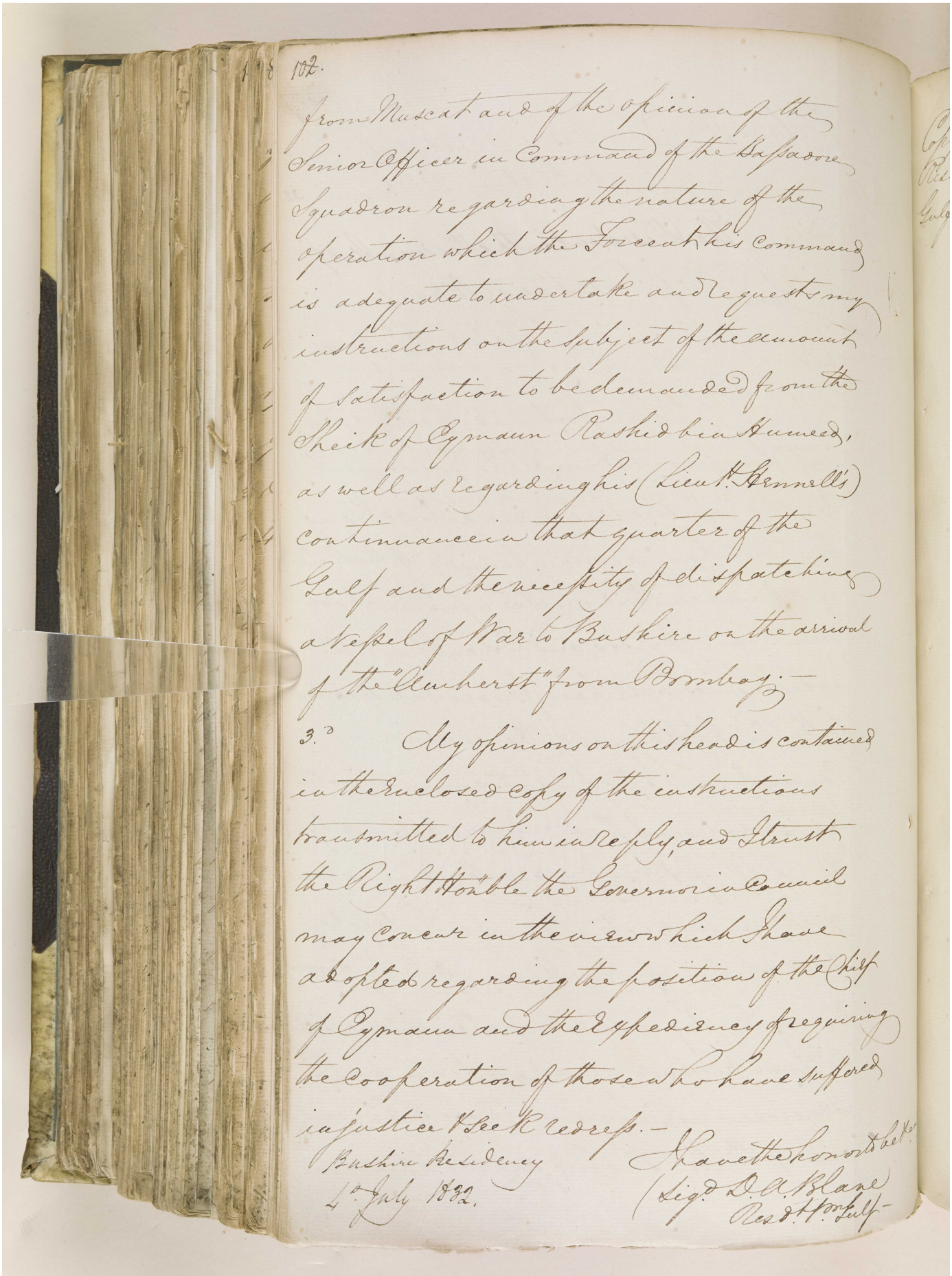

from Muscat and of the opinion of the Senior Officer in Command of the Bassadore Squadron regarding the nature of the operation which the Force at his command is adequate to undertake and requests my instructions on the subject of the amount of satisfaction to be demanded from the Sheik of Eymaun Rashid bin Humeed, as well as regarding his (Lieut. Hennell's) continuance in that quarter of the Gulf and the necessity of dispatching a Vessel of War to Bushire on the arrival of the "Amherst" from Bombay.—

3.d My opinions on this head is contained in the enclosed copy of the instructions transmitted to him in reply, and I trust the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council may concur in the view which I have adopted regarding the position of the Chief of Eymaun and the expediency of requiring the cooperation of those who have suffered injustice & seek redress.—

Bushire Residency
4th July 1832.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sig.d D. A. Blane
Resd.t P.r Gulf—

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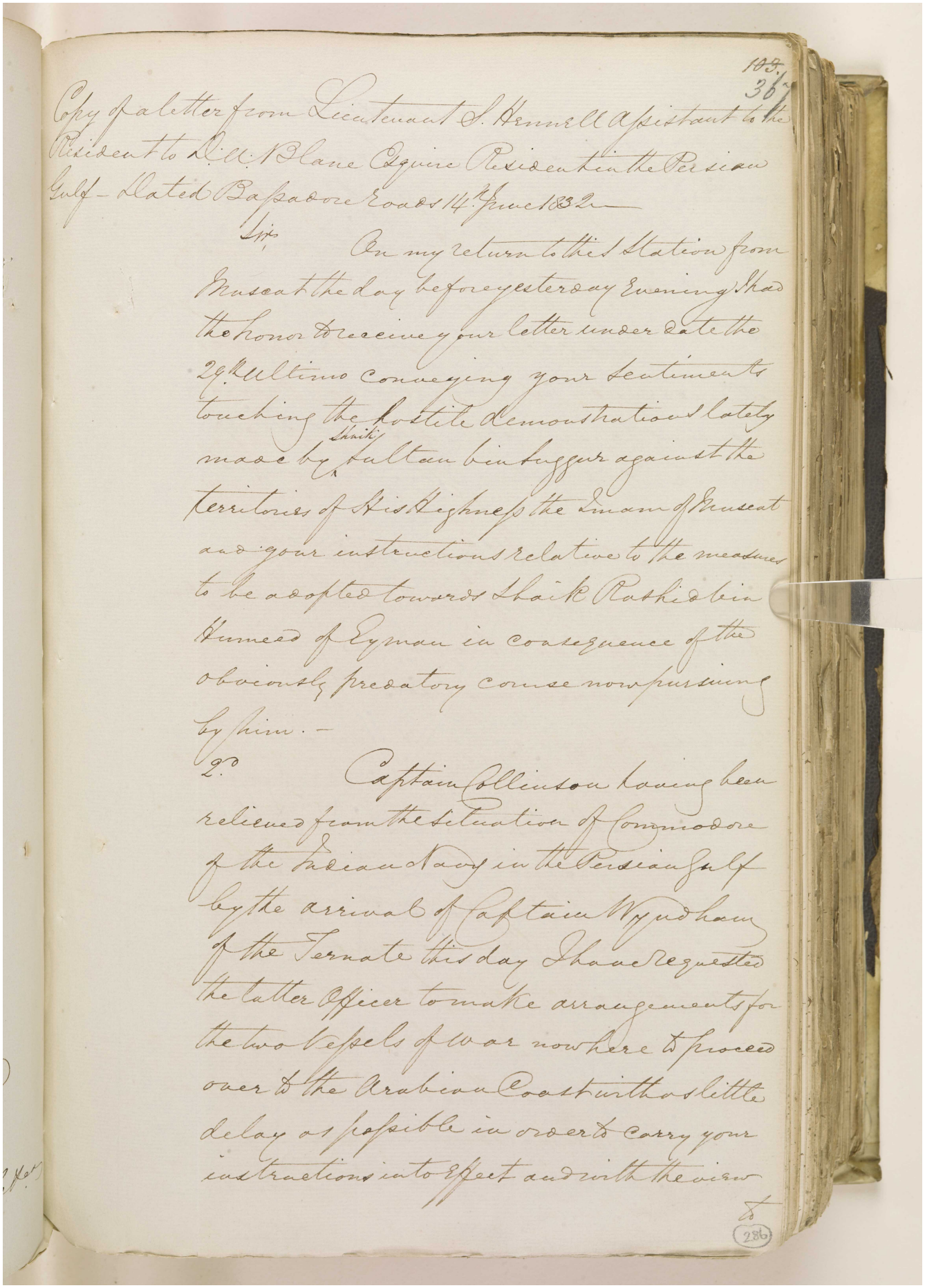

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Copy of a letter from Lieutenant S. Hennell Assistant to the Resident to Lt. A Blane Esquire Resident in the Persian Gulf - Dated Bassadore Roads 14th June 1832 —

Sir,

On my return to this Station from Muscat the day before yesterday Evening I had the honor of receiving your letter under date the 29th ultimo conveying your sentiments touching the hostile demonstrations lately made by Shaik Sultan bin Suggur against the territories of His Highness the Imam of Muscat and your instructions relative to the measures to be adopted towards Shaik Rashid bin Humeed of Ajman in consequence of the obviously predatory course now pursuing by him. —

2d. Captain Collinson having been relieved from the situation of Commodore of the Indian Navy in the Persian Gulf by the arrival of Captain Wyndham of the Fernate this day I have requested the latter Officer to make arrangements for the two Vessels of War now here to proceed over to the Arabian Coast with as little delay as possible in order to carry your instructions into effect and with the view

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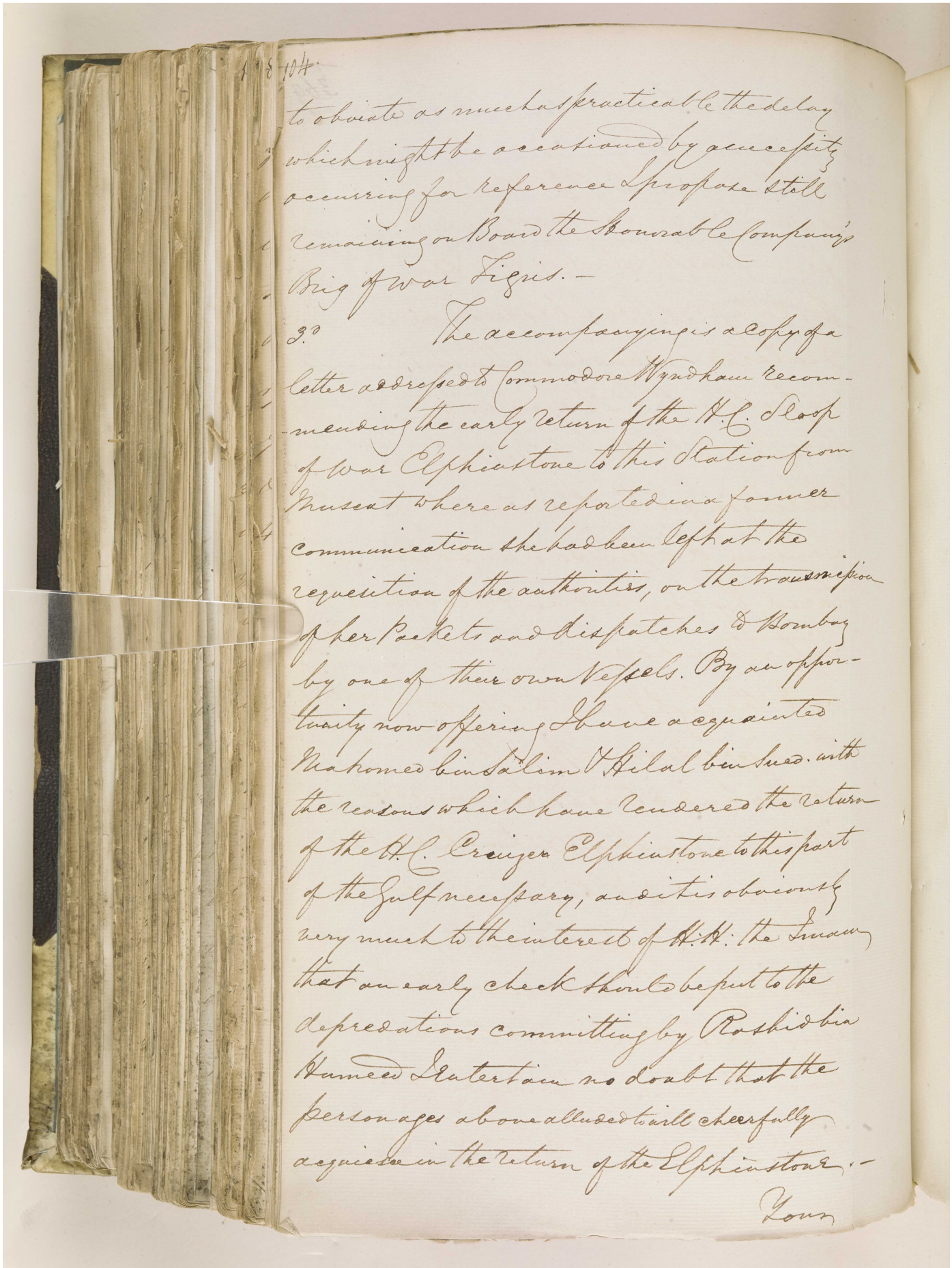

to obviate as much as practicable the delay which might be occasioned by a necessity occurring for reference I propose still remaining on Board the Honorable Company's Brig of War Tigris.—

3.° The accompanying is a copy of a letter addressed to Commodore Wyndham recommending the early return of the H.C. Sloop of War Elphinstone to this Station from Muscat where as reported in a former communication she had been left at the requisition of the authorities, on the transmission of her Packets and dispatches to Bombay by one of their own Vessels. By an opportunity now offering I have acquainted Mahomed bin Salim & Hilal bin Sued. with the reasons which have rendered the return of the H.C. Cruizer Elphinstone to this part of the Gulf necessary, and it is obviously very much to the interest of H.H. the Imam that an early check should be put to the depredations committing by Rashid bin Humeed I entertain no doubt that the personages above alluded to will cheerfully acquiesce in the return of the Elphinstone.—

Your

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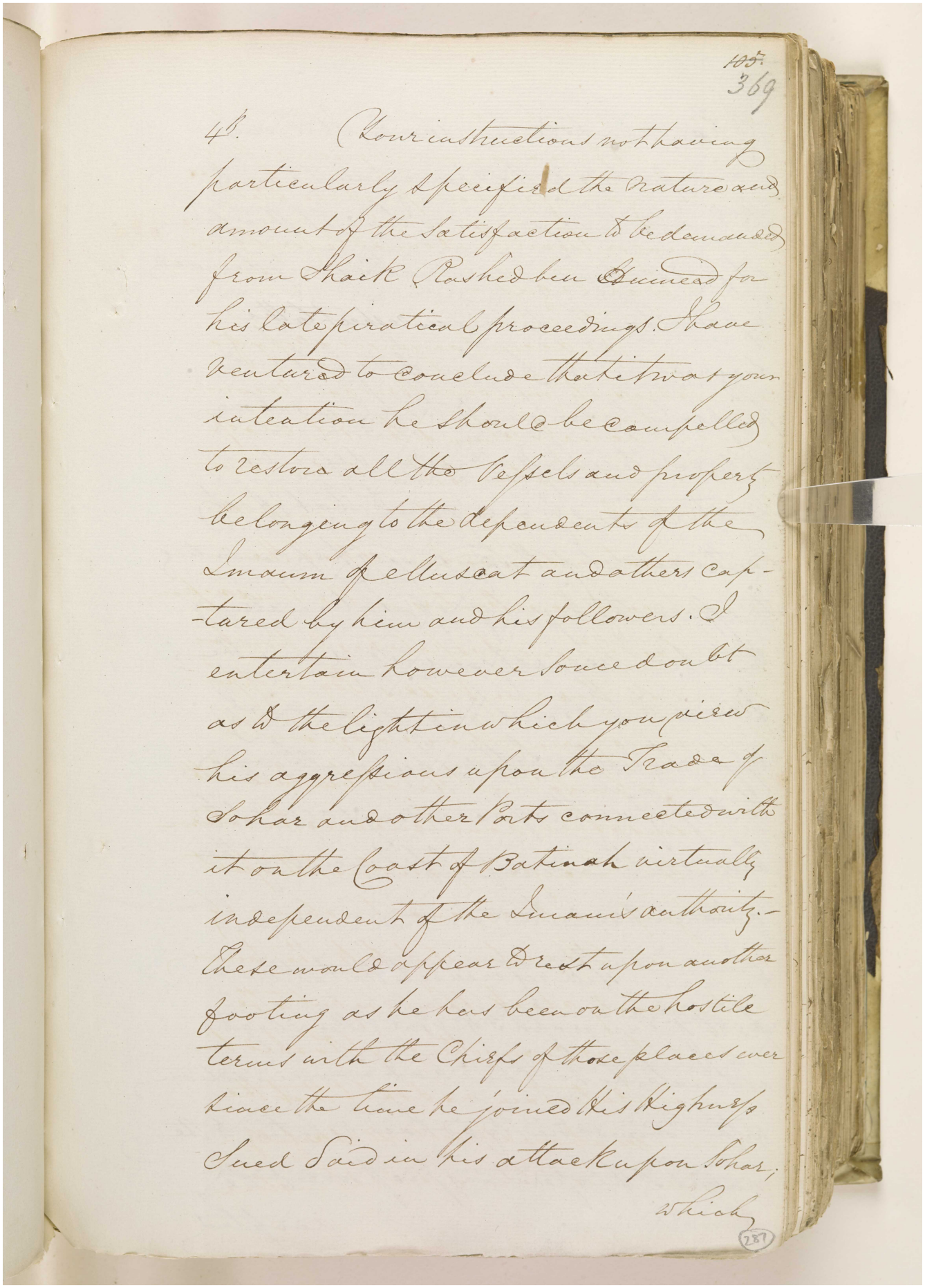

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4. Your instructions not having particularly specified the nature and amount of the satisfaction to be demanded from Shaik Rashid ben Ahmed for his late piratical proceedings. I have ventured to conclude that it was your intention he should be compelled to restore all the vessels and property belonging to the dependents of the Imaum of Muscat and others captured by him and his followers. I entertain however some doubt as to the light in which you view his aggressions upon the Trade of Sohar and other Ports connected with it on the Coast of Batinah virtually independent of the Imaum's authority. These would appear to rest upon another footing as he has been on the hostile terms with the Chiefs of those places ever since the time he joined His Highness Syed Said in his attack upon Sohar, which

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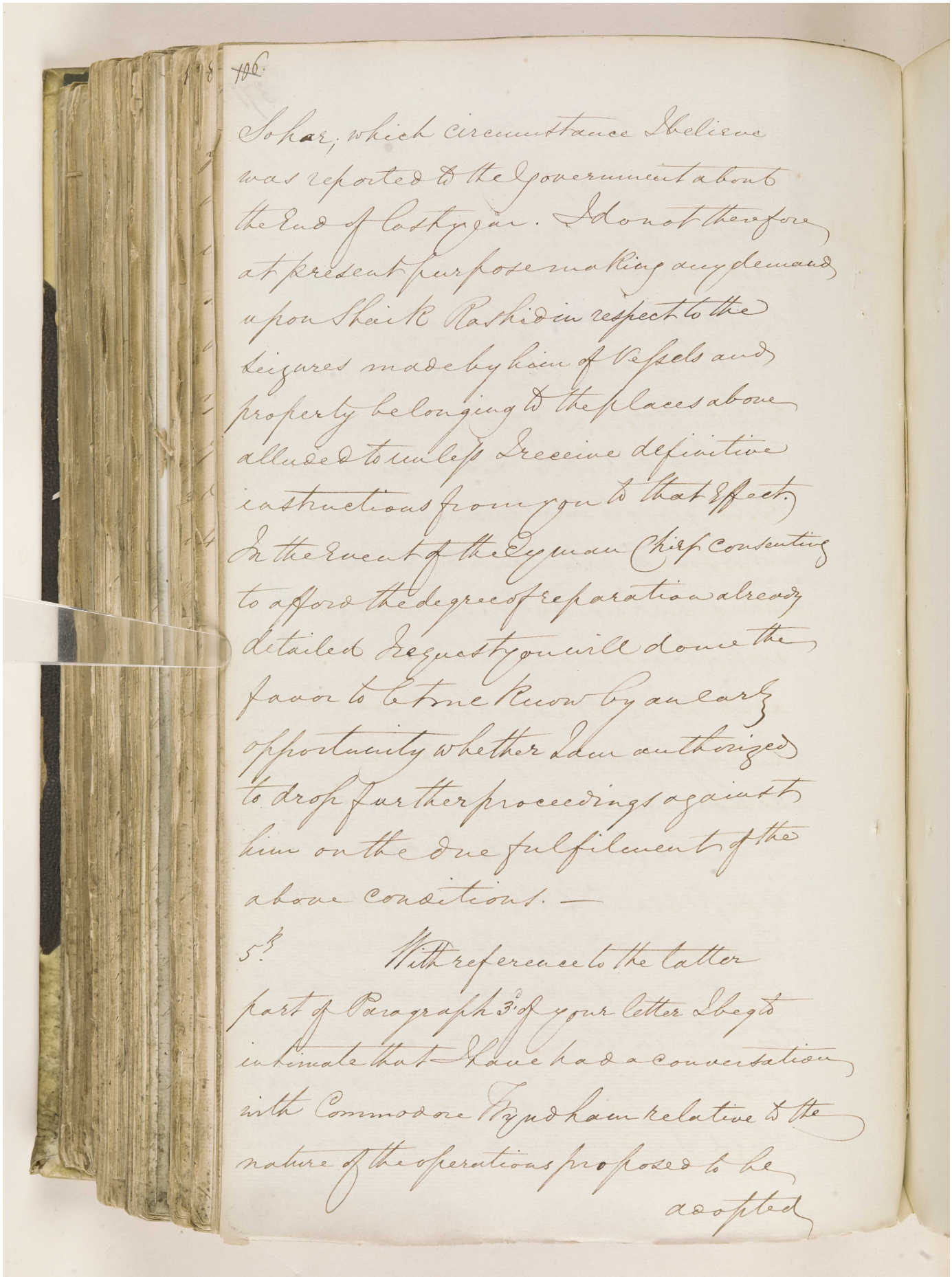

106.

Sohar, which circumstance I believe was reported to the Government about the end of last year. I do not therefore at present purpose making any demand upon Sheik Rashid in respect to the seizures made by him of Vessels and property belonging to the places above alluded to unless I receive definitive instructions from you to that effect. In the event of the Eyman Chief consenting to afford the degree of reparation already detailed I request you will do me the favor to let me know by an early opportunity whether I am authorized to drop further proceedings against him on the due fulfilment of the above conditions. —

5th With reference to the latter part of Paragraph 3d of your letter I beg to intimate that I have had a conversation with Commodore Wyndham relative to the nature of the operations proposed to be adopted

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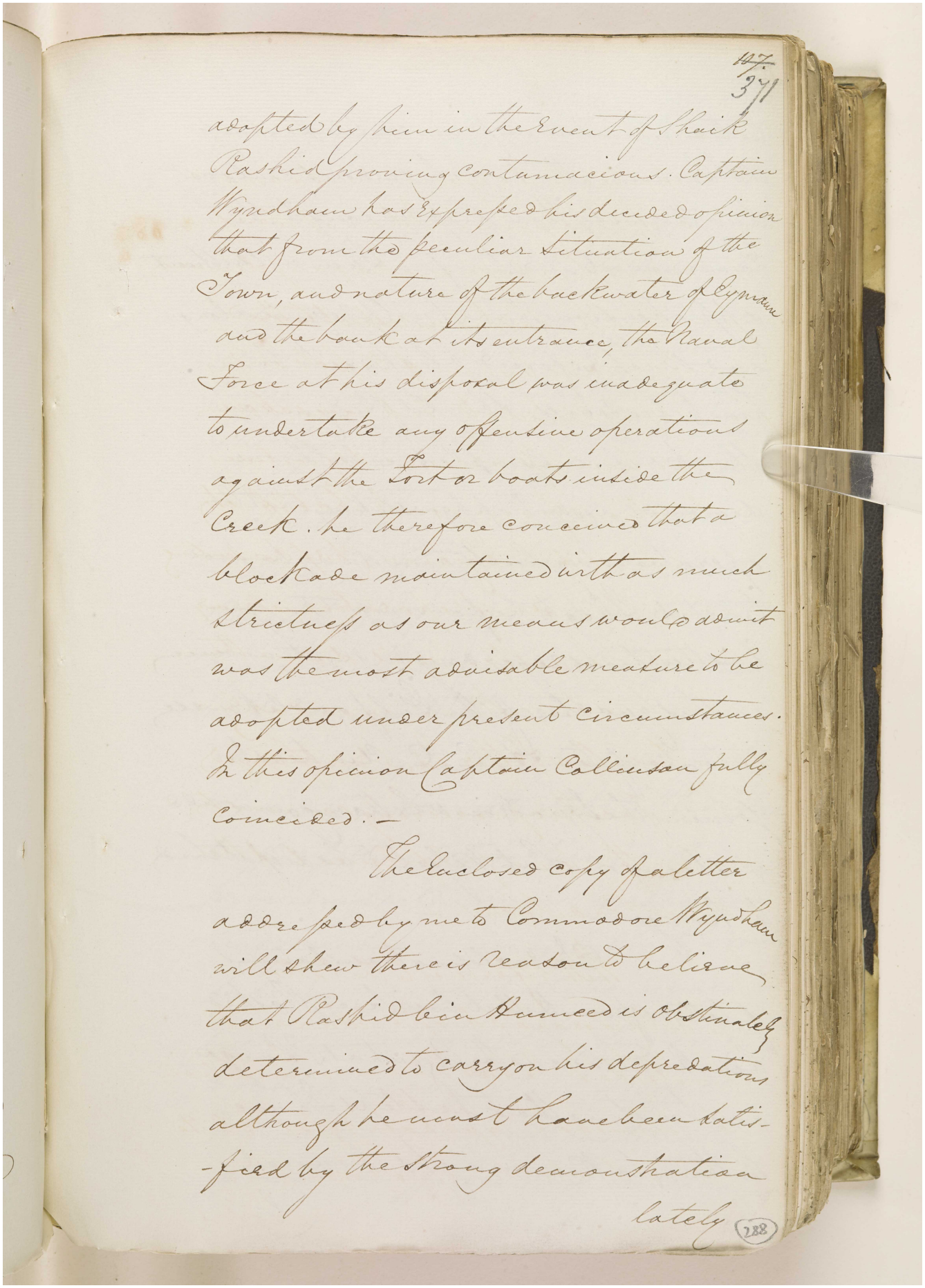

No. 371

adopted by him in the Event of Shaik Rashid proving contumacious. Captain Wyndham has Expressed his decided opinion that from the peculiar Situation of the Town, and nature of the backwater of Lymane and the bank at its entrance, the Naval Force at his disposal was inadequate to undertake any offensive operations against the Fort or boats inside the Creek. He therefore conceived that a blockade maintained with as much strictness as our means would admit was the most advisable measure to be adopted under present circumstances. In this opinion Captain Collinson fully coincided. —

The inclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to Commodore Wyndham will shew there is reason to believe that Rashid bin Humeed is obstinately determined to carry on his depredations although he must have been satisfied by the strong demonstration lately

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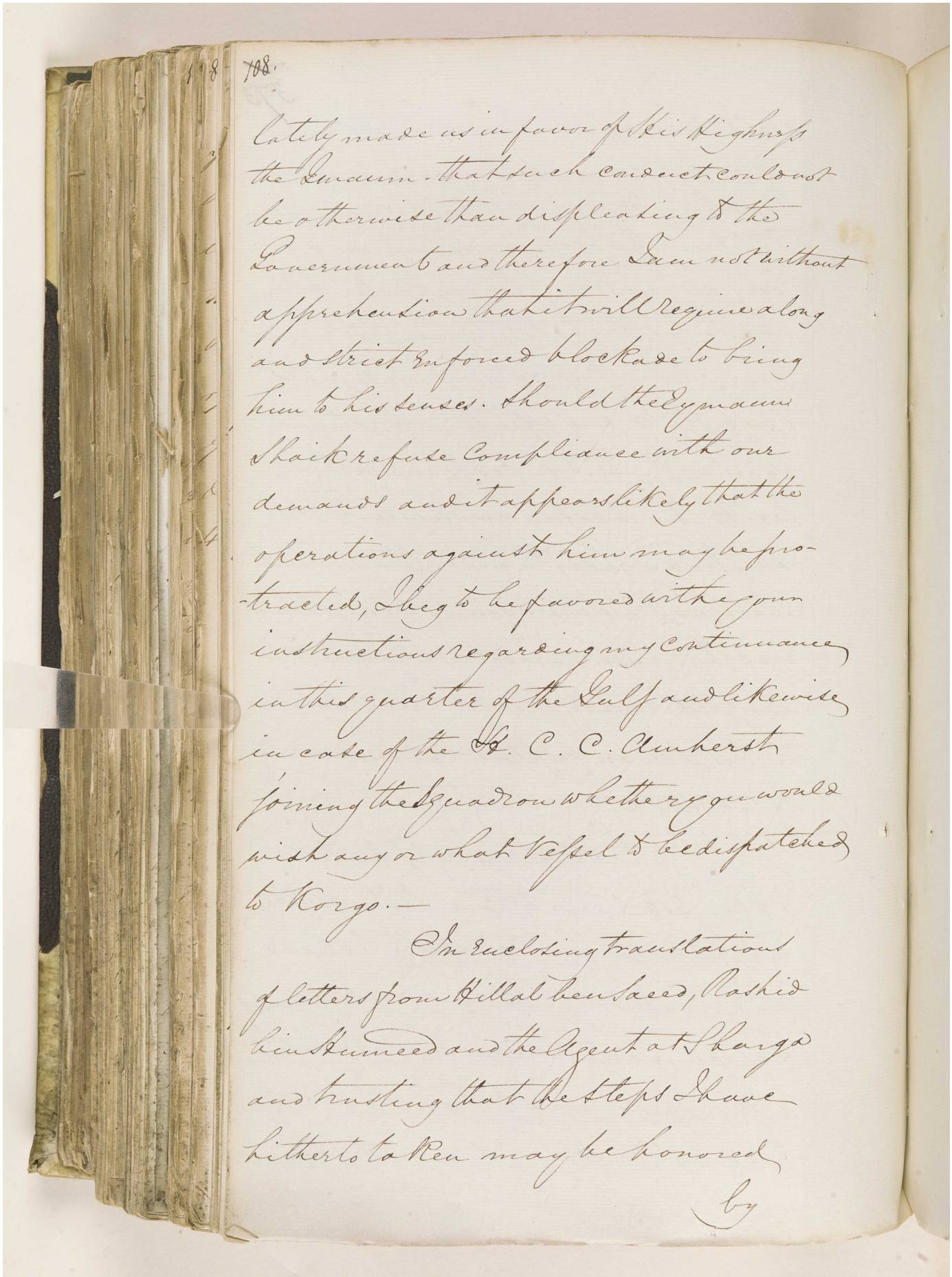

708.

Lately made us in favor of His Highness the Imaum - that such conduct could not be otherwise than displeasing to the Government and therefore I am not without apprehension that it will require along and strict enforced blockade to bring him to his senses. Should the Imaums Shaik refuse Compliance with our demands and it appears likely that the operations against him may be protracted, I beg to be favored with your instructions regarding my continuance in this quarter of the Gulf and likewise in case of the H. C. C. Amherst joining the Squadron whether you would wish any or what Vessel to be dispatched to Kongo. —

In enclosing translations of letters from Hillal bin Saeed, Rashid bin Hunneed and the Agent at Shanga and trusting that the steps I have hitherto taken may be honored

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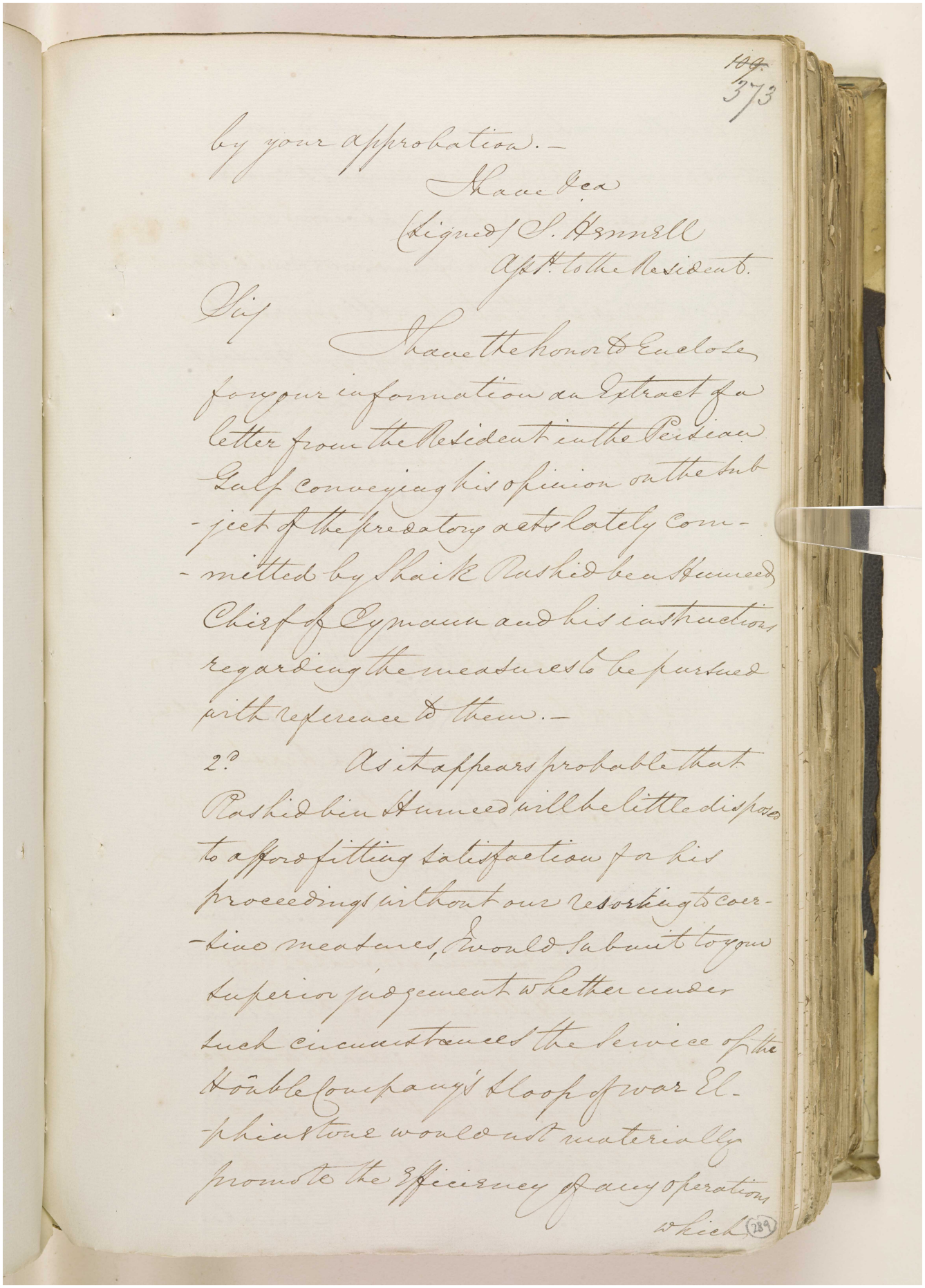

No. 373

by your approbation. —

I have &c

(signed) S. Hamill

Apt. to the Resident.

Sir

I have the honor to Enclose for your information an Extract fa letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf conveying his opinion on the subject of the predatory acts lately committed by Shaik Rashid ben Hameed Chief of Ejmaun and his instructions regarding the measures to be pursued with reference to them. —

2? As it appears probable that Rashid bin Hameed will be little disposed to afford fitting satisfaction for his proceedings without our resorting to coercive measures, I would submit to your superior judgement whether under such circumstances the service of the Honble Company's Sloop of war Elphinstone would not materially promote the efficiency of any operation which

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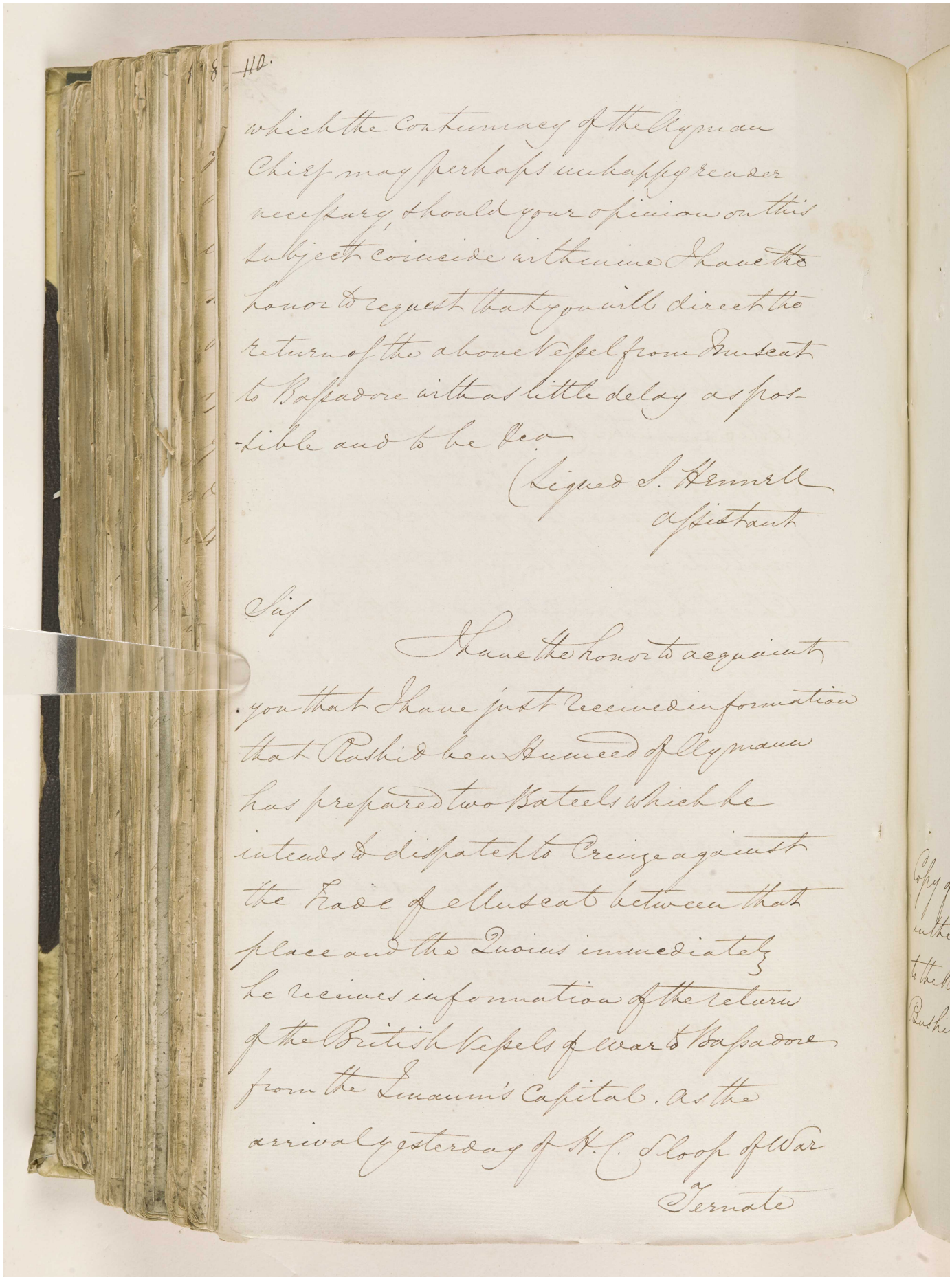

110.

which the Continuance of the Seyman Chief may perhaps unhappily render necessary, should your opinion on this subject coincide with mine I have the honor to request that you will direct the return of the above Vessel from Muscat to Bushire with as little delay as possible and to be clear

(Signed) S. Hemsell
Assistant

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have just received information that Rashid ben Ahmed of Seyman has prepared two Bateels which he intends to dispatch to Cruize against the Trade of Muscat between that place and the Quoins immediately

he receives information of the return of the British Vessels of war to Bushire from the Imaum's Capital. as the arrival yesterday of H.C. Sloop of War

Ternate

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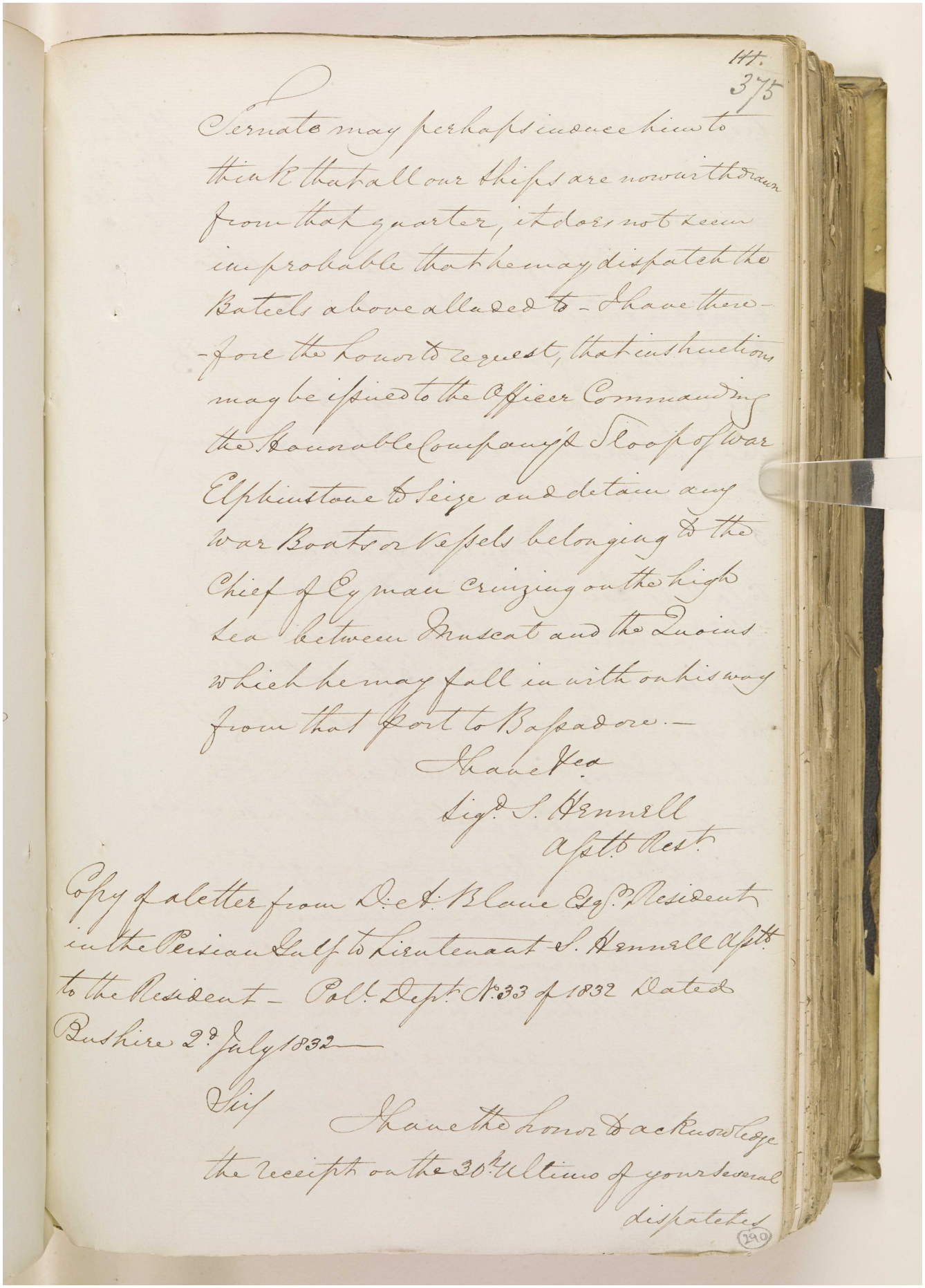

Ternate may perhaps induce him to think that all our Ships are now withdrawn from that quarter, it does not seem improbable that he may dispatch the Bateels above alluded to - I have therefore the honor to request, that instructions may be issued to the Officer Commanding the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone to seize and detain any War Boats or Vessels belonging to the Chief of Eyman cruizing on the high sea between Muscat and the Quoins which he may fall in with on his way from that Port to Bassadore.—

I have &ca

Sigd. S. Hennell
Asstt. Rest.

Copy of a letter from D. A. Blane Esqr. Resident in the Persian Gulf to Lieutenant S. Hennell Asstt. to the Resident - Poll. Dept. No. 33 of 1832 Dated Bushire 2d July 1832—

Sir/

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 30th Ultimo of your several dispatches

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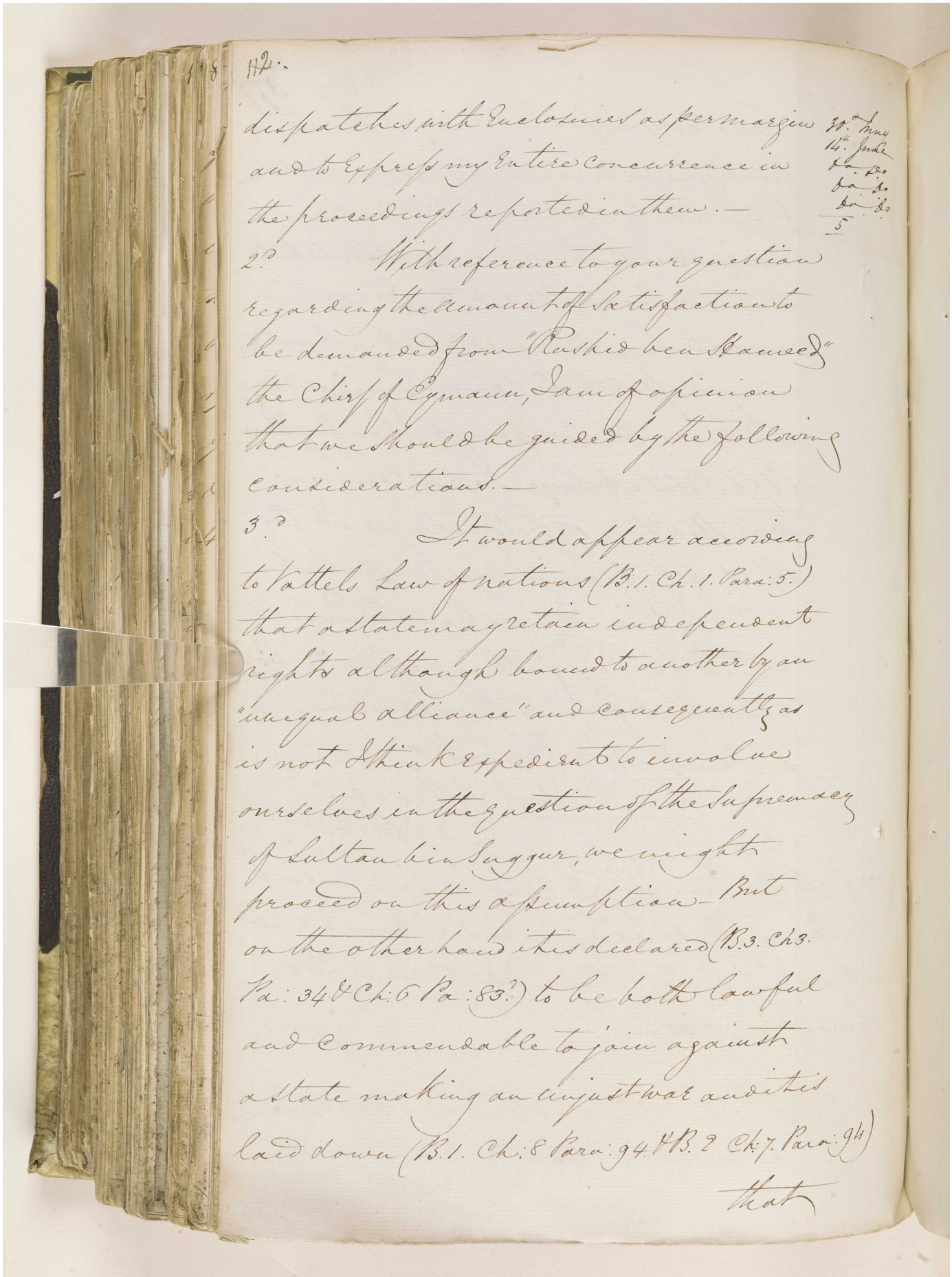

dispatches with Enclosures as per margin
and to Express my Entire Concurrence in
the proceedings reported in them.—

30th May
14th June
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
5

2d With reference to your question
regarding the Amount of Satisfaction to
be demanded from "Rashid bin Hamed"
the Chief of Ejmaun, I am of opinion
that we should be guided by the following
considerations.—

3d It would appear according
to Vattels Law of nations (B.1. Ch.1. Para:5.)
that a State may retain independent
rights although bound to another by an
"unequal alliance" and consequently as
is not I think Expedient to involve
ourselves in the questions of the Supremacy
of Sultan bin Suggur, we might
proceed on this Assumption— But
on the other hand it is declared (B.3. Ch.3.
Pa: 34 & Ch:6 Pa: 83.) to be both lawful
and Commendable to join against
a State making an unjust war and it is
laid down (B.1. Ch:8 Para: 94 & B.2 Ch:7. Para: 94)
that

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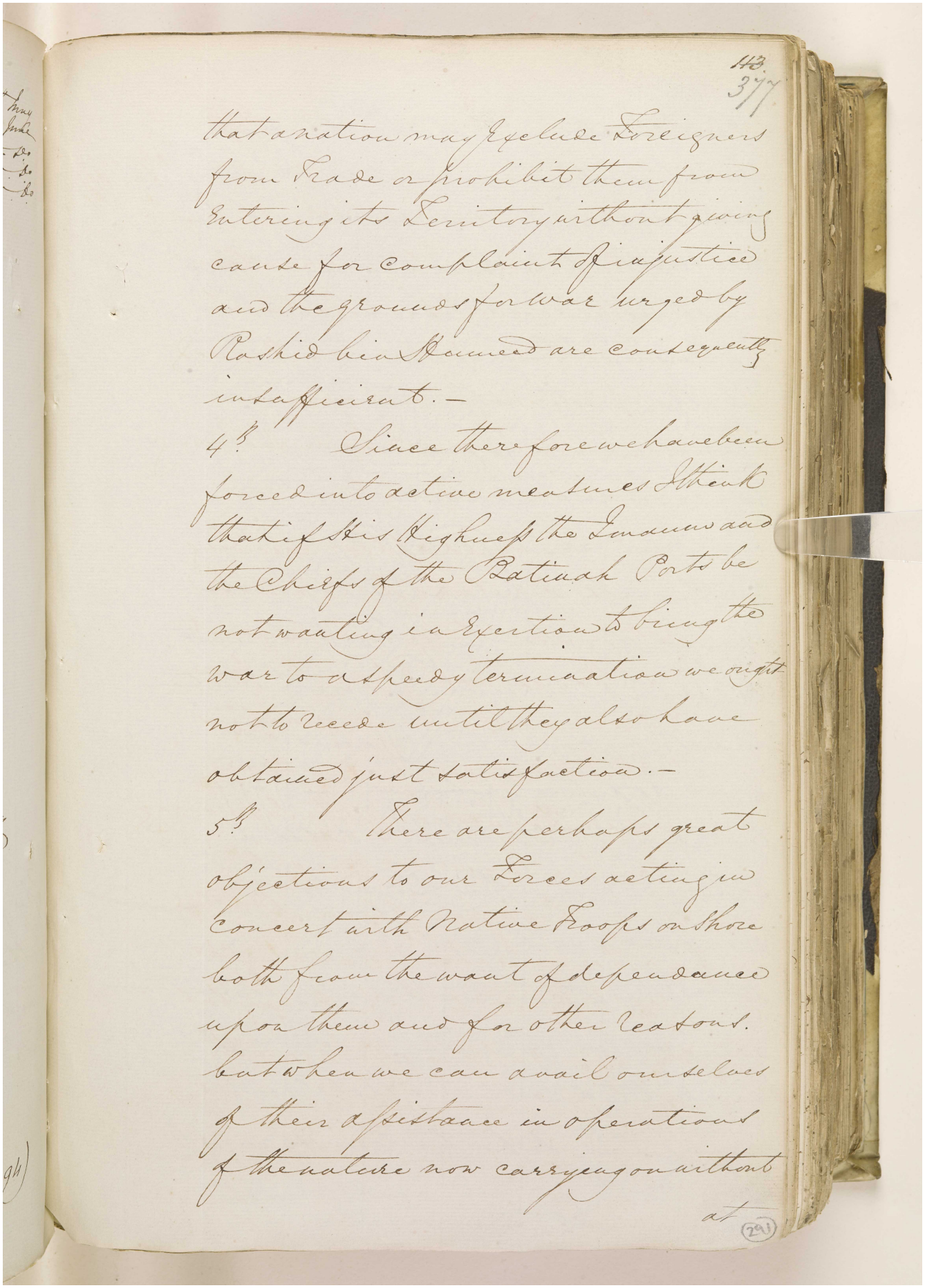

113.
377

that a nation may exclude Foreigners from Trade or prohibit them from entering its Territory without giving cause for complaint of injustice and the grounds for war urged by Rashid bin Hamed are consequently insufficient.—

4th Since therefore we have been forced into active measures I think that if His Highness the Imaum and the Chiefs of the Batinah Ports be not wanting in Exertions to bring the war to a speedy termination we ought not to recede until they also have obtained just satisfaction.—

5th There are perhaps great objections to our Forces acting in concert with Native Troops on shore both from the want of dependance upon them and for other reasons. but when we can avail ourselves of their assistance in operations of the nature now carrying on without

at

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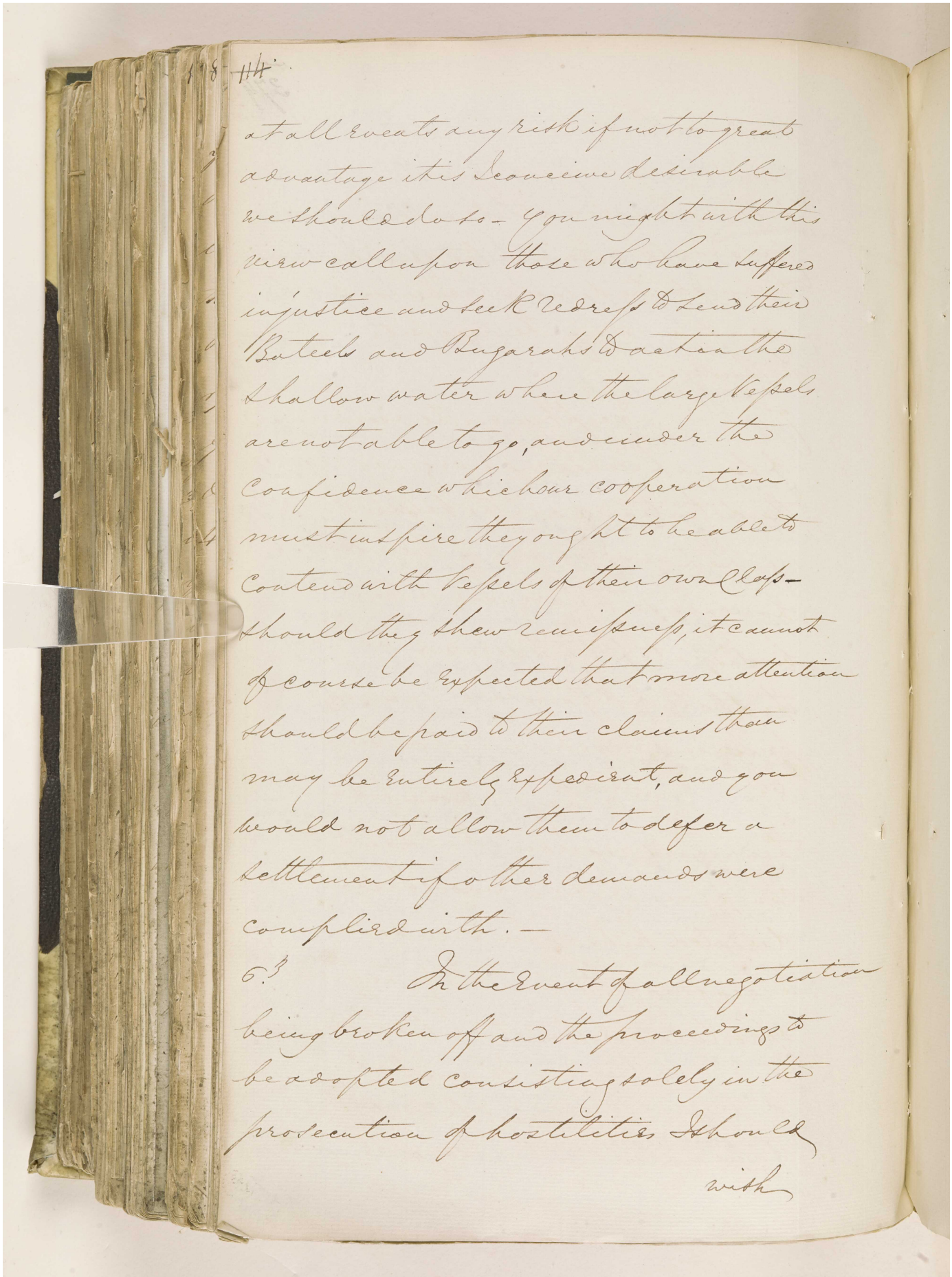

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at all events any risk if not to great advantage it is I conceive desirable we should do so – You might with this view call upon those who have suffered injustice and seek redress to lend their Bateels and Bugarahs to assist in the shallow water where the large Vessels are not able to go, and under the confidence which our cooperation must inspire they ought to be able to contend with Vessels of their own class – should they shew remissness, it cannot of course be expected that more attention should be paid to their claims than may be entirely expedient, and you would not allow them to defer a settlement if other demands were complied with. –

6.ly In the event of all negotiation being broken off and the proceedings to be adopted consisting solely in the prosecution of hostilities I should wish

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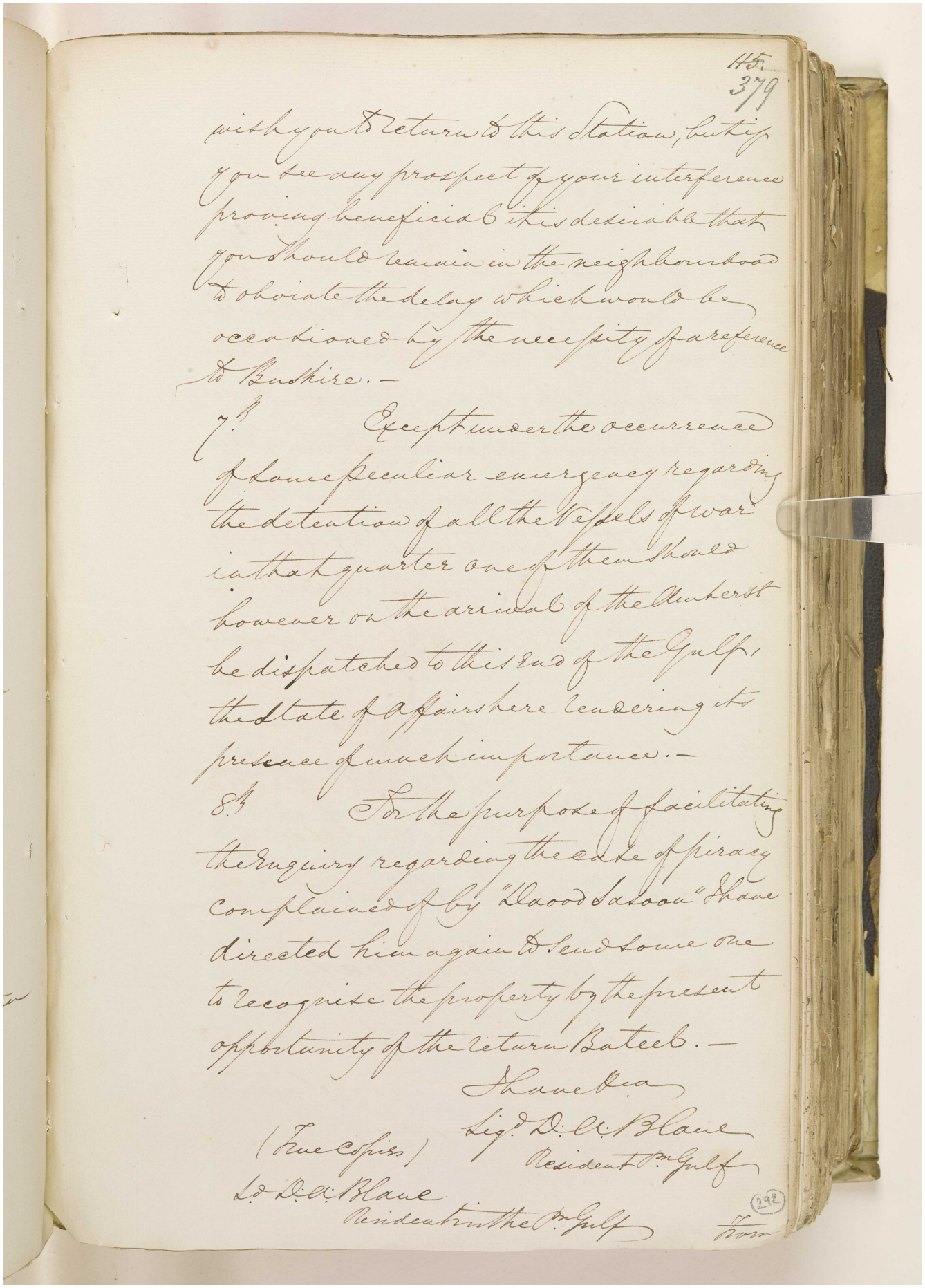

wish you to return to this Station, but if you see any prospect of your interference proving beneficial it is desirable that you should remain in the neighbourhood to obviate the delay which would be occasioned by the necessity of a reference to Bushire.—

7th Except under the occurrence of some peculiar emergency regarding the detention of all the Vessels of war in that quarter one of them should however on the arrival of the Amherst be dispatched to this end of the Gulf, the State of Affairs here rendering its presence of much importance.—

8th For the purpose of facilitating the Enquiry regarding the case of piracy complained of by "Daood Sasoon" I have directed him again to send some one to recognise the property by the present opportunity of the return Bateel.—

I have &c.a
Sig.d D. A. Blane
Resident Pm Gulf

(True Copies)
Sd D. A. Blane
Resident in the Pm Gulf

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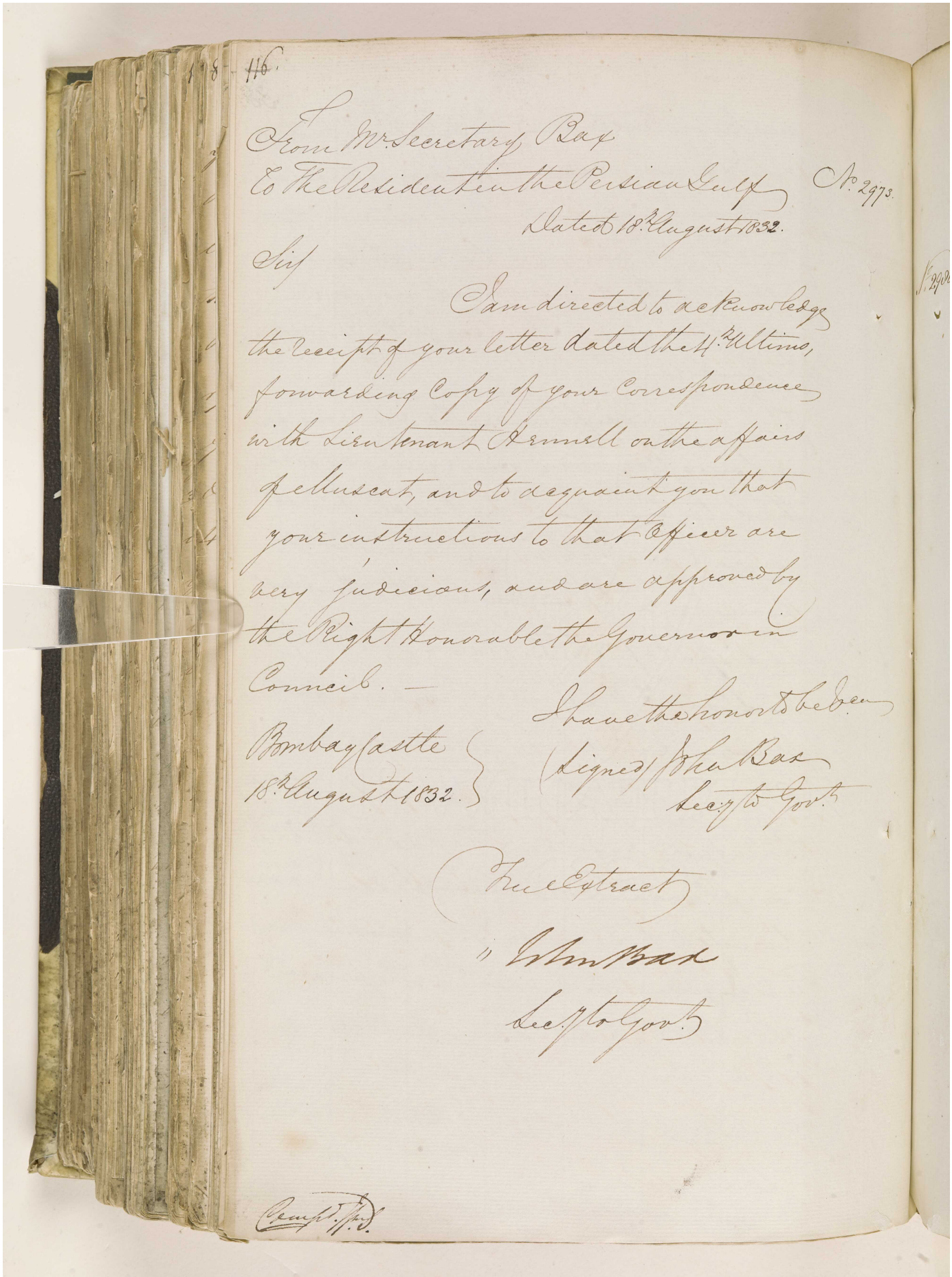
From



116.

From Mr. Secretary Bax
To The Resident in the Persian Gulf No. 2973.
Dated 18th August 1832.

Sir,

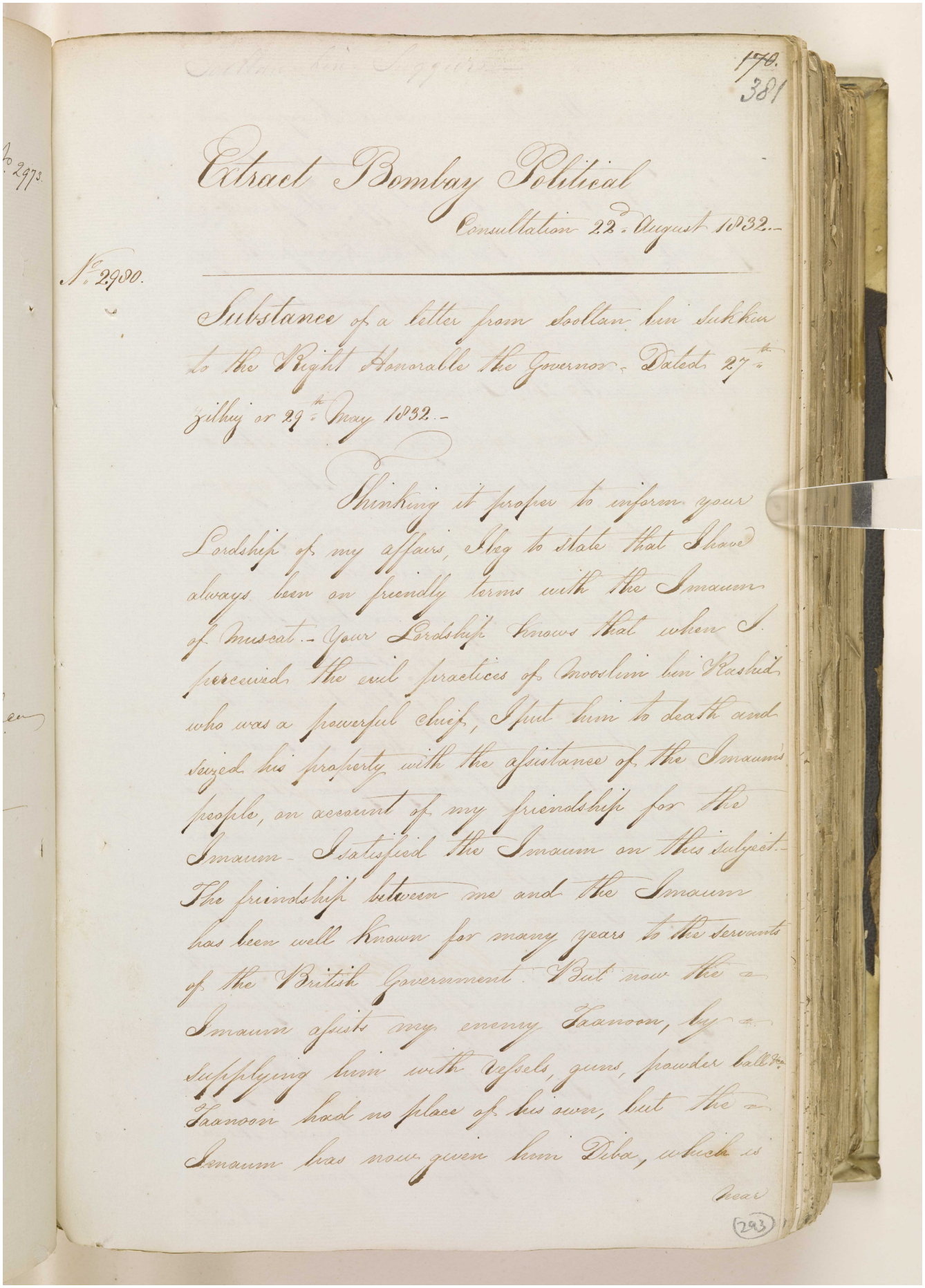
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th Ultimo, forwarding Copy of your Correspondence with Lieutenant Hennell on the affairs of Muscat, and to acquaint you that your instructions to that Officer are very judicious, and are approved by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. —

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) John Bax
Sec.y to Govt.

Bombay Castle
18th August 1832.

True Extract
" John Bax
Sec.y to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]



Soultan bin Suggur

170.
381

Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 22d August 1832.

No. 2980.

Substance of a letter from Sooltan bin Sukkur to the Right Honorable the Governor. Dated 27th Zilhuj or 29th May 1832.

Thinking it proper to inform your Lordship of my affairs, I beg to state that I have always been on friendly terms with the Imaum of Muscat. Your Lordship knows that when I perceived the evil practices of Mooslim bin Rashid who was a powerful chief, I put him to death and seized his property with the assistance of the Imaum's people, on account of my friendship for the Imaum. I satisfied the Imaum on this subject. The friendship between me and the Imaum has been well known for many years to the servants of the British Government. But now the Imaum assists my enemy Taanoon, by supplying him with vessels, guns, powder ball &c. Taanoon had no place of his own, but the Imaum has now given him Diba, which is

near

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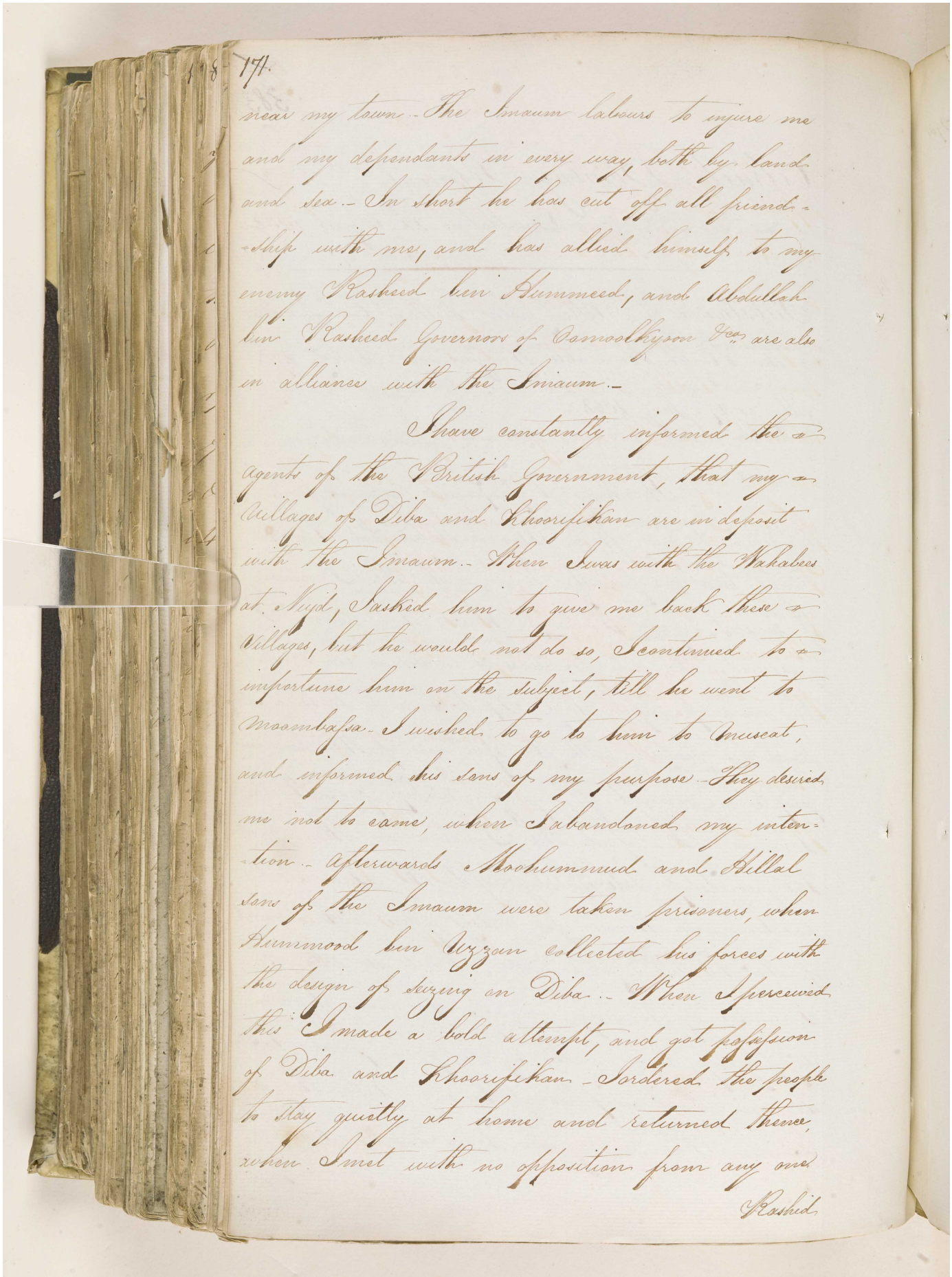
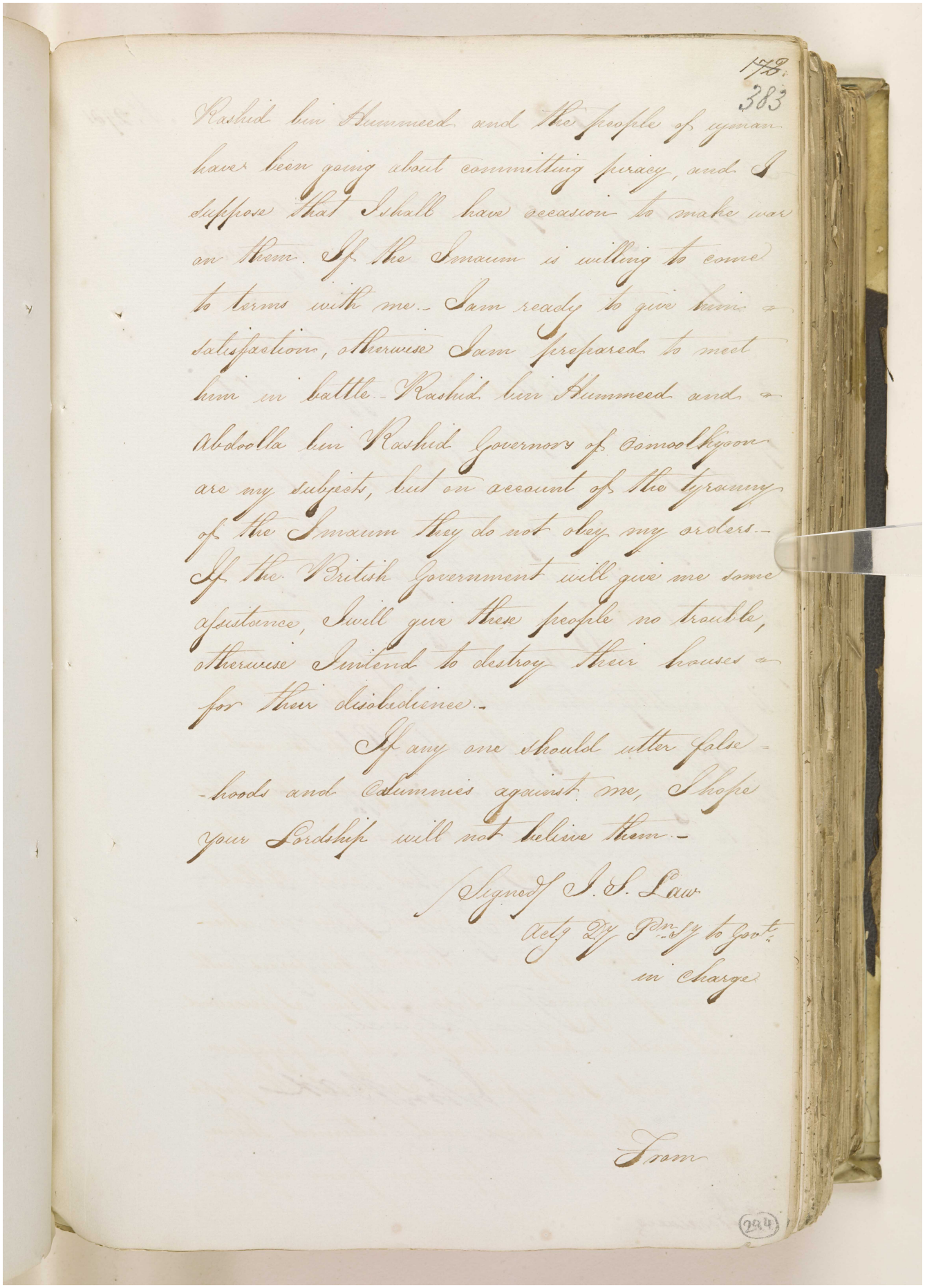


171.

near my town. The Imaum labours to injure me and my dependants in every way, both by land and sea. In short he has cut off all friendship with me, and has allied himself to my enemy Rasheed bin Hummeed, and Abdullah bin Rasheed Governors of Samoolkyoon &c. are also in alliance with the Imaum.

I have constantly informed the Agents of the British Government, that my Villages of Diba and Khoorifekan are in deposit with the Imaum. When I was with the Wahabees at Neyd, I asked him to give me back these Villages, but he would not do so, I continued to importune him on the subject, till he went to Moombasa. I wished to go to him to Muscat, and informed his sons of my purpose. They desired me not to come, when I abandoned my intention. Afterwards Mohummud and Hillal sons of the Imaum were taken prisoners, when Hummood bin Nezzum collected his forces with the design of seizing on Diba. When I perceived this I made a bold attempt, and got possession of Diba and Khoorifekan. I ordered the people to stay quietly at home and returned there, when I met with no opposition from any one

Rashid



Rashid bin Hummeed and the people of Ujman have been going about committing piracy, and I suppose that I shall have occasion to make war on them. If the Imaum is willing to come to terms with me.- I am ready to give him satisfaction, otherwise I am prepared to meet him in battle.- Rashid bin Hummeed and Abdoolla bin Rashid Governors of Oomoolkyoon are my subjects, but on account of the tyranny of the Imaum they do not obey my orders.- If the British Government will give me some assistance, I will give these people no trouble, otherwise I intend to destroy their houses for their disobedience.-

If any one should utter false-hoods and calumnies against me, I hope your Lordship will not believe them.-

(Signed) J. S. Law
Actg Dy Pn. Sy to Govt.
in Charge

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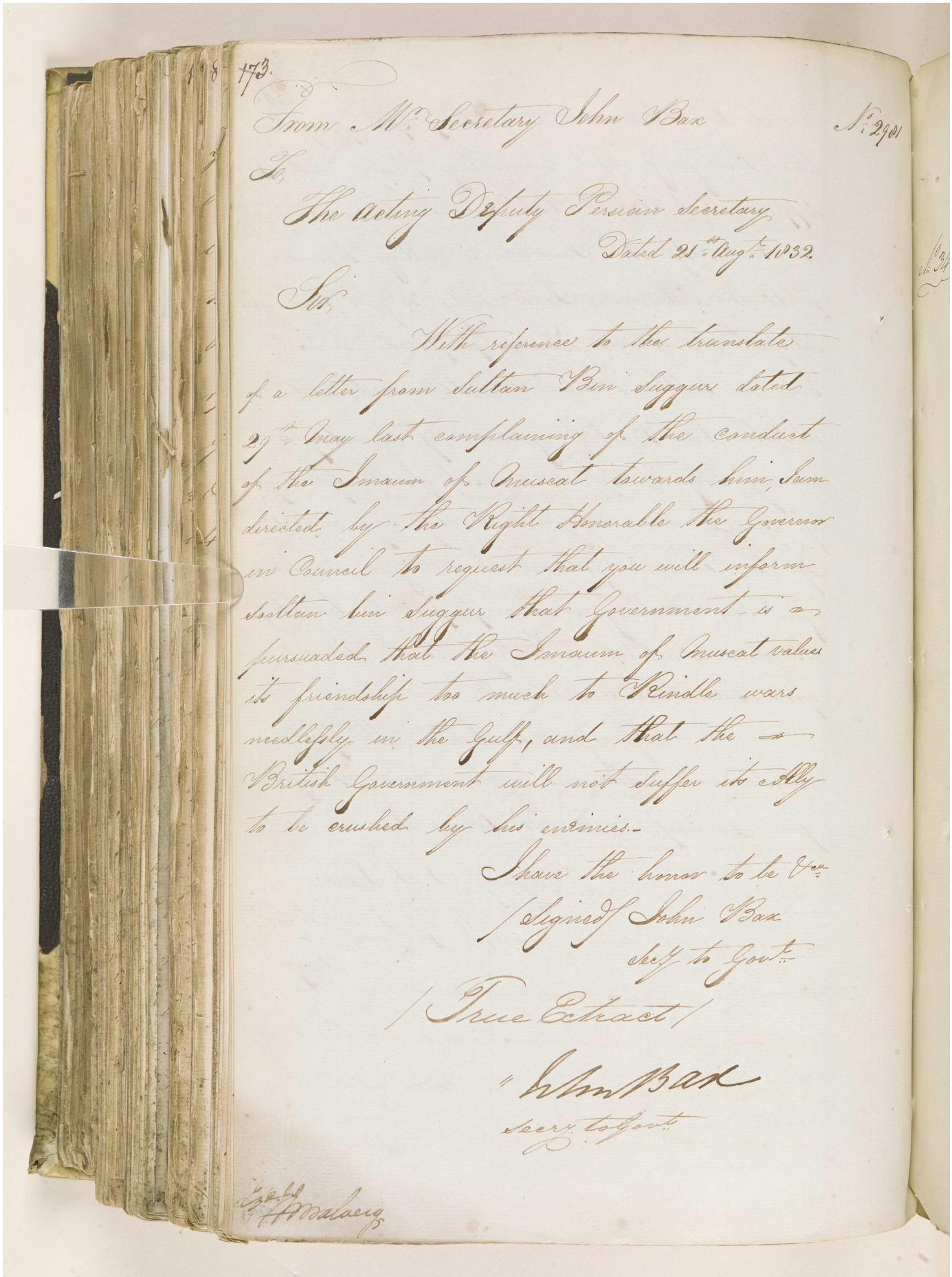

173.

From Mr. Secretary John Bax No. 2981

To,

The acting Deputy Persian Secretary

Dated 21st Augt. 1832.

Sir,

With reference to the translate of a letter from Sultan Bin Suggur dated 29th May last complaining of the conduct of the Imaum of Muscat towards him, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request that you will inform Sooltan bin Suggur that Government is pursuaded that the Imaum of Muscat values its friendship too much to Kindle wars needlessly in the Gulf, and that the British Government will not suffer its Ally to be crushed by his enemies.-

I have the honor to be &ca.

(Signed) John Bax

Secy. to Govt.

(True Extract)

John Bax

Secry. to Govt.

Exd. J. Malvery

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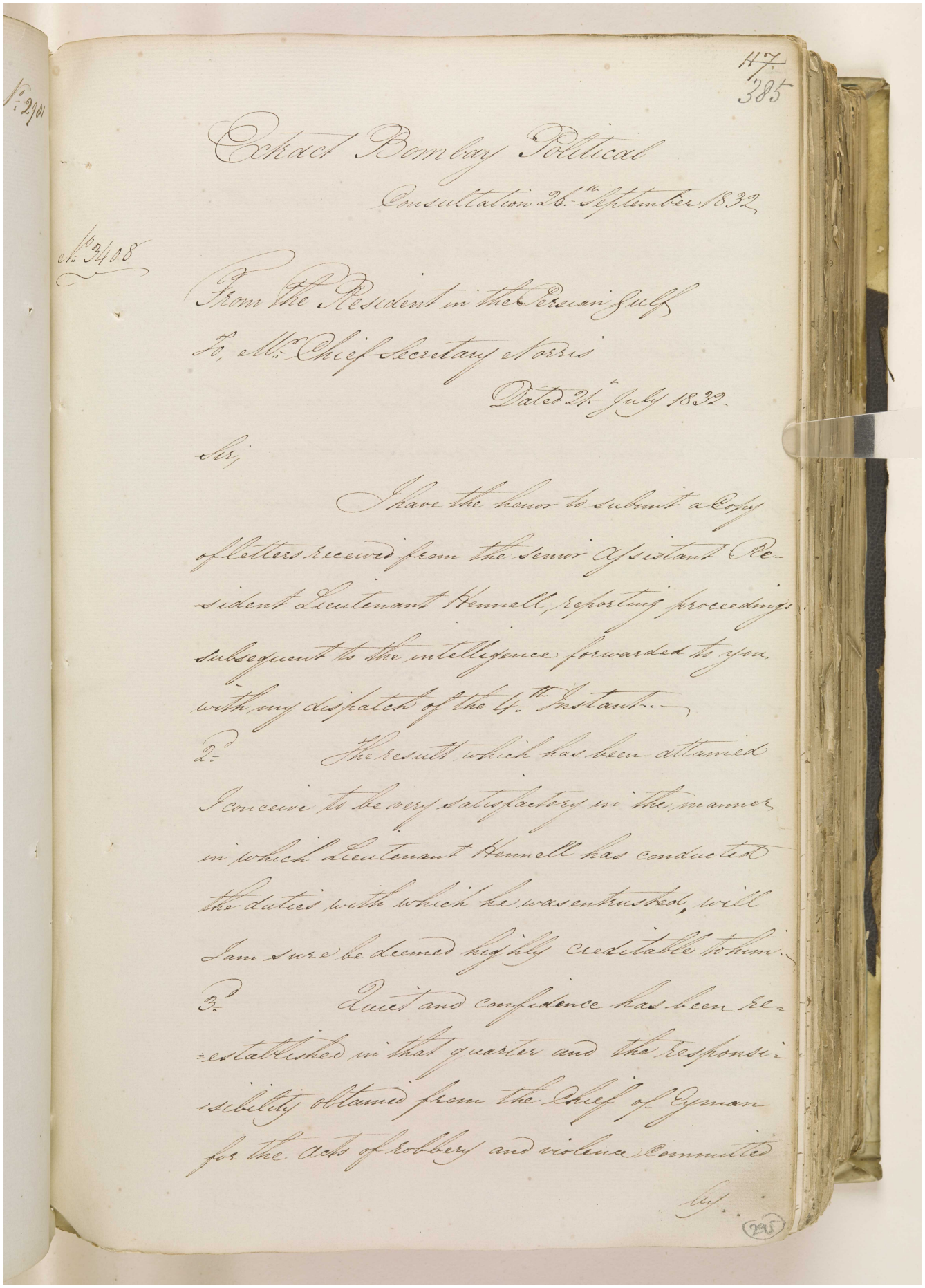

47.
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No. 2701

Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 26th September 1832

No. 3408

From the Resident in the Persian Gulf
To, Sir. Chief Secretary Norris
Dated 21st July 1832.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a Copy of Letters received from the Senior Assistant Resident Lieutenant Hennell, reporting proceedings subsequent to the intelligence forwarded to you with my dispatch of the 4th Instant.

2d. The result which has been attained I conceive to be very satisfactory in the manner in which Lieutenant Hennell has conducted the duties with which he was entrusted, will I am sure be deemed highly creditable to him.

3d. Quiet and confidence has been re-established in that quarter and the Responsibility obtained from the Chief of Lyman for the acts of robbery and violence committed by

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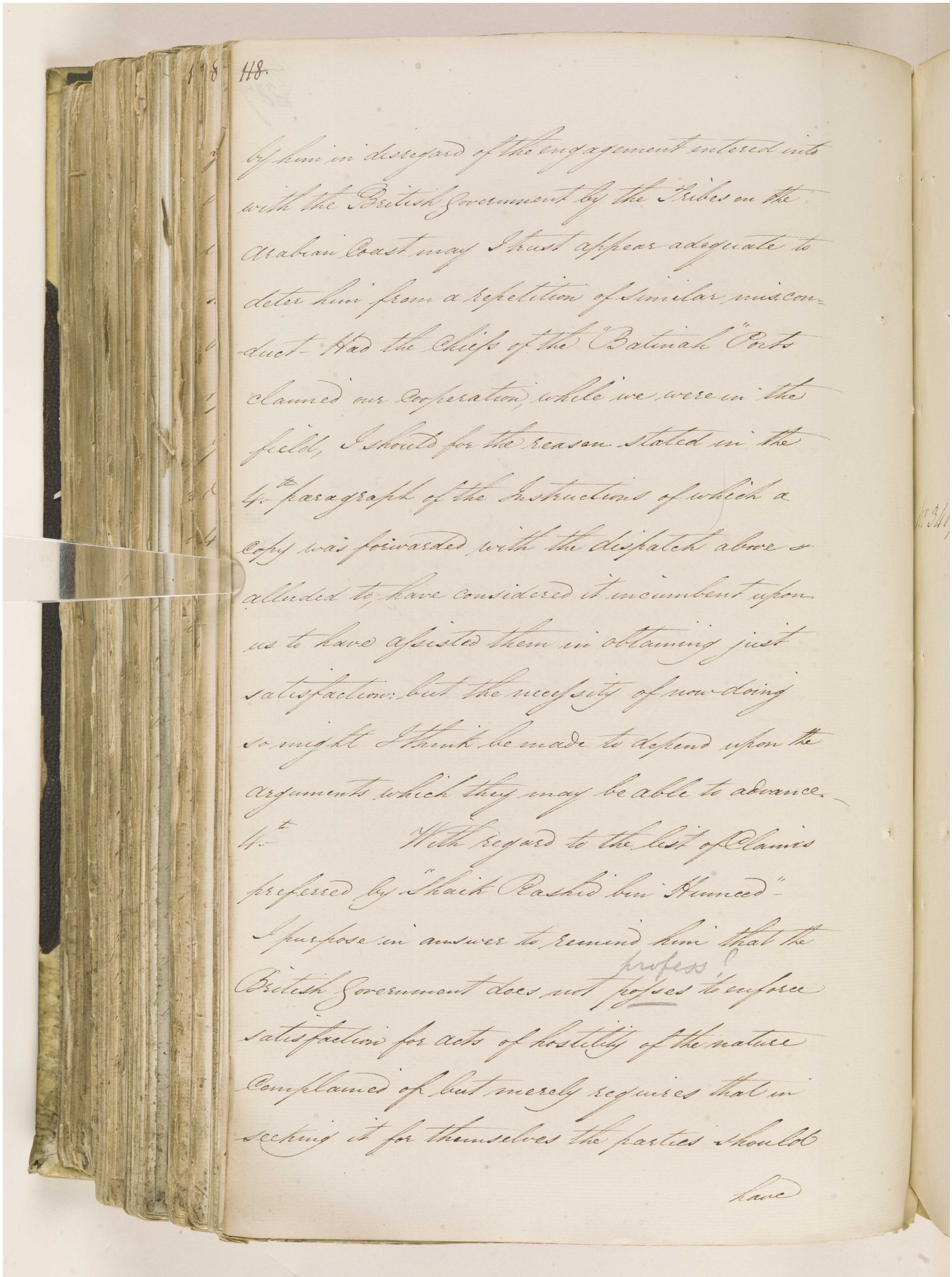

by him in disregard of the engagement entered into with the British Government by the Tribes on the Arabian Coast may I trust appear adequate to deter him from a repetition of similar misconduct. Had the Chiefs of the "Batinah" Ports claimed our Cooperation, while we were in the field, I should for the reason stated in the 4th paragraph of the Instructions of which a copy was forwarded with the dispatch above & alluded to, have considered it incumbent upon us to have assisted them in obtaining just satisfaction: but the necessity of now doing so might I think be made to depend upon the arguments which they may be able to advance.

4th With regard to the list of Claims preferred by "Shaik Rashid bin Hunced" I purpose in answer to remind him that the British Government does not ~~posses~~ profess to enforce satisfaction for acts of hostility of the nature complained of but merely requires that in seeking it for themselves the parties should

have

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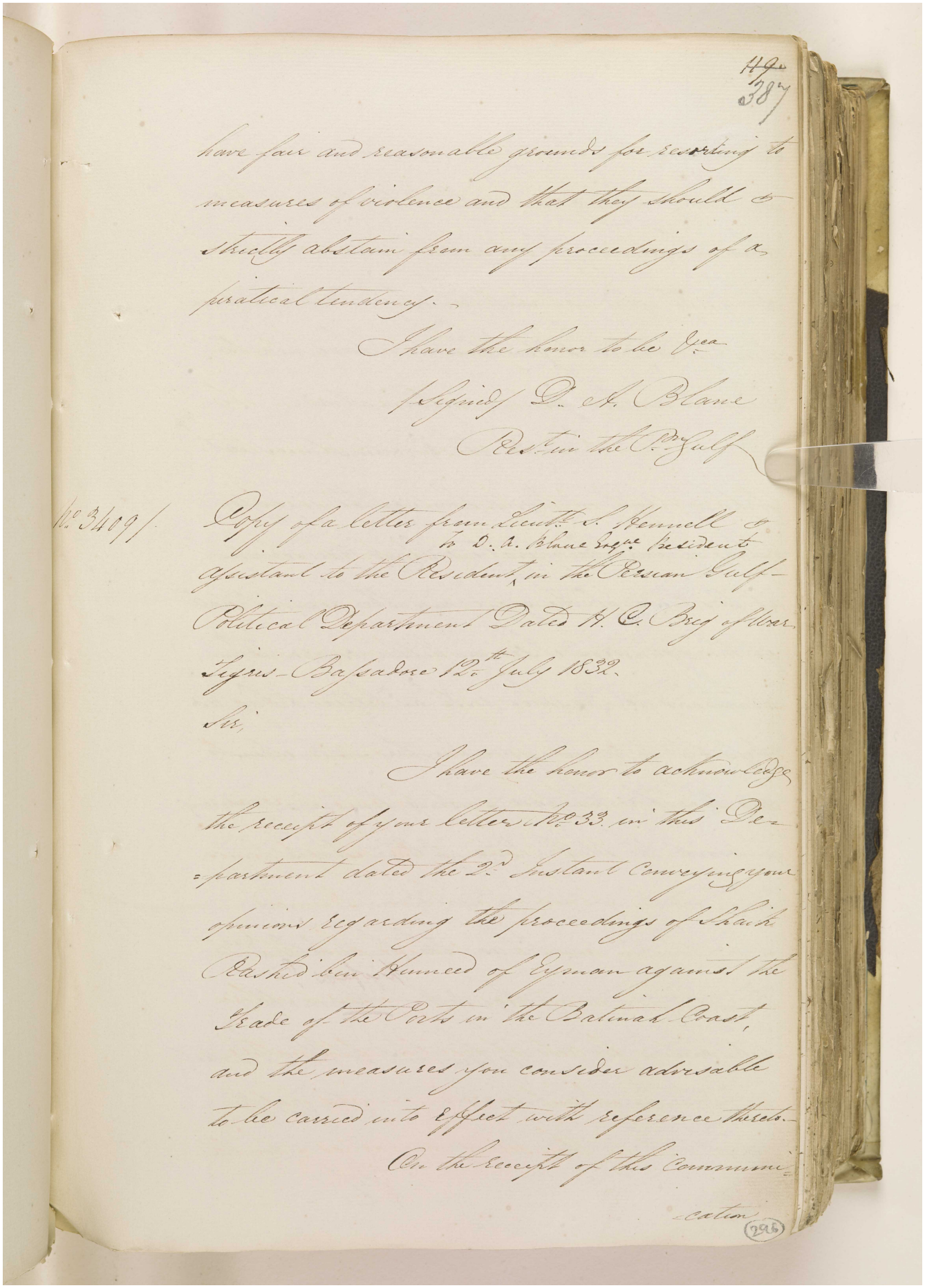

No 387

have fair and reasonable grounds for resorting to measures of violence and that they should strictly abstain from any proceedings of a piratical tendency.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resident in the P. Gulf

No 3409/

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.t S. Hennell &
to D. A. Blane Esq.re Resident
Assistant to the Resident, in the Persian Gulf
Political Department Dated H. C. Brig of War
Tigris - Bassadore 12th July 1832.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 33. in this Department dated the 2d Instant Conveying your opinions regarding the proceedings of Shaik Rashid bin Hunneed of Eyman against the Trade of the Ports in the Batinah Coast, and the measures you consider advisable to be carried into effect with reference thereto.

On the receipt of this Communication

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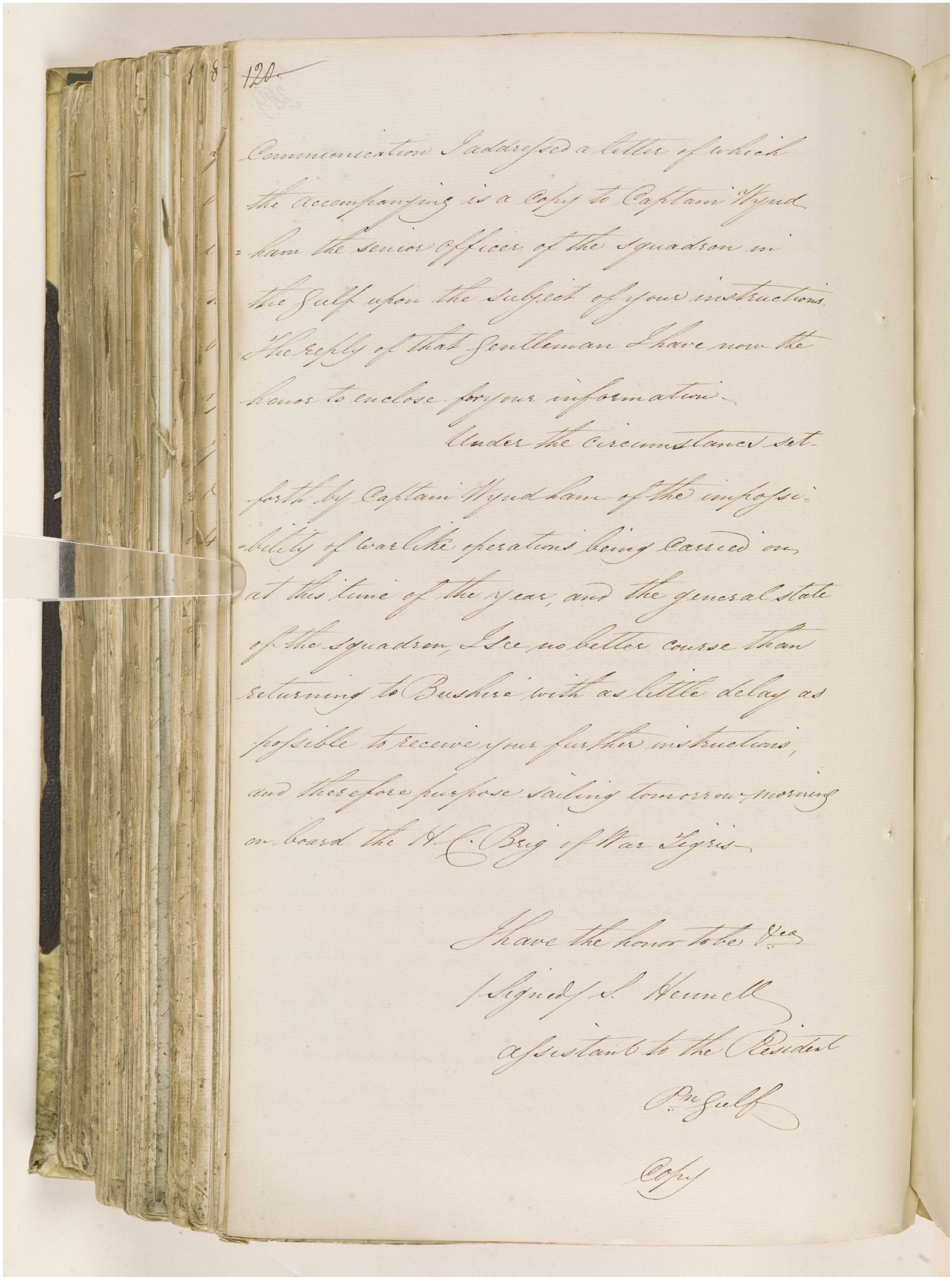

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Communication I addressed a letter of which the accompanying is a copy to Captain Wynd-ham the Senior Officer of the Squadron in the Gulf upon the subject of your instructions. The reply of that Gentleman I have now the honor to enclose for your information.

Under the circumstances set-forth by Captain Wyndham of the impossi-bility of warlike operations being carried on at this time of the year, and the general state of the Squadron, I see no better course than returning to Bushire with as little delay as possible to receive your further instructions, and therefore purpose sailing tomorrow morning on board the H. C. Brig of War Tigris.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. Kennell

Assistant to the Resident

Pr. Gulf

Copy

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant S. Hennell Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf to D. A. Blane Esquire Resident in the Persian Gulf Political Department Dated H. C. Brig of War Tigris off Eyman 3d July 1832

Sir,

With reference to my letter in this Department under date the 14th June last, I have the honor to report for your information, that I left Bassadore on board the Brig of War Tigris in Company with the Honorable Company's Sloop Ternate on the 17th Ultimo, and proceeded over to Sharga. On our arrival off that Port I sent the Agent Mollah Houssein to Shaik Sultan bin Suggur with a Communication intimating the objects for which I had been deputed by you, and requesting to be informed whether, as the ostensible head of the Joasmees he was prepared to afford satisfaction for the late outrages Committed by the dependents of Shaik Rashid bin Humeed

of

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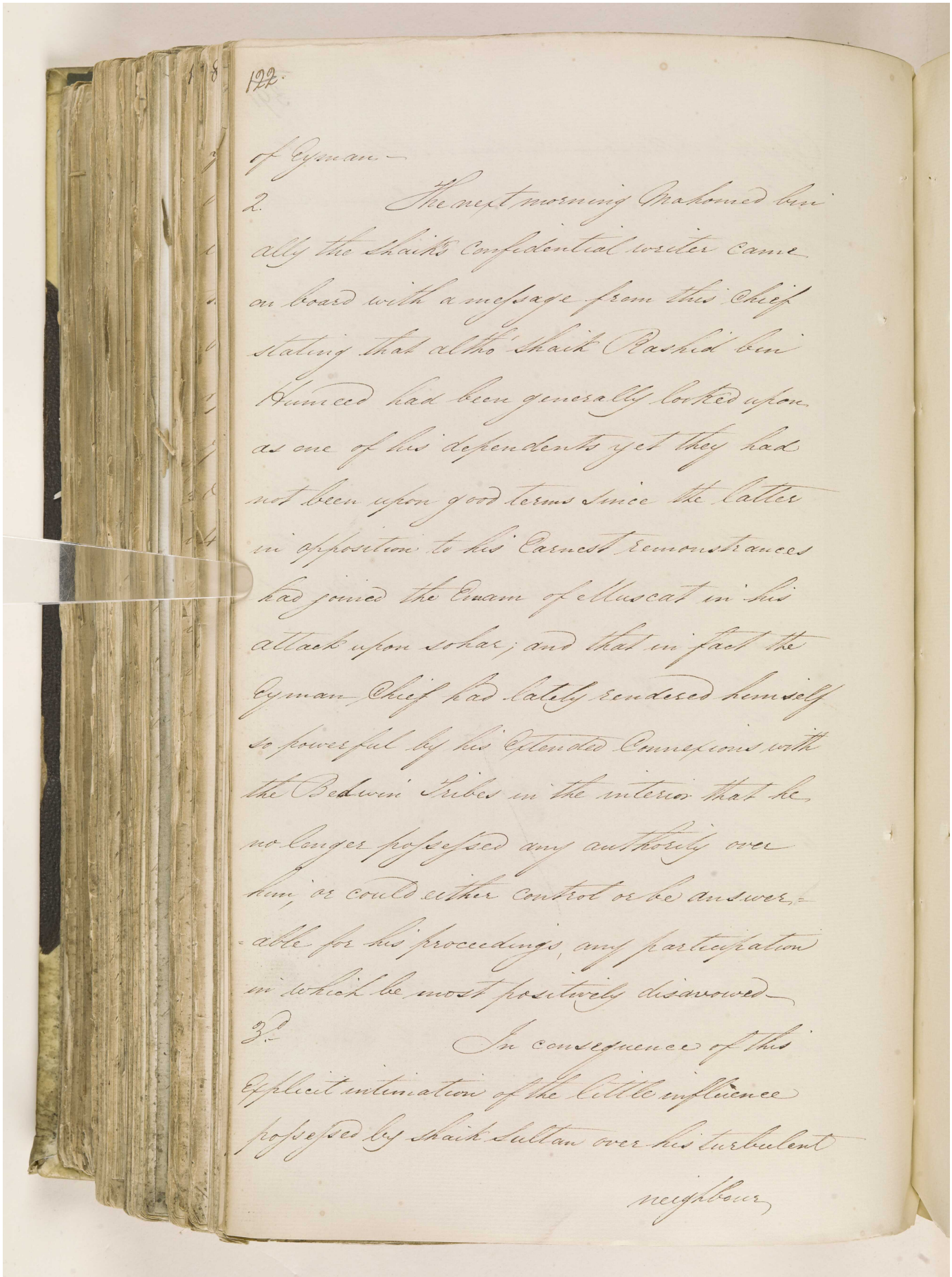

of Eyman —

2. The next morning Mahomed bin ally the Shaik's Confidential writer came on board with a message from this Chief stating that altho' Shaik Rashid bin Humeed had been generally looked upon as one of his dependents yet they had not been upon good terms since the latter in opposition to his Earnest remonstrances had joined the Emam of Muscat in his attack upon sohar; and that in fact the Eyman Chief had lately rendered himself so powerful by his Extended Connexions with the Bedwin Tribes in the interior that he no longer possessed any authority over him, or could either control or be answer-able for his proceedings, any participation in which he most positively disavowed —

3d. In consequence of this Explicit intimation of the little influence possessed by Shaik Sultan over his turbulent

neighbour

neighbour, I lost no time in proceeding to Eyman off which place we anchored on the morning of the 20th June. Shortly after our arrival a boat having been sent off by Shaik Rashid to learn the reason of this unusual visitation I availed myself of the opportunity to transmit the letter of which the accompanying is a copy, enclosing a statement of such vessels and property belonging to Muscat and Cutch as I had reason to believe had been captured and plundered by his subjects and intimating that the space of twenty four hours was allowed him to consider whether he would restore them or abide by the consequences.

4th In the course of a short time an answer was received from the Eyman Chief meeting my demands by a long list of counter claims upon Bussora grain, Amulgavine, Auboothabee, and Sohar. As these bore no relation to the objects of our visit, I replied that I had not been sent by the

Resident

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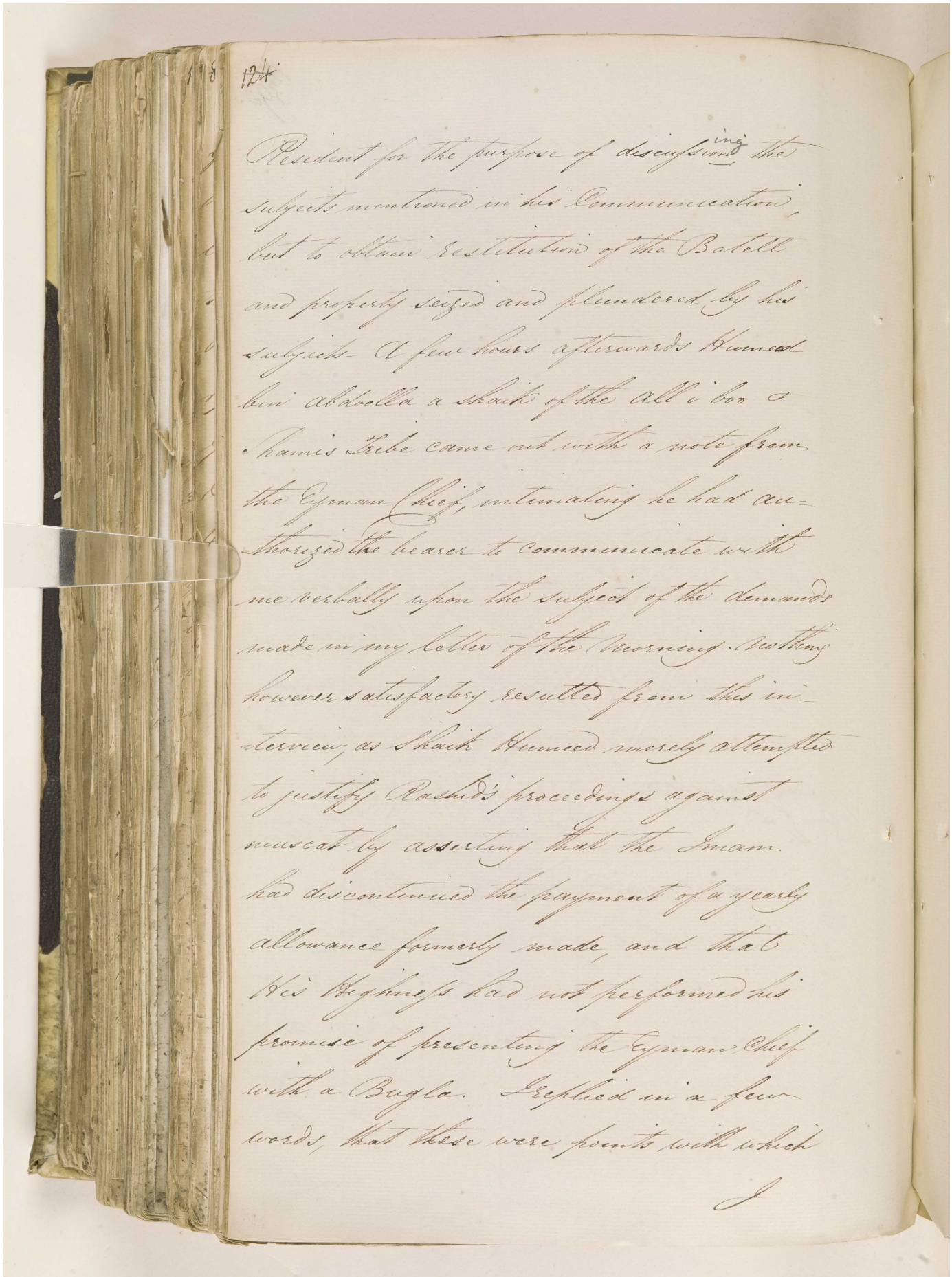

124

Resident for the purpose of discussing the subjects mentioned in his Communication, but to obtain restitution of the Batell and property seized and plundered by his subjects. A few hours afterwards Hameed bin Abdoolla a Shaik of the Alli bin Shamis Tribe came out with a note from the Cymam Chief, intimating he had authorized the bearer to communicate with me verbally upon the subject of the demands made in my letter of the Morning. Nothing however satisfactory resulted from this interview, as Shaik Hameed merely attempted to justify Rasids proceedings against muscat by asserting that the Imam had discontinued the payment of a yearly allowance formerly made, and that His Highness had not performed his promise of presenting the Cymam Chief with a Bugla. I replied in a few words, that these were points with which

I

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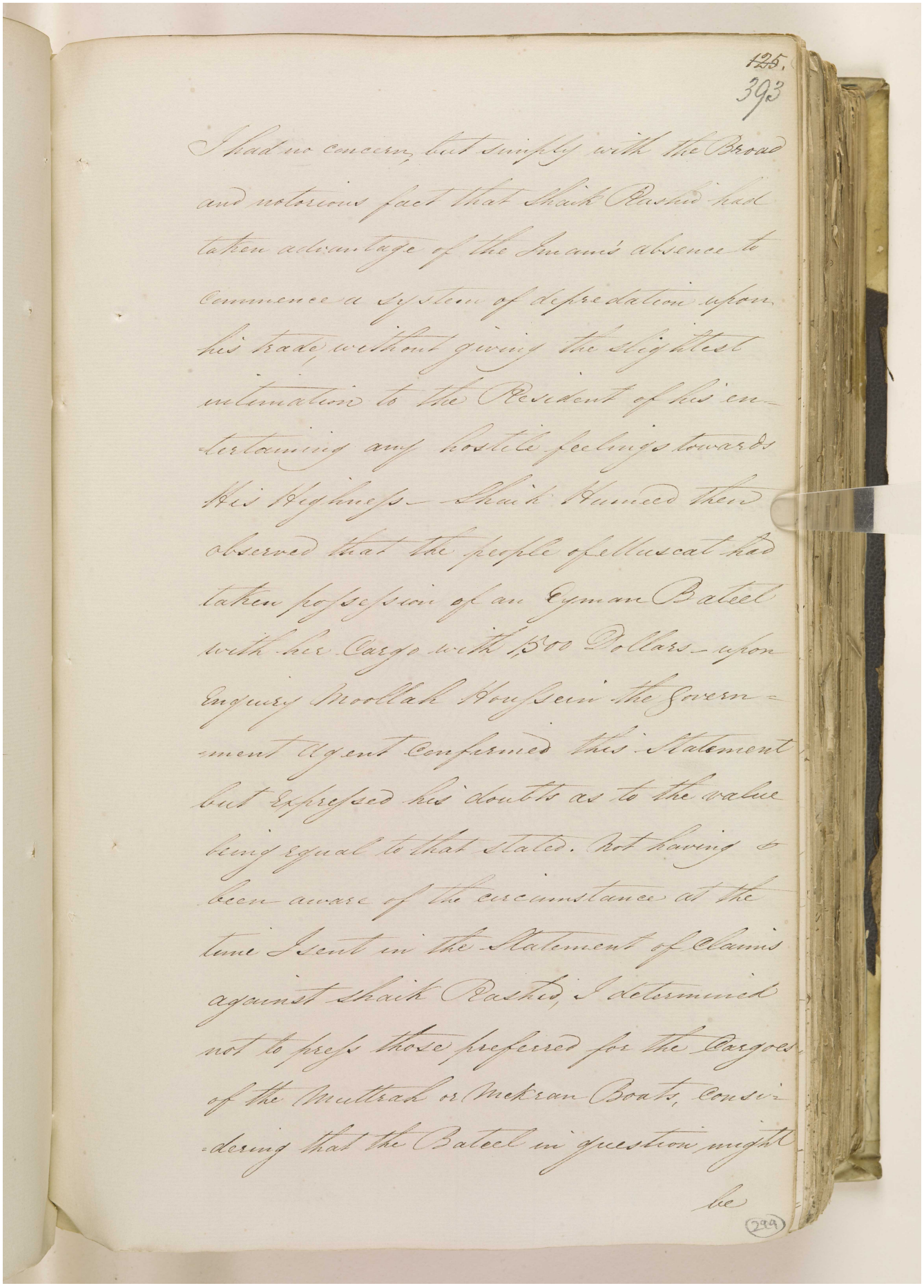

125.
393

I had no concern, but simply with the Broad and notorious fact that Shaik Rashid had taken advantage of the Imam's absence to commence a system of depredation upon his trade, without giving the slightest intimation to the Resident of his entertaining any hostile feelings towards His Highness. Shaik Hamed then observed that the people of Muscat had taken possession of an Oman Bateel with her Cargo with 1,500 Dollars upon enquiry Moollah Hoosein the Government Agent confirmed this Statement but expressed his doubts as to the value being equal to that Stated. Not having been aware of the circumstance at the time I sent in the Statement of Claims against Shaik Rashid, I determined not to press those preferred for the Cargoes of the Muttrah or Mekran Boats, considering that the Bateel in question might be

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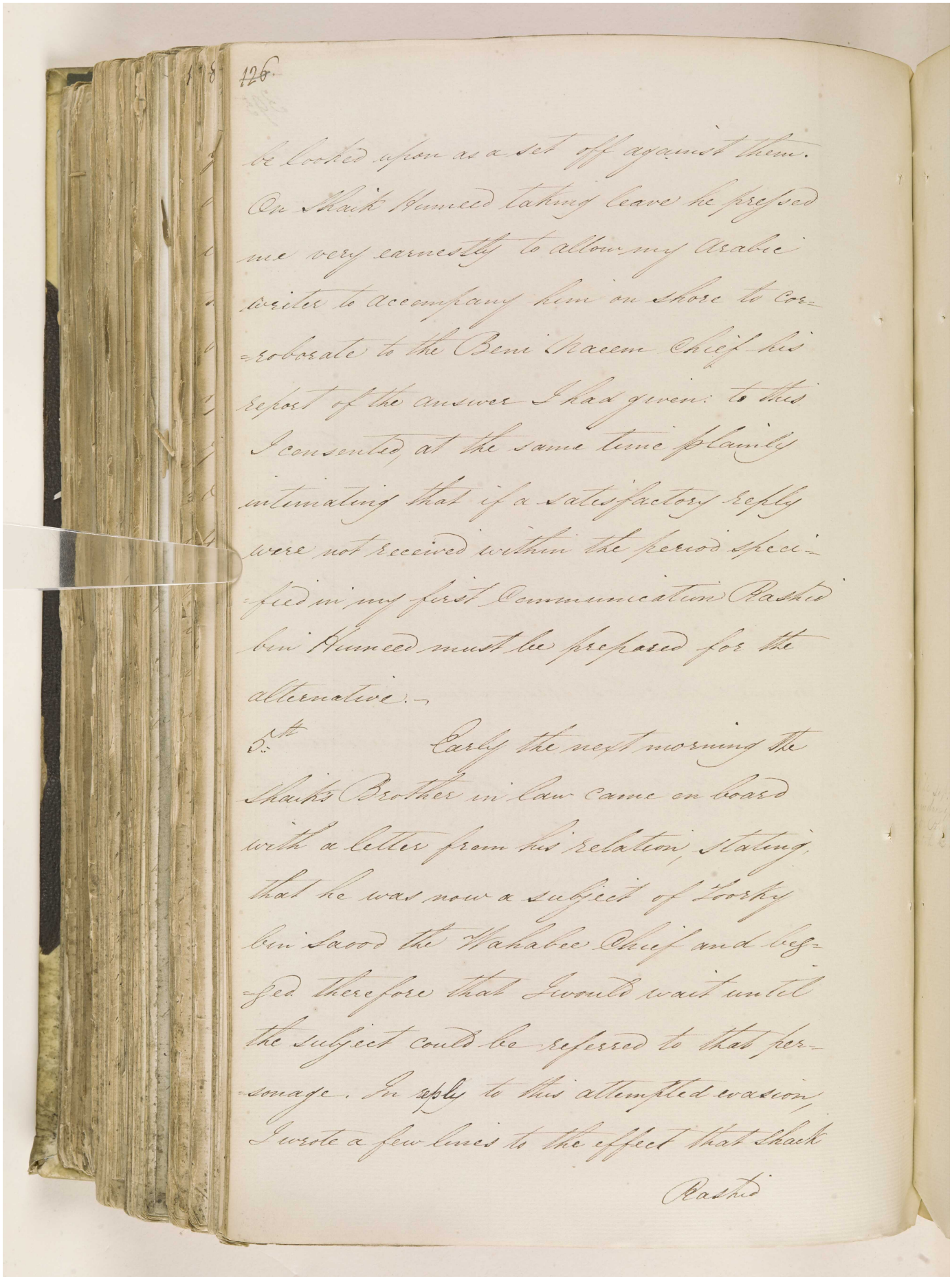

126

be looked upon as a set off against them.
On Shaik Hamed taking leave he pressed me very earnestly to allow my Arabic writer to accompany him on shore to corroborate to the Beni Naeem Chief his report of the answer I had given: to this I consented, at the same time plainly intimating that if a satisfactory reply were not received within the period specified in my first Communication Bashid bin Hamed must be prepared for the alternative.—

5th Early the next morning the Shaiks Brother in Law came on board with a letter from his relation, stating, that he was now a subject of Toorky bin Saood the Wahabee Chief and begged therefore that I would wait until the subject could be referred to that personage. In reply to this attempted evasion, I wrote a few lines to the effect that Shaik

Rashid

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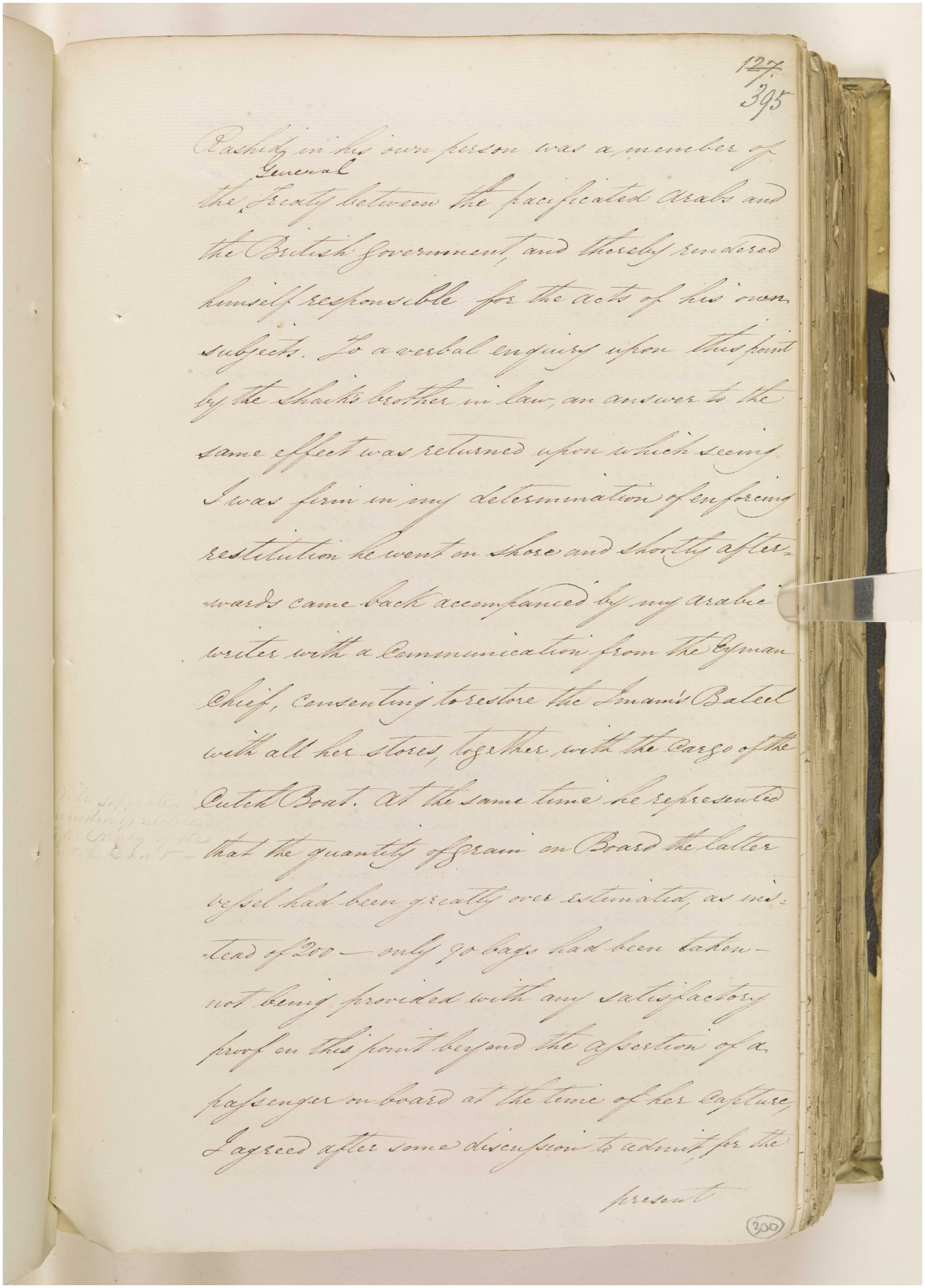

127.
395

Rashid in his own person was a member of
the General Treaty between the pacificated Arabs and
the British Government, and thereby rendered
himself responsible for the acts of his own
subjects. To a verbal enquiry upon this point
by the Shaikh's brother in law, an answer to the
same effect was returned upon which seeing
I was firm in my determination of enforcing
restitution he went on shore and shortly after-
wards came back accompanied by my arabic
writer with a Communication from the Cyfman
Chief, consenting to restore the Imam's Baleel
with all her stores, together with the Cargo of the
Dutch Boat. At the same time he represented
that the quantity of Grain on Board the latter
Vessel had been greatly over estimated, as in-
stead of 200 — only 90 bags had been taken —
not being provided with any satisfactory
proof on this point beyond the assertion of a
Passenger on board at the time of her Capture,
I agreed after some discussion to admit for the
present

(300)

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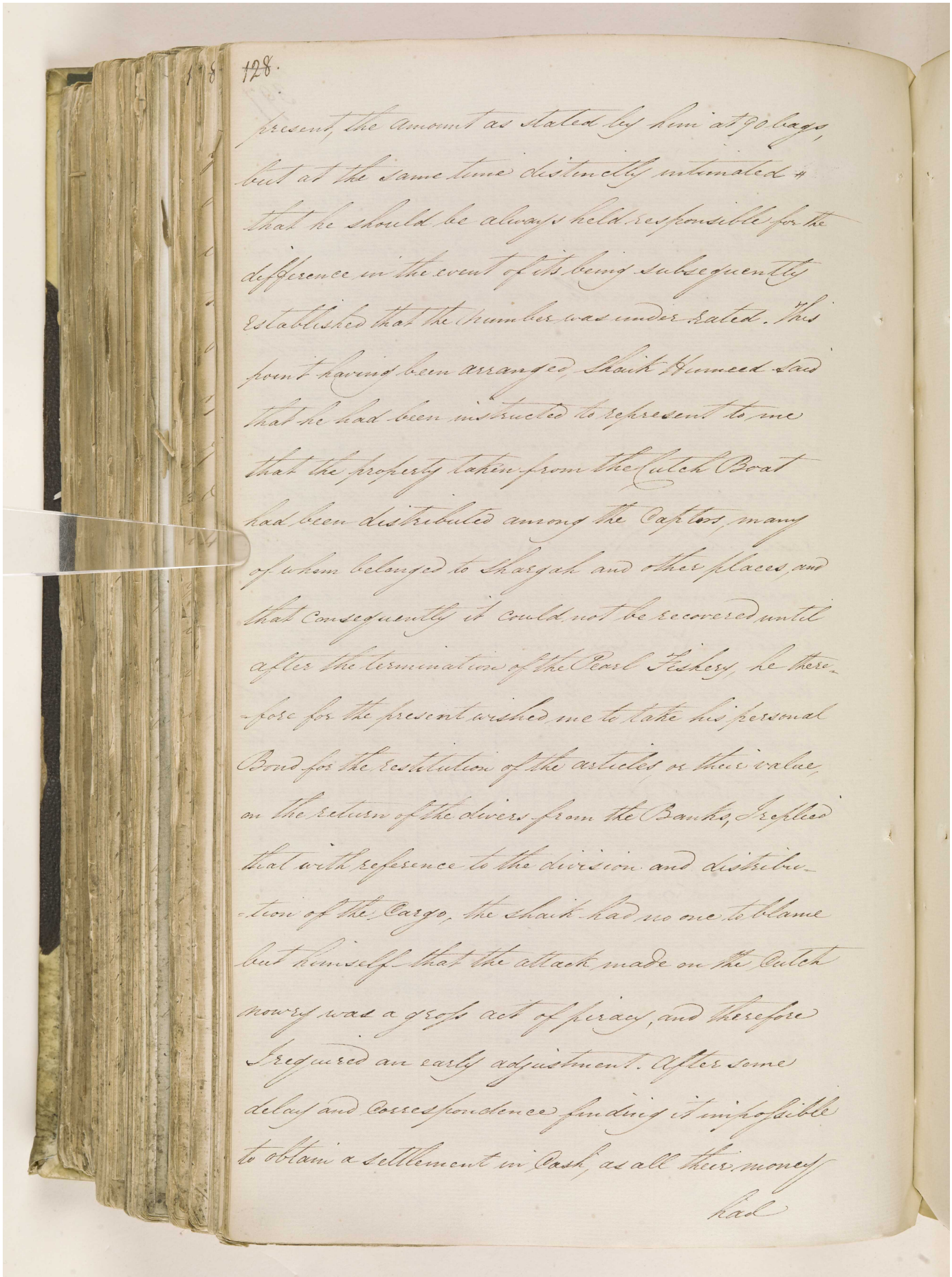

128.

present the amount as stated by him at 90 bags,
but at the same time distinctly intimated
that he should be always held responsible for the
difference in the event of it being subsequently
established that the number was under stated. This
point having been arranged, Shaik Humeed said
that he had been instructed to represent to me
that the property taken from the Dutch Boat
had been distributed among the Captors, many
of whom belonged to Shargah and other places, and
that consequently it could not be recovered until
after the termination of the Pearl Fishery, he there-
fore for the present wished me to take his personal
Bond for the restitution of the articles or their value
on the return of the divers from the Banks, I replied
that with reference to the division and distribu-
tion of the Cargo, the Shaik had no one to blame
but himself that the attack made on the Dutch
money was a gross act of piracy, and therefore
I required an early adjustment. After some
delay and correspondence finding it impossible
to obtain a settlement in Cash, as all their money

had

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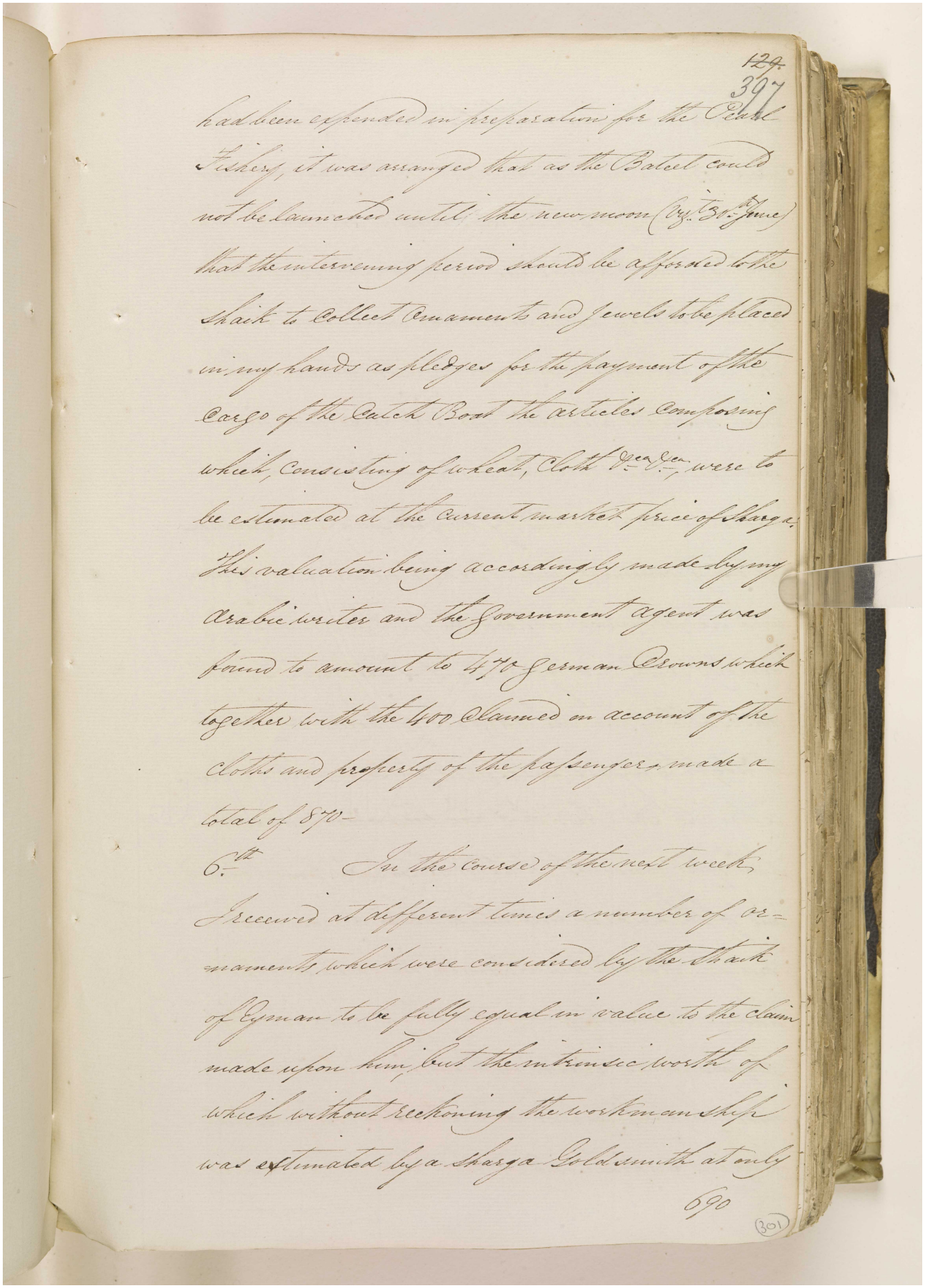

had been expended in preparation for the Pearl Fishery, it was arranged that as the Bateel could not be launched until the new moon (Viz.t 30th June) that the intervening period should be afforded to the Shaik to collect Ornaments and Jewels to be placed in my hands as pledges for the payment of the Cargo of the Catch Boat the articles composing which, consisting of wheat, Cloth &ca &ca, were to be estimated at the current market price of Sharga. This valuation being accordingly made by my Arabic writer and the Government agent was found to amount to 470 German Crowns which together with the 400 claimed on account of the cloths and property of the passengers made a total of 870-

6th In the course of the next week I received at different times a number of ornaments which were considered by the Shaik of Eyman to be fully equal in value to the claim made upon him, but the intrinsic worth of which without reckoning the workmanship was estimated by a Sharga Goldsmith at only

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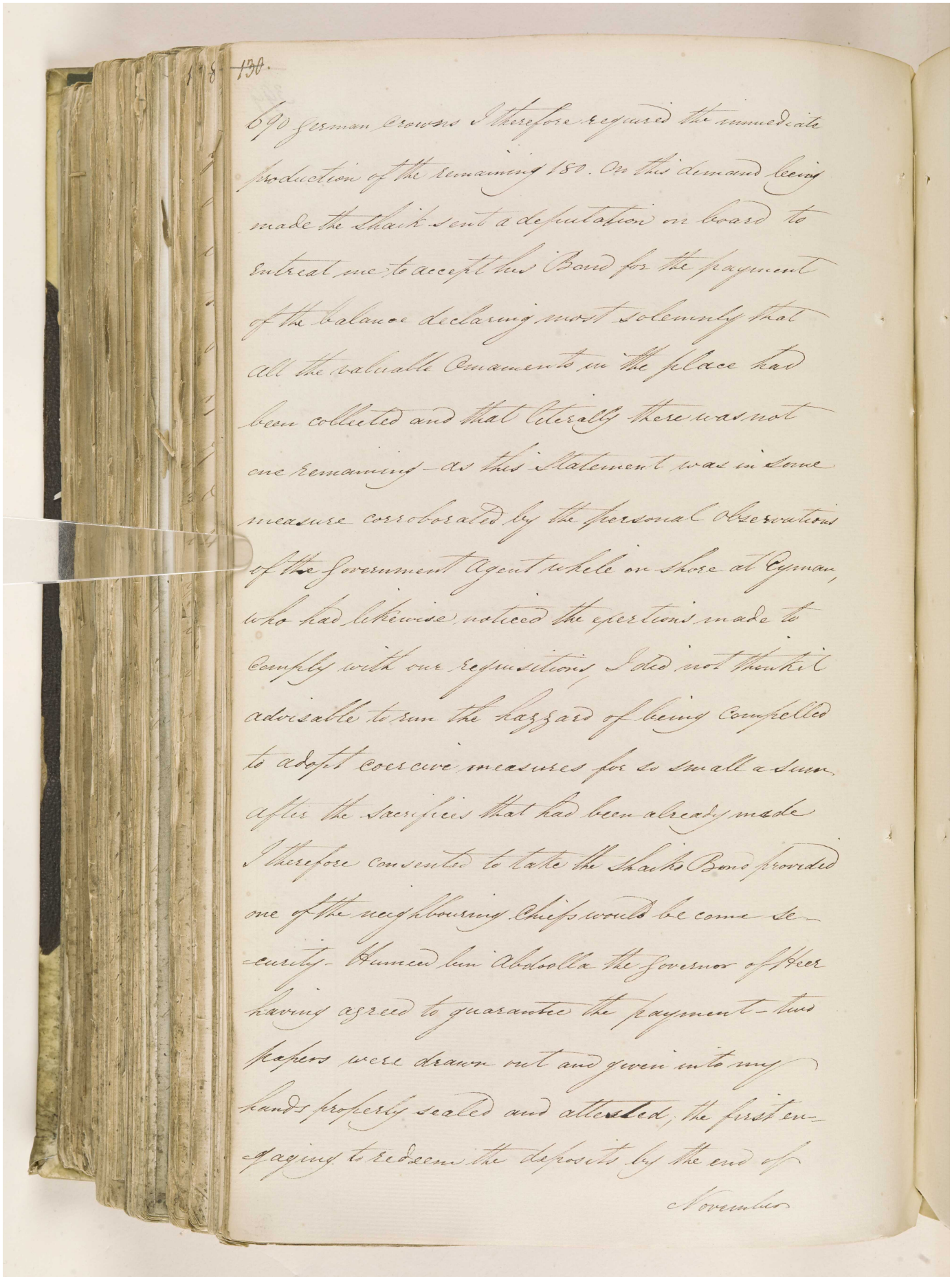

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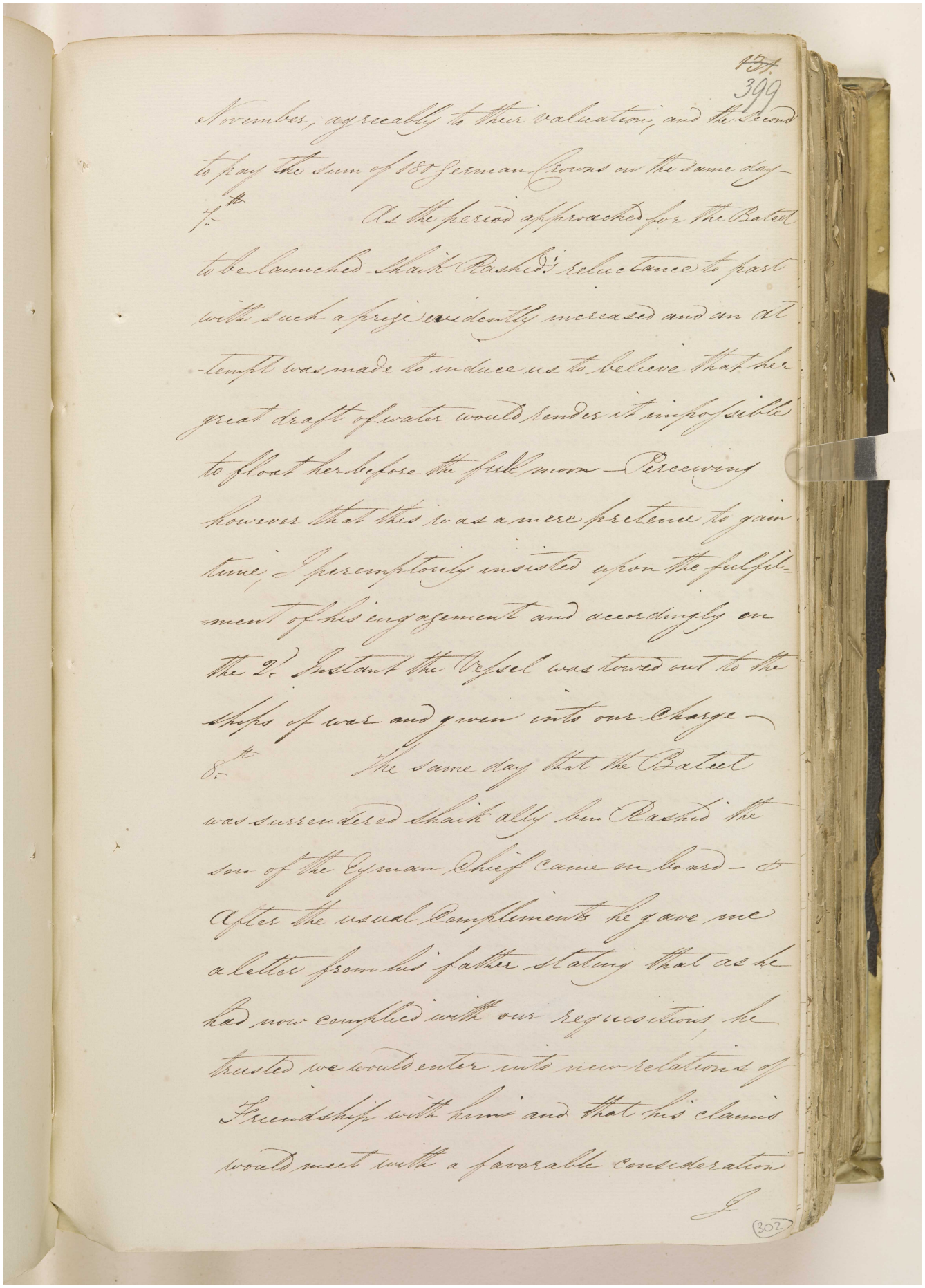
690 German Crowns I therefore required the immediate production of the remaining 180. On this demand being made the Shaik sent a deputation on board to entreat me to accept his Bond for the payment of the balance declaring most solemnly that all the valuable Ornaments in the Palace had been collected and that literally there was not one remaining – As this Statement was in some measure corroborated by the personal Observations of the Government Agent while on Shore at Cyman, who had likewise noticed the exertions made to comply with our Requisitions, I did not think it advisable to run the hazzard of being compelled to adopt coercive measures for so small a sum after the Sacrifices that had been already made I therefore consented to take the Shaiks Bond provided one of the neighbouring Chiefs would become security – Humeed bin Abdoolla the Governor of Ajeer having agreed to guarantee the payment – two Papers were drawn out and given into my hands properly sealed and attested, the first engaging to redeem the deposits by the end of November



November, agreeably to their valuation, and the Second to pay the sum of 180 German Crowns on the same day—

7th As the period approached for the Bateel to be launched Shaik Rashid's reluctance to part with such a prize evidently increased and an attempt was made to induce us to believe that her great draft of water would render it impossible to float her before the full moon — Perceiving however that this was a mere pretence to gain time, I peremptorily insisted upon the fulfilment of his engagement and accordingly on the 2d Instant the Vessel was towed out to the ships of war and given into our Charge —

8th The same day that the Bateel was surrendered Shaik ally bin Rashid the son of the Eyman Chief came on board — & After the usual Compliments he gave me a letter from his father stating that as he had now complied with our requisitions, he trusted we would enter into new relations of Friendship with him and that his claims would meet with a favorable consideration

I

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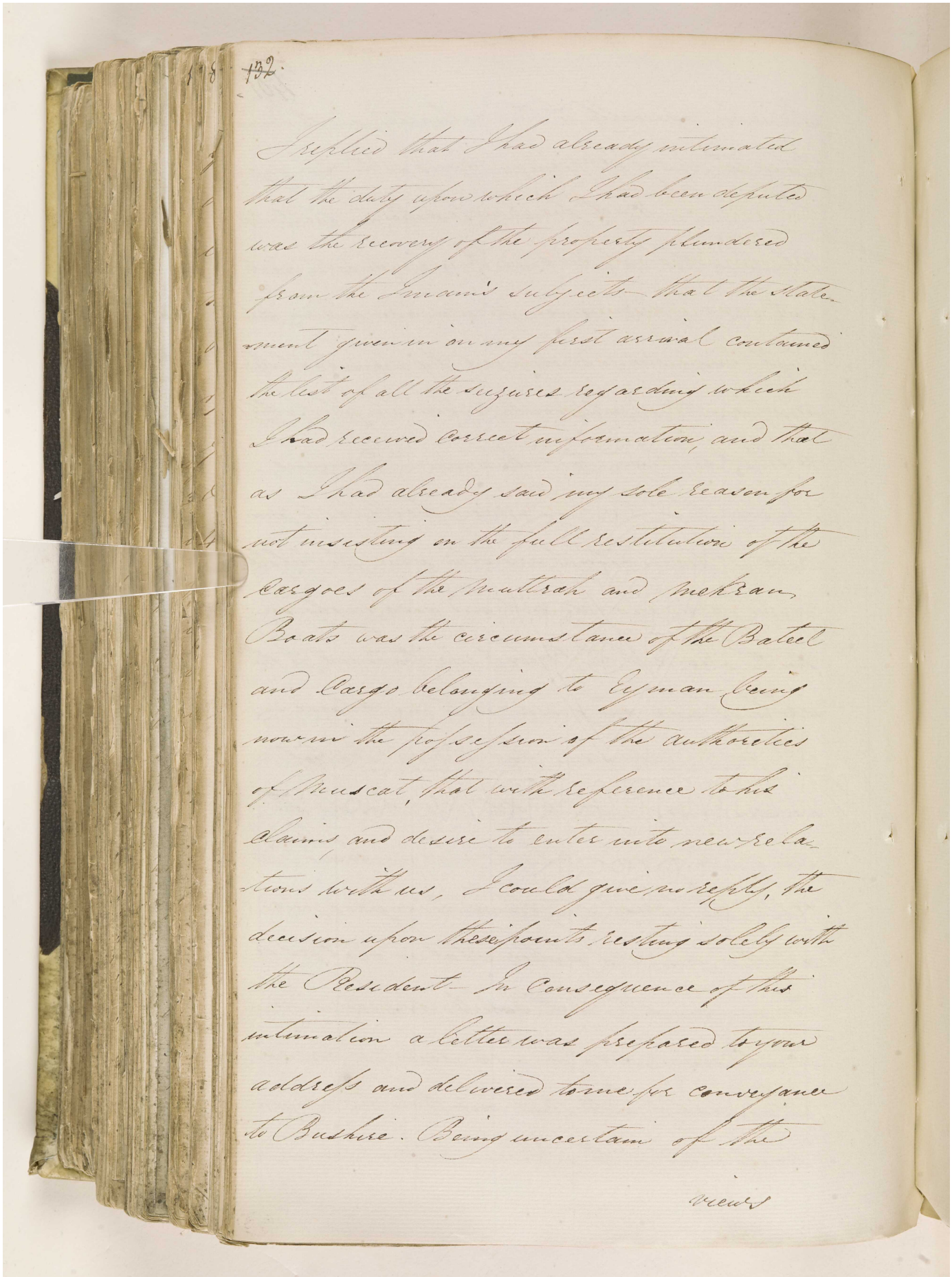

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I replied that I had already intimated that the duty upon which I had been deputed was the recovery of the property plundered from the Imam's subjects that the statement given in on my first arrival contained the last of all the seizures regarding which I had received correct information, and that as I had already said my sole reason for not insisting on the full restitution of the Cargoes of the Muttrah and Mekran Boats was the circumstance of the Bateel and Cargo belonging to Eyman being now in the possession of the authorities of Muscat, that with reference to his claims and desire to enter into new relations with us, I could give no reply, the decision upon these points resting solely with the Resident. In Consequence of this intimation a letter was prepared to your address and delivered to me for conveyance to Bushire. Being uncertain of the

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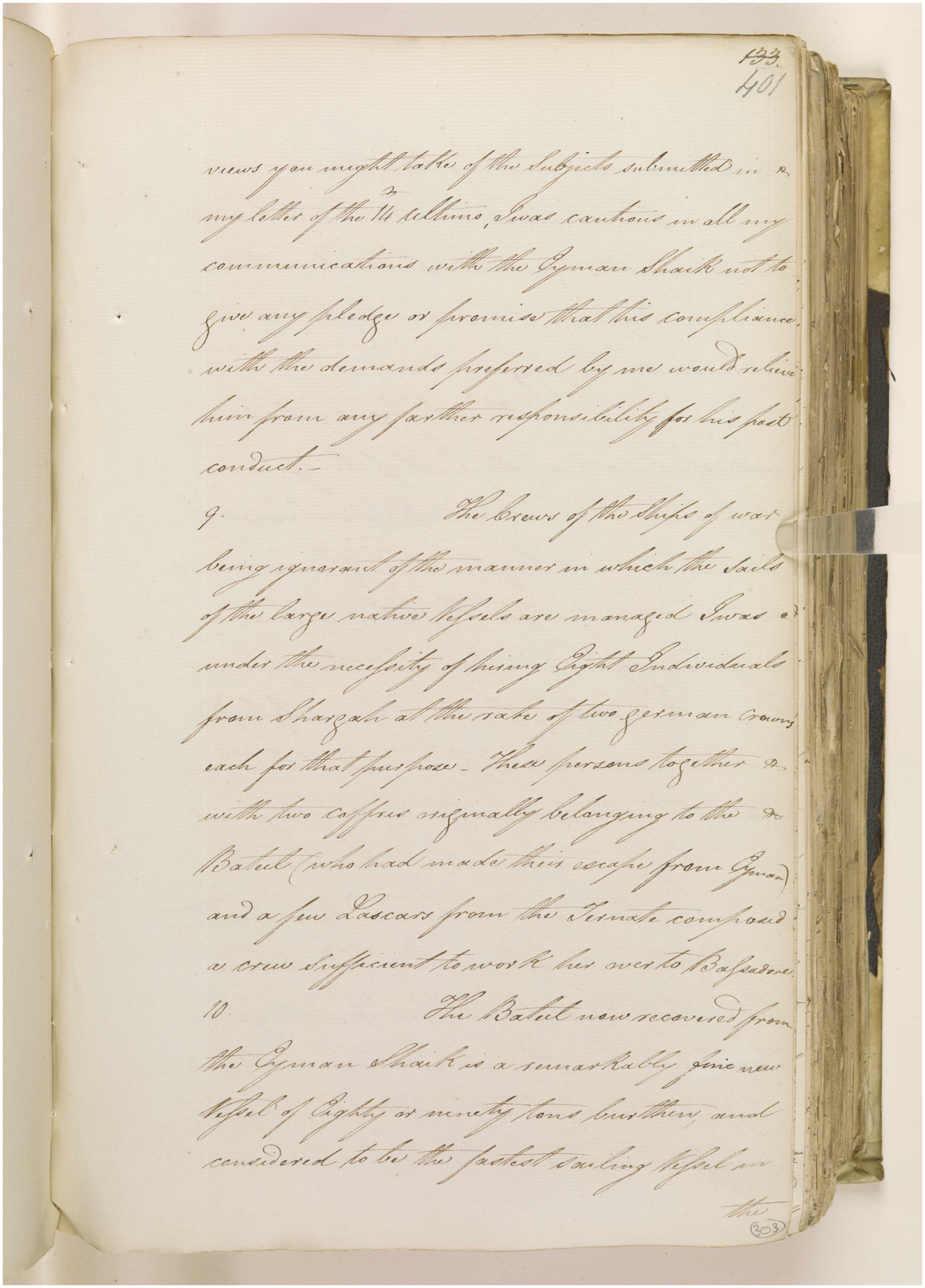

views you might take of the Subjects submitted in & my letter of the 14th ultimo, I was cautious in all my communications with the Eyman Shaik not to give any pledge or promise that his compliance with the demands preferred by me would relieve him from any farther responsibility for his past conduct.—

9. The Crews of the Ships of war being ignorant of the manner in which the Sails of the large native Vessels are managed I was & under the necessity of hiring Eight Individuals from Sharzah at the rate of two german Crowns each for that purpose. These persons together & with two coffres originally belonging to the & Bateel (who had made their escape from Eyman) and a few Lascars from the Ternate composed a crew sufficient to work her over to Bassadore.

10. The Bateel now recovered from the Eyman Shaik is a remarkably fine new Vessel of Eighty or ninety tons burthen, and considered to be the fastest sailing Vessel in

the

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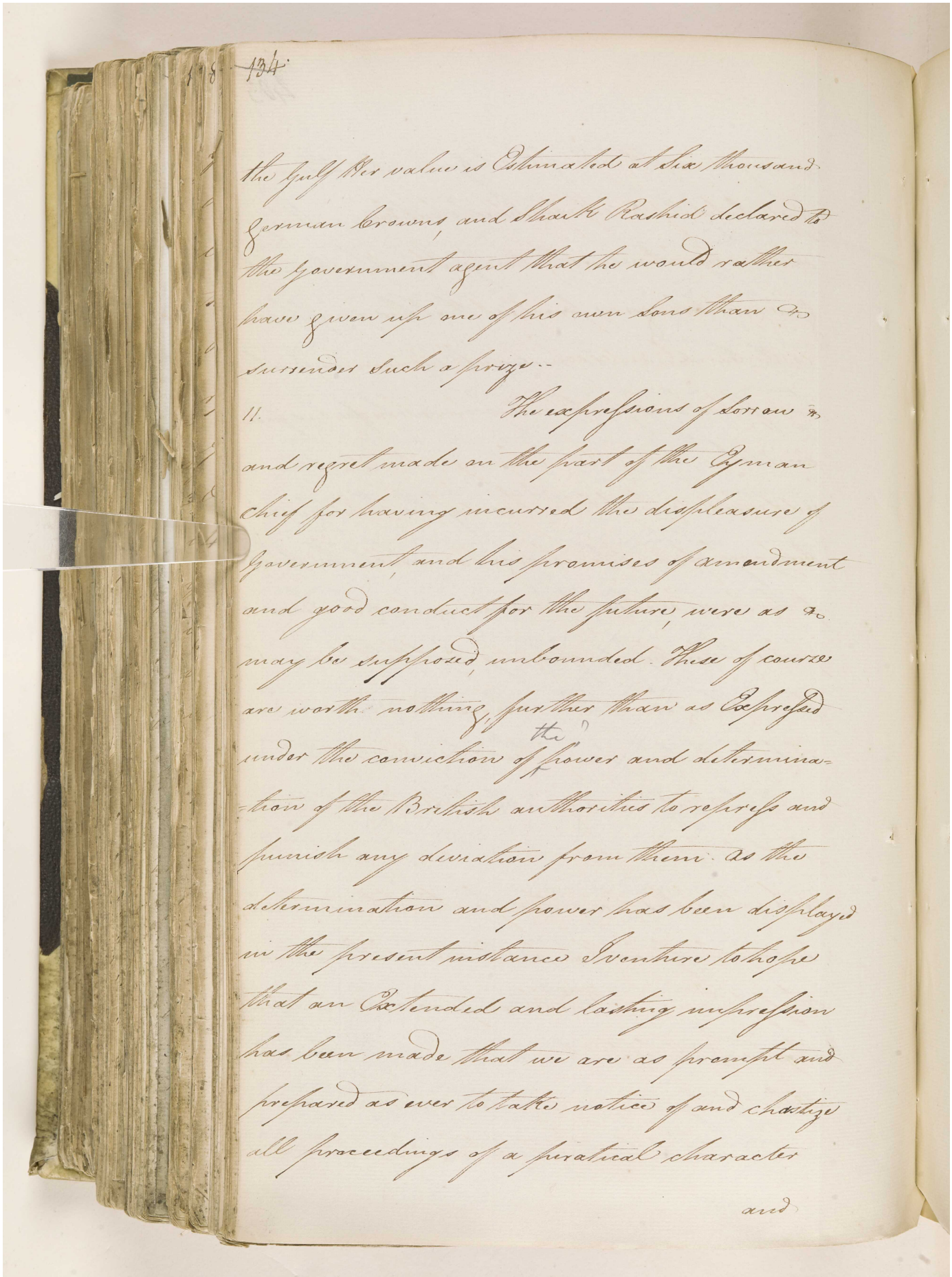

the Gulf. Her value is Estimated at Six thousand German Crowns, and Shaik Rashid declared to the Government agent that he would rather have given up one of his own sons than to surrender such a prize.

11. The expressions of sorrow and regret made on the part of the Qyman Chief for having incurred the displeasure of Government, and his promises of amendment and good conduct for the future, were as it may be supposed, unbounded. These of course are worth nothing further than as expressed under the conviction of power and determination of the British authorities to repress and punish any deviation from them. As the determination and power has been displayed in the present instance I venture to hope that an extended and lasting impression has been made that we are as prompt and prepared as ever to take notice of and chastize all proceedings of a piratical character

and

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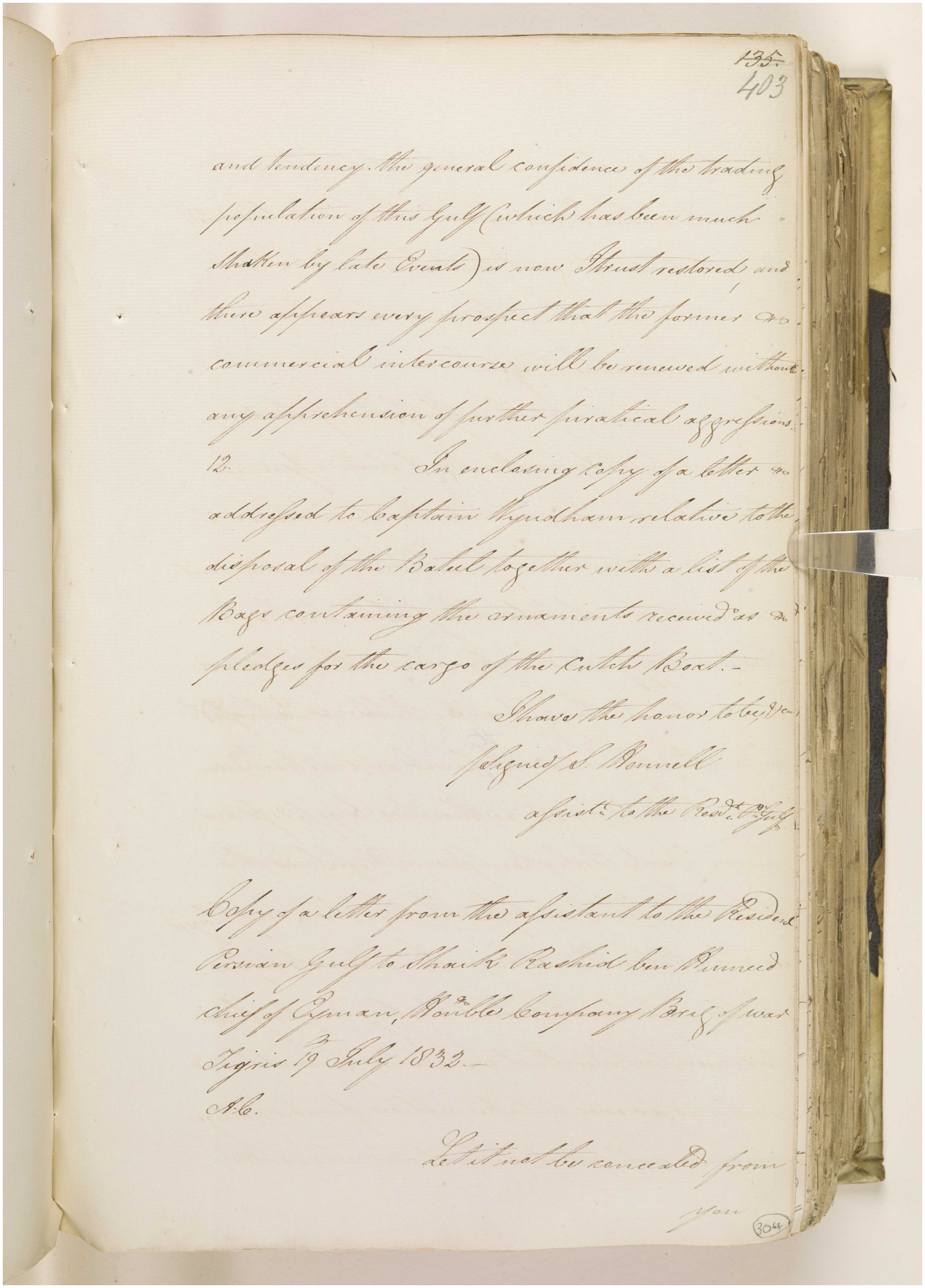

and tendency the general confidence of the trading population of this Gulf (which has been much shaken by late Events) is now I trust restored, and there appears every prospect that the former & commercial intercourse will be renewed without any apprehension of further piratical aggressions.

12. In enclosing copy of a letter & addressed to Captain Wyndham relative to the disposal of the Bateel together with a list of the Bags containing the ornaments received as & pledges for the cargo of the Cutch Boat.—

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) S. Bonnell

assist. to the Resd. P. Gulf

Copy of a letter from the assistant to the Resident Persian Gulf to Shaik Rashid ben Hunneed chief of Eyman, Hon.ble Company Brig of war Tigris 19 July 1832.—

A.C.

Let it not be concealed from you

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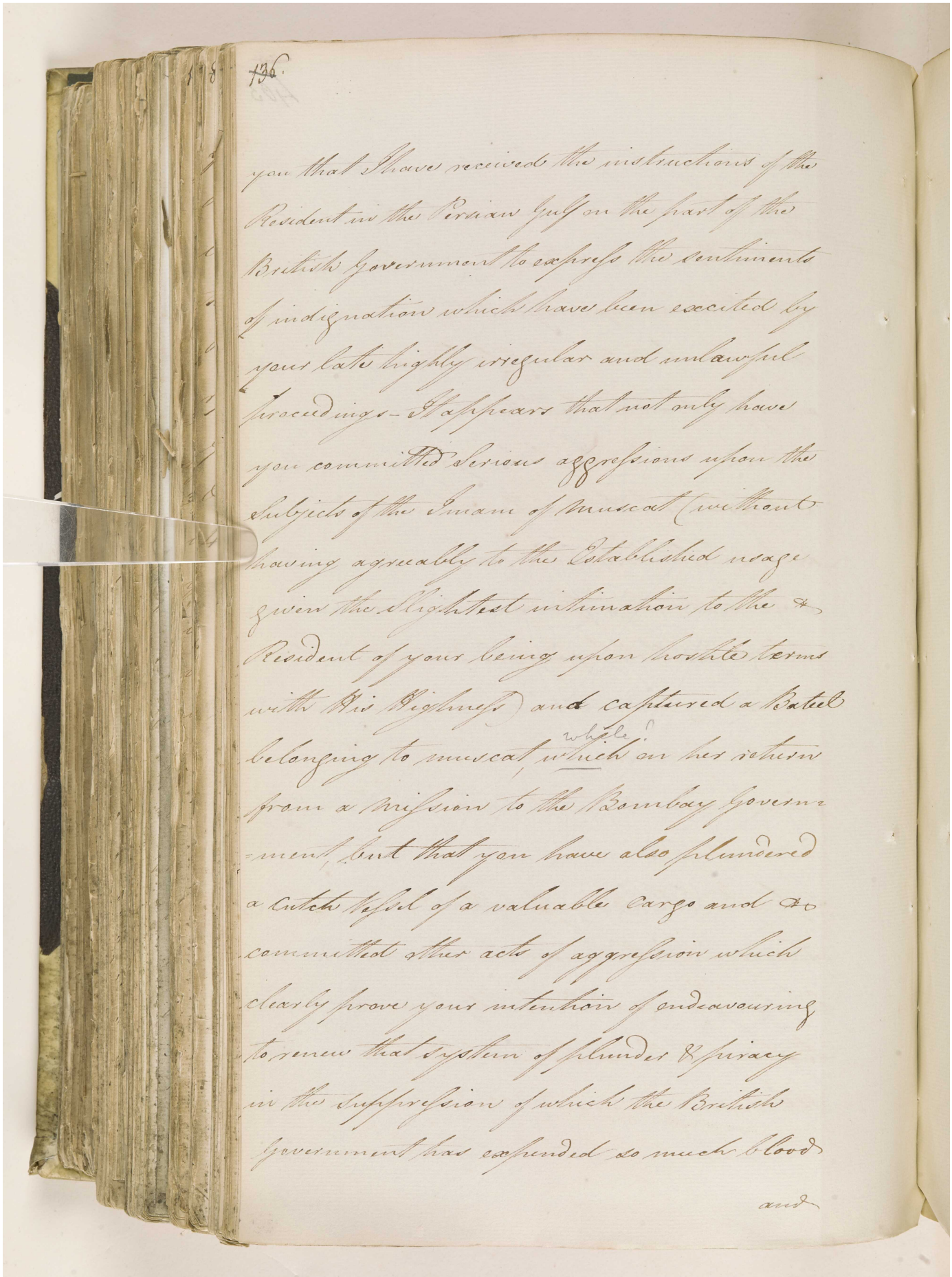
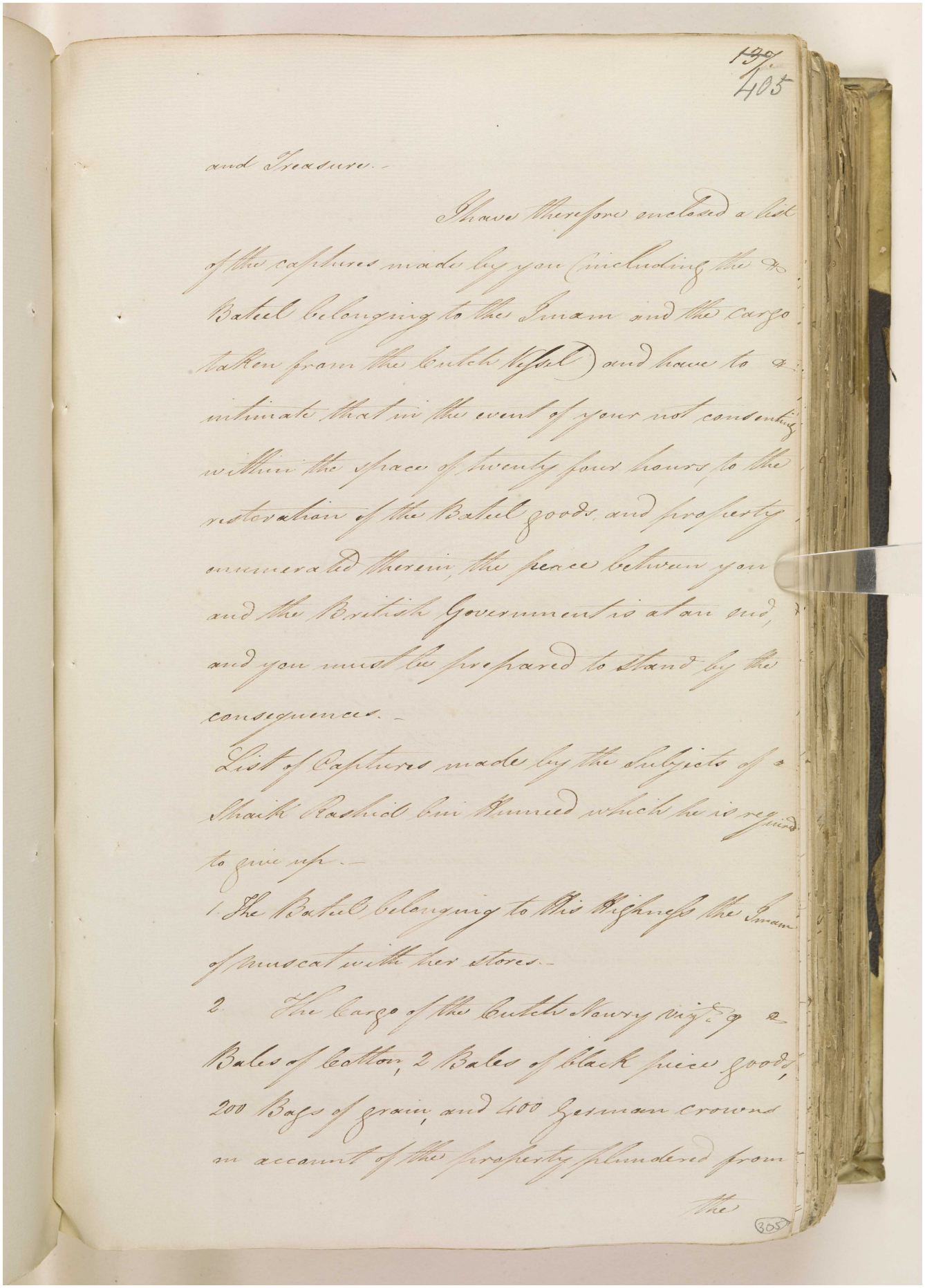


196.

you that I have received the instructions of the Resident in the Persian Gulf on the part of the British Government to express the sentiments of indignation which have been excited by your late highly irregular and unlawful proceedings – It appears that not only have you committed serious aggressions upon the subjects of the Imam of Muscat (without having agreeably to the Established usage given the slightest intimation to the Resident of your being upon hostile terms with His Highness) and captured a Batel belonging to muscat which on her return from a Mission to the Bombay Government, but that you have also plundered a Cutch Vessel of a valuable Cargo and committed other acts of aggression which clearly prove your intention of endeavouring to renew that system of plunder & piracy in the suppression of which the British Government has expended so much blood

and



and Treasure.-

I have therefore enclosed a list of the captures made by you (including the Bateel belonging to the Imam and the cargo taken from the Cutch Vessel) and have to intimate that in the event of your not consenting within the space of twenty four hours, to the restoration of the Bateel goods, and property enumerated therein, the peace between you and the British Government is at an end, and you must be prepared to stand by the consequences.-

List of Captures made by the Subjects of Shaik Rashid bin Hunneed which he is required to give up.-

1. The Bateel belonging to His Highness the Imam of Muscat with her stores.-

2. The Cargo of the Cutch Nowry viz. 9 Bales of Cotton, 2 Bales of black piece goods, 200 Bags of grain, and 400 German crowns on account of the property plundered from the

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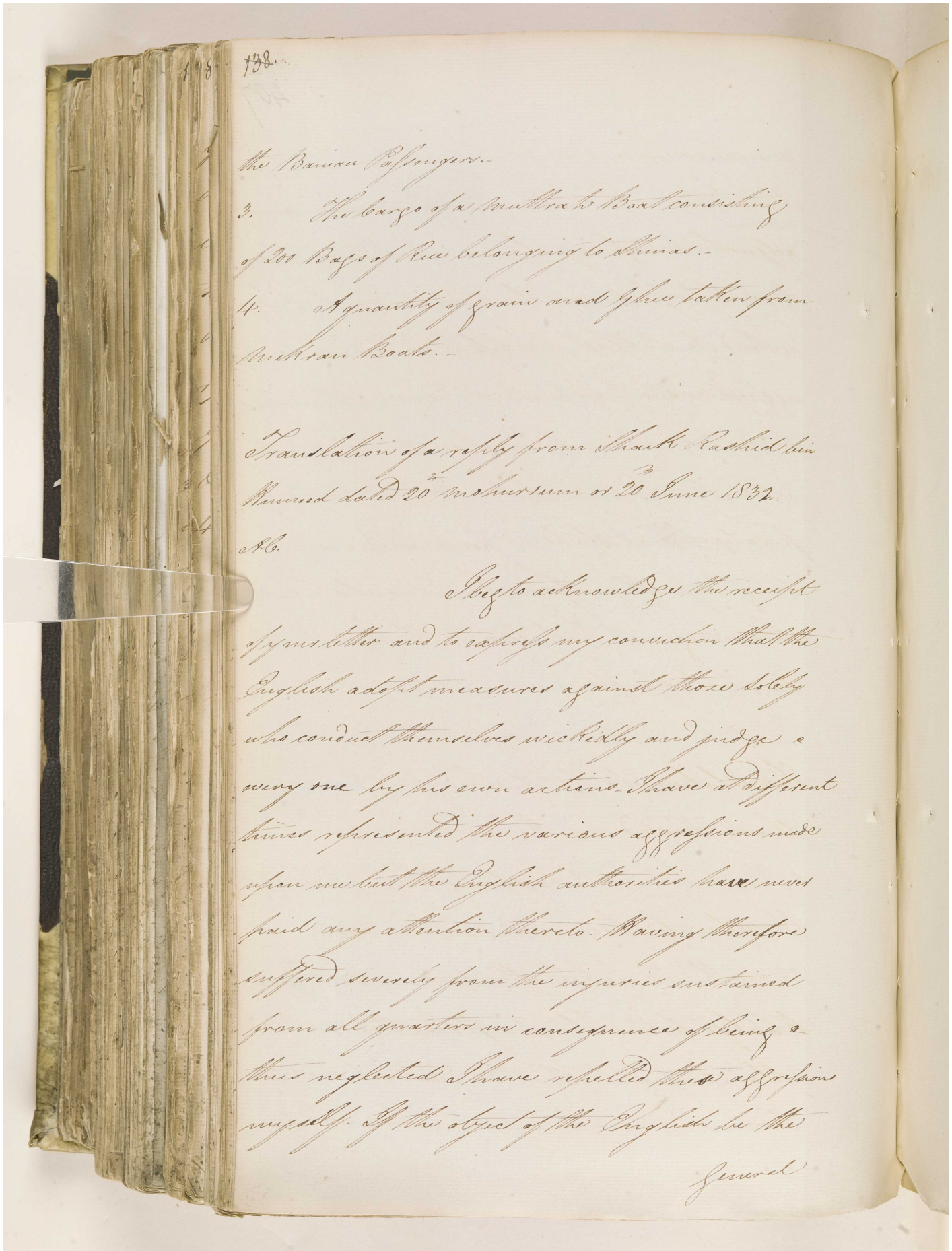


the Banian Passengers.-

3. The Cargo of a Muttrah Boat consisting of 200 Bags of Rice belonging to Shinas.-

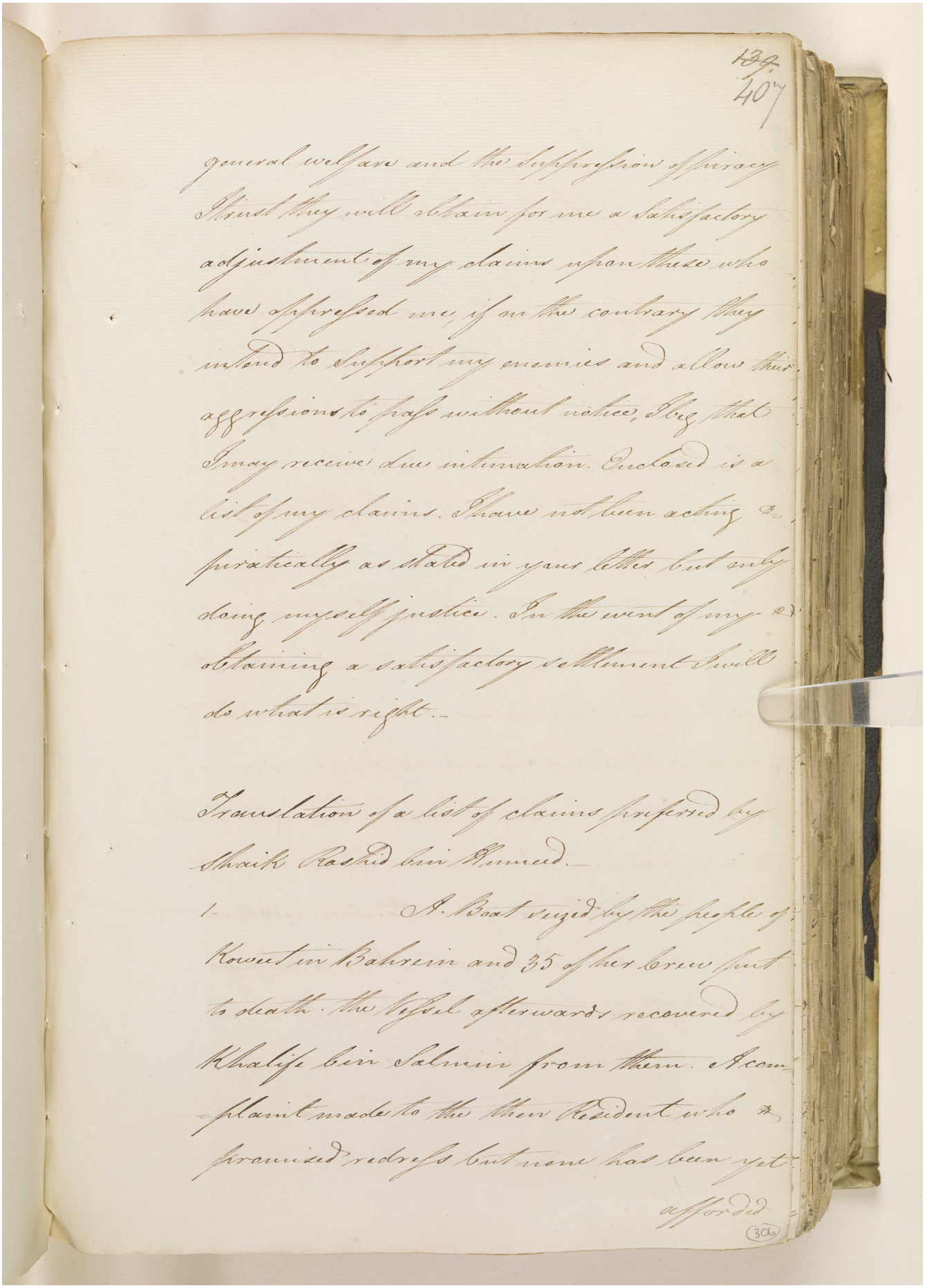
4. A quantity of grain and Ghee taken from Mekran Boats.-

Translation of a reply from Shaik Rashid bin Hummed dated 20th Mohurrum or 20th June 1832.

A.C.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to express my conviction that the English adopt measures against those solely who conduct themselves wickedly and judge every one by his own actions. I have at different times represented the various aggressions made upon me but the English authorities have never paid any attention thereto. Having therefore suffered severely from the injuries sustained from all quarters in consequence of being thus neglected I have repelled these aggressions myself. If the object of the English be the

General



general welfare and the suppression of piracy I trust they will obtain for me a satisfactory adjustment of my claims upon these who have oppressed me, if on the contrary they intend to support my enemies and allow their aggressions to pass without notice, I beg that I may receive due intimation. Enclosed is a list of my claims. I have not been acting & piratically as stated in your letter but only doing myself justice. In the event of my & obtaining a satisfactory settlement I will do what is right.-

Translation of a list of claims preferred by Shaik Rashid bin Hameed.-

1. A Boat seized by the people of Koweet in Bahrein and 35 of her Crew put to death. the Vessel afterwards recovered by Khalife bin Salmin from them. A complaint made to the then Resident who & promised redress but none has been yet afforded

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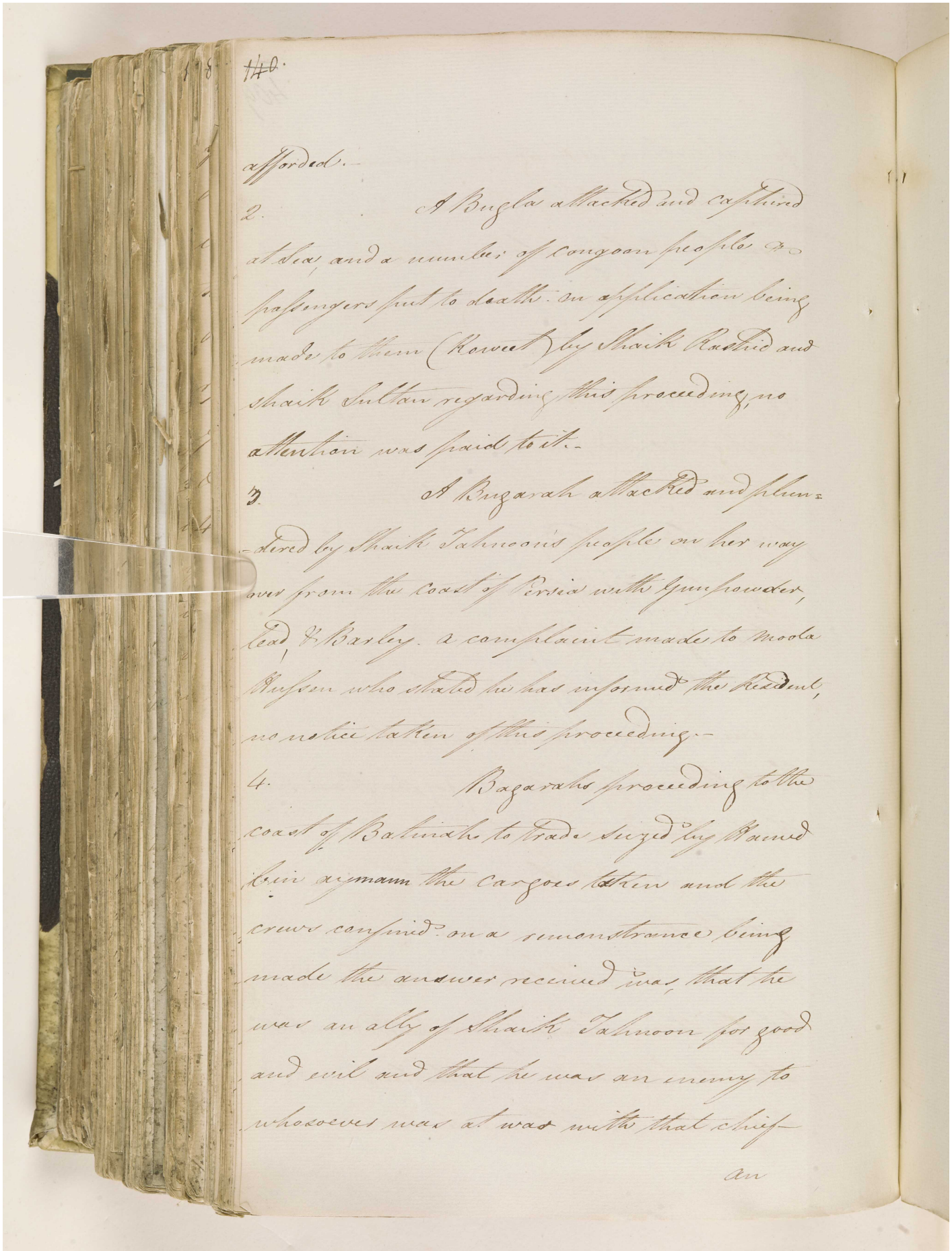

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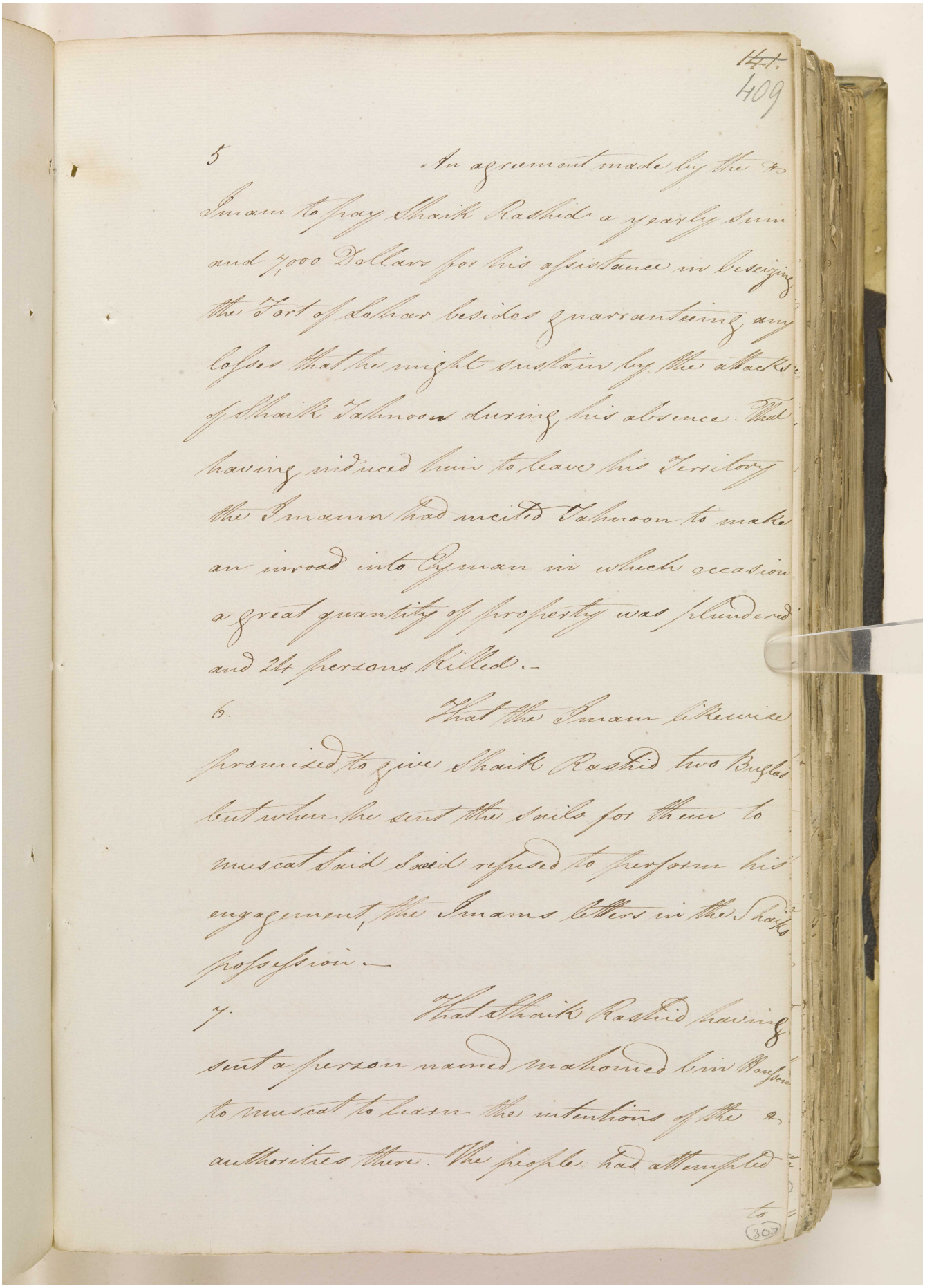
afforded.-

2. A Bugla attacked and confined at sea, and a number of Congoan people & passengers put to death. On application being made to them (Rowed) by Shaik Rashid and Shaik Sultan regarding this proceeding, no attention was paid to it.-

3 A Bugarah attacked and plundered by Shaik Jahnoon's people on her way over from the Coast of Persia with Gunpowder, Lead & Barley. a complaint made to Moola Rufeen who stated he has informed the Resident, no notice taken of this proceeding.-

4. Bugarahs proceeding to the coast of Batinah to trade seized by Hamed bin Ayman the Cargoes taken and the crews confined. on a remonstrance being made the answer received was, that he was an ally of Shaik Jahnoon for good and evil and that he was an enemy to whosoever was at war with that chief-

an



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5 An agreement made by the Imaun to pay Shaik Rashid a yearly sum and 7000 Dollars for his assistance in besieging the Fort of Dahar besides guaranteeing any losses that he might sustain by the attacks of Shaik Tahnoon during his absence. That having induced him to leave his Territory the Imaun had incited Tahnoon to make an inroad into Ejman in which occasion a great quantity of property was plundered and 24 persons killed.

6. That the Imaun likewise promised to give Shaik Rashid two Buglas but when he sent the Sails for them to muscat said Said refused to perform his engagement, the Imams letters in the Shaiks possession.

7. That Shaik Rashid having sent a person named Mahomed bin Bonjer to muscat to learn the intentions of the authorities there. The people had attempted

to

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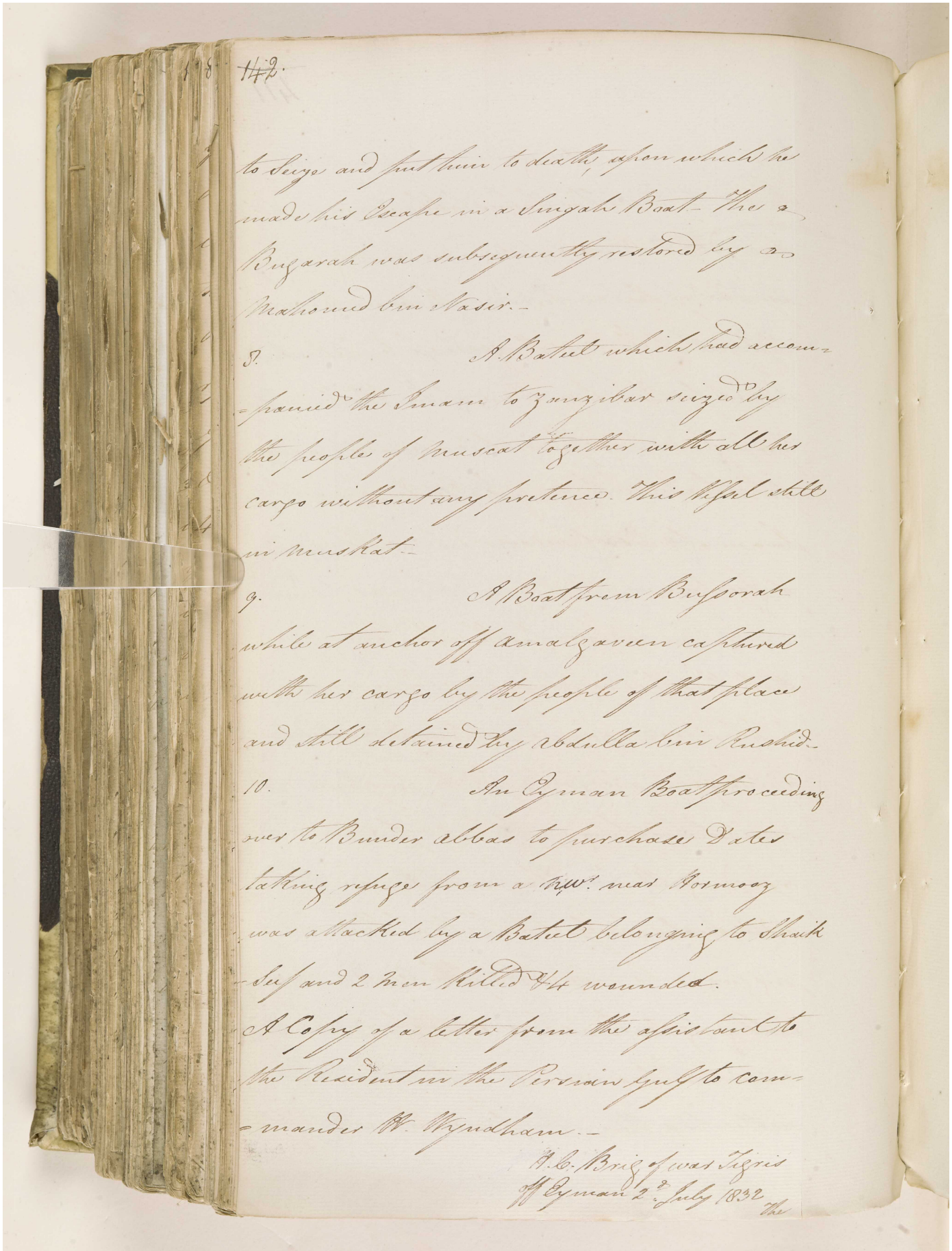


to Seize and put him to death, upon which he made his Escape in a Singah Boat. The Bugarah was subsequently restored by Mahomed bin Nasir.—

8. A Bateel which had accompanied the Imam to Zanzibar seized by the people of Muscat together with all her cargo without any pretence. This Vessel still in Muskat.—

9. A Boat from Bussorah while at anchor off Amalgaveen captured with her cargo by the people of that place and still detained by Abdulla bin Rushid.—

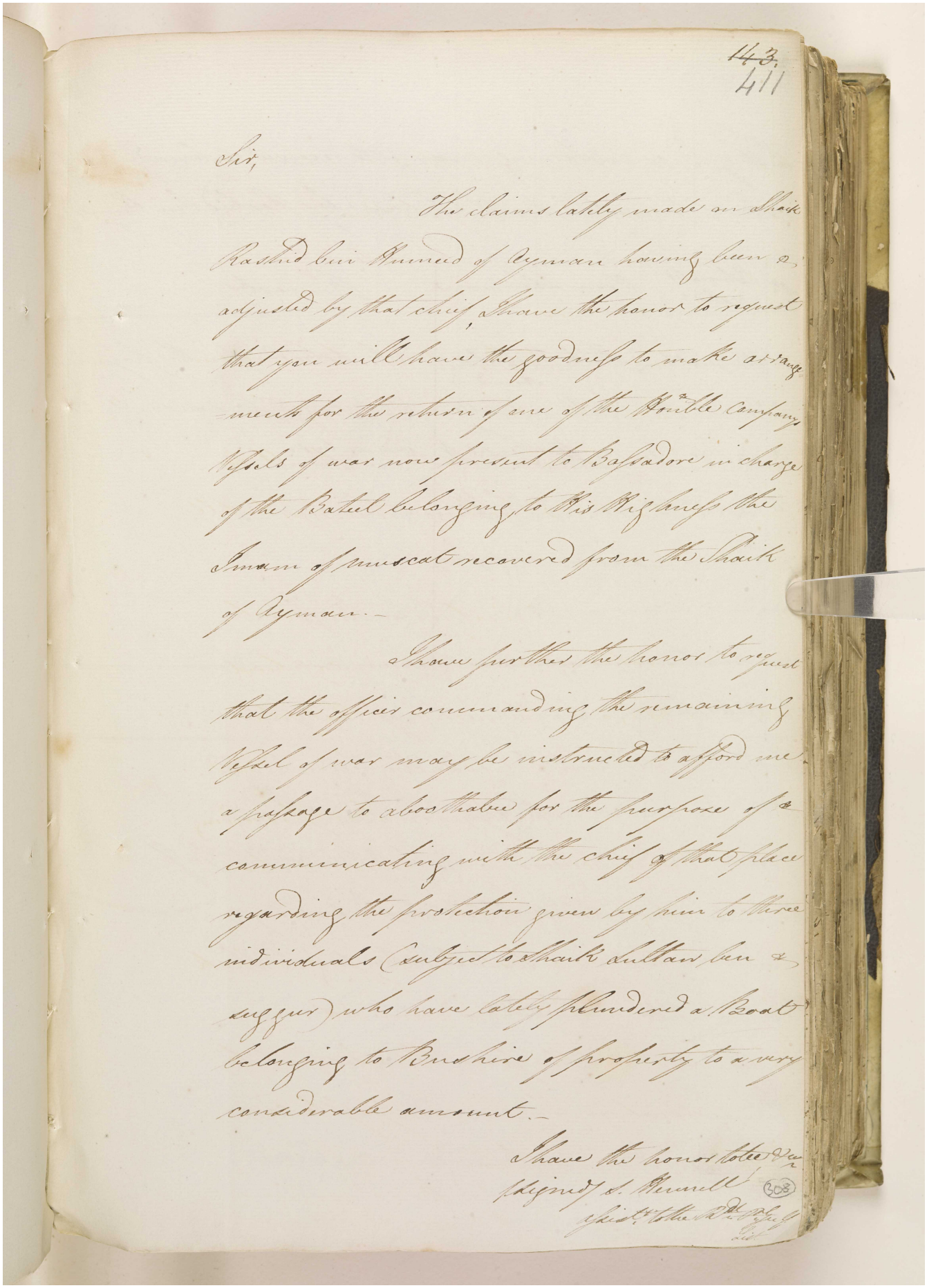
10. An Eyman Boat proceeding over to Bunder abbas to purchase Dates taking refuge from a N.W. near Hormooz was attacked by a Bateel belonging to Shaik Seef and 2 men Killed & 4 wounded.

A Copy of a letter from the assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf to commander W. Wyndham.—

H.C. Brig of war Tigris
off Eyman 2d July 1832

The

Sir,



The claims lately made on Shaik Rashid bin Hameed of Ayman having been adjusted by that chief, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to make arrangements for the return of one of the Honble Company's Vessels of war now present to Bassadore in charge of the Bateel belonging to His Highness the Imam of Muscat recovered from the Shaik of Ayman.—

I have further the honor to request that the officer commanding the remaining Vessel of war may be instructed to afford me a passage to aboothabee for the purpose of communicating with the chief of that place regarding the protection given by him to three individuals (subject to Shaik Sultan ben Suggur) who have lately plundered a Boat belonging to Bushire of property to a very considerable amount.—

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) S. Hennell
Assist. to the Rdt. Pol. Gulf
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List of Bags containing ornaments received as security for the value of the Cutch Boat plundered by Rashid bin Hunced

No.	Estimated value	From whom received	Remarks
1.	255. Germ. Crowns	Shaik Rashid bin Hunced	To be restored upon the payment
2.	242 Do Do	Ditto — Ditto	690 German Crowns on the 24
3.	63. Do Do	Ditto — Ditto	November.
4	130 Do Do	Salmin & Khulfan	
		Two marchants of Sharga	
	690 Germ. Crowns		

(Signed) S. Hennell
asst. to the Resid. in Pr. Gulf

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident

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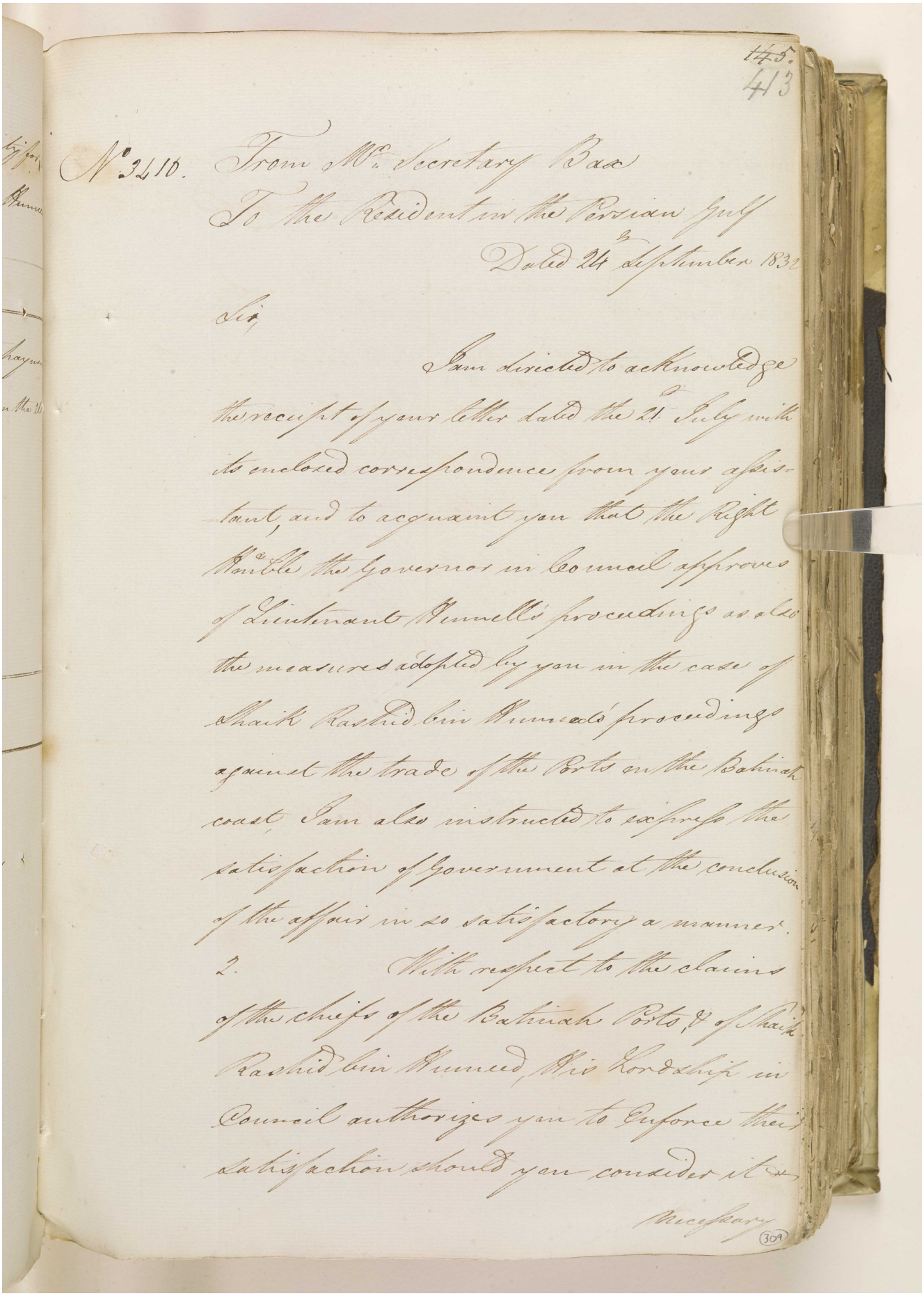

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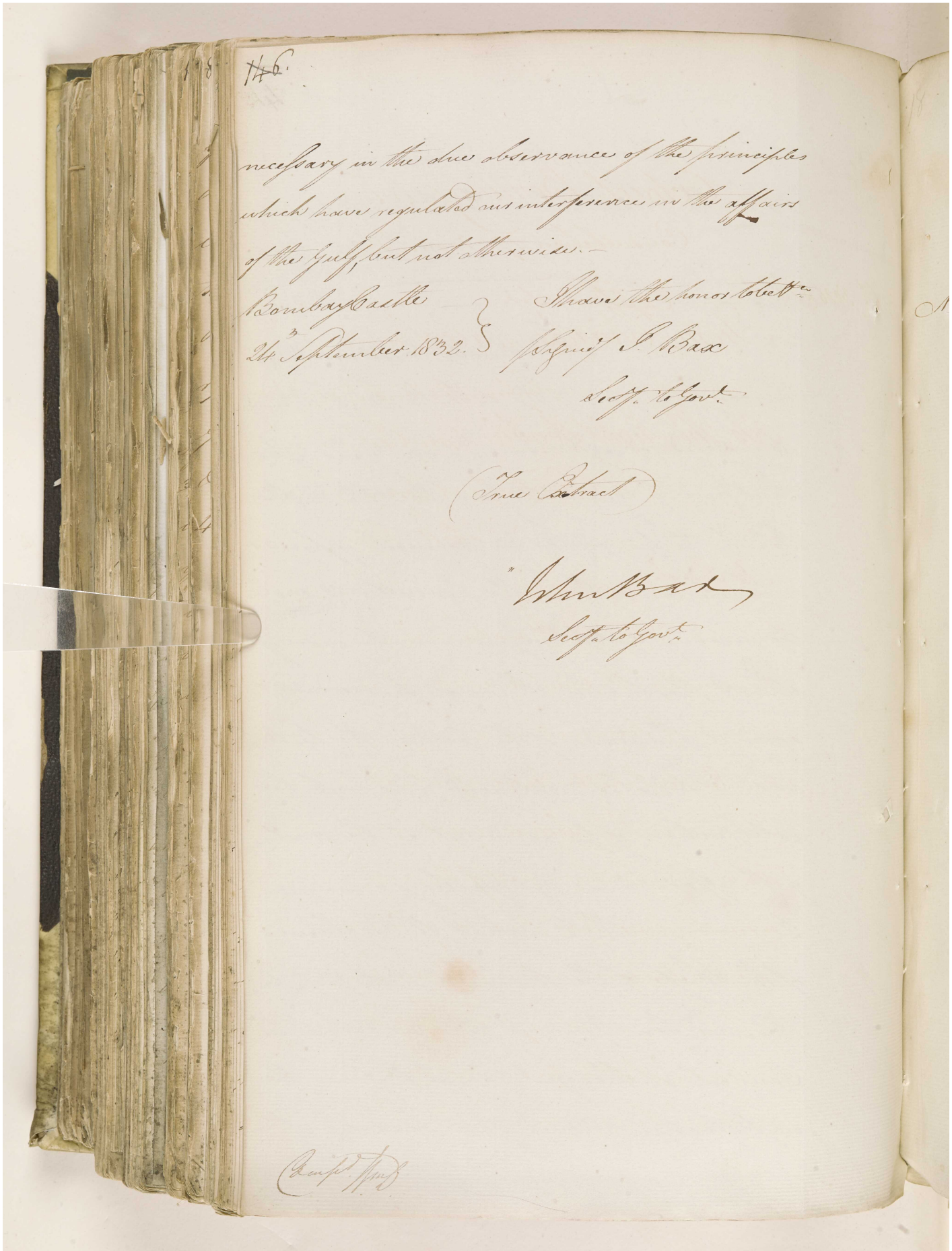
No 2410. From Mr. Secretary Bax
To the Resident in the Persian Gulf
Dated 24th September 1832

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st July with its enclosed correspondence from your assistant, and to acquaint you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council approves of Lieutenant Bunnell's proceedings as also the measures adopted by you in the case of Shaik Rashid bin Hummed's proceedings against the trade of the Ports on the Batinah coast. I am also instructed to express the satisfaction of Government at the conclusion of the affair in so satisfactory a manner.

2. With respect to the claims of the chiefs of the Batinah Ports, & of Shaik Rashid bin Hummed, His Lordship in Council authorizes you to enforce their satisfaction should you consider it necessary

309



No 6.

necessary in the due observance of the principles which have regulated our interference in the affairs of the Gulf, but not otherwise.—

Bombay Castle
24th September 1832.

I have the honor to be &c.
(signed) J. Bax
Secy. to Govt.

True Extract

J. Bax
Secy. to Govt.

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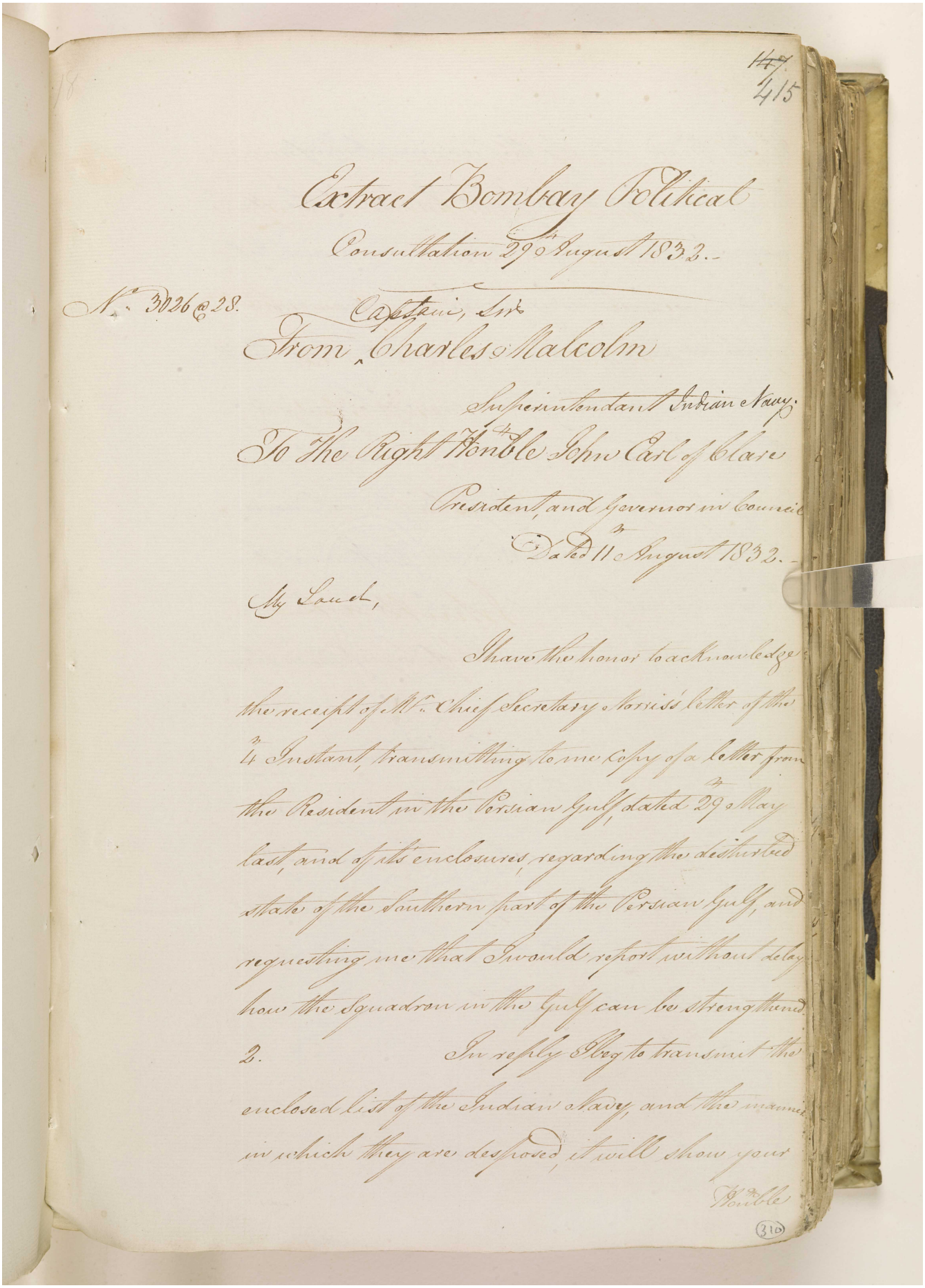

~~147~~
415

Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 29th August 1833.

No. 3026 to 28.

Captain, Sir
From Charles Malcolm
Superintendant Indian Navy.
To The Right Honble John Earl of Clare
President and Governor in Council
Dated 11th August 1833.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Norriss's letter of the 7th Instant, transmitting for me copy of a letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 29th May last, and of its enclosures, regarding the disturbed state of the Southern part of the Persian Gulf, and requesting me that I would report without delay how the Squadron in the Gulf can be strengthened.

2. In reply I beg to transmit the enclosed list of the Indian Navy, and the manner in which they are disposed, it will show your Honble

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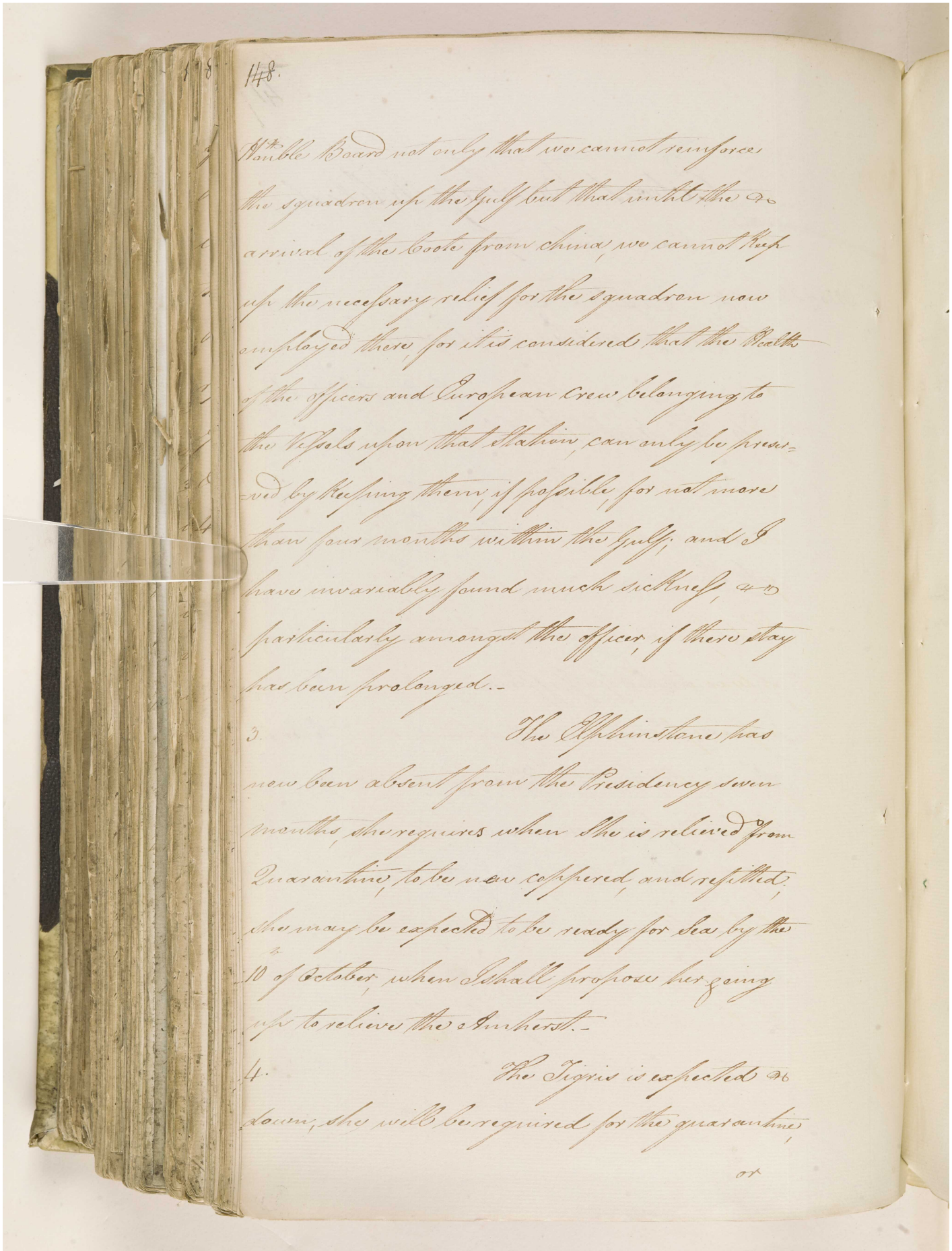

148.

Honble Board not only that we cannot reinforce the squadron up the Gulf but that until the arrival of the Coote from China, we cannot keep up the necessary relief for the squadron now employed there, for it is considered that the health of the officers and European Crew belonging to the Vessels upon that station, can only be preserved by keeping them, if possible, for not more than four months within the Gulf, and I have invariably found much sickness &c particularly amongst the officer, if there stay has been prolonged.-

3. The Elphinstone has now been absent from the Presidency seven months, she requires when she is relieved from Quarantine, to be new coppered and refitted, she may be expected to be ready for Sea by the 10 of October, when I shall propose her going up to relieve the Amherst.-

4. The Tigris is expected down, she will be required for the quarantine

or

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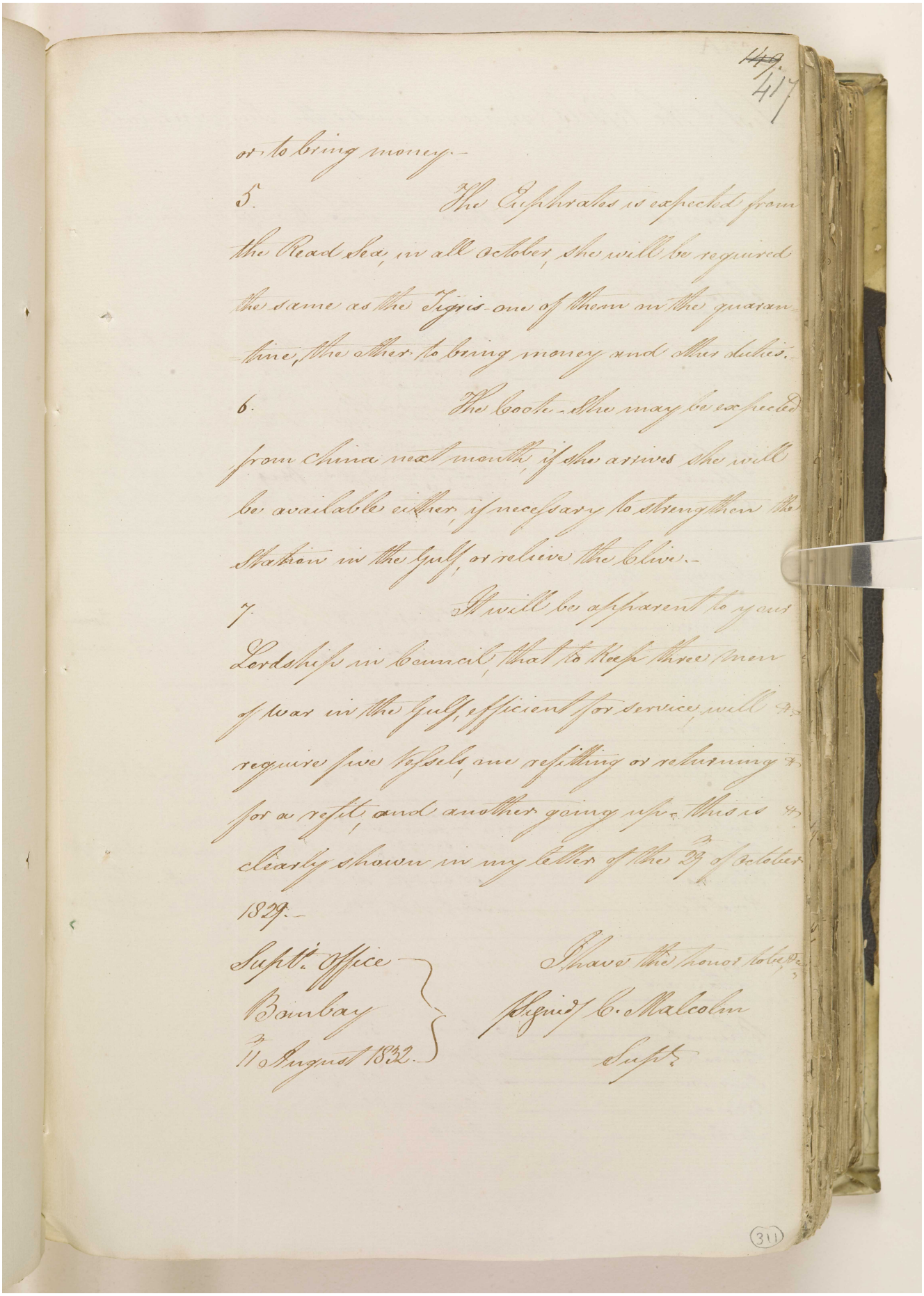

~~419~~
417

or to bring money.-

5. The Euphrates is expected from the Red Sea, in all october, She will be required the same as the Tigris- one of them on the quarantine, the other to bring money and other duties.-

6. The Cooke- She may be expected from China next month, if she arrives she will be available either, if necessary to strengthen the Station in the Gulf, or relieve the Clive.-

7. It will be apparent to your Lordships in Council, that to keep three Vessels of War in the Gulf efficient for service, will require five Vessels, one refitting or returning for a refit, and another going up. This is clearly shown in my letter of the 29 of October 1829.-

Sept. Office
Bombay
11 August 1832.

I have the honor to be &c
Signed C. Malcolm
Sept.

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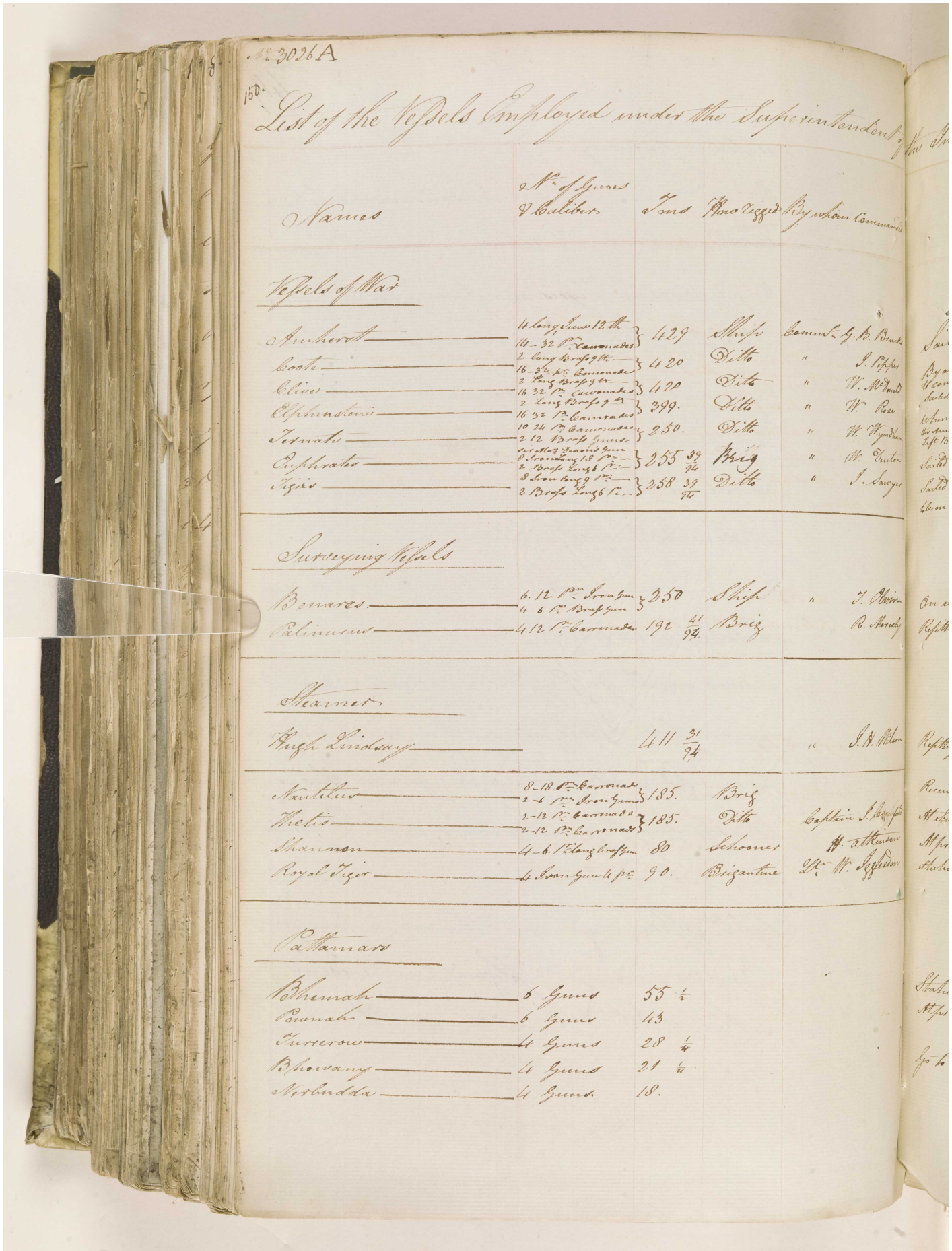
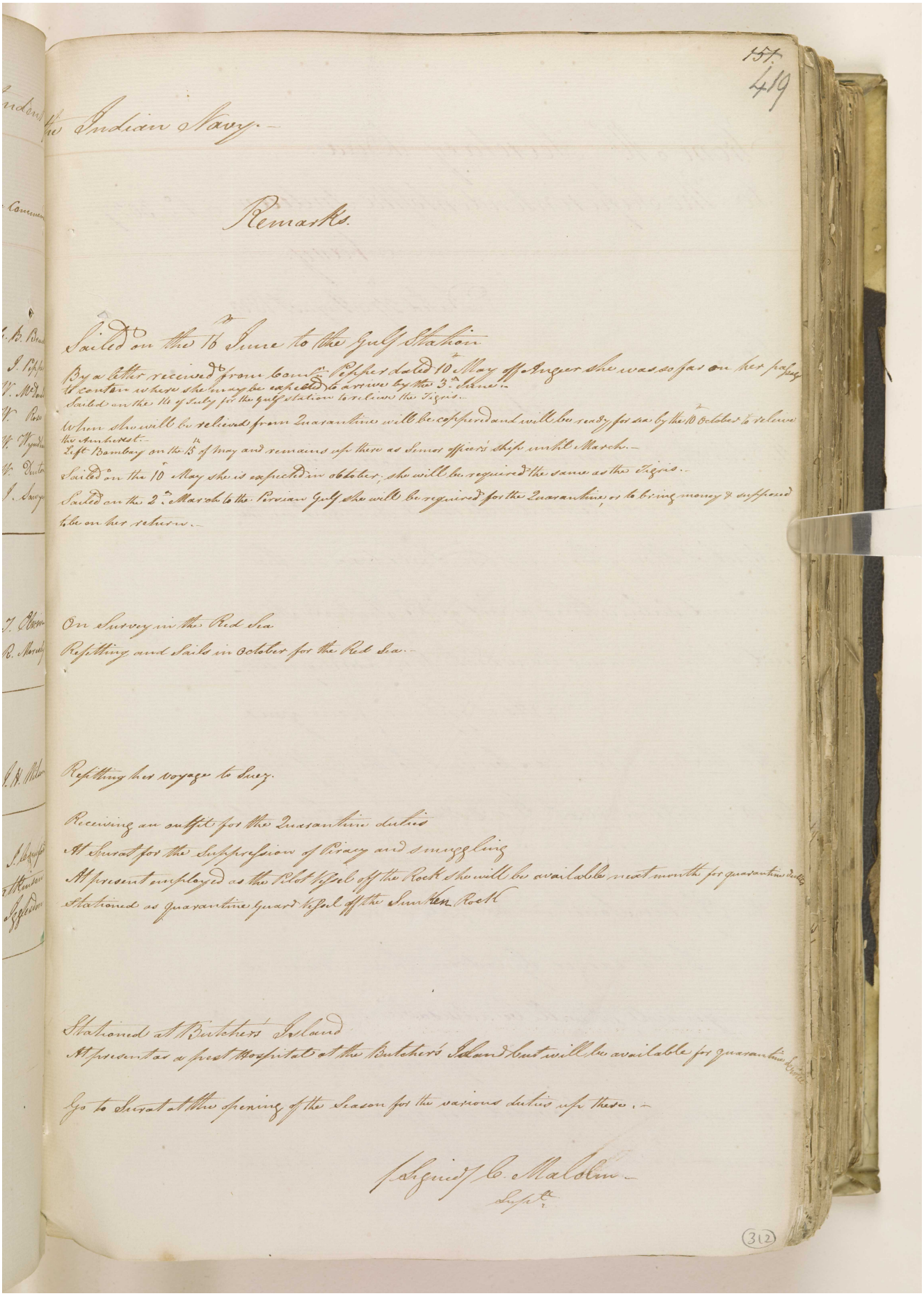


No. 3026 A

150.

List of the Vessels Employed under the Superintendent of the In

Names	No. of Guns & Caliber	Tons	How rigged	By whom Commanded
Vessels of War				
Amherst	4 long Guns 12 lb 14 – 32 Pr. Carronades	429	Ship	Commr. G. B. Brucks
Coote	2 long Brass 9 lb 16 – 32 Pr. Carronades	420	Ditto	" J. Pepper
Clive	2 Long Brass 9 lb 16 32 Pr. Carronades	420	Ditto	" W. McDonald
Elphinstone	2 Long Brass 9 lb 16 32 Pr. Carronades	399.	Ditto	" W. Rose
Ternate	10 24 Pr. Carronades 2 12 Brass Guns	250.	Ditto	" W. Wyndham
Euphrates	Sir Mr. Deacon's Gun 8 Iron Long 18 Pr. 2 Brass Long 6 Pr.	255 39/94	Brig	" W. Denton
Tigris	8 Iron long 9 Pr. 2 Brass Long 6 Pr.	258 39/94	Ditto	" J. Sawyer
Surveying Vessels				
Benares	6. 12 Pr. Iron Gun 4 6 Pr. Brass Gun	250	Ship	" T. Elvin
Palinurus	4 12 Pr. Carronades	192 41/94	Brig	R. Moresby
Steamer				
Hugh Lindsay		411 31/94		" J. H. Wilson
Nautilus	8 – 18 Pr. Carronades 2 – 6 Pr. Iron Guns	185.	Brig	
Thetis	2 – 12 Pr. Carronades 2 – 12 Pr. Carronades	185.	Ditto	Captain J. Crawford
Shannon	4 – 6 Pr. long brass Gun	80	Schooner	H. Atkinson
Royal Tiger	4 Iron Gun 4 Pr.	90.	Brigantine	Lt. W. Iggleston
Pattamars				
Bhemah	6 Guns	55 1/2		
Pownah	6 Guns	43		
Turrerow	4 Guns	28 1/4		
Bhowany	4 Guns	21 1/4		
Nerbudda	4 Guns.	18.		



the Indian Navy.—

Remarks.

Sailed on the 16th June to the Gulf Station

By a letter received from Comr. Pepper dated 10th May off Anger she was so far on her passage to contain where she may be expected to arrive by the 3rd June.—
Sailed on the 14 of July for the Gulf station to relieve the Tigris.—
When she will be relieved from Quarantine will be coppered and will be ready for sea by the 10th October to relieve the Amherst.—
Left Bombay on the 15th of May and remains up there as Senior officer's ship until March.—
Sailed on the 10th May she is expected in October; she will be required the same as the Tigris.—
Sailed on the 2nd March to the Persian Gulf she will be required for the Quarantine, or to bring money & supposed to be on her return.—

On Survey in the Red Sea
Refitting and Sails in October for the Red Sea.—

Refitting her voyage to Suez.

Receiving an outfit for the Quarantine duties
At Surat for the Suppression of Piracy and smuggling
At present employed as the Pilot Vessel off the Rock she will be available next month for quarantine duties
Stationed as Quarantine Guard Vessel off the Sunken Rock

Stationed at Butcher's Island
At present as a pest Hospital at the Butcher's Island but will be available for quarantine duties

Go to Surat at the opening of the Season for the various duties up there.—

(Signed) C. Malcolm.—
Supt.

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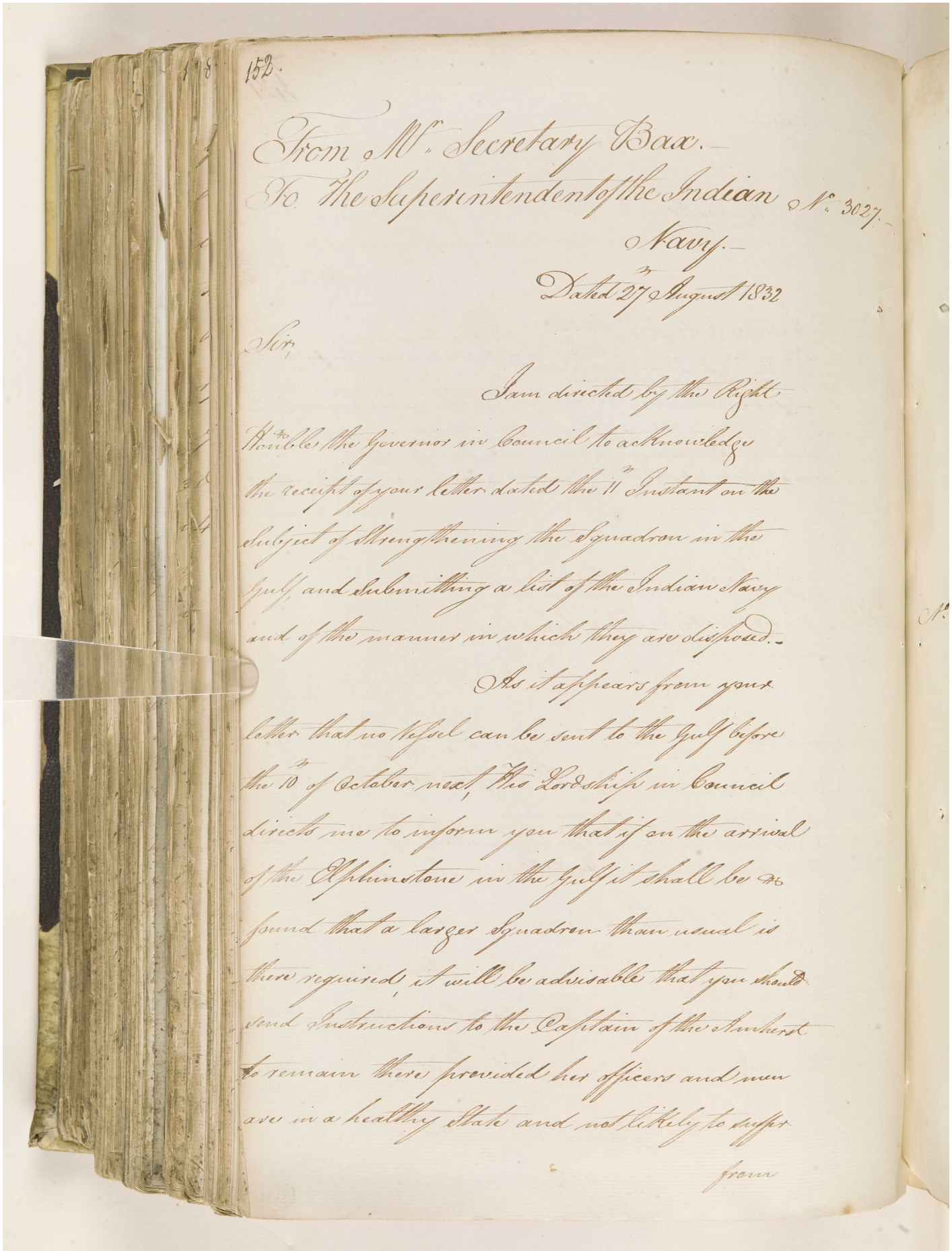


152.

From W. Secretary Bax.
To The Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

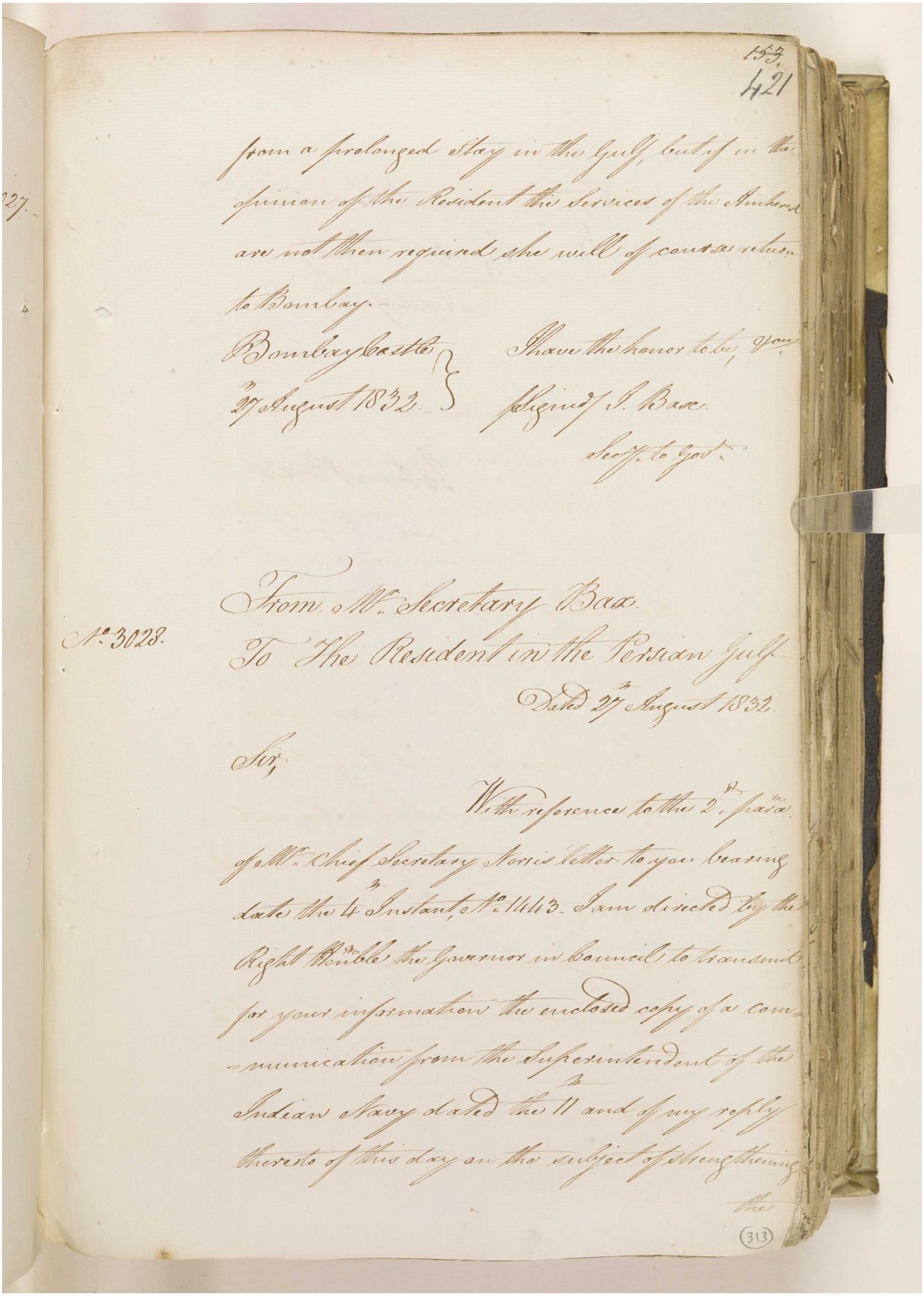
No. 3027.

Dated 27th August 1832

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th Instant on the subject of Strengthening the Squadron in the Gulf, and Submitting a list of the Indian Navy and of the manner in which they are disposed.

As it appears from your letter that no Vessel can be sent to the Gulf before the 10th of October next, The Lordship in Council directs me to inform you that if on the arrival of the Elphinstone in the Gulf it shall be found that a larger Squadron than usual is there required, it will be advisable that you should send Instructions to the Captain of the Amherst to remain there provided her officers and men are in a healthy State and not likely to suffer from



from a prolonged Stay in the Gulf, but if in the opinion of the Resident the Services of the Amherst are not then required she will of course return to Bombay.—

Bombay Castle
27th August 1832.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. Bax.
Secy. to Govt.

From Mr. Secretary Bax.
No. 3028.
To The Resident in the Persian Gulf
Dated 27th August 1832.

Sir,

With reference to the 2d. para. of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris' letter to you bearing date the 4th Instant, No. 1443. I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy dated the 11th and of my reply thereto of this day on the subject of strengthening the

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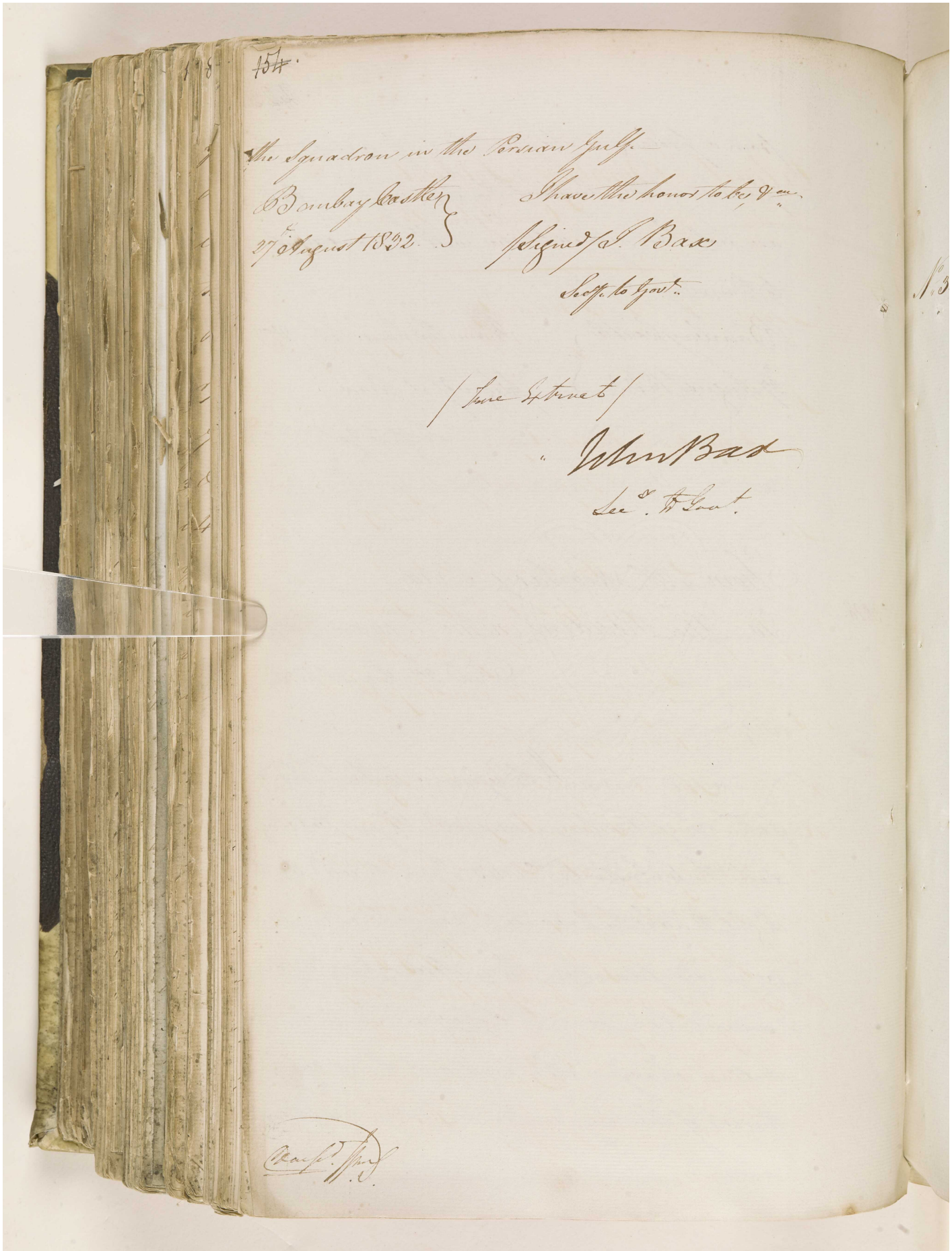


154.

the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle
27th August 1832.

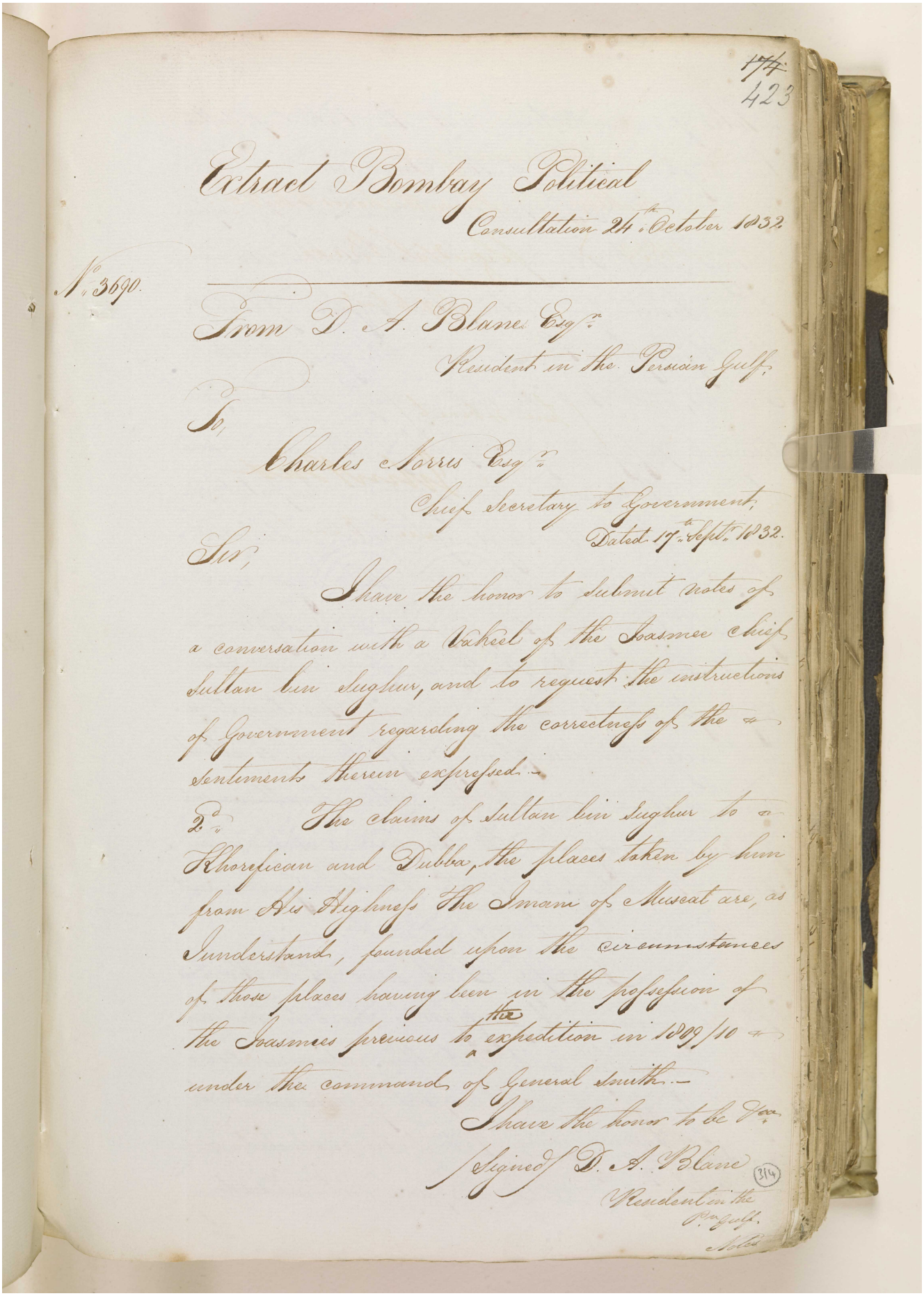
I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Bax
Secy. to Govt.

(True Extract)

John Bax
Secy. to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]



Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 24th October 1832.

No. 3690.

From D. A. Blane Esqr.

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,

Charles Norris Esqr.

Chief Secretary to Government,

Dated 17th Septr. 1832.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit notes of a conversation with a Vakeel of the Joasmee Chief Sultan bin Sughur, and to request the instructions of Government regarding the correctness of the sentiments therein expressed.

2d. The claims of Sultan bin Sughur to Khorefican and Dubba, the places taken by him from His Highness the Imam of Muscat are, as I understand, founded upon the circumstances of those places having been in the possession of the Joasmees previous to the expedition in 1809/10 under the command of General Smith.

I have the honor to be &ca.

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resident in the Pn. Gulf.

Notes

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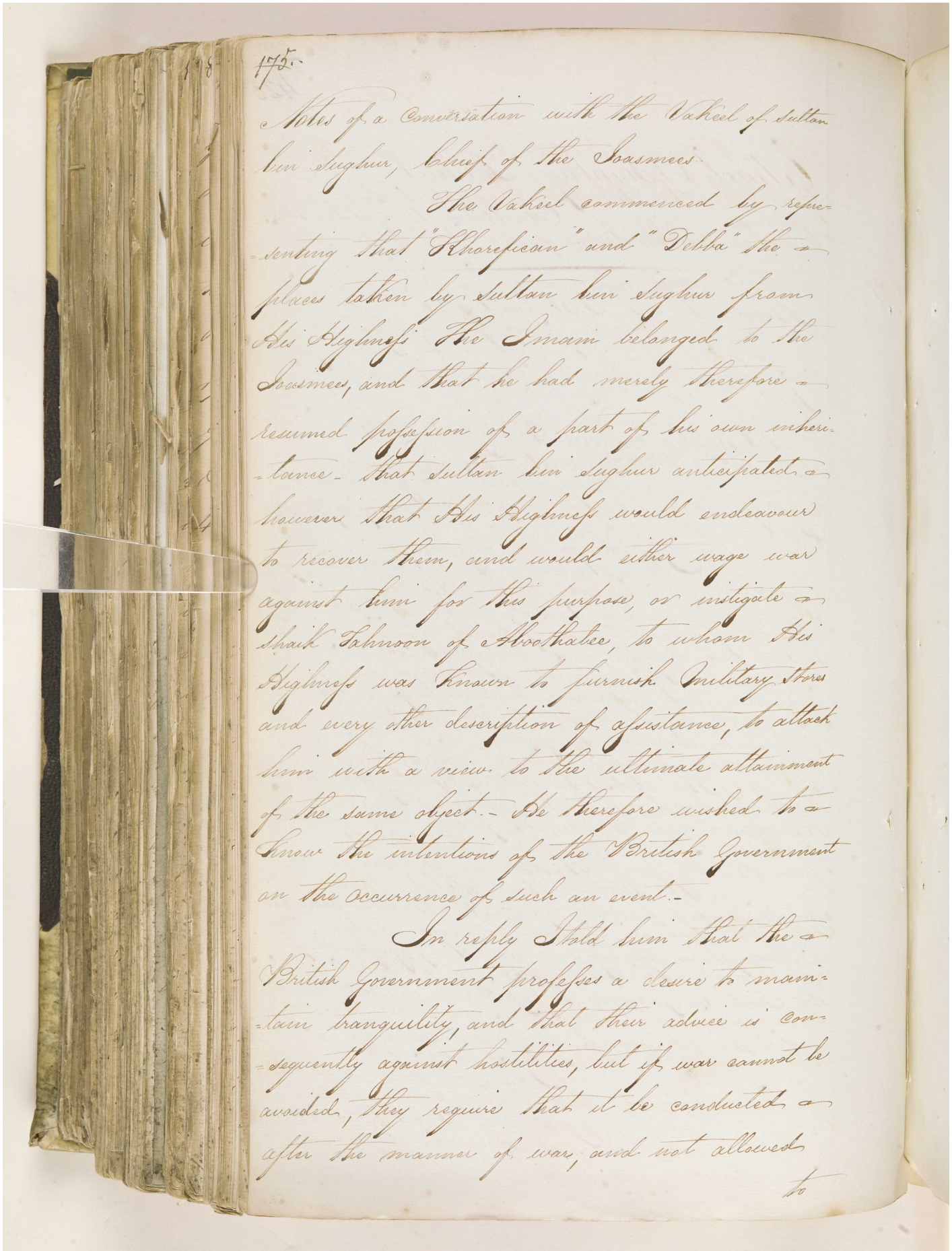

1795.

Notes of a Conversation with the Vakeel of Sultan bin Sughur, Chief of the Joasmees.

The Vakeel commenced by representing that "Khoreficaun" and "Debba" the places taken by Sultan bin Sughur from His Highness the Imam belonged to the Joasmees, and that he had merely therefore resumed possession of a part of his own inheritance. That Sultan bin Sughur anticipated however that His Highness would endeavour to recover them, and would either wage war against him for this purpose, or instigate Shaik Sahnoon of Abothabee, to whom His Highness was known to furnish Military Stores and every other description of assistance, to attack him with a view to the ultimate attainment of the same object. He therefore wished to know the intentions of the British Government on the occurrence of such an event.

In reply I told him that the British Government professes a desire to maintain tranquility, and that their advice is consequently against hostilities, but if war cannot be avoided, they require that it be conducted after the manner of war, and not allowed

to

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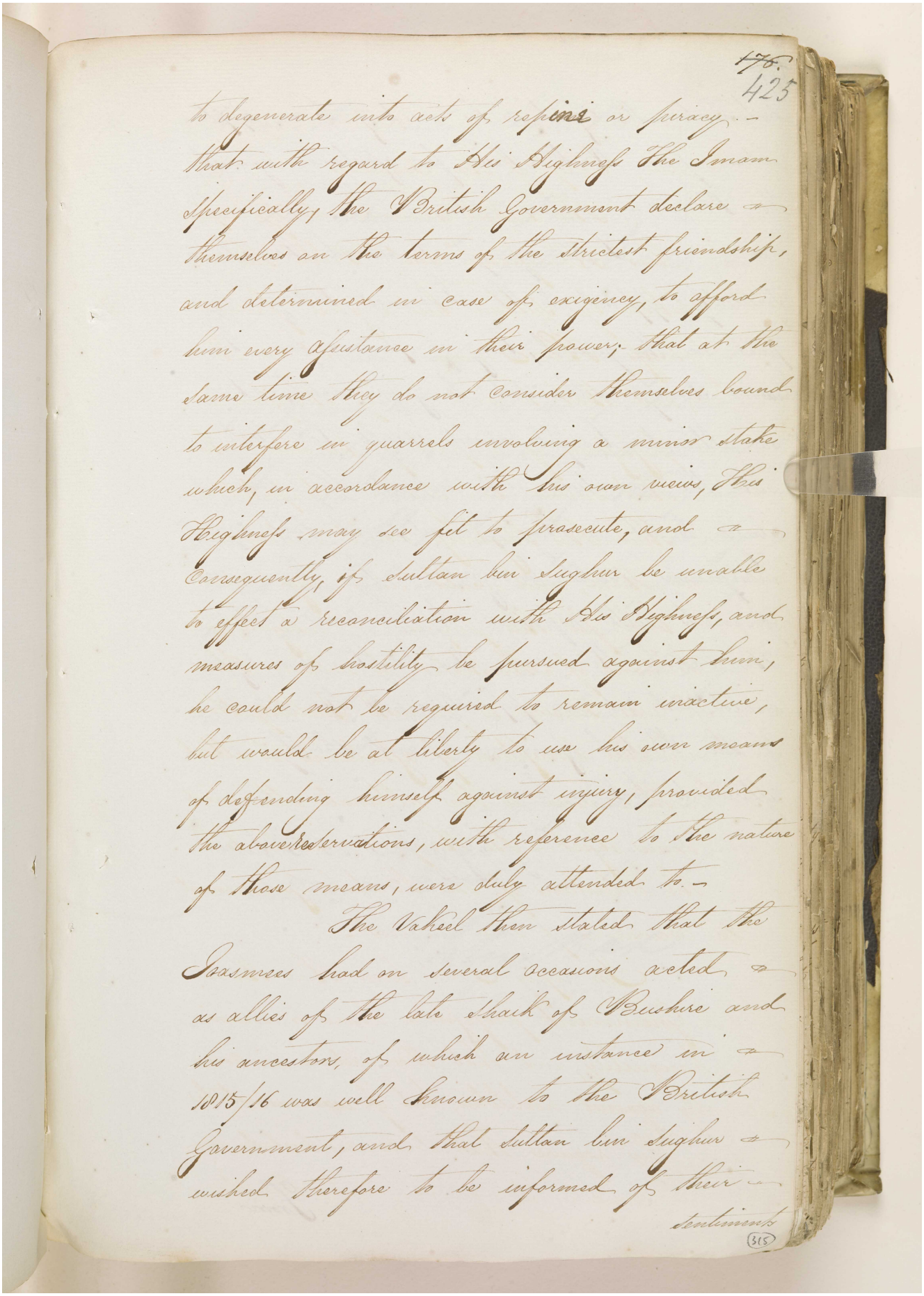

476.
425

to degenerate into acts of repine or piracy. —
That with regard to His Highness The Imam
Specifically, the British Government declare —
themselves on the terms of the strictest friendship,
and determined in case of exigency, to afford
him every assistance in their power, that at the
same time they do not consider themselves bound
to interfere in quarrels involving a minor stake
which, in accordance with his own views, His
Highness may see fit to prosecute, and —
Consequently, if Sultan bin Sughur be unable
to effect a reconciliation with His Highness, and
measures of hostility be pursued against him,
he could not be required to remain inactive,
but would be at liberty to use his own means
of defending himself against injury, provided
the above reservations, with reference to the nature
of those means, were duly attended to. —

The Vakeel then stated that the
Joasmees had on several occasions acted —
as allies of the late Shaik of Bushire and
his ancestors, of which an instance in —
1815/16 was well known to the British
Government, and that Sultan bin Sughur —
wished therefore to be informed of their —
sentiments

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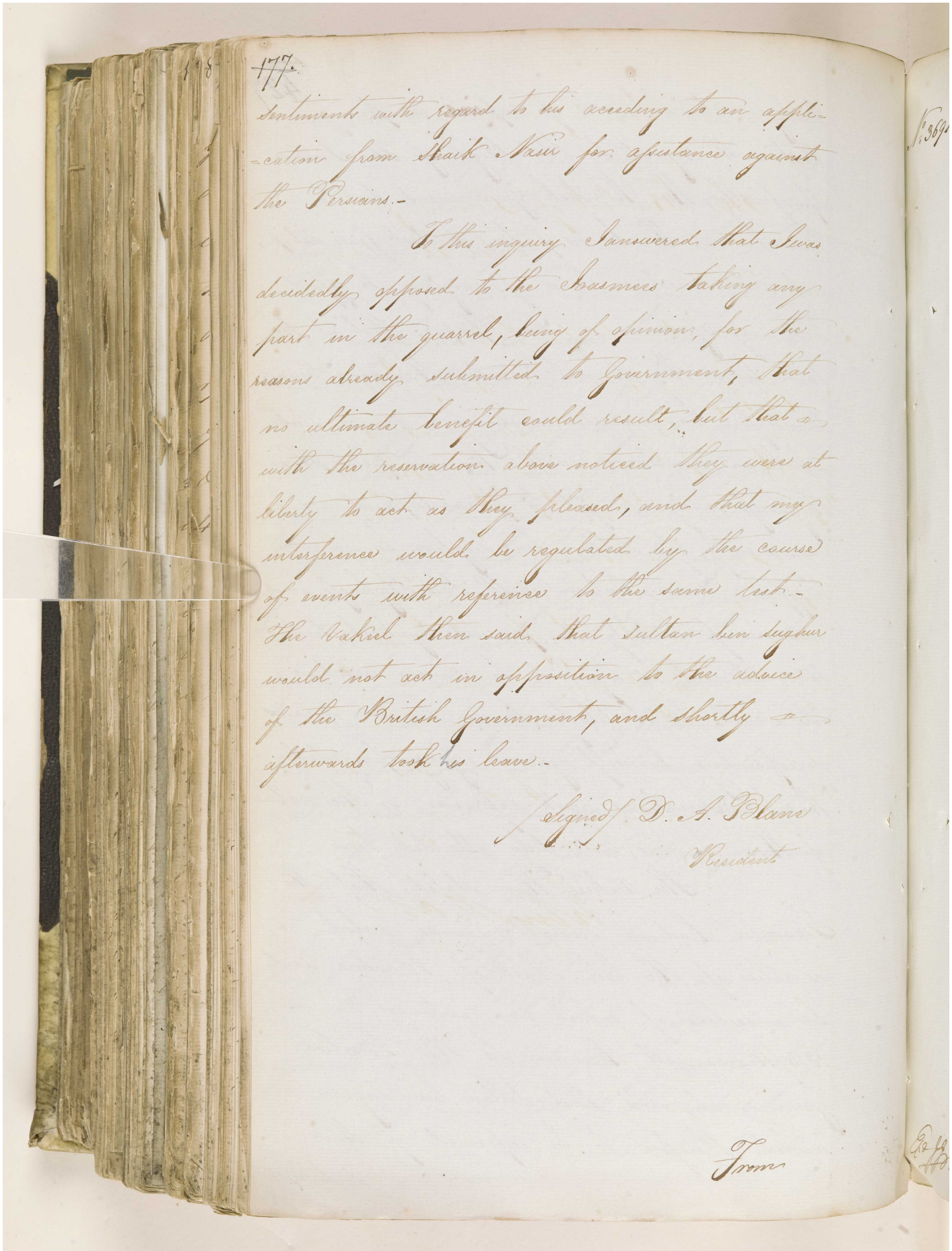

177.

sentiments with regard to his acceding to an applic-
-ation from Shaik Nasir for assistance against
the Persians.-

To this inquiry I answered that I was
decidedly opposed to the Joasmees taking any
part in the quarrel, being of opinion, for the
reasons already submitted to Government, that
no ultimate benefit could result, but that
with the reservation above noticed they were at
liberty to act as they pleased, and that my
interference would be regulated by the course
of events with reference to the same test.-
The Vakeel then said that Sultan bin Sughur
would not act in opposition to the advice
of the British Government, and shortly
afterwards took his leave.-

Signed D. A. Blane
Resident

From

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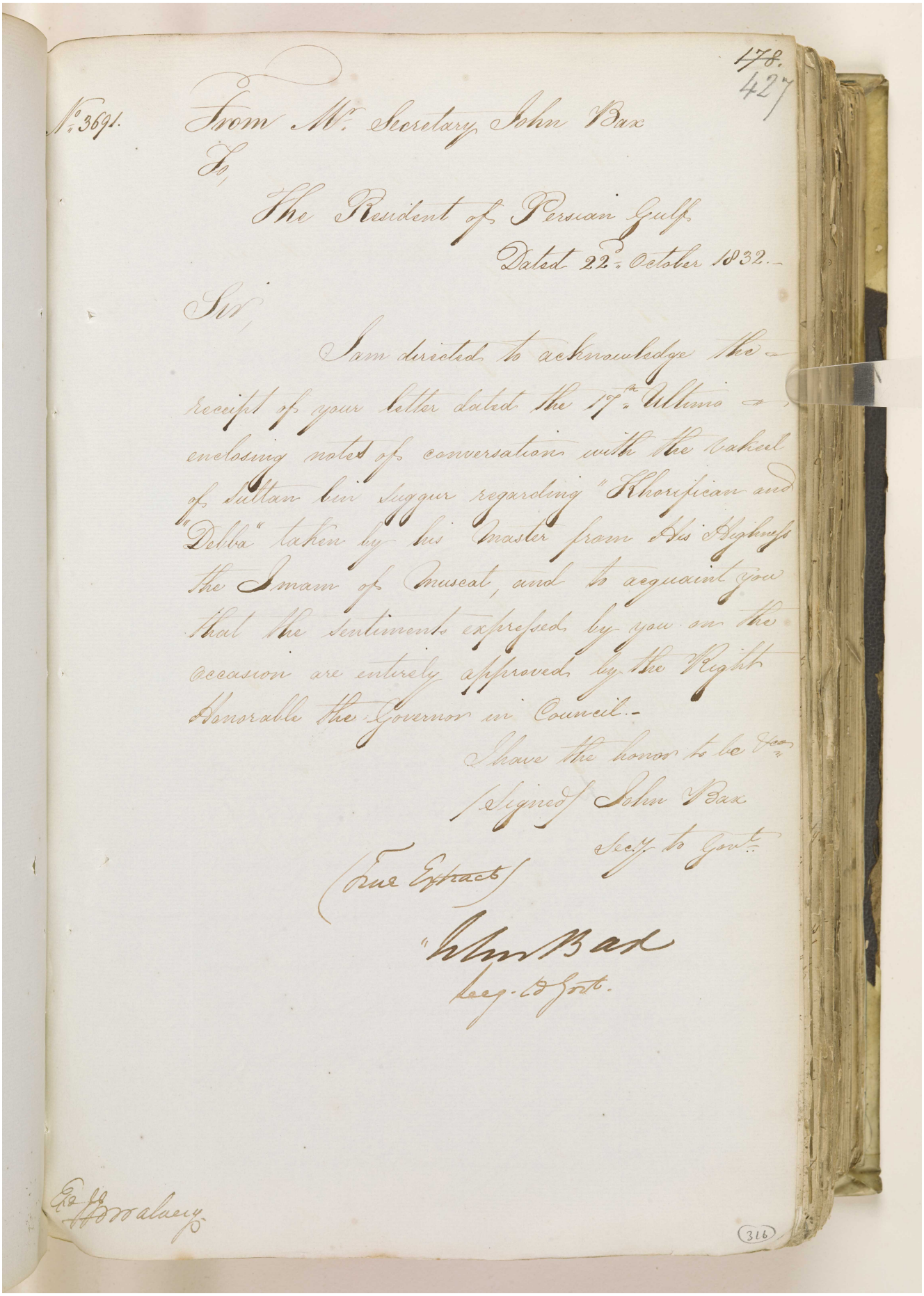

~~178.~~ 427

No. 3691. From Mr. Secretary John Bax

To,

The Resident of Persian Gulf

Dated 22d. October 1832.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th. Ultimo enclosing notes of conversation with the vakeel of Sultan bin Suggur regarding "Khorifican and "Debba" taken by his Master from His Highness the Imam of Muscat, and to acquaint you that the sentiments expressed by you on the occasion are entirely approved by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be &ca.

(Signed) John Bax

Secy. to Govt.

(True Extract)

"John Bax

Secy. to Govt.

Ed. Howalaery

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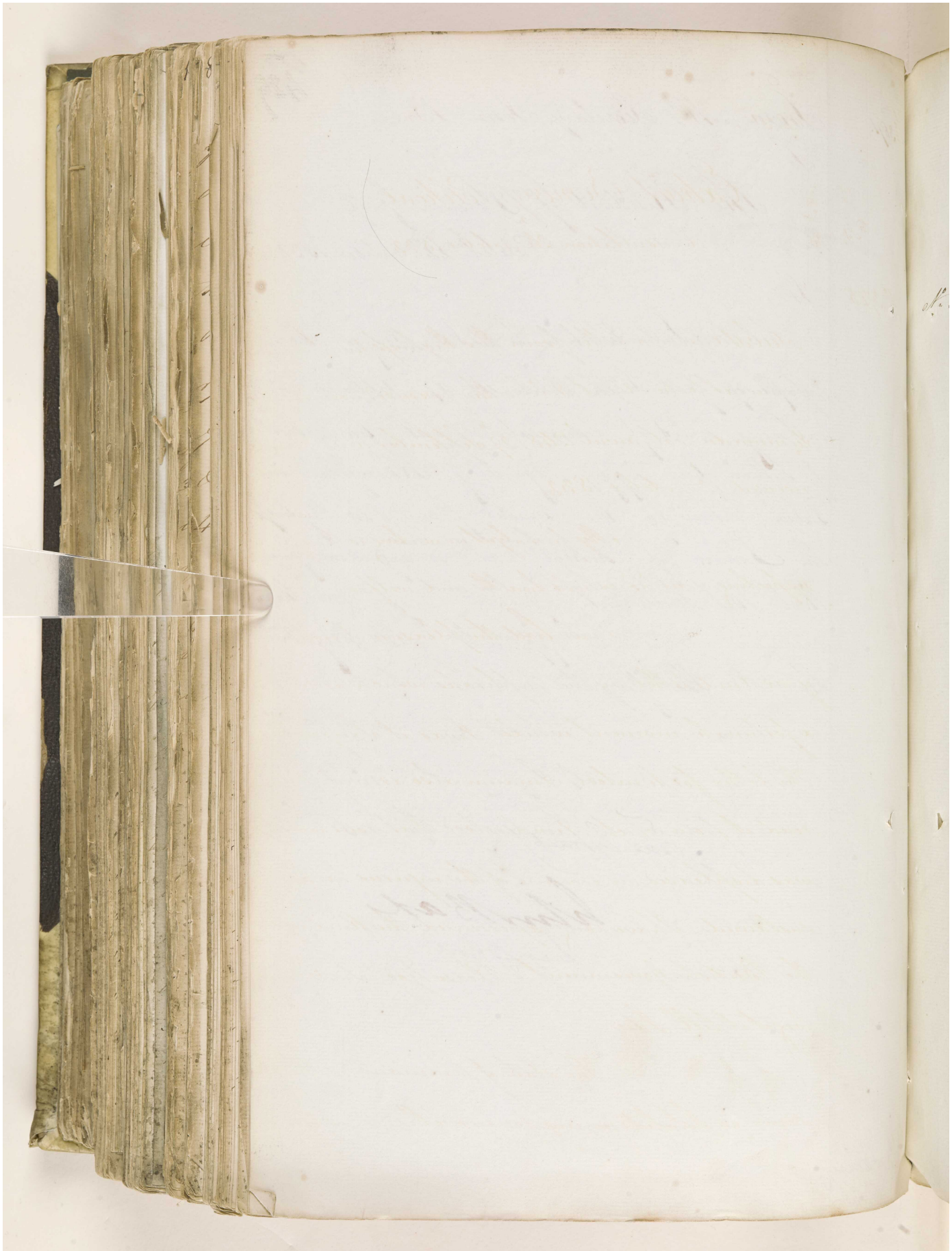

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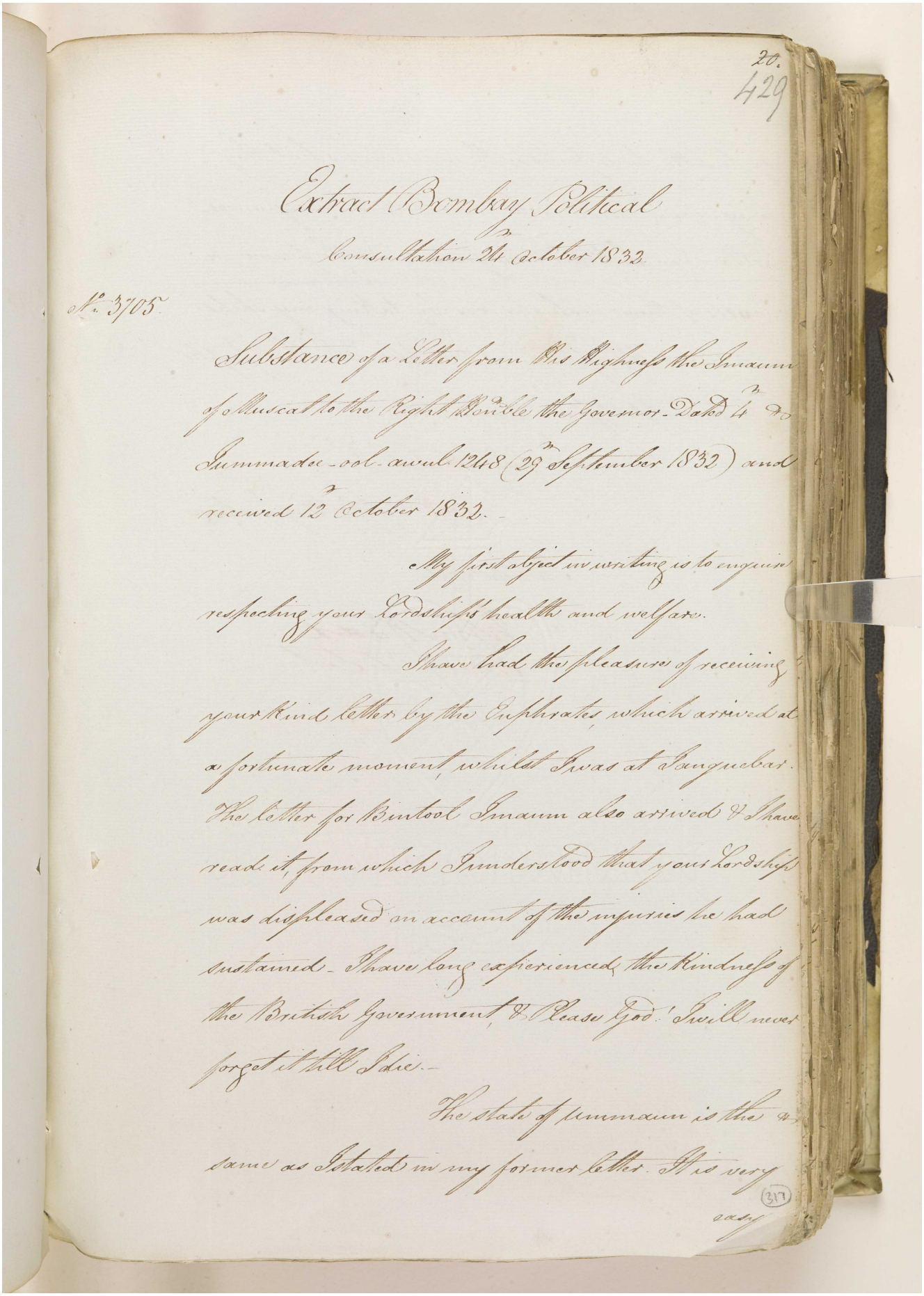

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 24 October 1832

No. 3705

Substance of a Letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the Right Honble the Governor - Dated 4th Dummadee-ool-awul 1248 (29th September 1832) and received 12th October 1832. -

My first object in writing is to enquire respecting your Lordships' health and welfare.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Kind letter by the Euphrates, which arrived at a fortunate moment, whilst I was at Sanguebar. The letter for Bintool Imaum also arrived & I have read it, from which I understood that your Lordship was displeased on account of the injuries he had sustained - I have long experienced the Kindness of the British Government & Please God I will never forget it till I die. -

The state of Nemnaum is the same as I stated in my former letter. It is very

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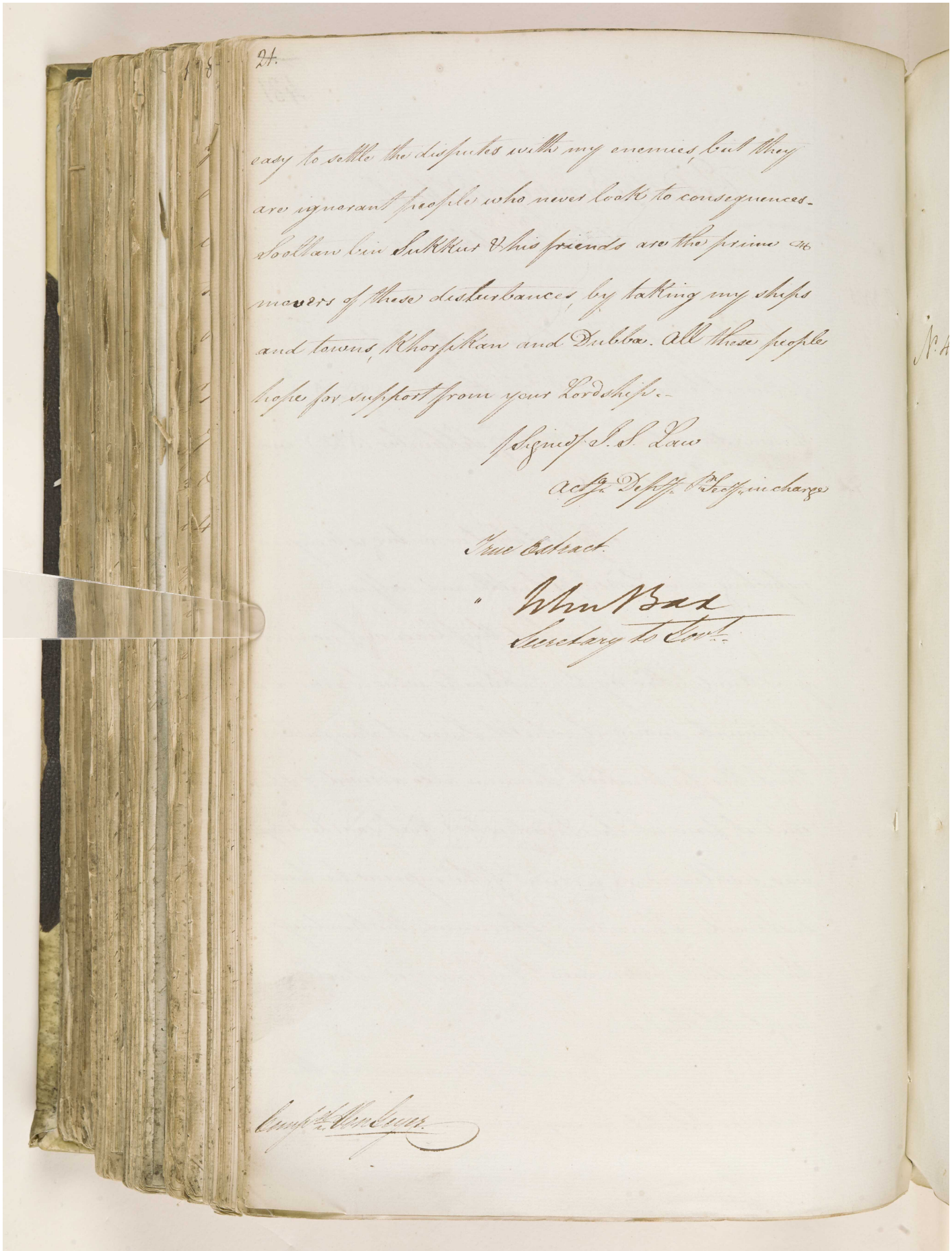
easy



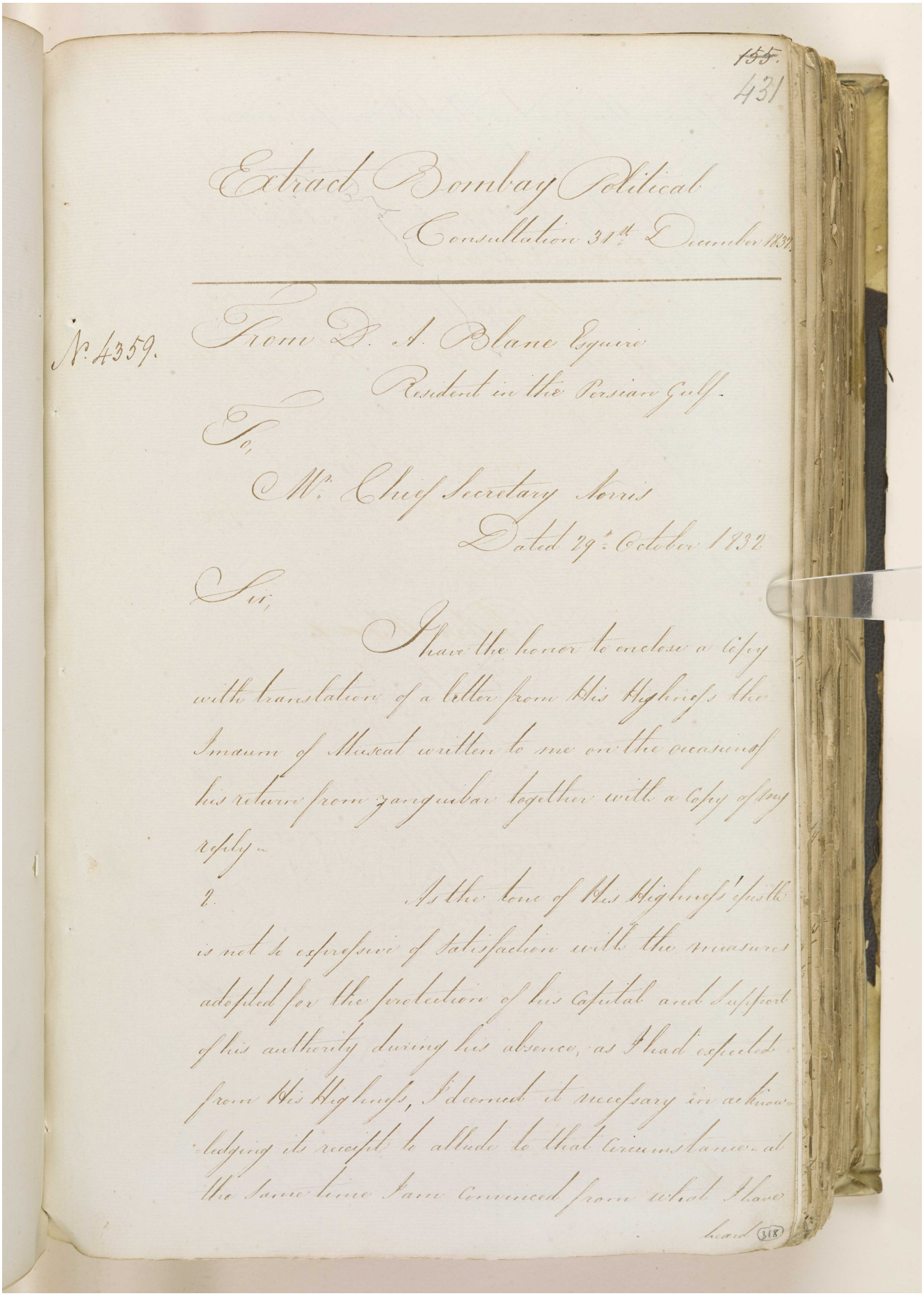
easy to settle the disputes with my enemies, but they are ignorant people who never look to consequences. Sooltan bin Sukkur & his friends are the prime movers of these disturbances, by taking my ships and towns, Khorfikan and Dubba. All these people hope for support from your Lordship.

(Signed) J. S. Law
Actg. Deptt. Pr. Sectt. in charge

True Extract.

" [signature]
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. [signature]



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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 31st December 1839.

No. 4359.

From D. A. Blane Esquire
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,

W. Chief Secretary Norris
Dated 29th October 1839

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy with translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat written to me on the occasion of his return from Zanzibar together with a copy of my reply.

2. As the tone of His Highness's epistle is not to expressive of satisfaction with the measures adopted for the protection of his Capital and Support of his authority during his absence, as I had expected from His Highness, I deemed it necessary in acknowledging its receipt to allude to that circumstance at the same time I am convinced from what I have heard

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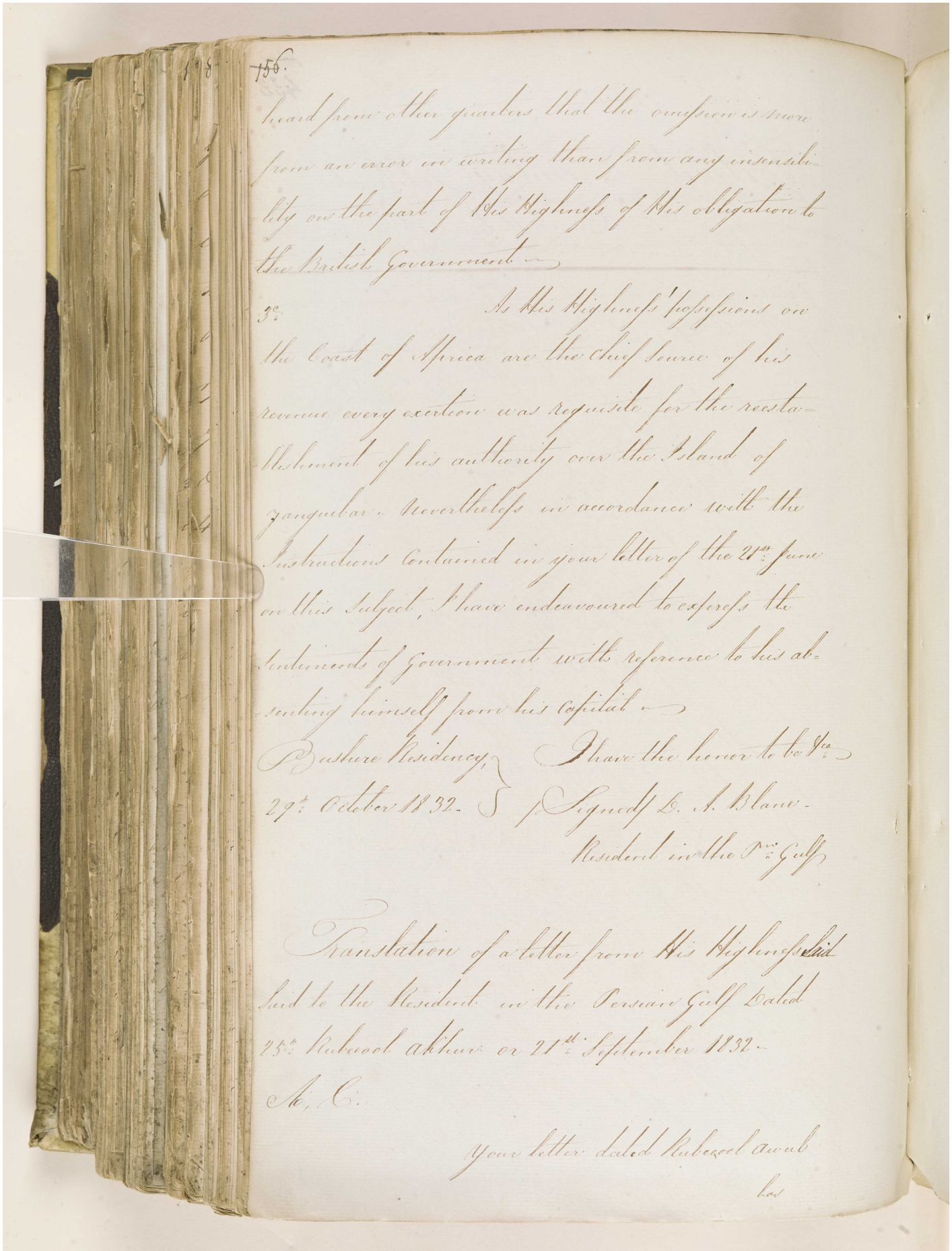

156.

heard from other quarters that the omission is more from an error in writing than from any insensibility on the part of His Highness of His obligation to the British Government.

3c. As His Highness' possessions on the Coast of Africa are the chief Source of his revenue every exertion was requisite for the reestablishment of his authority over the Island of Zanguebar. Nevertheless in accordance with the Instructions contained in your letter of the 21st June on this Subject, I have endeavoured to express the sentiments of Government with reference to his absenting himself from his Capital.

Bushire Residency, 29th October 1832.

I have the honor to be &ca.
(Signed) D. A. Blane.
Resident in the Pers. Gulf

Translation of a letter from His Highness Said Said to the Resident in the Persian Gulf Dated 25th Rubeeool akhur or 21st September 1832.

A. C.

Your letter dated Rubeeool awul

has

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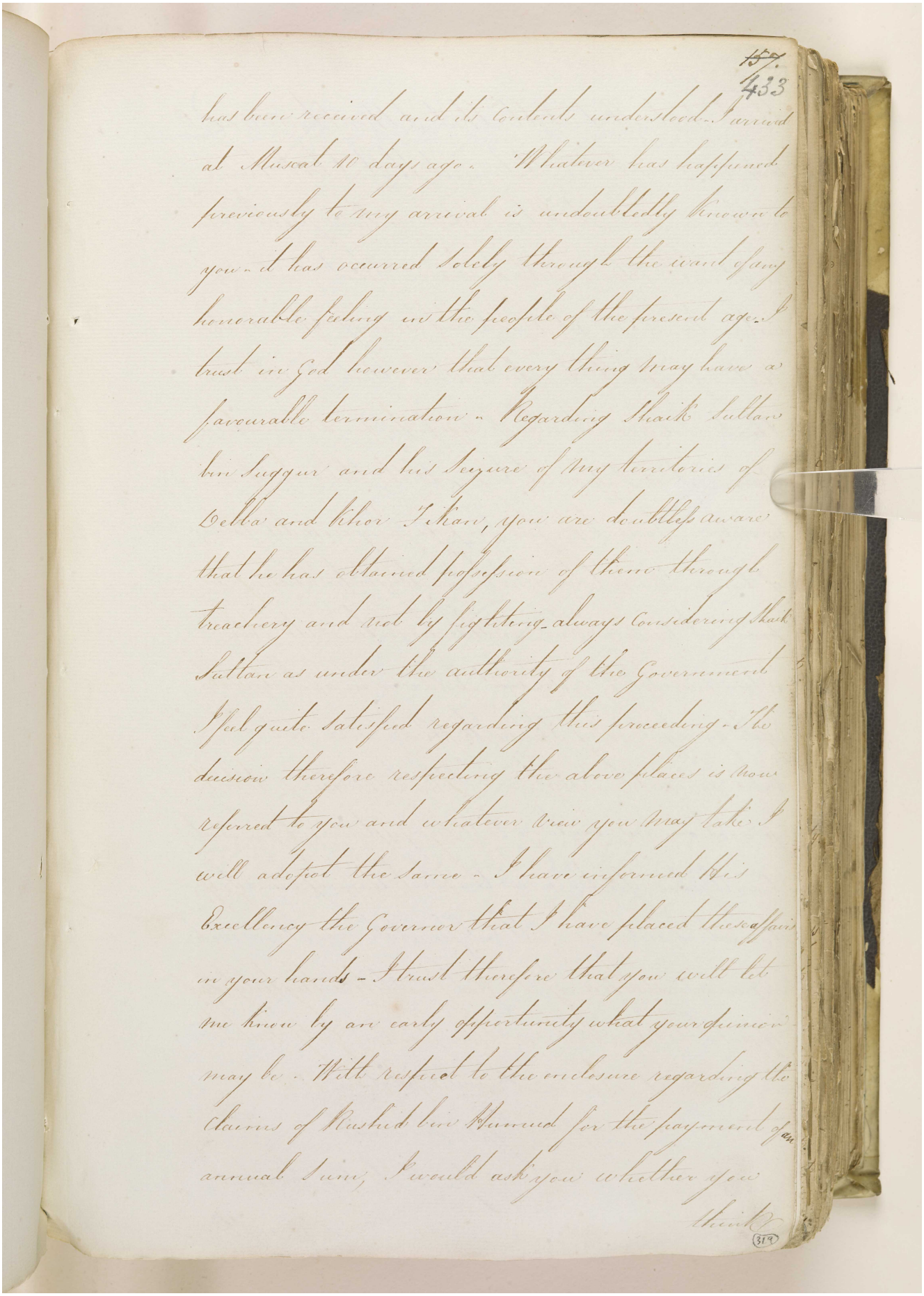

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has been received and its contents understood. I arrived at Muscat 10 days ago. Whatever has happened previously to my arrival is undoubtedly known to you. It has occurred solely through the want of any honorable feeling on the people of the present age. I trust in God however that every thing may have a favourable termination. Regarding Shaik Sultan bin Suggur and his seizure of my territories of Debba and Khor Fakan, you are doubtless aware that he has obtained possession of them through treachery and not by fighting, always considering Shaik Sultan as under the authority of the Government I feel quite satisfied regarding this proceeding. The decision therefore respecting the above places is now referred to you and whatever view you may take I will adopt the same. I have informed His Excellency the Governor that I have placed these affairs in your hands. I trust therefore that you will let me know by an early opportunity what your decision may be. With respect to the enclosure regarding the claims of Rashid bin Hamood for the payment of an annual sum, I would ask you whether you think

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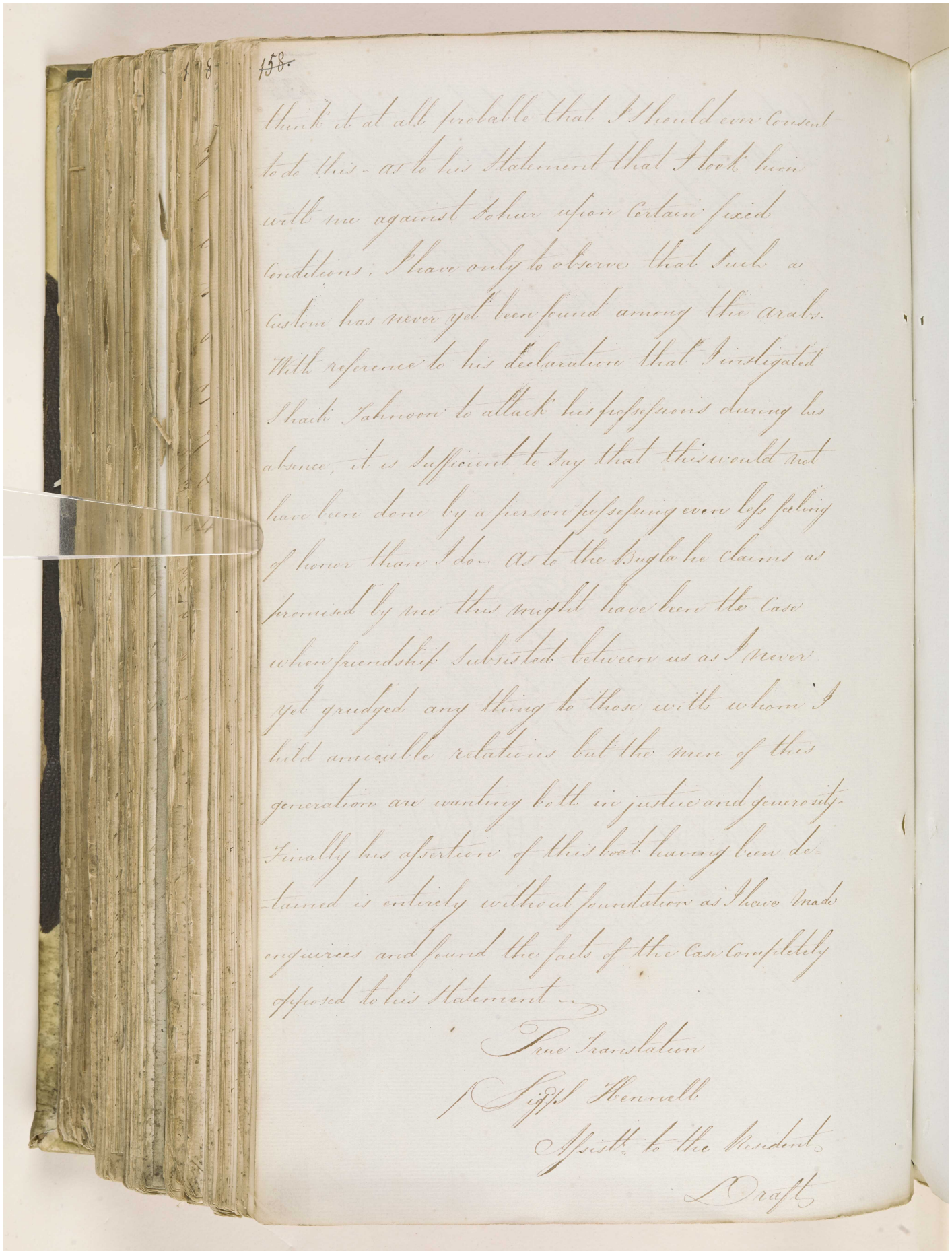

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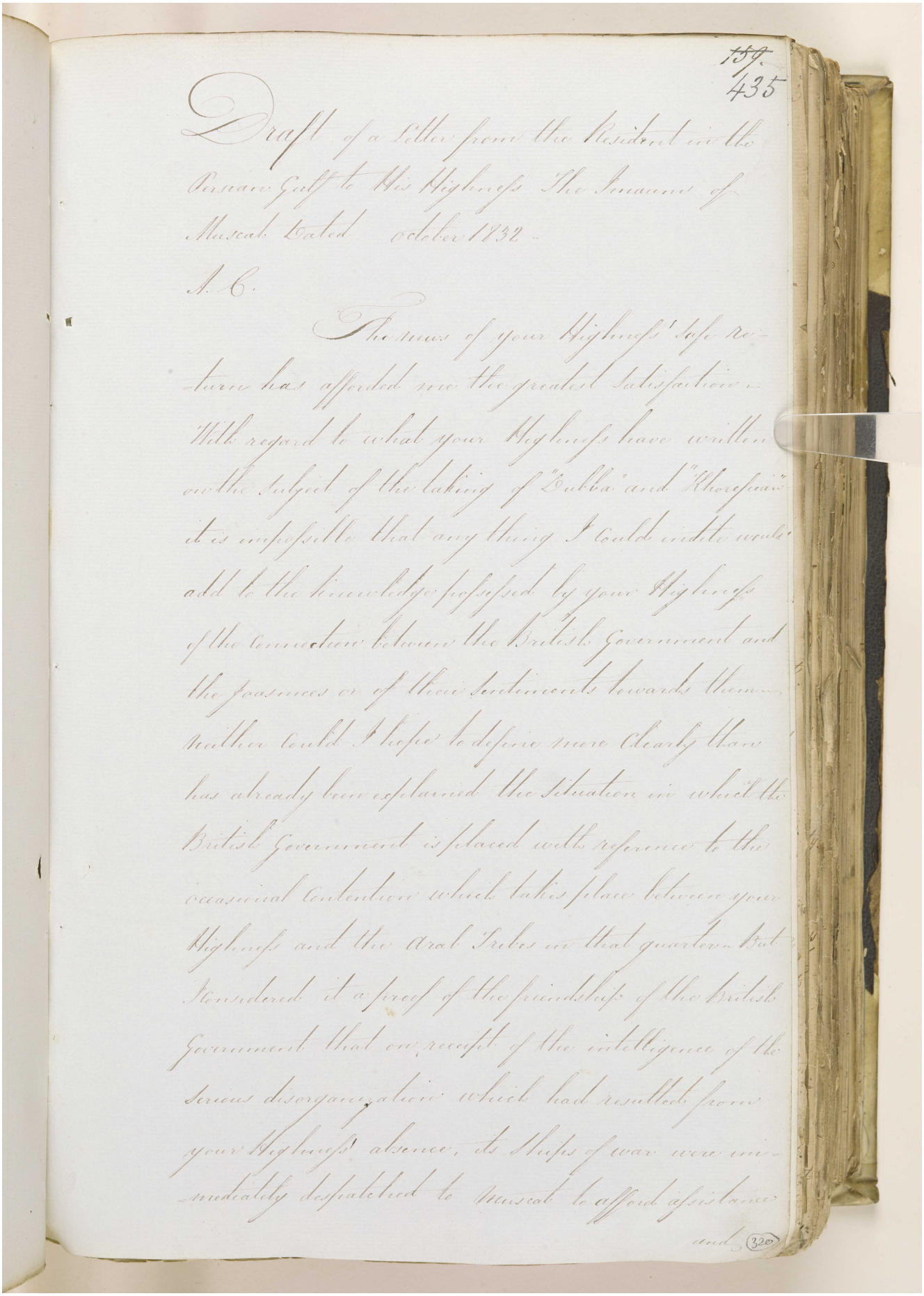
think it at all probable that I should ever consent to do this - as to his Statement that I took him with me against Sohar upon certain fixed conditions. I have only to observe that such a custom has never yet been found among the Arabs. With reference to his declaration that I instigated Shaik Sahnoon to attack his possessions during his absence, it is sufficient to say that this would not have been done by a person possessing even less feeling of honor than I do. As to the Boghla he claims as promised by me this might have been the case when friendship subsisted between us as I never yet grudged any thing to those with whom I held amicable relations but the men of this generation are wanting both in justice and generosity. Finally his assertion of this boat having been detained is entirely without foundation as I have made enquiries and found the facts of the case completely opposed to his Statement.

True Translation

Sigd/ Bennell

Assistt to the Resident

Draft



159.
435

Draft of a Letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf to His Highness The Imaum of Muscat Dated October 1832.

A. C.

The news of your Highness' safe return has afforded me the greatest satisfaction. With regard to what your Highness have written on the subject of the taking of "Dubba" and "Khoreiair" it is impossible that any thing I could indite would add to the knowledge possessed by your Highness of the connection between the British Government and the Joasmees or of their sentiments towards them neither could I hope to define more clearly than has already been explained the situation in which the British Government is placed with reference to the occasional contention which takes place between your Highness and the Arab Tribes on that quarter. But I considered it a proof of the friendship of the British Government that on receipt of the intelligence of the serious disorganization which had resulted from your Highness' absence, its Ships of war were immediately despatched to Muscat to afford assistance

and

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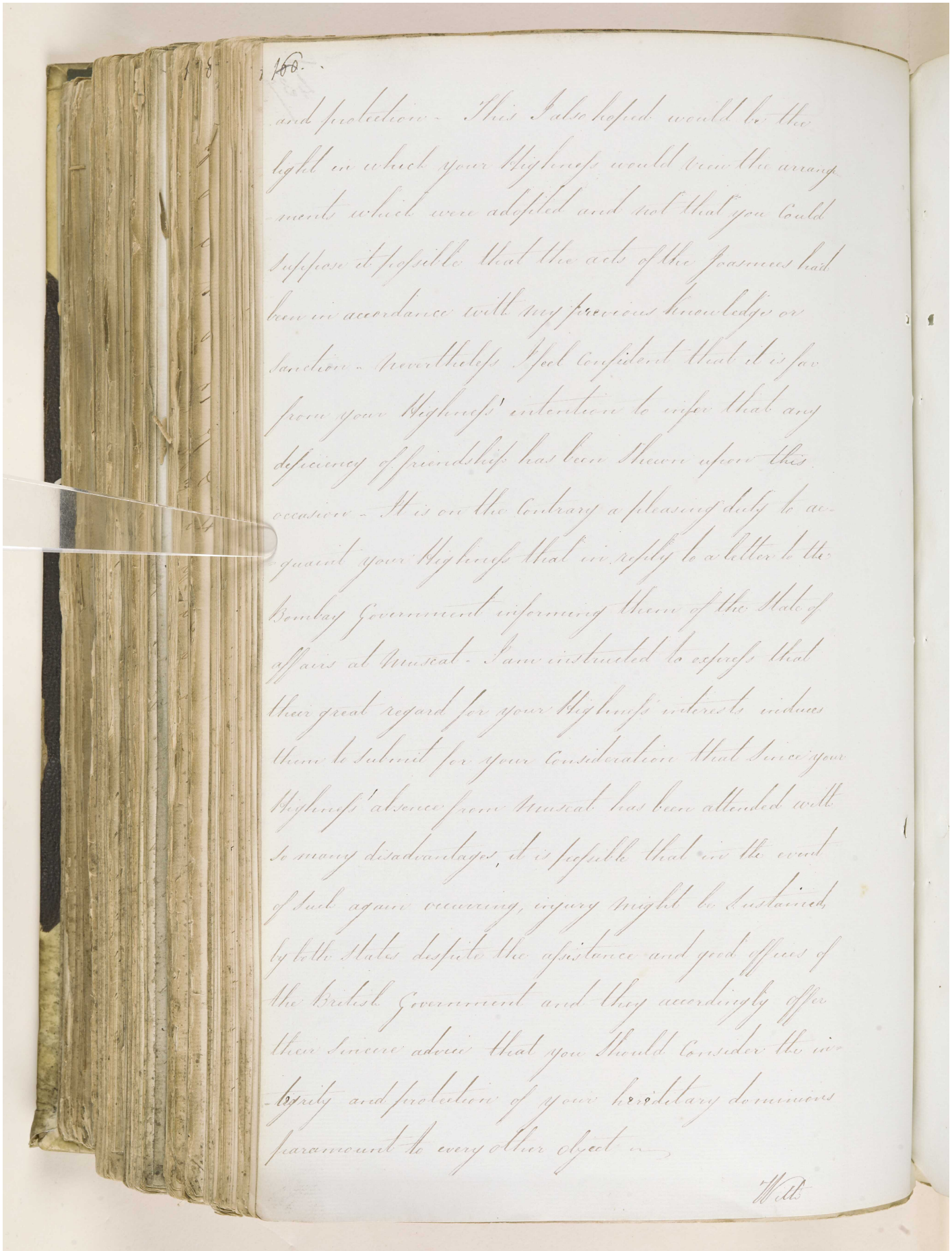

160.

and protection - This I also hoped would be the light in which your Highness would view the arrangements which were adopted and not that you could suppose it possible that the acts of the Joasmees had been in accordance with my previous knowledge or sanction - Nevertheless I feel confident that it is far from your Highness' intention to infer that any deficiency of friendship has been shewn upon this occasion - It is on the contrary a pleasing duty to acquaint your Highness that in reply to a letter to the Bombay Government informing them of the State of affairs at Muscat - I am instructed to express that their great regard for your Highness interests induces them to submit for your consideration that since your Highness' absence from Muscat has been attended with so many disadvantages, it is possible that in the event of such again occurring, injury might be sustained by both States despite the assistance and good offices of the British Government and they accordingly offer their sincere advice that you should consider the integrity and protection of your hereditary dominions paramount to every other object -

Wells

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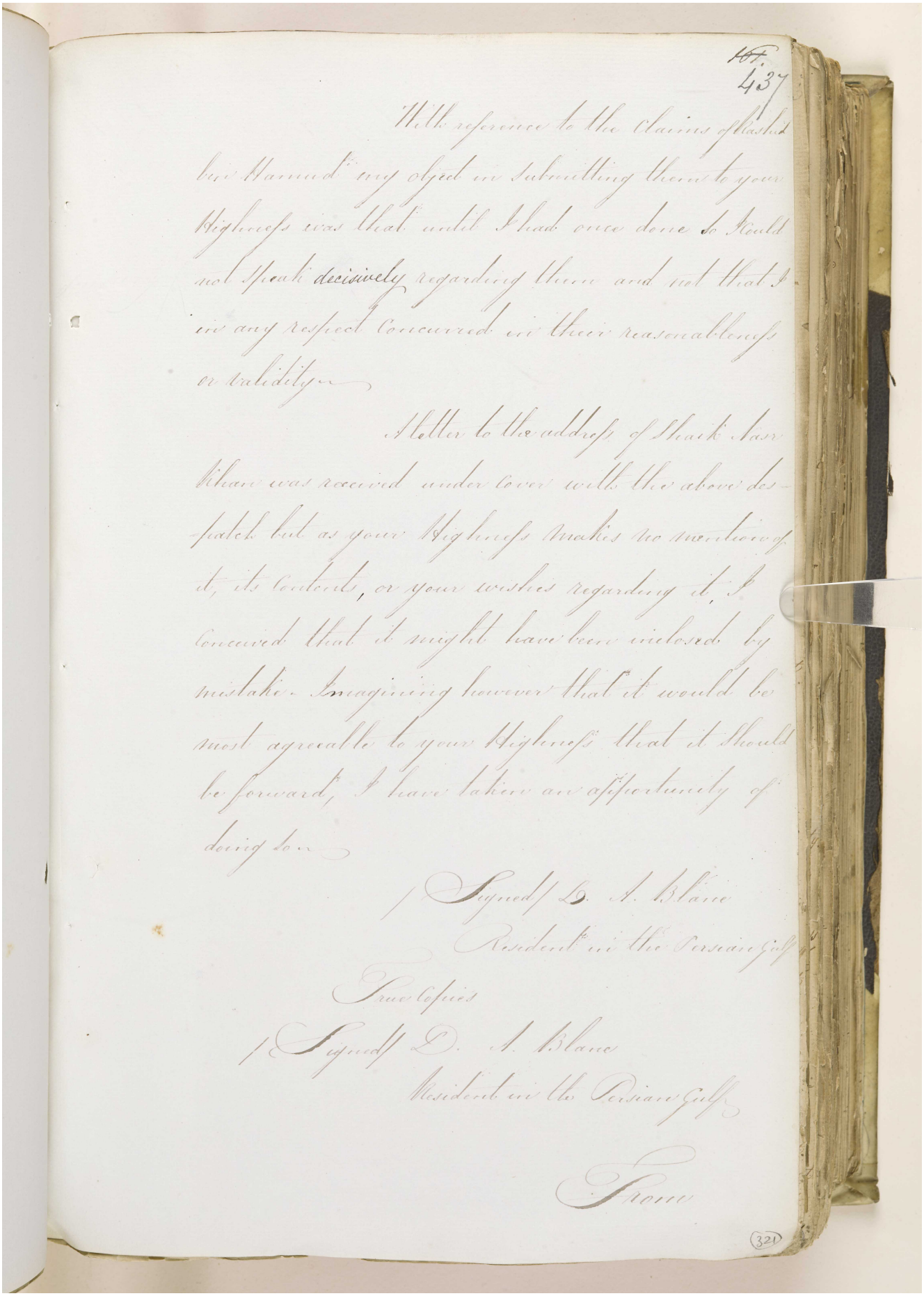

With reference to the claims of Rashid bin Hamud my object in submitting them to your Highness was that until I had once done so I could not speak decisively regarding them and not that I in any respect concurred in their reasonableness or validity.

A letter to the address of Shaik Nasr Khan was received under cover with the above despatch but as your Highness makes no mention of it, its contents, or your wishes regarding it, I conceived that it might have been inclosed by mistake. Imagining however that it would be most agreeable to your Highness that it should be forward, I have taken an opportunity of doing so.

(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

True Copies
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident in the Persian Gulf

From

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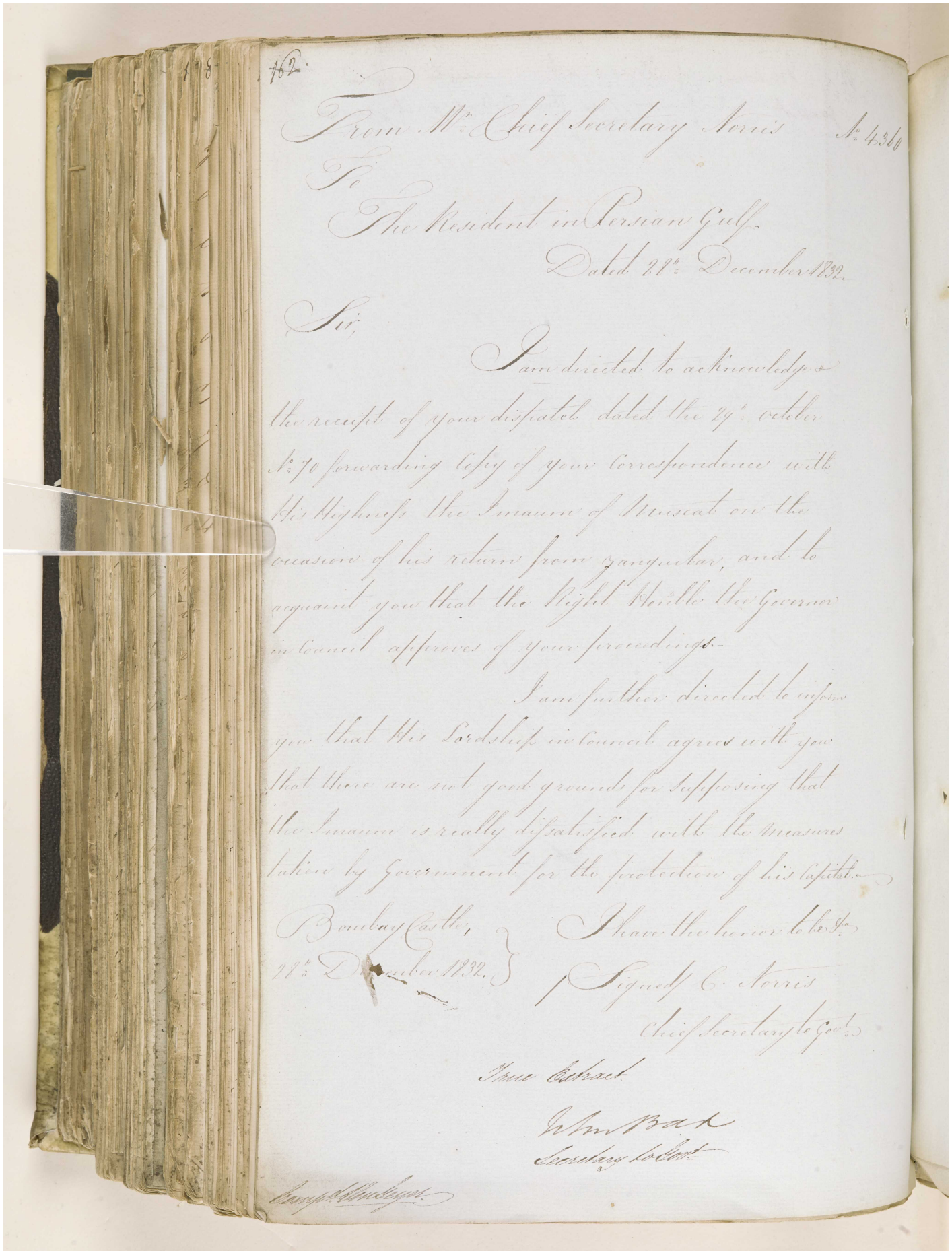


162

From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris No. 4360

To

The Resident in Persian Gulf

Dated 28th December 1832.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge & the receipt of your dispatch dated the 29th October No. 70 forwarding copy of your correspondence with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat on the occasion of his return from Zanguibar, and to acquaint you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings.

I am further directed to inform you that His Lordship in Council agrees with you that there are not good grounds for supposing that the Imaum is really dissatisfied with the measures taken by Government for the protection of his Capital.

Bombay Castle,
28th December 1832.

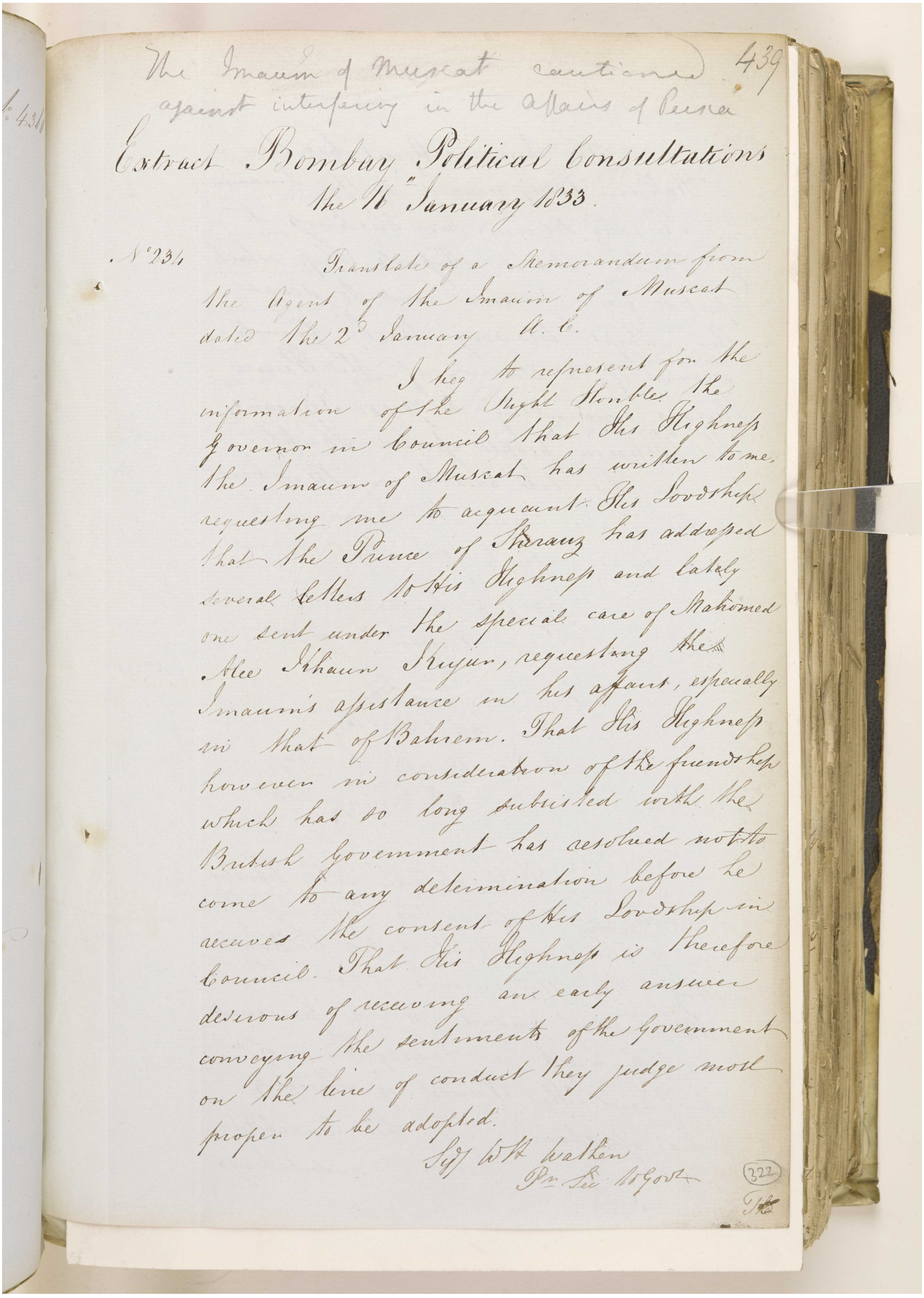
I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary to Govt.

True Extract

[illegible]
Secretary to Govt.

Compd. [illegible]



The Imaum of Muscat cautioned against interfering in the affairs of Persia

439

Extract Bombay Political Consultations the 11th January 1833.

N°234 Translate of a Memorandum from the Agent of the Imaum of Muscat dated the 2d January A. C.

I beg to represent for the information of the Right Honble the Governor in Council that His Highness the Imaum of Muscat has written to me, requesting me to acquaint His Lordship that the Prince of Shiraz has addressed several letters to His Highness and lately one sent under the special care of Mahomed Alee Khaun Shujee, requesting the Imaum's assistance in his affairs, especially in that of Bahrein. That His Highness however in consideration of the friendship which has so long subsisted with the British Government has resolved not to come to any determination before he receives the consent of His Lordship in Council. That His Highness is therefore desirous of receiving an early answer conveying the sentiments of the Government on the line of conduct they judge most proper to be adopted.

Sgd WH Watson
Pr Sec to Govt

322

N B. The Imaum's Agent has shewn me a Rukum lately received by the Imaum from Shiraz desiring His Highness to stop Sheikh abdool Rupools Ship which is expected from Yemen and to seize all other Ships belonging to his family on account of a claim of the Prince of Shiraz amounting to 70.000 Tomaums, as the Bahrein people assisted Shaikh Nasser in his late attack on Bushire. The Prince also wishes the Imaum to retaliate by an attack on that Island also

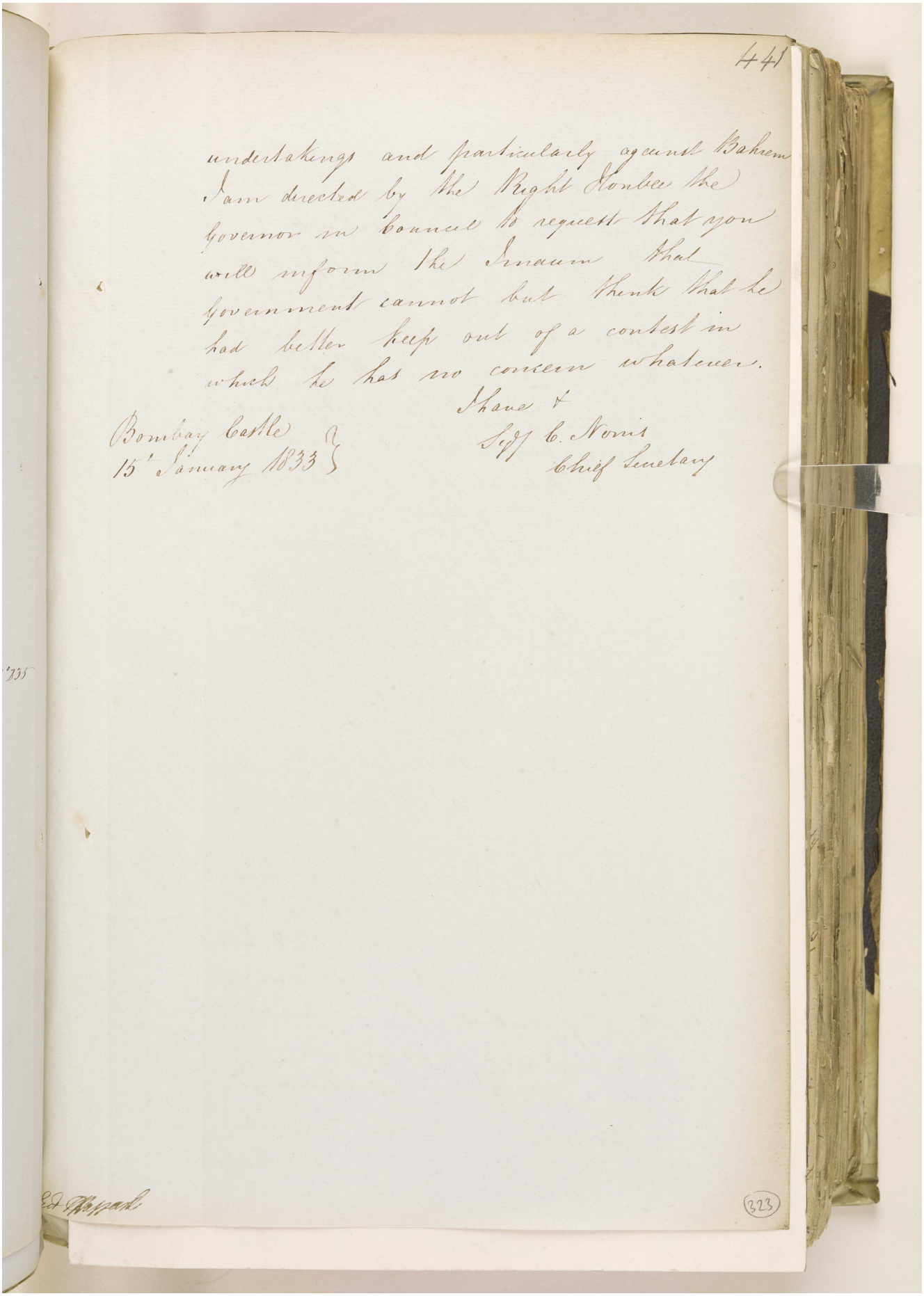
Sgd/ W H Wathen
Persian Sec to Govt

N° 235

From C. Norris Esq
Chief Secretary
To the Persian Secretary
15th January 1833

Sir

With reference to the translate of a Memorandum from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Agent dated the 2nd Instant requesting the sentiments of Government on the line of conduct to be pursued by His Highness in consequence of a request from the Prince of Shiraz for his assistance in his warlike undertakings



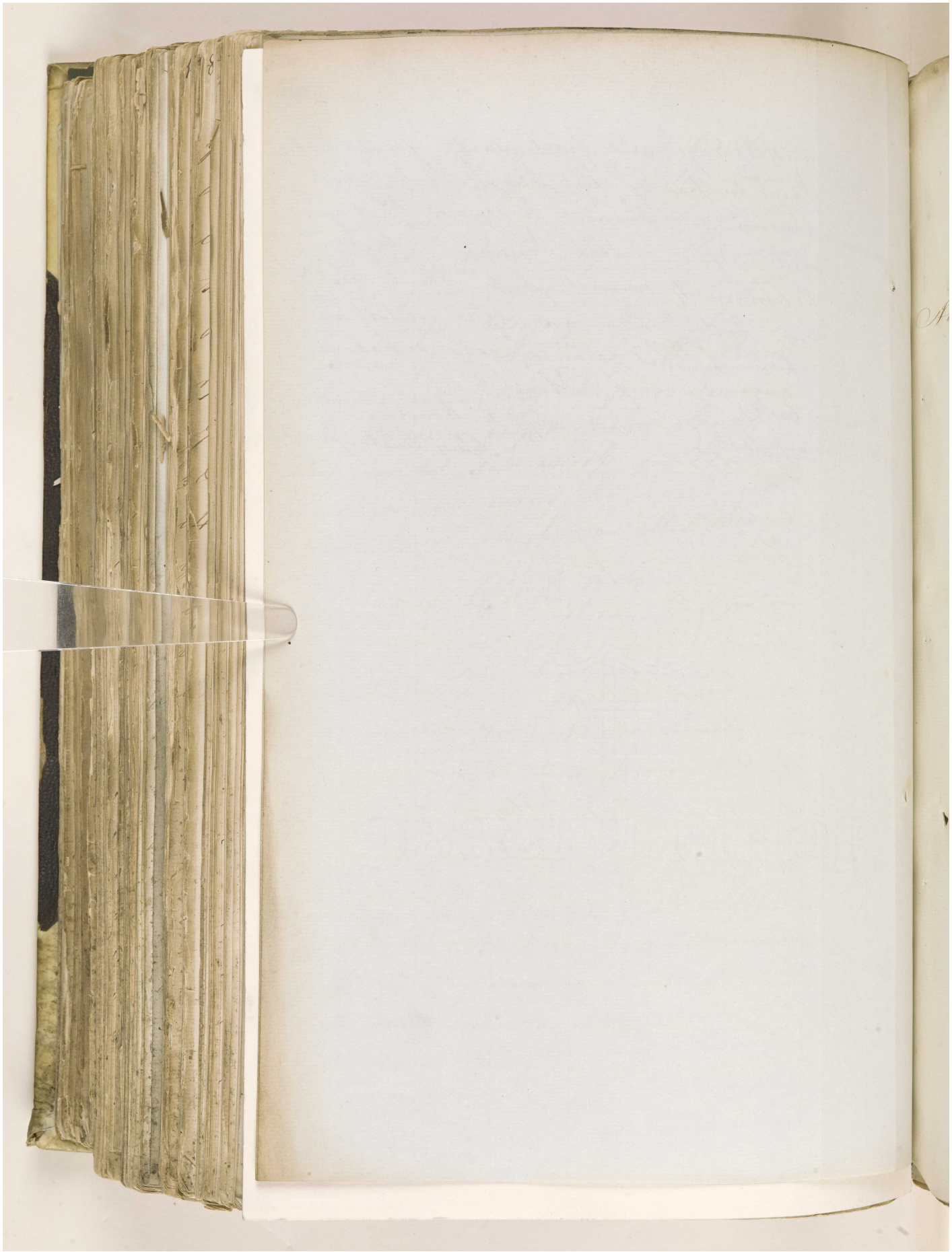
441

undertakings and particularly against Bahrein I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to request that you will inform the Imaum that Government cannot but think that he had better keep out of a contest in which he has no concern whatever.

I have &c
Sgd C. Norris
Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle
15th January 1833

(323)



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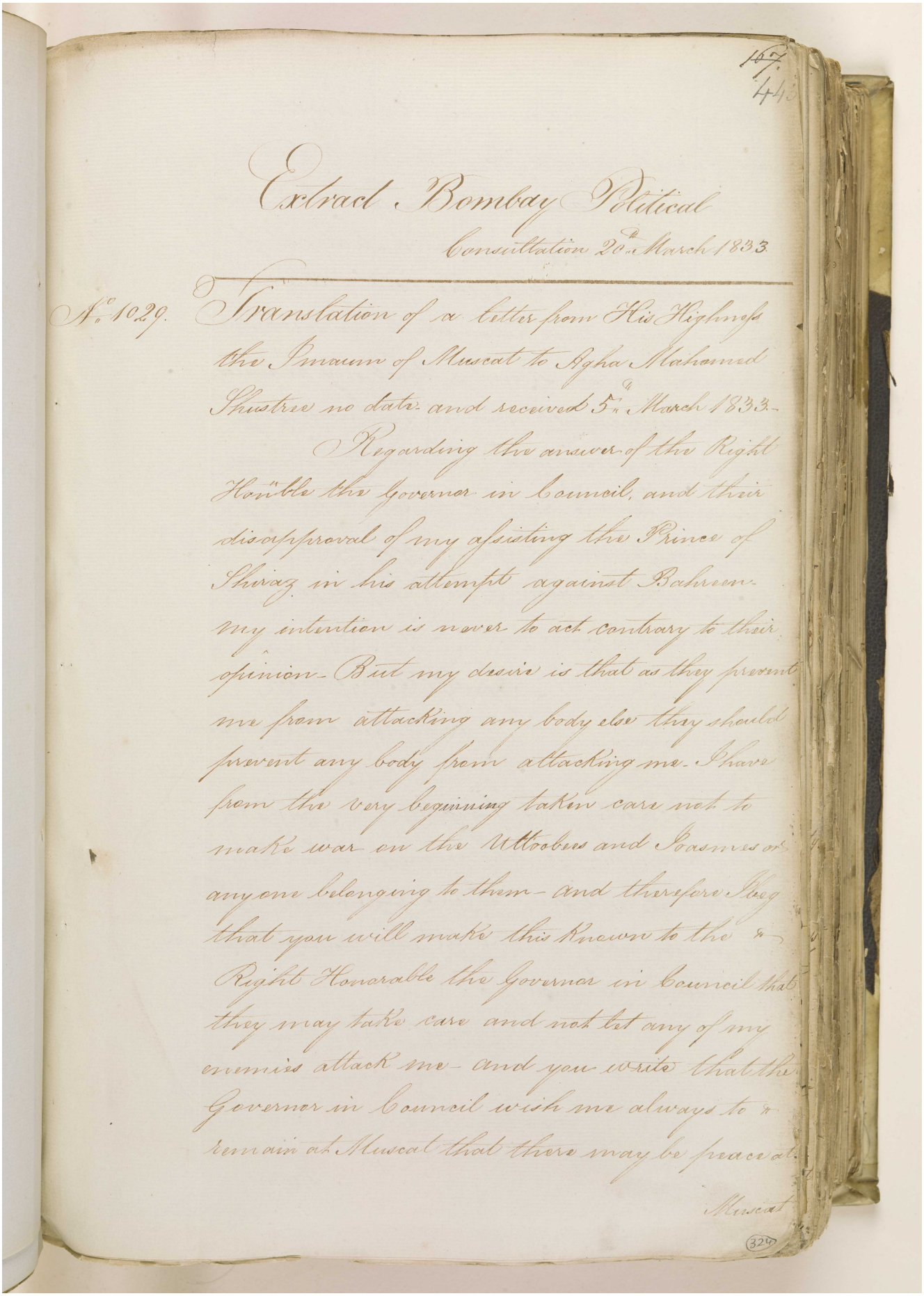

167
44

Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 20th March 1833

No. 1029. Translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to Agha Mahamed Shustree no date and received 5th March 1833.

Regarding the answer of the Right Honble the Governor in Council, and their disapproval of my assisting the Prince of Shiraz in his attempt against Bahreen my intention is never to act contrary to their opinion. But my desire is that as they prevent me from attacking any body else they should prevent any body from attacking me. I have from the very beginning taken care not to make war on the Uttoobees and Qasmees or any one belonging to them and therefore I beg that you will make this known to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that they may take care and not let any of my enemies attack me and you write that the Governor in Council wish me always to remain at Muscat that there may be peace at Muscat

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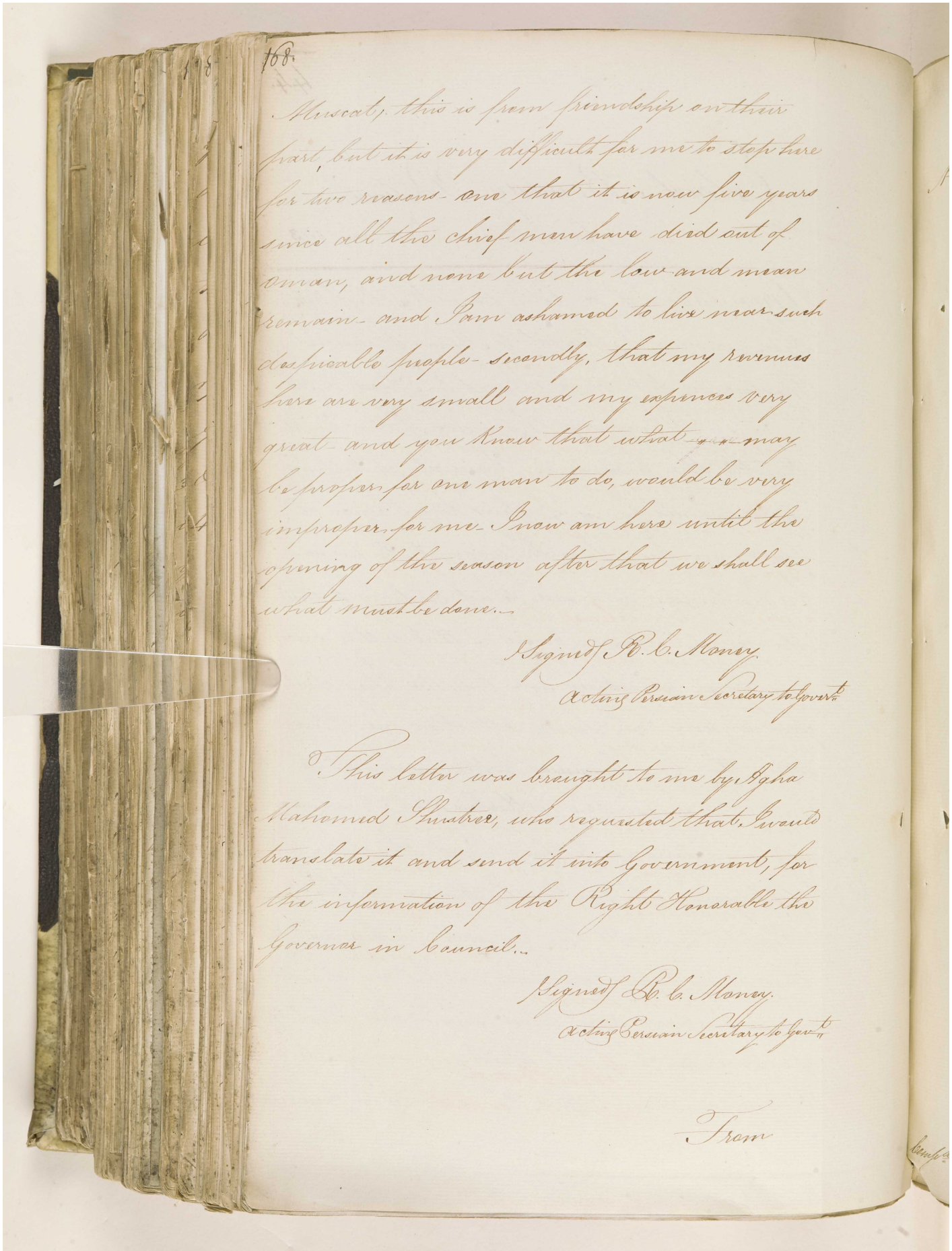

168.

Muscat, this is from friendship on their part, but it is very difficult for me to stop here for two reasons- one that it is now five years since all the chief men have died out of oman, and none but the low and mean remain- and I am ashamed to live near such despicable people- secondly, that my revenues here are very small and my expences very great- and you know that what may be proper for one man to do, would be very improper for me- I now am here until the opening of the season after that we shall see what must be done.-

Signed R. C. Money.
acting Persian Secretary to Govt.

This letter was brought to me by Agha Mahomed Shustree, who requested that I would translate it and send it into Government, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.-

Signed R. C. Money.
acting Persian Secretary to Govt.

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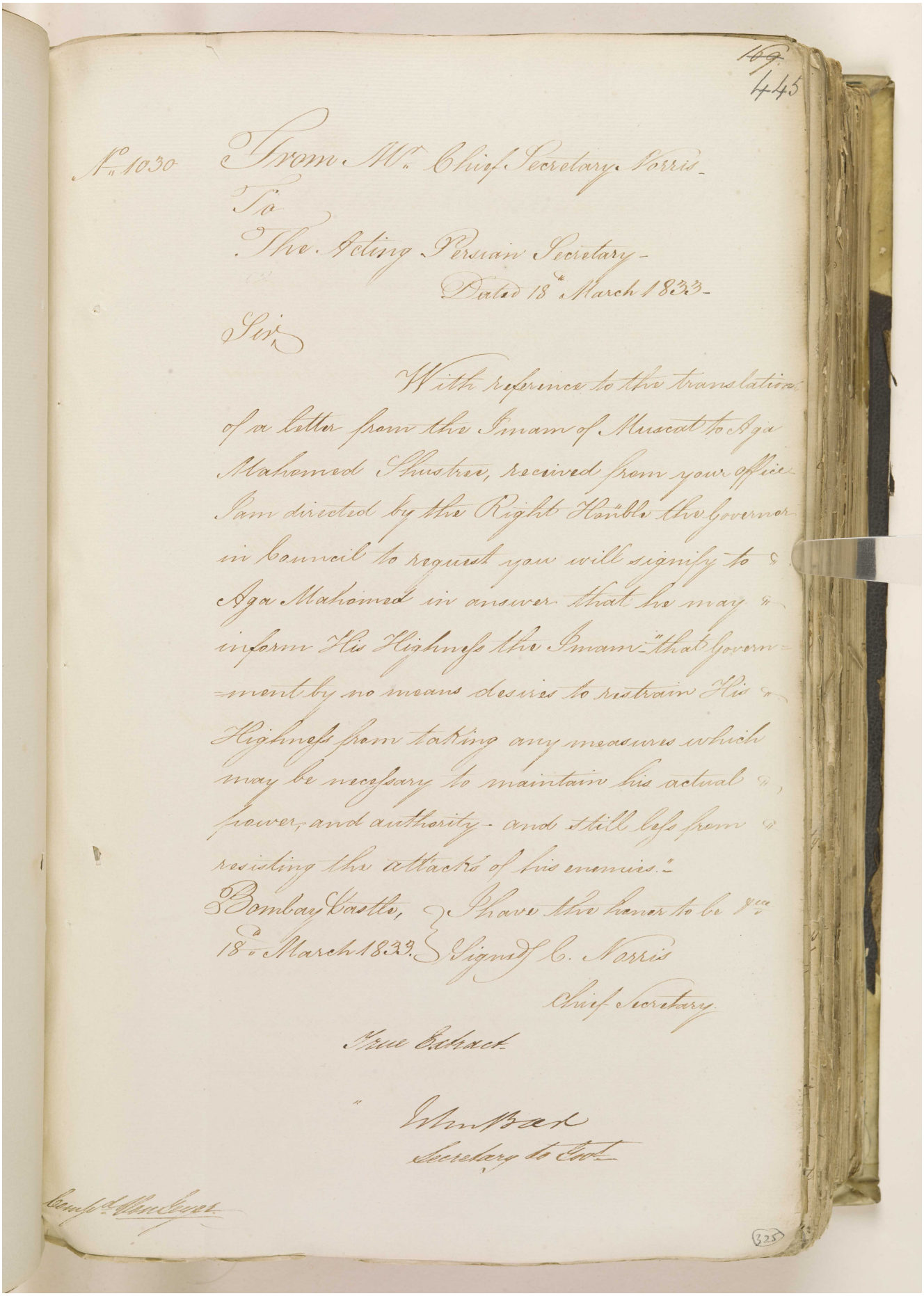


109.
445

No. 1030 From W. Chief Secretary Norris
To
The Acting Persian Secretary
Dated 18th March 1833

Sir

With reference to the translation of a letter from the Imam of Muscat to Aga Mahomed Shustree, received from your office I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to request you will signify to Aga Mahomed in answer that he may inform His Highness the Imam that Government by no means desires to restrain His Highness from taking any measures which may be necessary to maintain his actual power and authority - and still less from resisting the attacks of his enemies.

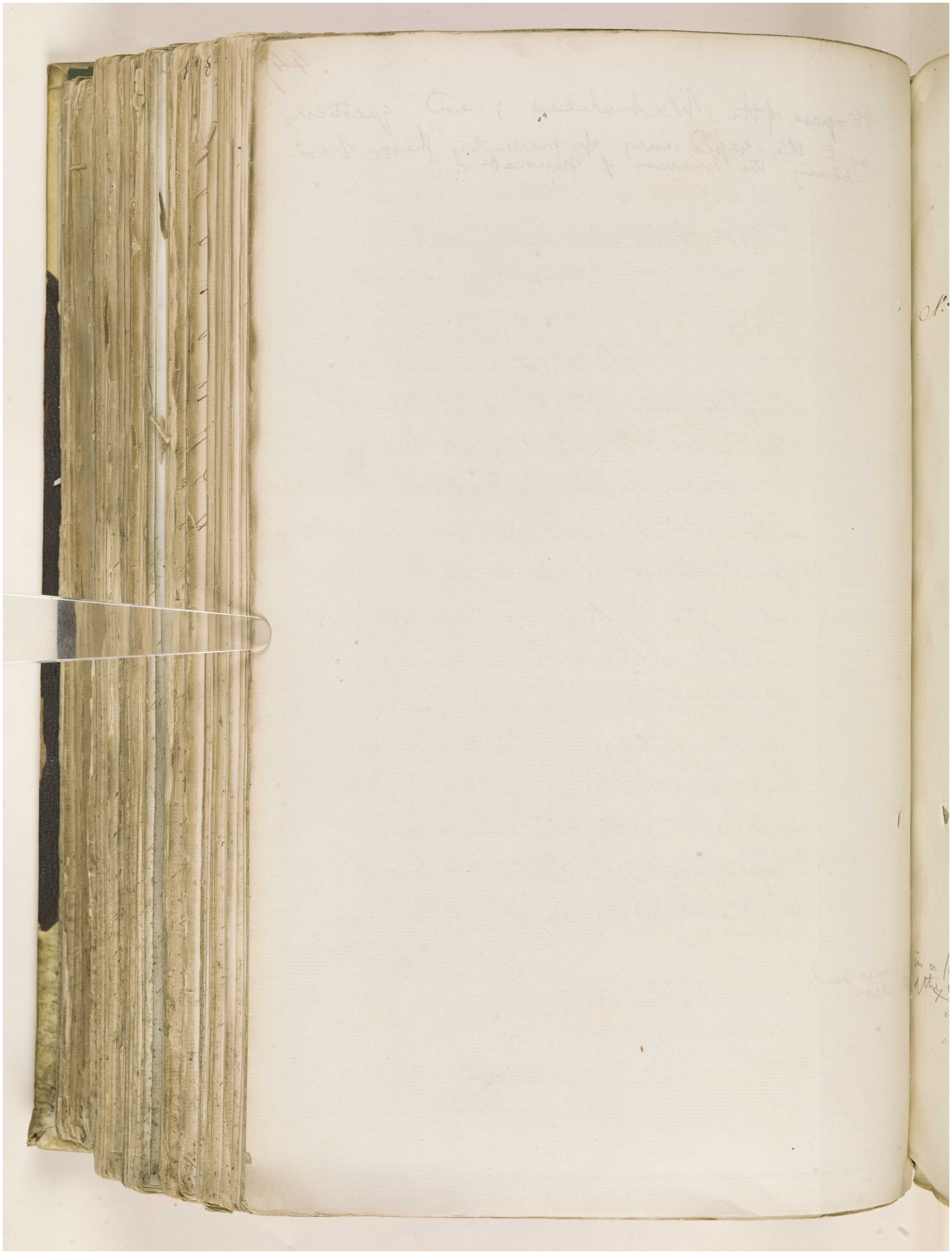
Bombay Castle, 18th March 1833.

I have the honor to be &c
Signed C. Norris
Chief Secretary

True Extract

Secretary to Govt

(325)



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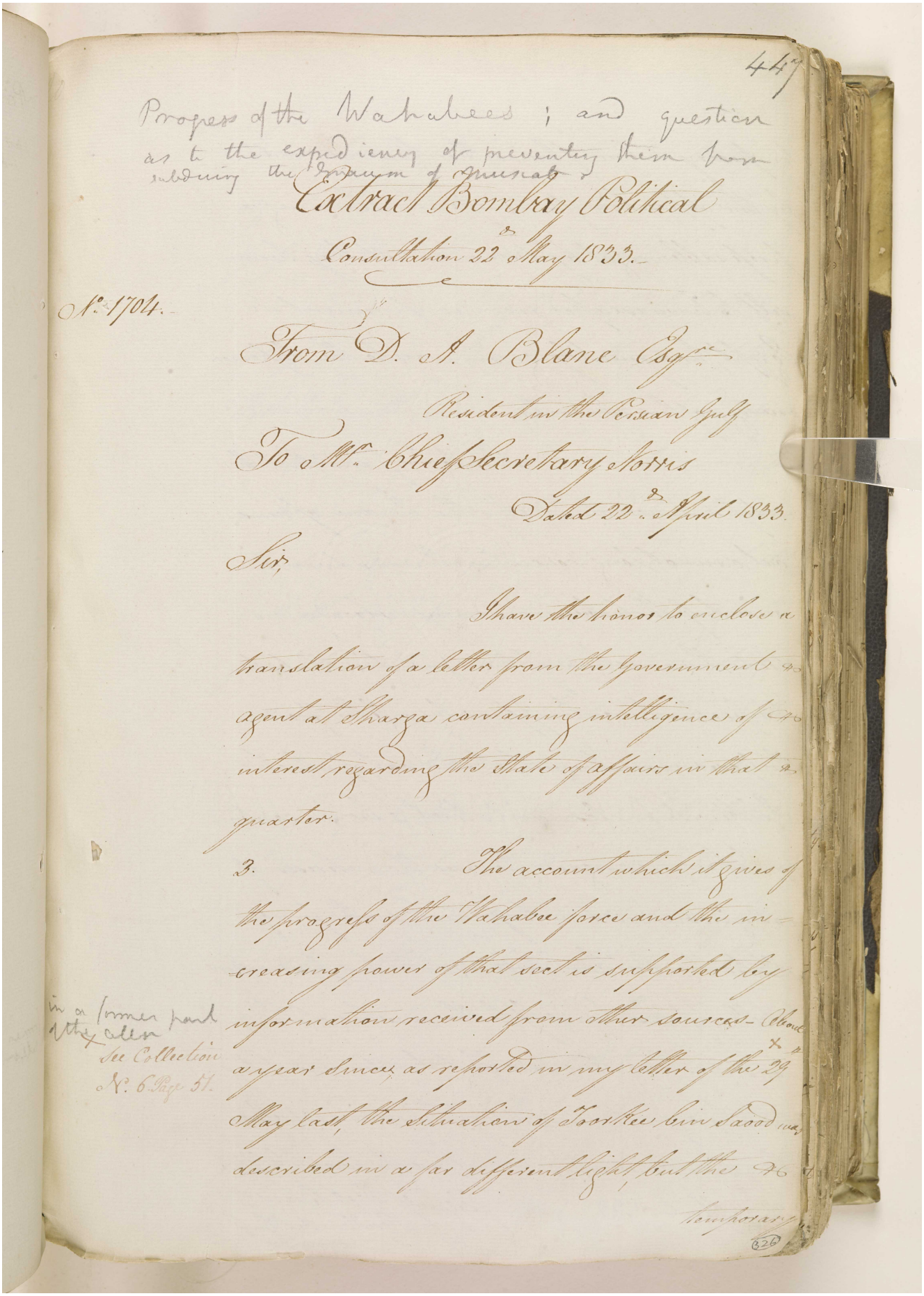

447

Progress of the Wahabees; and question as to the expediency of preventing them from subduing the Imaum of Muscat.

Extract Bombay Political

Consultation 22d May 1833.

No. 1704.

From D. A. Blane Esqre.

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To Mr. Chief Secretary Norris

Dated 22d April 1833.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a letter from the Government agent at Sharga containing intelligence of interest regarding the State of affairs in that quarter.

3. The account which it gives of the progress of the Wahabee force and the increasing power of that sect is supported by information received from other sources. About a year since, as reported in my letter of the 29th May last, the Situation of Toorkee bin Saood was described in a far different light, but the temporary

in a former part of the cells
See Collection No. 6 Page 51.

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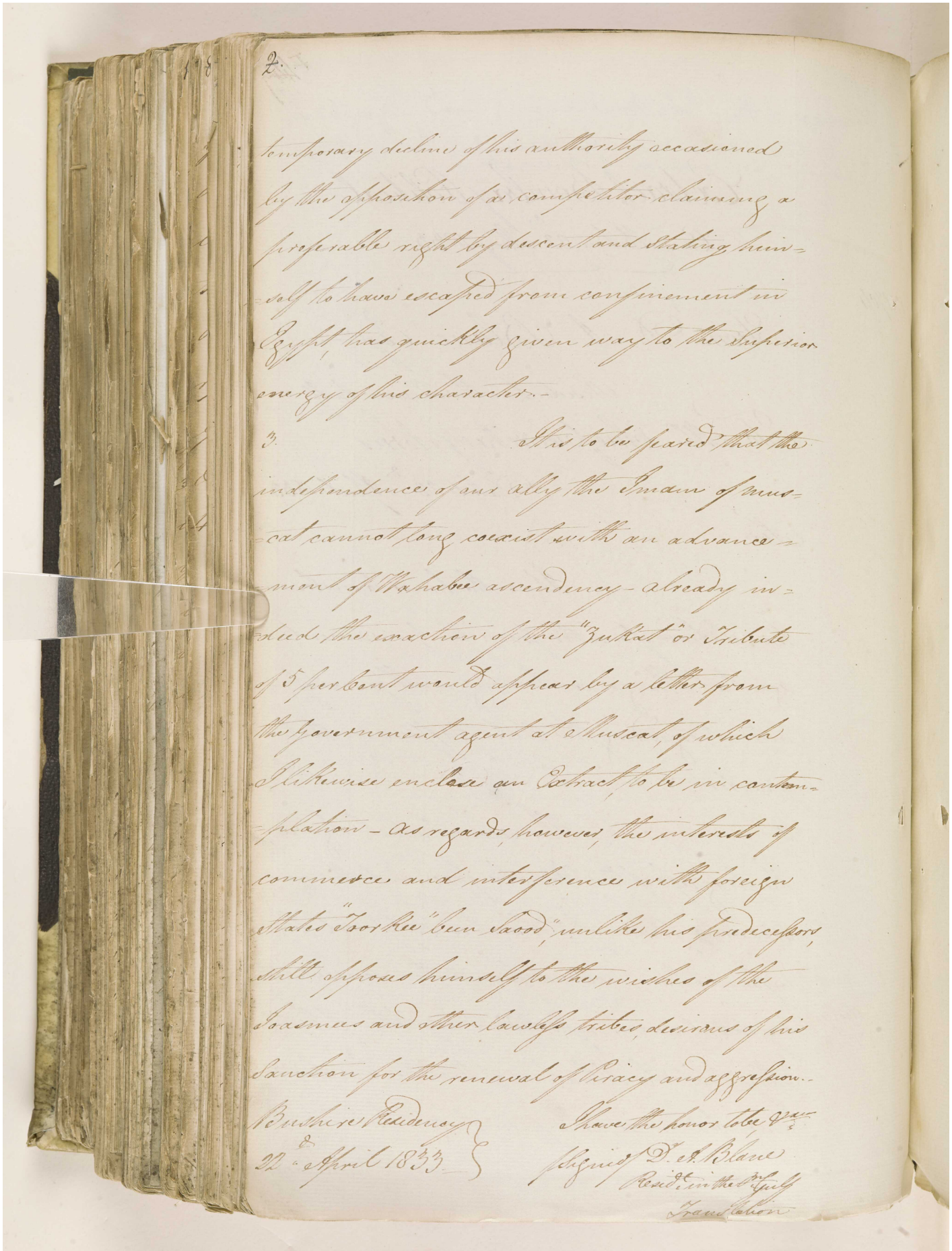


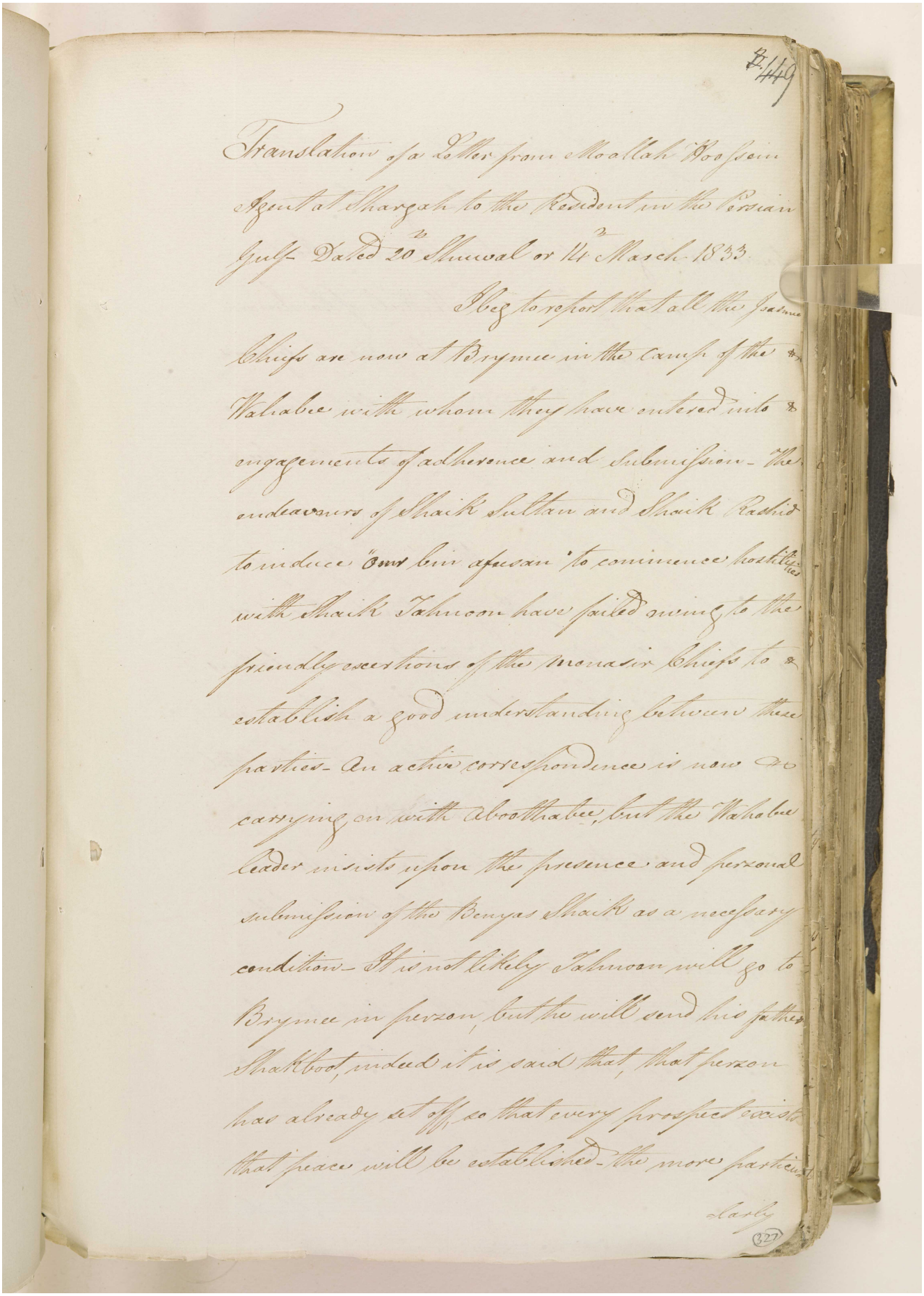
2.

temporary decline of his authority occasioned by the opposition of a competitor claiming a preferable right by descent and stating himself to have escaped from confinement in Egypt, has quickly given way to the superior energy of his character.-

3. It is to be feared that the independence of our ally the Imam of Muscat cannot long coexist with an advancement of Wahabee ascendency - already indeed the exaction of the "Zukat" or Tribute of 5 per Cent would appear by a letter from the Government agent at Muscat, of which I likewise enclose an Extract, to be in contemplation - as regards, however, the interests of commerce and interference with foreign States "Toorkee" "been Saood," unlike his predecessors, still opposes himself to the wishes of the Joasmees and other lawless tribes, desirous of his Sanction for the renewal of Piracy and aggression.-

Bushire Residency
22d April 1833

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resid.t in the Pers.n Gulf
Translation



Translation of a Letter from Moallah Hoossein Agent at Shargah to the Resident in the Persian Gulf- Dated 20th Shuwal or 14th March 1833.

I beg to report that all the Jeasmee Chiefs are now at Brymee in the camp of the Wahabee with whom they have entered into engagements of adherence and submission- The endeavours of Shaik Sultan and Shaik Rashid to induce "Omr bin afeesan" to commence hostilities with Shaik Tahnoon have failed owing to the friendly exertions of the Monasir Chiefs to establish a good understanding between these parties- An active correspondence is now carrying on with Aboothabee, but the Wahabee leader insists upon the presence and personal submission of the Benyas Shaik as a necessary condition- It is not likely Tahnoon will go to Brymee in person, but he will send his father Shakboot, indeed it is said that, that person has already set off, so that every prospect exists that peace will be established- the more particularly

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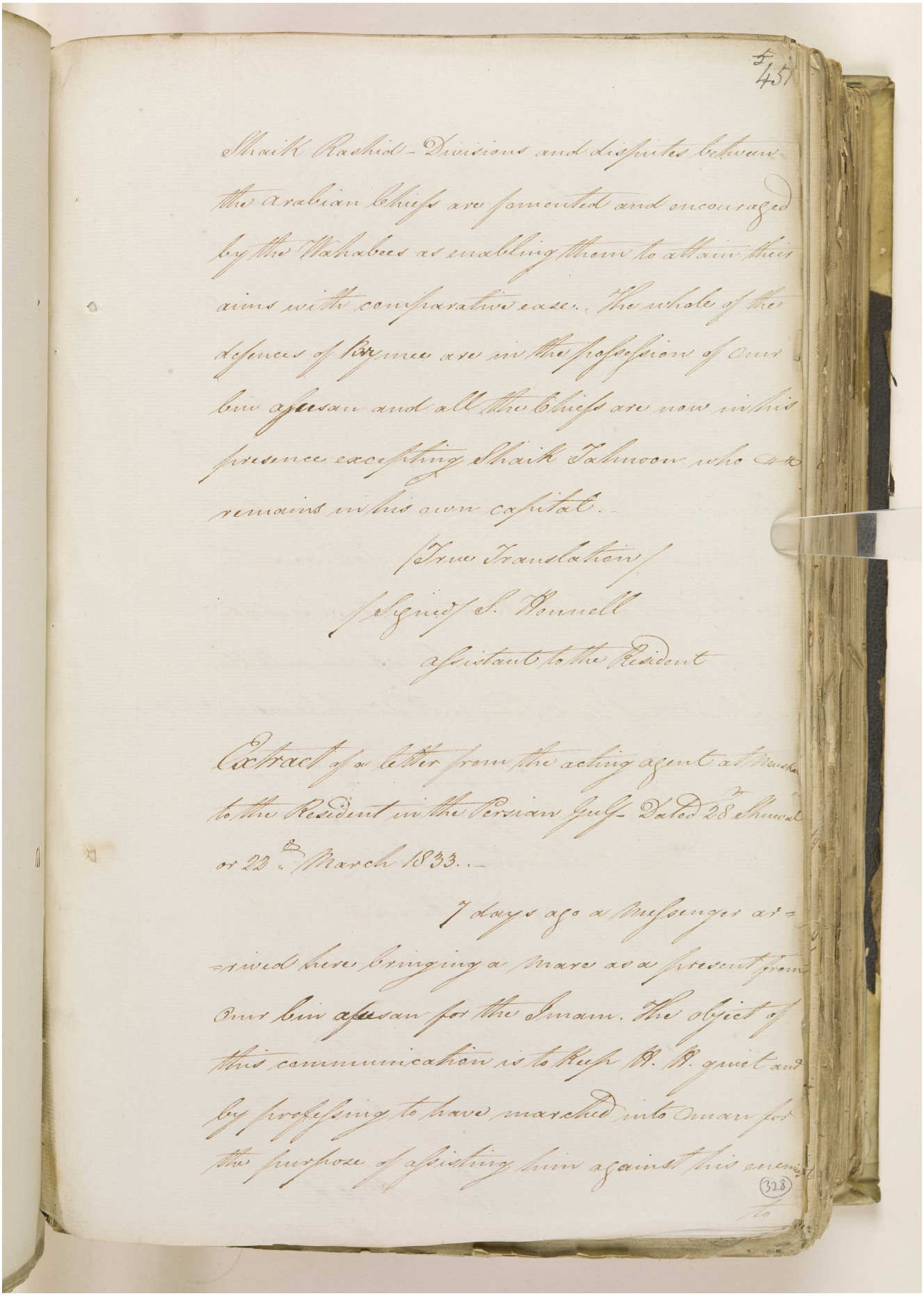
particularly as Toorkee bin Saood is unwilling to commence a War after having extended his power over Nedgd and the whole of Oman without shedding a drop of blood.- The Wakeels of the Imam and Humood bin azan are in Brymee, the defences of which place are being placed in a State of repair A ditch is likewise being dug.- Persons have been sent into every part of Oman threatening summary vengeance upon all who display any hesitation in paying the Zukat and other dues to the Wahabee - It appears that friendly relations have been established between Shaik Tahnoon and Omr bin Afeesan as the despatch of a Joasmee Fleet of 3 Buglas and a Bateel with 450 men in pursuit of the Buteel and Bugla of the former Chief has been countermanded by Shaik Sultan. A Wahabee agent is for the future to reside in aboothabee in order to collect the Zukat.- Omr bin Afeesan has seized Abdoollah bin Rashid the Chief of Amulgavan in consequence of the misrepresentations of Shaik Sultan and

Shaik



Shaik Rashid - Divisions and disputes between the Arabian Chiefs are fomented and encouraged by the Wahabees as enabling them to attain their aims with comparative ease. The whole of the defences of Bryme are in the possession of Omr bin Afeesan and all the Chiefs are now in his presence excepting Shaik Tahnoon who remains in his own capital.

(True Translation)

(Signed) S. Hennell

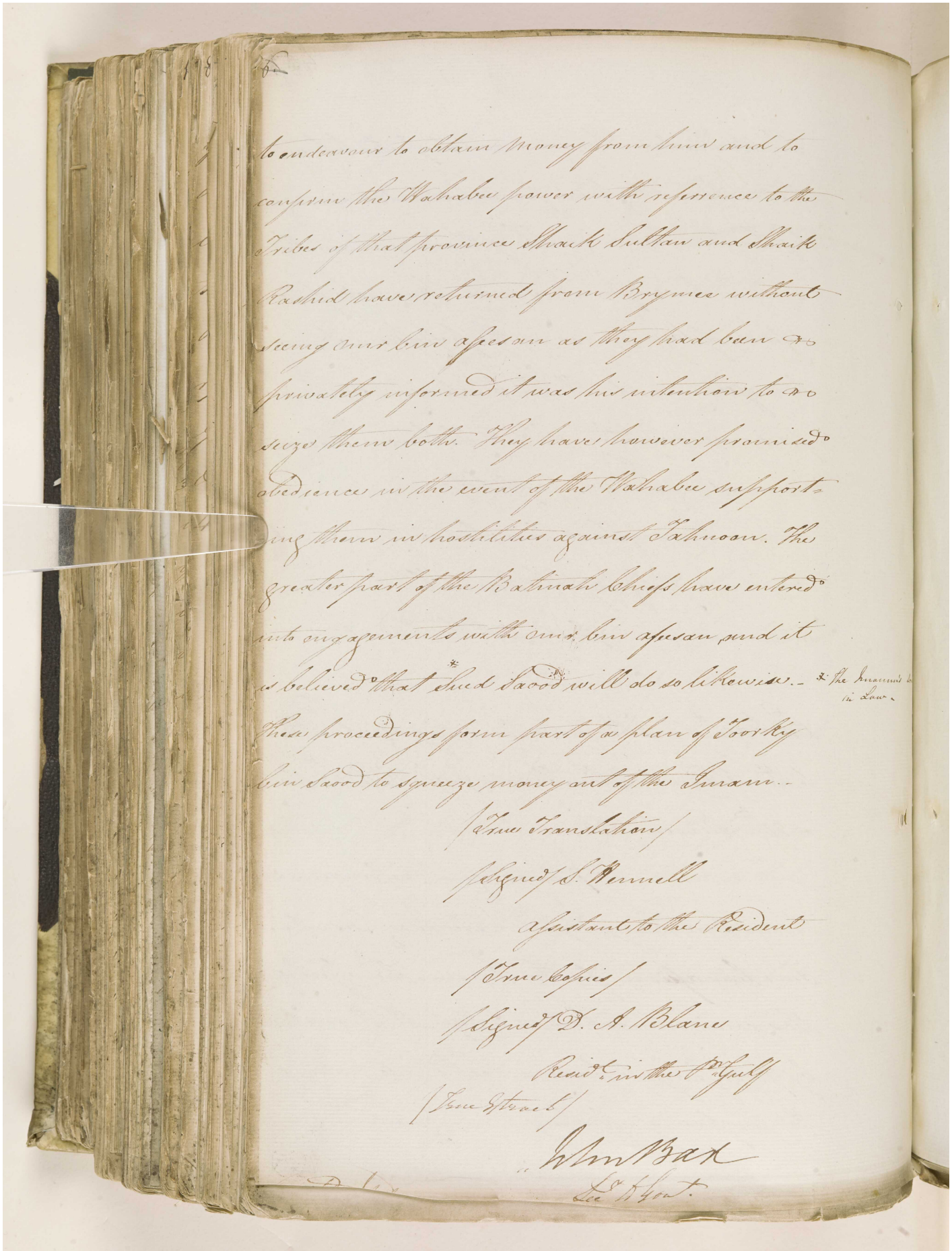
Assistant to the Resident

Extract of a letter from the acting agent at Muskat to the Resident in the Persian Gulf - Dated 28th Shuwal or 22nd March 1833.

7 days ago a Messenger arrived here bringing a Mare as a present from Omr bin Afeesan for the Imam. The object of this communication is to keep H. H. quiet and by professing to have marched into Oman for the purpose of assisting him against his enemies

(328)

to



to endeavour to obtain money from him and to confirm the Wahabee power with referrence to the Tribes of that province Shaik Sultan and Shaik Rashid have returned from Brymee without seeing Omr bin Afeesan as they had been privately informed it was his intention to seize them both. They have however promised obedience in the event of the Wahabee supporting them in hostilities against Tahnoon. The greater part of the Batinah Chiefs have entered into engagements with Omr bin Afeesan and it is believed that *Sued Saood will do so likewise.- These proceedings form part of a plan of Toorky bin Saood to squeeze money out of the Imam.-

* The Imaum's [illegible] in Law.

(True Translation)

(Signed) S. Wennell

Assistant to the Resident

(True Copies)

(Signed) D. A. Blane

Resid.t in the P.n Gulf

(True Extract)

Wm Bax

Sec.y to Govt.

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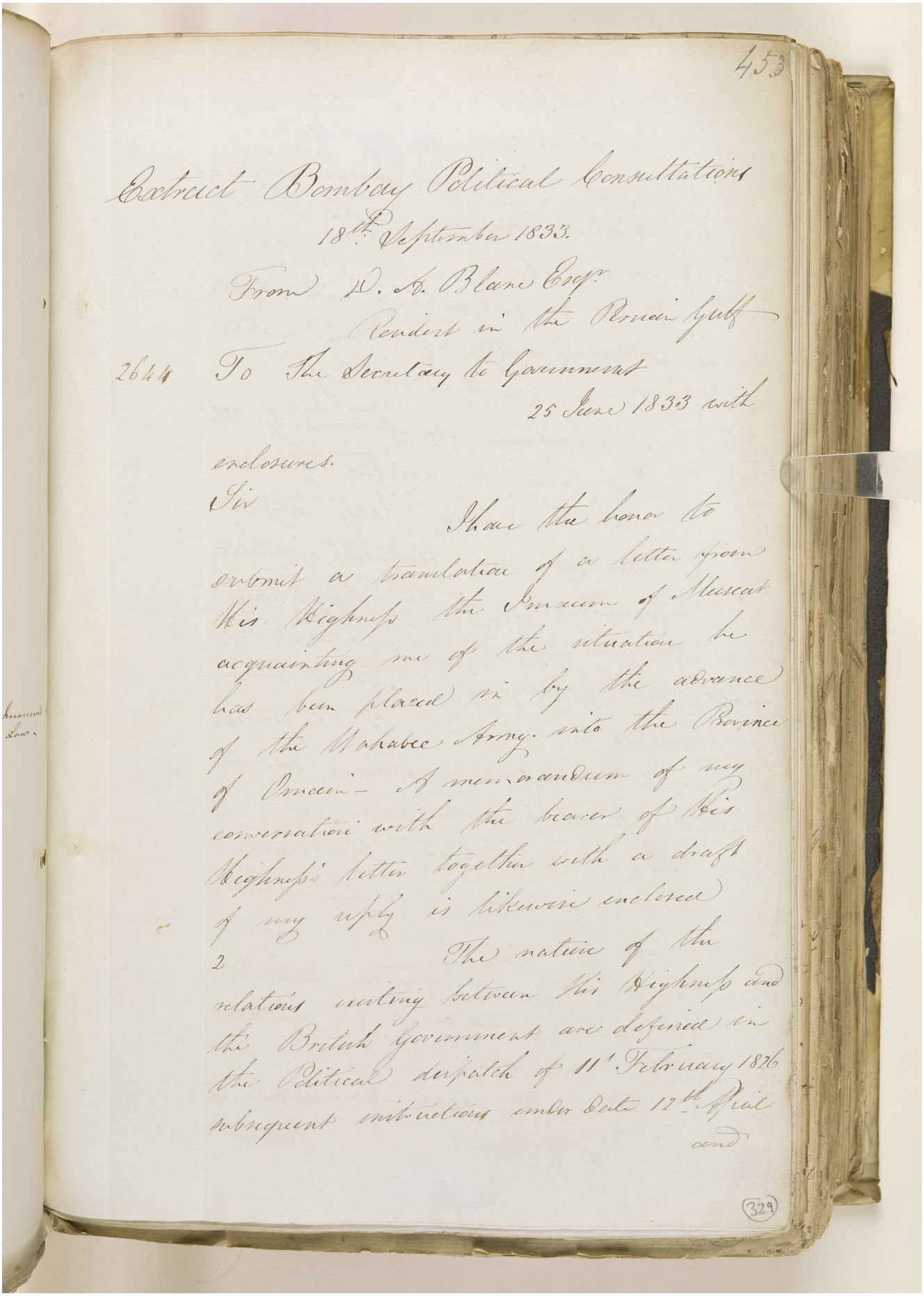

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
18th September 1833.

From D. L. Blane Esqr.
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To The Secretary to Government
25 June 1833 with

2644

enclosures.

Sir

I have the honor to submit a translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat acquainting me of the situation he has been placed in by the advance of the Wahabee Army into the Province of Omain – A memorandum of my conversation with the bearer of His Highness's letter together with a draft of my reply is likewise enclosed

2 The nature of the relations existing between His Highness and the British Government are defined in the Political despatch of 11th February 1826 subsequent instructions under Date 12th April and

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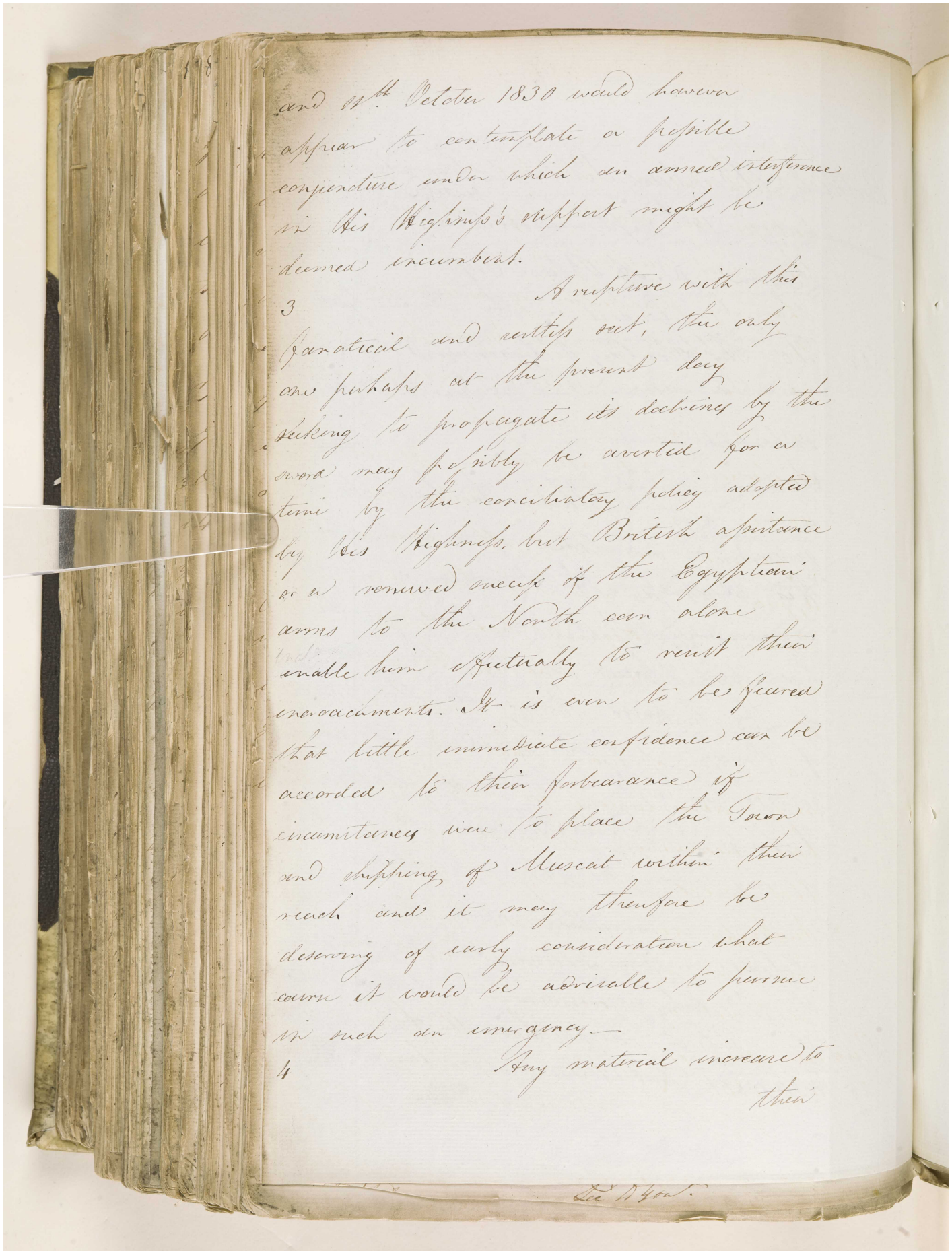

and 11th October 1830 would however appear to contemplate a possible conjuncture under which an armed interference in His Highness's support might be deemed incumbent.

3 A rupture with this fanatical and restless sect, the only one perhaps at the present day seeking to propagate its doctrines by the sword may possibly be averted for a time by the conciliatory policy adopted by His Highness, but British assistance or a renewed success of the Egyptian arms to the North can alone enable him effectually to resist their encroachments. It is even to be feared that little immediate confidence can be accorded to their forbearance if circumstances were to place the Town and shipping of Muscat within their reach and it may therefore be deserving of early consideration what course it would be advisable to pursue in such an emergency.—

4 Any material increase to their

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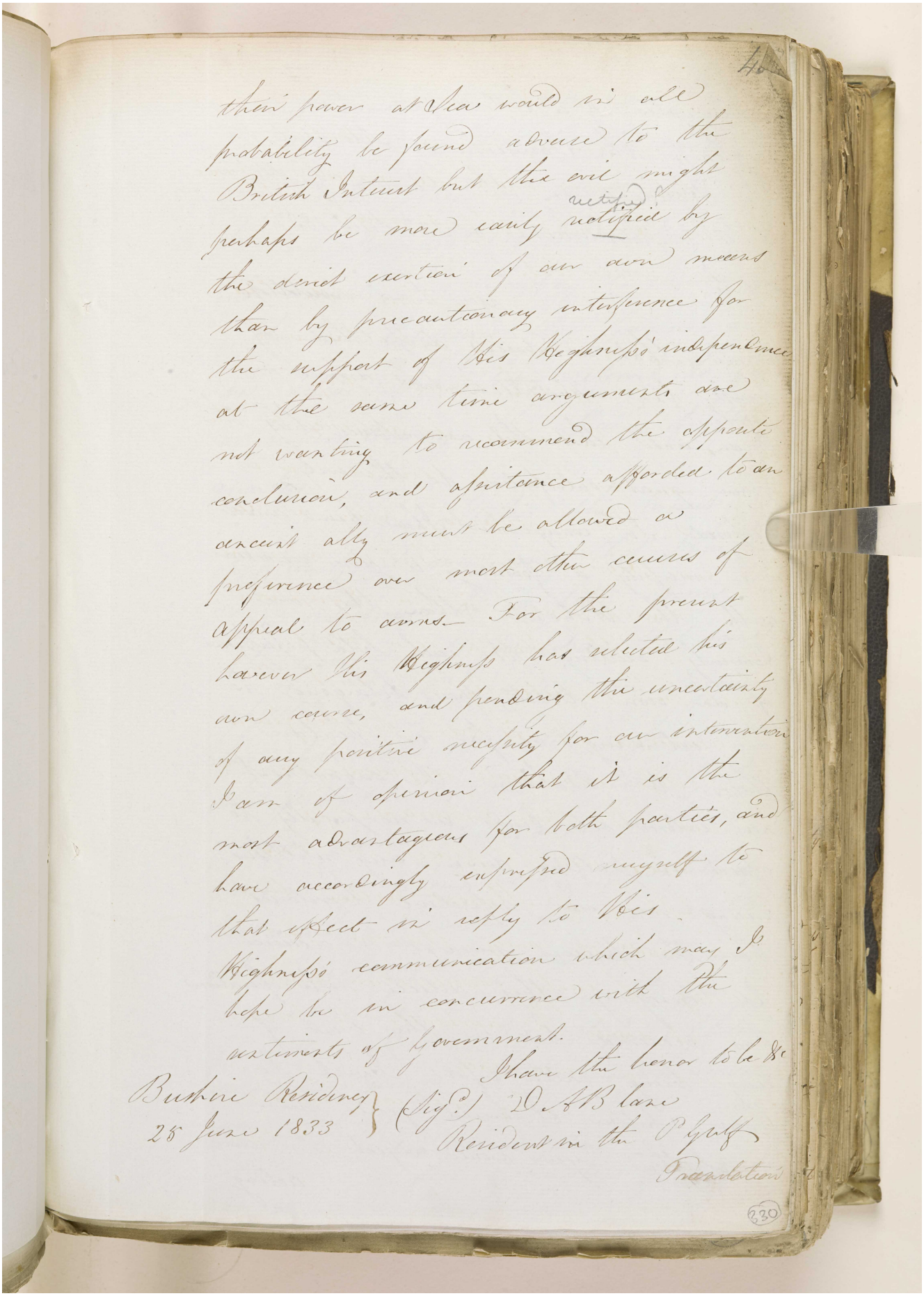

their power at Shiraz would in all probability be found adverse to the British Interest but the evil might perhaps be more easily notified by the direct exertion of our own means than by precautionary interference for the support of His Highness's independence at the same time arguments are not wanting to recommend the opposite conclusion, and assistance afforded to an ancient ally must be allowed a preference over most other causes of appeal to arms. For the present however His Highness has selected his own course, and pending the uncertainty of any positive necessity for our intervention I am of opinion that it is the most advantageous for both parties, and have accordingly expressed myself to that effect in reply to His Highness's communication which may I hope be in concurrence with the sentiments of Government.

I have the honor to be &c

Residency
25 June 1833

(Sig.d) D. A. Blane
Resident in the P. Gulf

Translation

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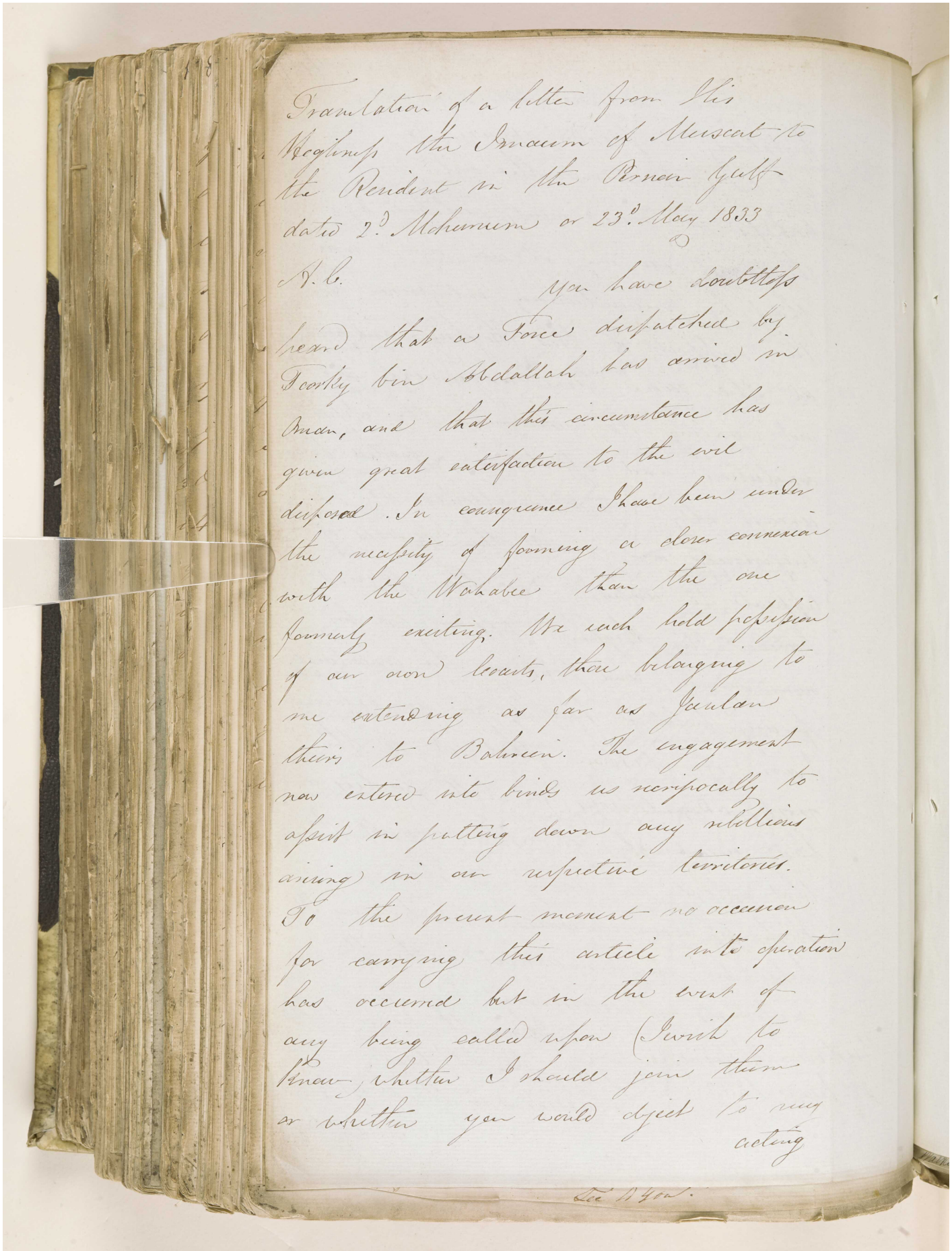
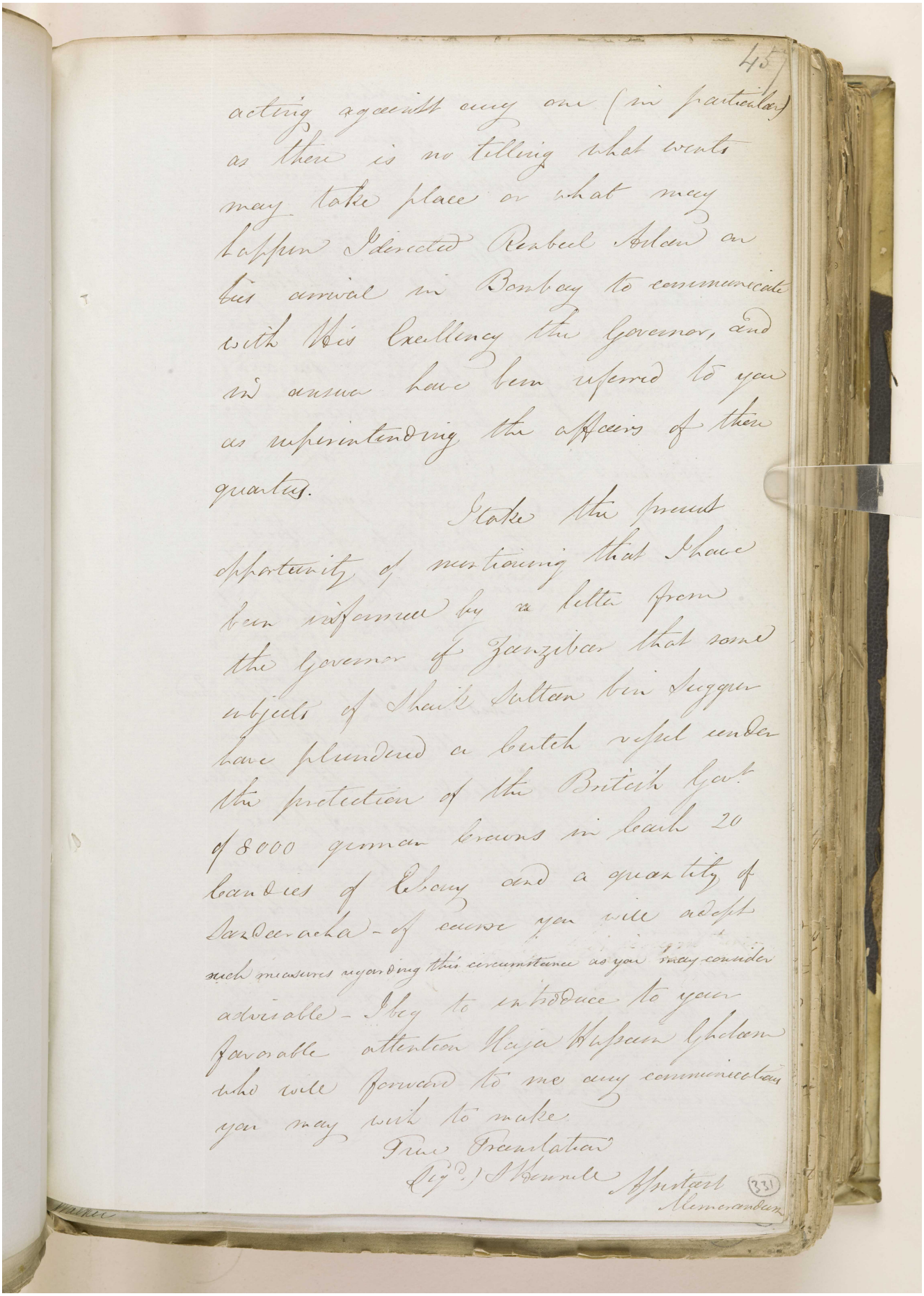


Translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 2d Mohurrum or 23d May 1833 A.C.

You have doubtless heard that a Force dispatched by Toorky bin Abdallah has arrived in Oman, and that this circumstance has given great satisfaction to the evil disposed. In consequence I have been under the necessity of forming a closer connexion with the Wahabee than the one formerly existing. We each hold possession of our own lecarts, those belonging to me extending as far as Jaulan theirs to Bahreen. The engagement now entered into binds us reciprocally to assist in putting down any rebellious arising in our respective territories. To the present moment no occasion for carrying this article into operation has occurred but in the event of any being called upon (I wish to know) whether I should join them or whether you would object to my acting

See B You.



acting against any one (in particular) as there is no telling what events may take place or what may happen I directed Renbeel Aslan on his arrival in Bombay to communicate with His Excellency the Governor, and in answer have been referred to you as superintending the affairs of these quarters.

I take the present opportunity of mentioning that I have been informed by a letter from the Governor of Zanzibar that some subjects of Shaik Sultan bin Suggur have plundered a Cutch vessel under the protection of the British Govt. of 8000 German Crowns in Cash 20 Candies of Ebony and a quantity of Sandaracha - of course you will adopt such measures regarding this circumstance as you may consider advisable - I beg to introduce to your favorable attention Haja Hussain Gholam who will forward to me any communications you may wish to make.

True Translation
(Sig^d.) S Hennell Assistant
Memorandum

(331)

Memorandum of a conversation with Hajee Houssain Gholam bearer of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

After miscellaneous conversation I observed that the letter which he had presented me in his former visit referred to him as a person in the entire confidence of His Highness the Imaum and capable of affording any requisite information on the purport of His Highness' communication. Upon this he immediately proceeded to state that the Wahabee having been invited into "Oman" and all the Tribes in that neighbourhood having entered into alliance with Oman bin Afeesan (the leader of the Wahabee Army) His Highness could not place himself in opposition to him, and being importuned by the Wahabee Agents had consequently agreed that payment of 5000 German Crowns per Annum as Zukat: and had consented to an engagement binding them mutually to consider

See B 40a.

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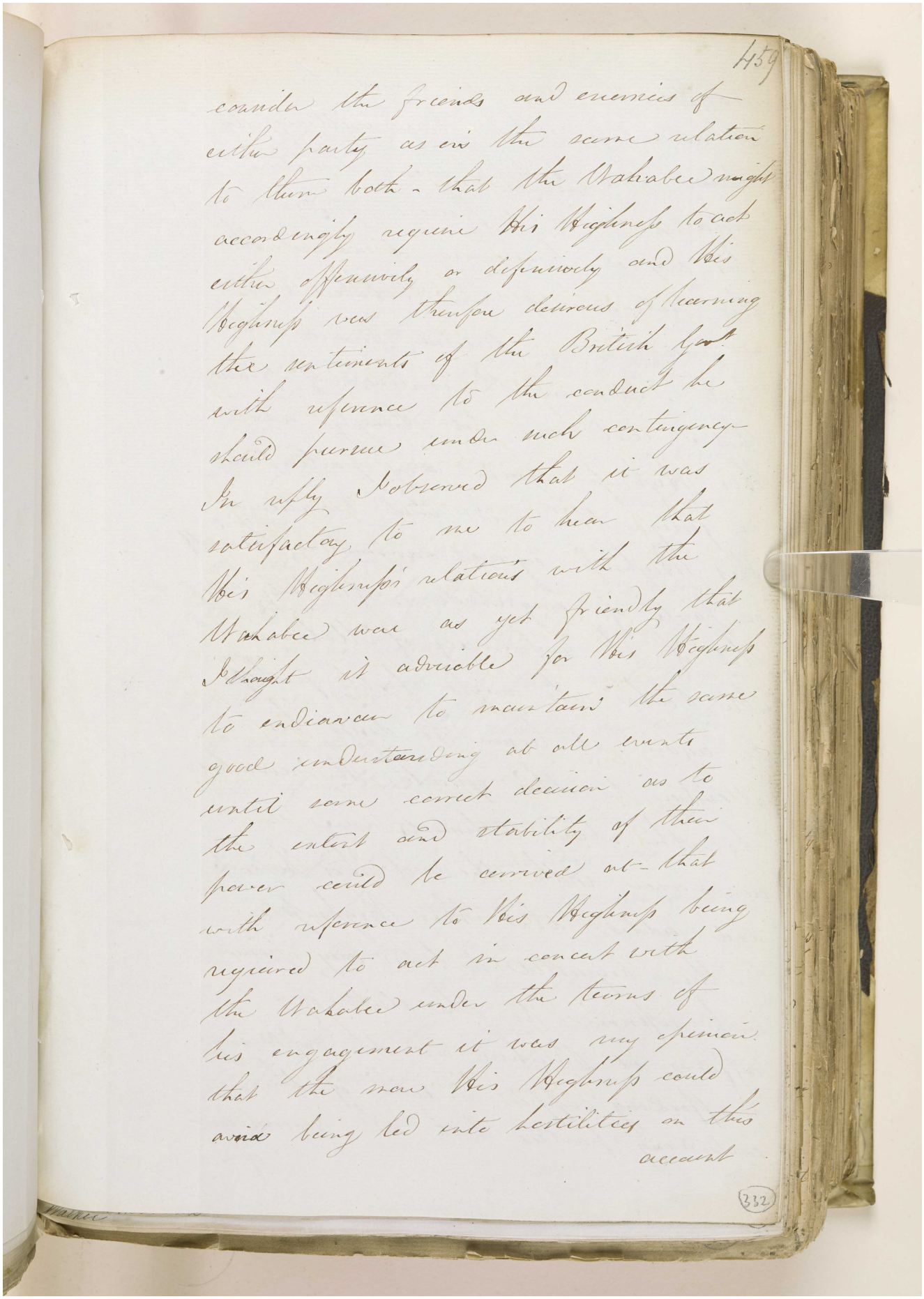

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consider the friends and enemies of either party as on the same relation to them both - that the Wahabee might accordingly require His Highness to act either offensively or defensively and His Highness was therefore desirous of learning the sentiments of the British Govt with reference to the conduct he should pursue under such contingency In reply I observed that it was satisfactory to me to hear that His Highness's relations with the Wahabee were as yet friendly that I thought it advisable for His Highness to endeavour to maintain the same good understanding at all events until some correct decision as to the extent and stability of their power could be arrived at - that with reference to His Highness being required to act in concert with the Wahabee under the terms of his engagement it was my opinion that the more His Highness could avoid being led into hostilities on this account

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account the more it could be to
his advantage - that I was willing to
believe His Highness own discretion
would prove a sufficient guide in
this respect, perceiving of course that
the intentions of the Wahabee were
at present solely directed towards the
Arab Tribes on the continent of Arabia
that I could not too strongly advise
His Highness against any participation
in foreign War, and that I cautioned
His Highness against committing himself
on parts of magnitude particularly on
that of the supremacy of "Mohomed
Ali Pacha" who might shortly perhaps
be again at liberty to direct his
attention to this quarter. He remarked
that the above sentiments were in
accordance with those of His Highness
and added that His Highness
further requested to know my opinion
with reference to the state of
affairs at Bushire and the expediency
of affording support to either of the
contending parties both the Government
of

See Page

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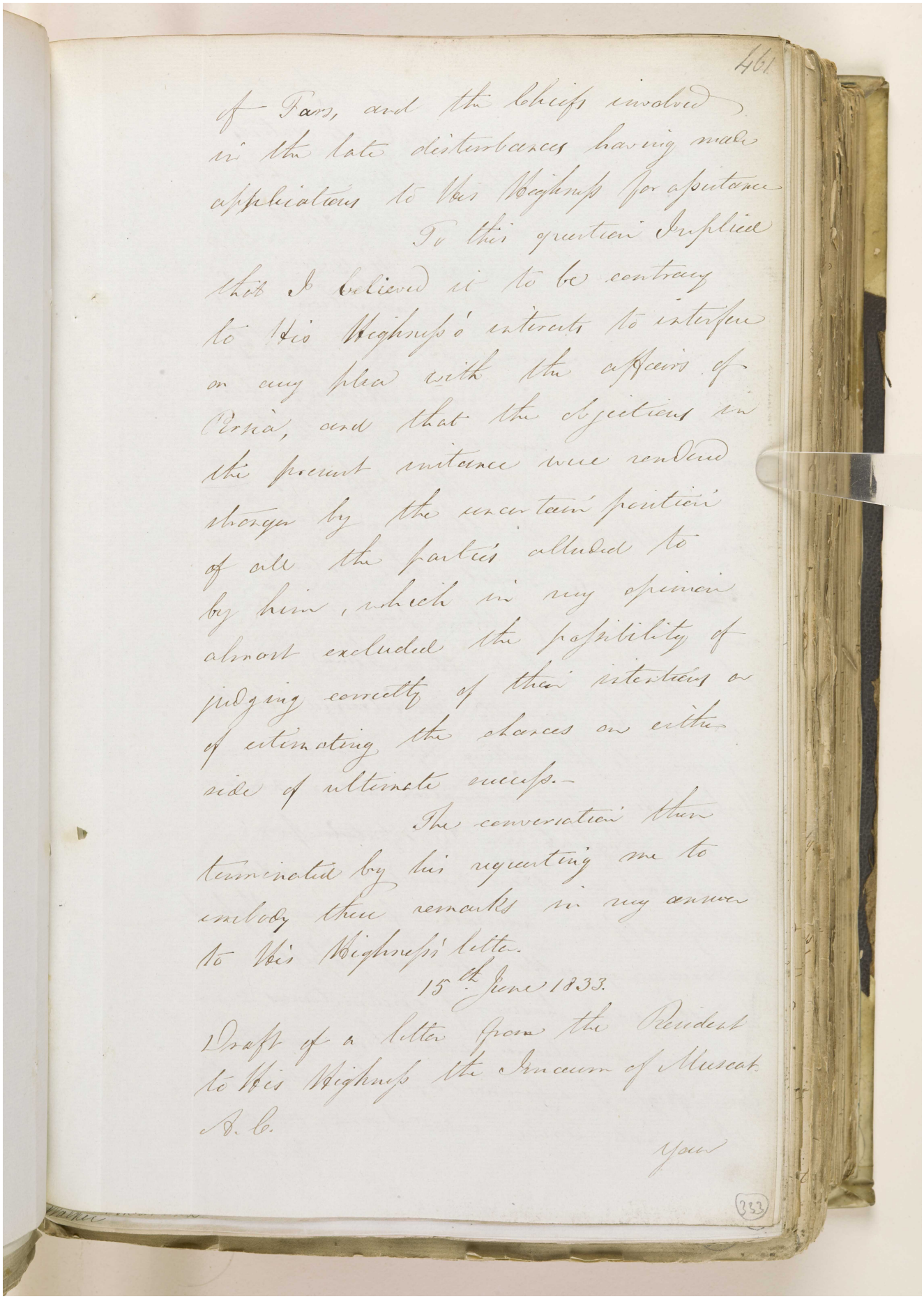

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of Fars, and the Chiefs involved in the late disturbances having made application to His Highness for assistance.

To this question I replied that I believed it to be contrary to His Highness's interests to interfere on any plea with the affairs of Persia, and that the objections in the present instance were rendered stronger by the uncertain position of all the parties alluded to by him, which in my opinion almost excluded the possibility of judging correctly of their intentions or of estimating the chances on either side of ultimate success.

The conversation then terminated by his requesting me to embody these remarks in my answer to His Highness's letter.

15th June 1833.

Draft of a letter from the Resident to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat &c. &c.

Your

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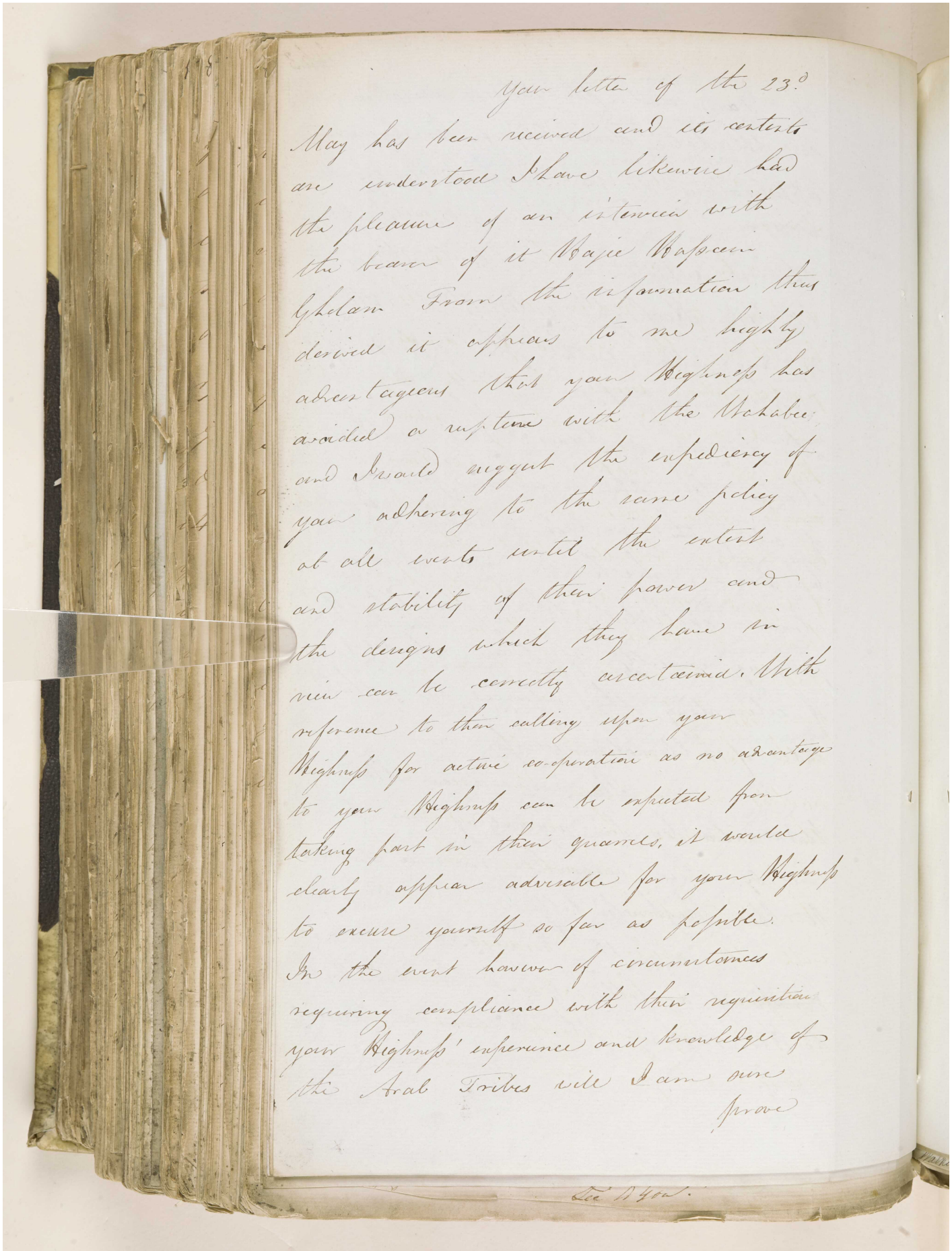

your letter of the 23d
May has been received and its contents
are understood I have likewise had
the pleasure of an interview with
the bearer of it Hajie Wapeer
Ghelan From the information thus
derived it appears to me highly
advantageous that your Highness has
avoided a rupture with the Wahabee
and I would suggest the expediency of
your adhering to the same policy
at all events until the extent
and stability of their power and
the designs which they have in
view can be correctly ascertained. With
reference to their calling upon your
Highness for active co-operation as no advantage
to your Highness can be expected from
taking part in their quarrels, it would
clearly appear advisable for your Highness
to excuse yourself so far as possible.
In the event however of circumstances
requiring compliance with their requisition
your Highness' experience and knowledge of
the Arab Tribes will I am sure
prove

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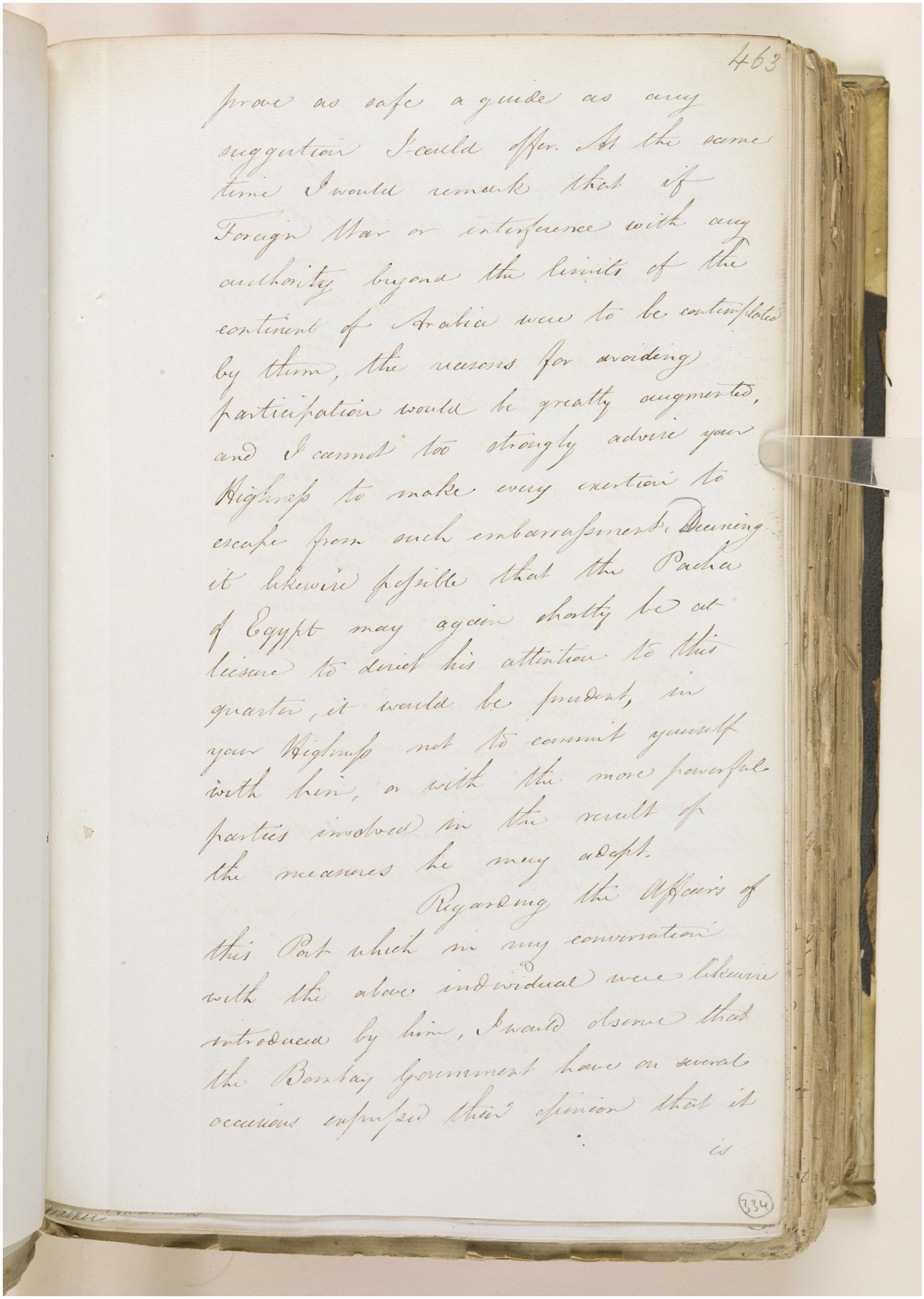

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prove as safe a guide as any
suggestion I could offer. At the same
time I would remark that if
Foreign War or interference with any
authority beyond the limits of the
continent of Arabia were to be contemplated
by them, the reasons for avoiding
participation would be greatly augmented,
and I cannot too strongly advise your
Highness to make every exertion to
escape from such embarrassment. Deeming
it likewise possible that the Pasha
of Egypt may again shortly be at
leisure to direct his attention to this
quarter, it would be prudent, in
your Highness not to commit yourself
with him, or with the more powerful
parties involved in the result of
the measures he may adopt.

Regarding the Affairs of
this Port which in my conversation
with the above individual were likewise
introduced by him, I would observe that
the Bombay Government have on several
occasions expressed their opinion that it

is

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is inadvisable for your Highness to
interfere under any plea, with the
Affairs of Persia, and in the
present instance the situation of all
parties appears so uncertain as to
render the performance of any
engagement with either of them
exceedingly questionable.

The allusion in your
Highnes's letter to an act of Piracy
committed off the coast of Zanzibar
would appear to represent it as a
case of a most heinous description
more definite informations may I trust
be shortly expected and it is to
be hoped the offenders may then
be brought to punishment.

Minute by the Governor concurred
in by Mr Rutherland dated 10th
September 1833

I certainly think that
the subversion of the Power of the
Imaum of Muscat by the Wahabees
would be adverse to British Interests
in the Gulf of Persia, and that
whether

No. 2645

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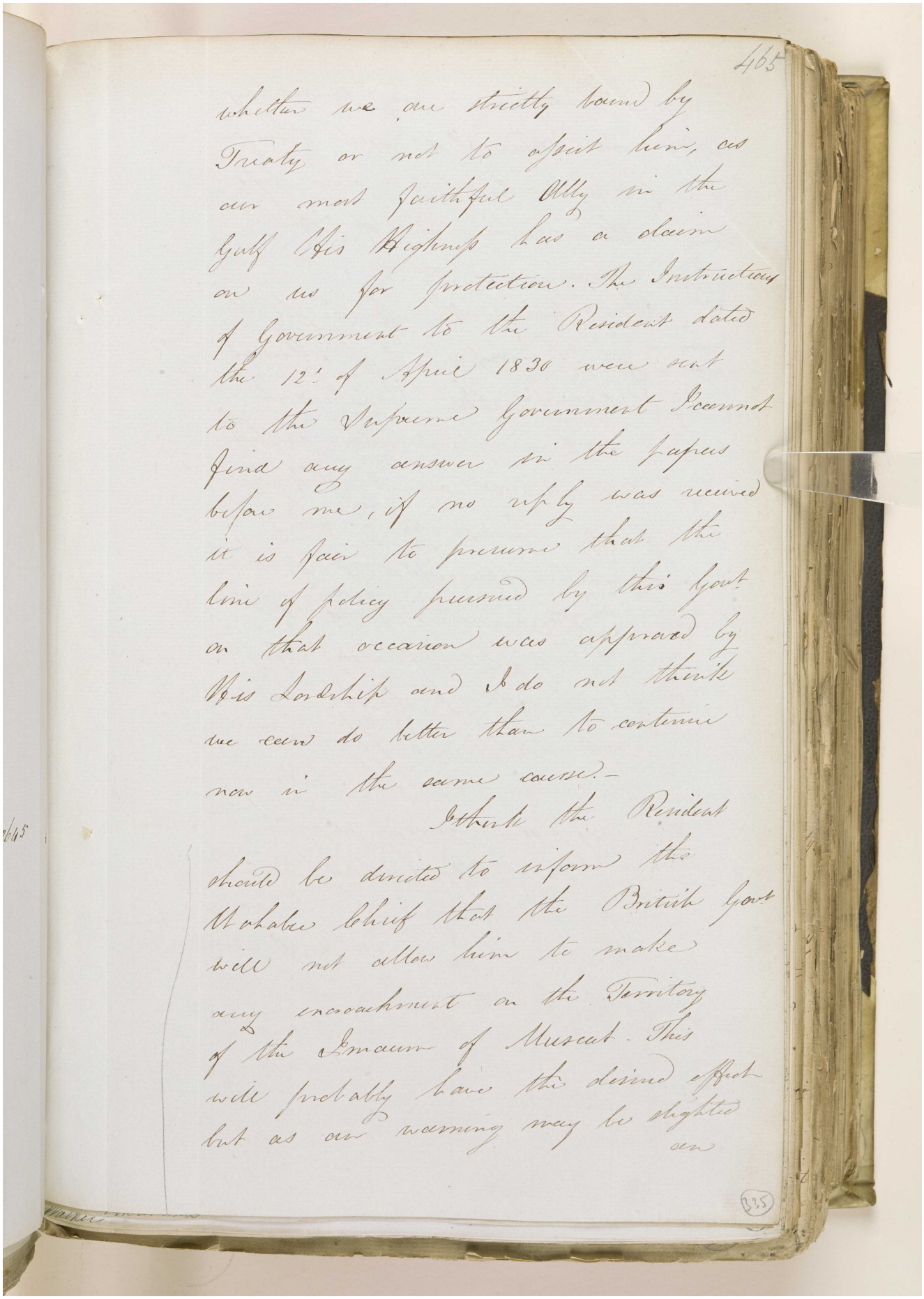

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whether we are strictly bound by
Treaty or not to assist him, as
our most faithful Ally in the
Gulf His Highness has a claim
on us for protection. The Instructions
of Government to the Resident dated
the 12th of April 1830 were sent
to the Supreme Government I cannot
find any answer in the papers
before me, if no reply was received
it is fair to presume that the
line of policy pursued by this Govt
on that occasion was approved by
His Lordship and I do not think
we could do better than to continue
now in the same course.—

I think the Resident
should be directed to inform the
Wahabee Chief that the British Govt
will not allow him to make
any encroachment on the Territory
of the Imaum of Muscat. This
will probably have the desired effect
but as our warning may be slighted
on

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an armed interference may be necessary to support ~~an~~ our Ally. I do not therefore think it right to take any steps without the approbation of the Supreme Government.

With reference to the position of the Imaum of Muscat in respect to the Wahabees it appears to me that the influence of the British Minister in Egypt might be of great effect in restraining the encroachment of those sectarians. I have no means of knowing the present situation of affairs between the Wahabees and Mehemet Ali Pacha. If they still continue to acknowledge his superiority the expression of a regard by the Pacha for ~~an~~ our Ally would prove a Tower of strength to the Imaum and if otherwise their re-subjection may probably be contemplated by Mehemet Ali and a knowledge of his intentions in this respect would be of great importance as a guide to

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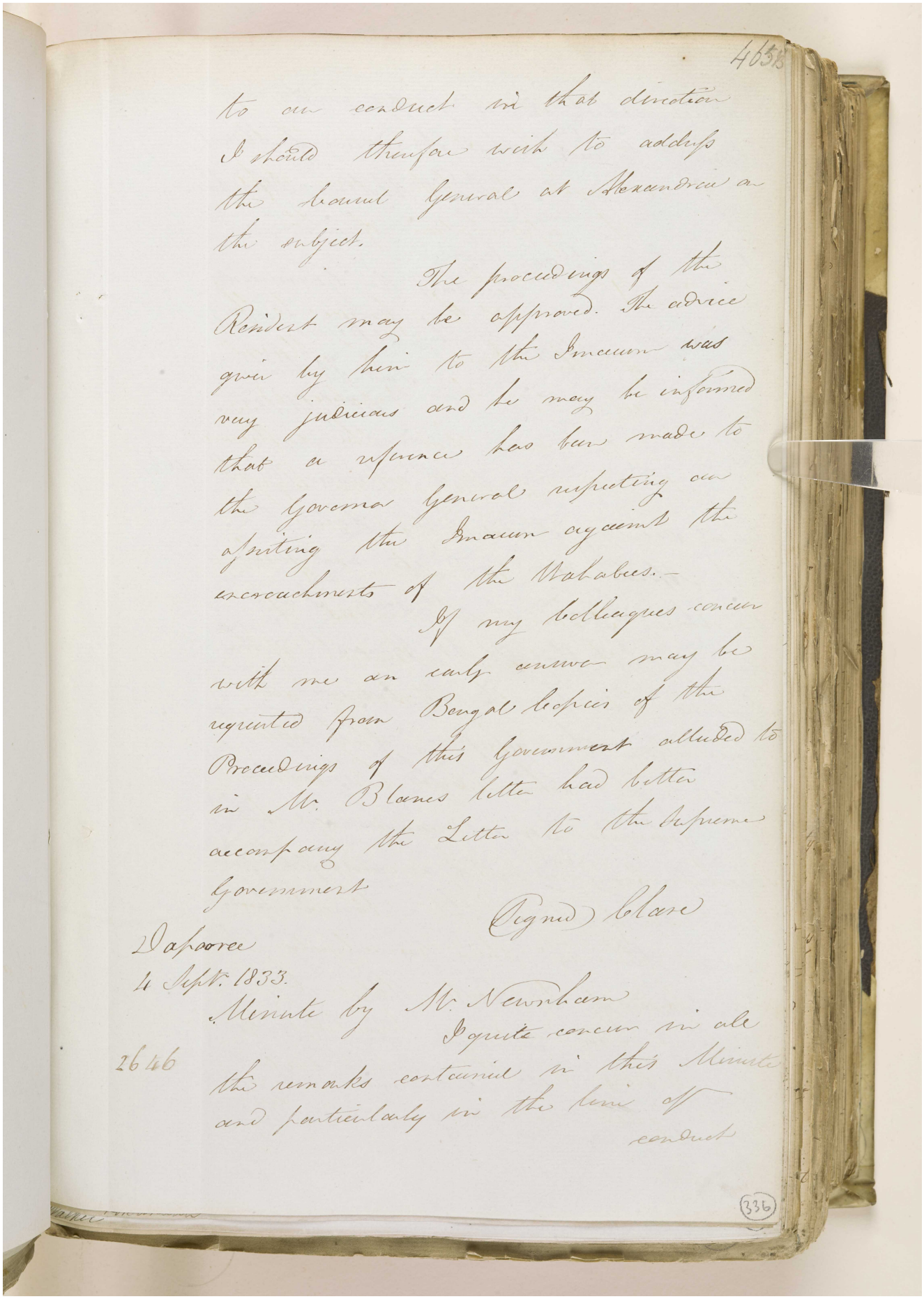

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to our conduct in that direction
I should therefore wish to address
the Board General at Alexandria on
the subject.

The proceedings of the
Resident may be approved. The advice
given by him to the Imaum was
very judicious and he may be informed
that a reference has been made to
the Governor General respecting our
uniting the Imaum against the
encroachments of the Wahabees.—

If my Colleagues concur
with me an early answer may be
requested from Bengal respecting the
Proceedings of this Government alluded to
in Mr. Blanes letter had better
accompany the Letter to the Supreme
Government

(Signed) Clare

Dapooree
1 Sept. 1833.

Minute by Mr. Newnham

I quite concur in all
the remarks contained in this Minute
and particularly in the line of
conduct

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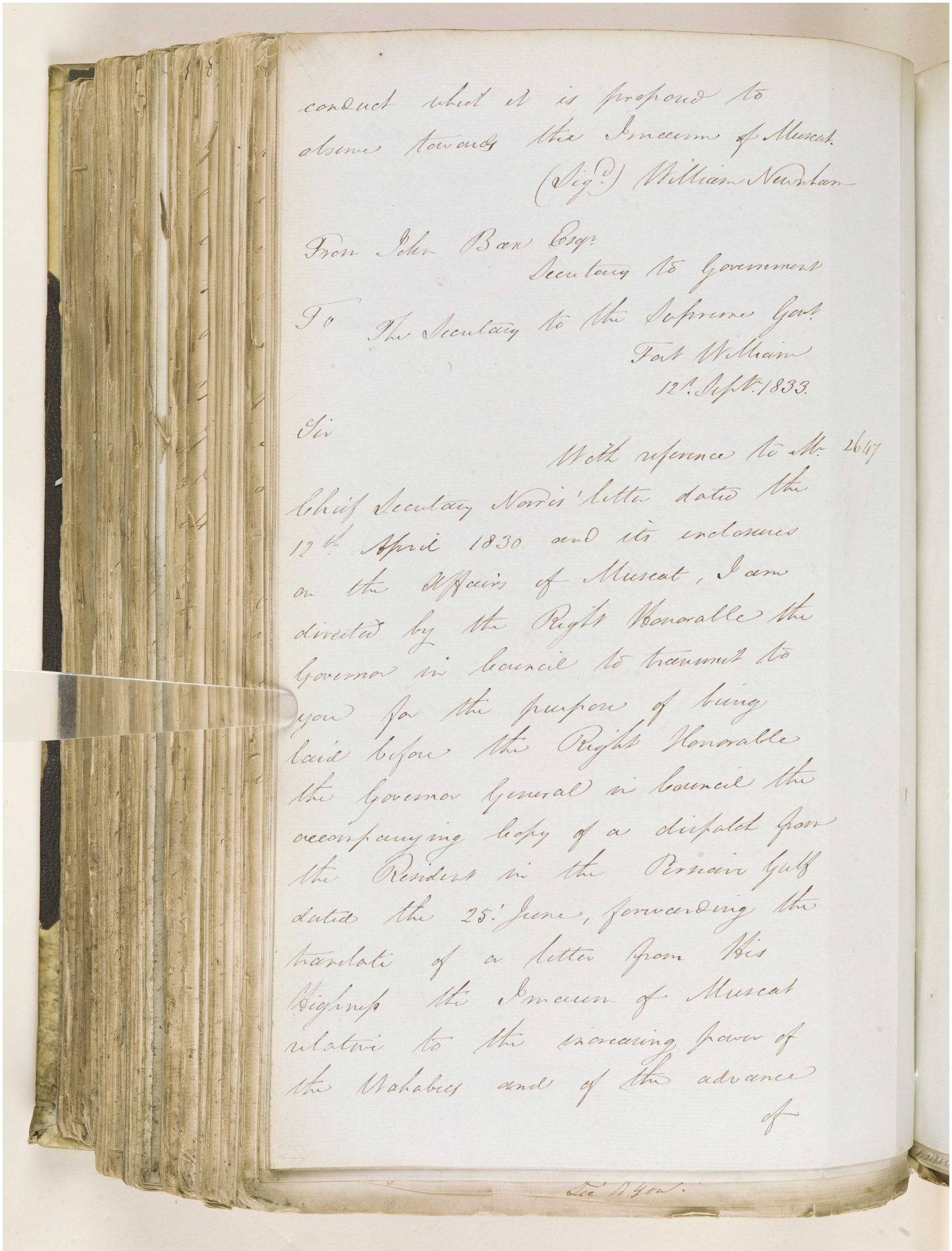

conduct which it is proposed to observe towards the Imaum of Muscat.

(Sig.d) William Newnham

From John Bax Esqr.
Secretary to Government

To The Secretary to the Supreme Govt.
Fort William
12th. Sept. 1833.

Sir

With reference to Mr. 2647
Chief Secretary Norris's letter dated the 12th April 1830 and its enclosures on the Affairs of Muscat, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council the accompanying copy of a dispatch from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 25th June, forwarding the translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat relative to the increasing power of the Wahabees and of the advance of

See 1 Encl.

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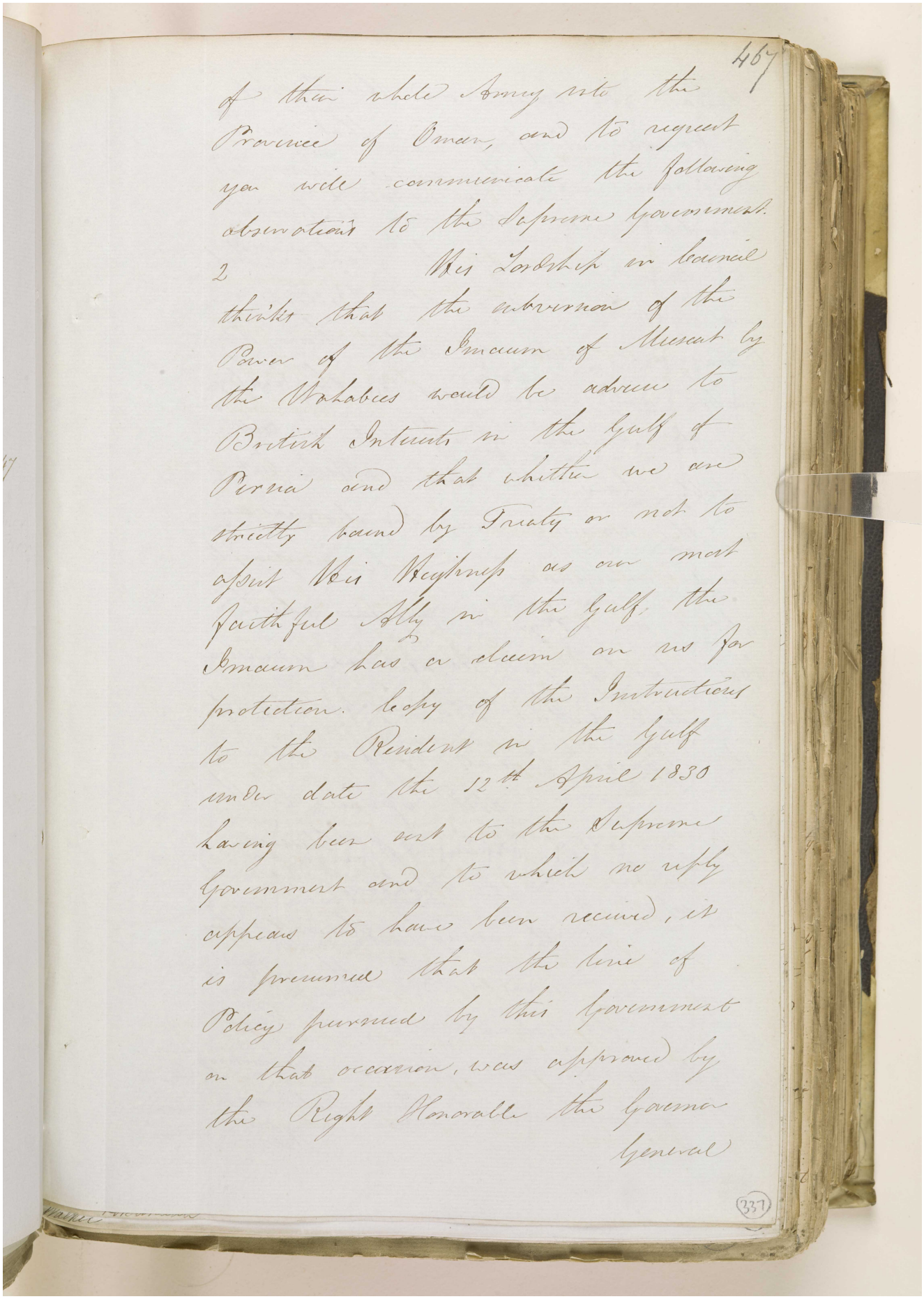

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of their whole Army into the
Province of Oman, and to request
you will communicate the following
observations to the Supreme Government.

2 His Lordship in Council
thinks that the subversion of the
Power of the Imaum of Muscat by
the Wahabees would be adverse to
British Interests in the Gulf of
Persia and that whether we are
strictly bound by Treaty or not to
assist His Highness as our most
faithful Ally in the Gulf, the
Imaum has a claim on us for
protection. A copy of the Instructions
to the Resident in the Gulf
under date the 12th April 1830
having been sent to the Supreme
Government and to which no reply
appears to have been received, it
is presumed that the line of
Policy pursued by this Government
on that occasion, was approved by
the Right Honorable the Governor
General

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General in Council and His Lordship in Council is of opinion that a continuance in the same course is the best plan that can be pursued.

3. If the Wahabee Chief was informed that the British Government could not allow him to make any encroachment in the territory of the Imaum of Muscat it will probably have the desired effect, but as the warning may be slighted an armed interference may be necessary to support an Ally, a measure which His Lordship in Council is unwilling to adopt without the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

4 With reference to the position of the Imaum of Muscat in respect to the Wahabees, it appears to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that the influence of the British Minister in Egypt might be of great effect in restraining the encroachments of these Sectarians

His

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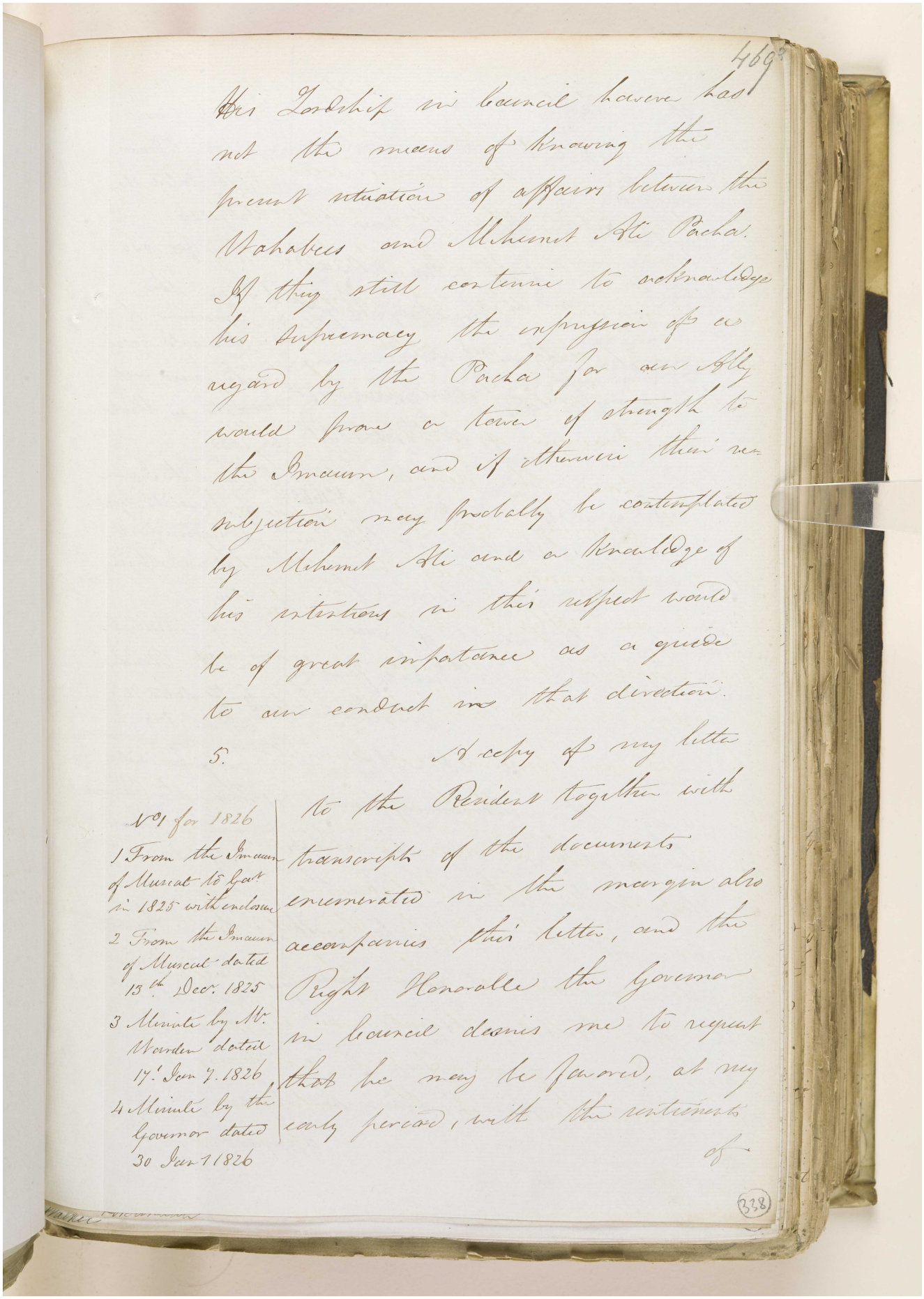

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His Lordship in Council however has not the means of knowing the present situation of affairs between the Wahabees and Mehemet Ali Pacha. If they still continue to acknowledge his supremacy the expression of an regard by the Pacha for our Ally would prove a tower of strength to the Imaum, and if otherwise their re-subjection may probably be contemplated by Mehemet Ali and an knowledge of his intentions in this respect would be of great importance as a guide to our conduct in that direction.

5. A copy of my letter to the Resident together with transcripts of the documents enumerated in the margin also accompanies this letter, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires me to request that he may be favored, at my early period, with the sentiments of

No 1 for 1826
1 From the Imaum of Muscat to Govt in 1825 with enclosure
2 From the Imaum of Muscat dated 13th Decr. 1825
3 Minute by Mr. Warden dated 17th Jan 7. 1826
4 Minute by the Governor dated 30 Jan 1826

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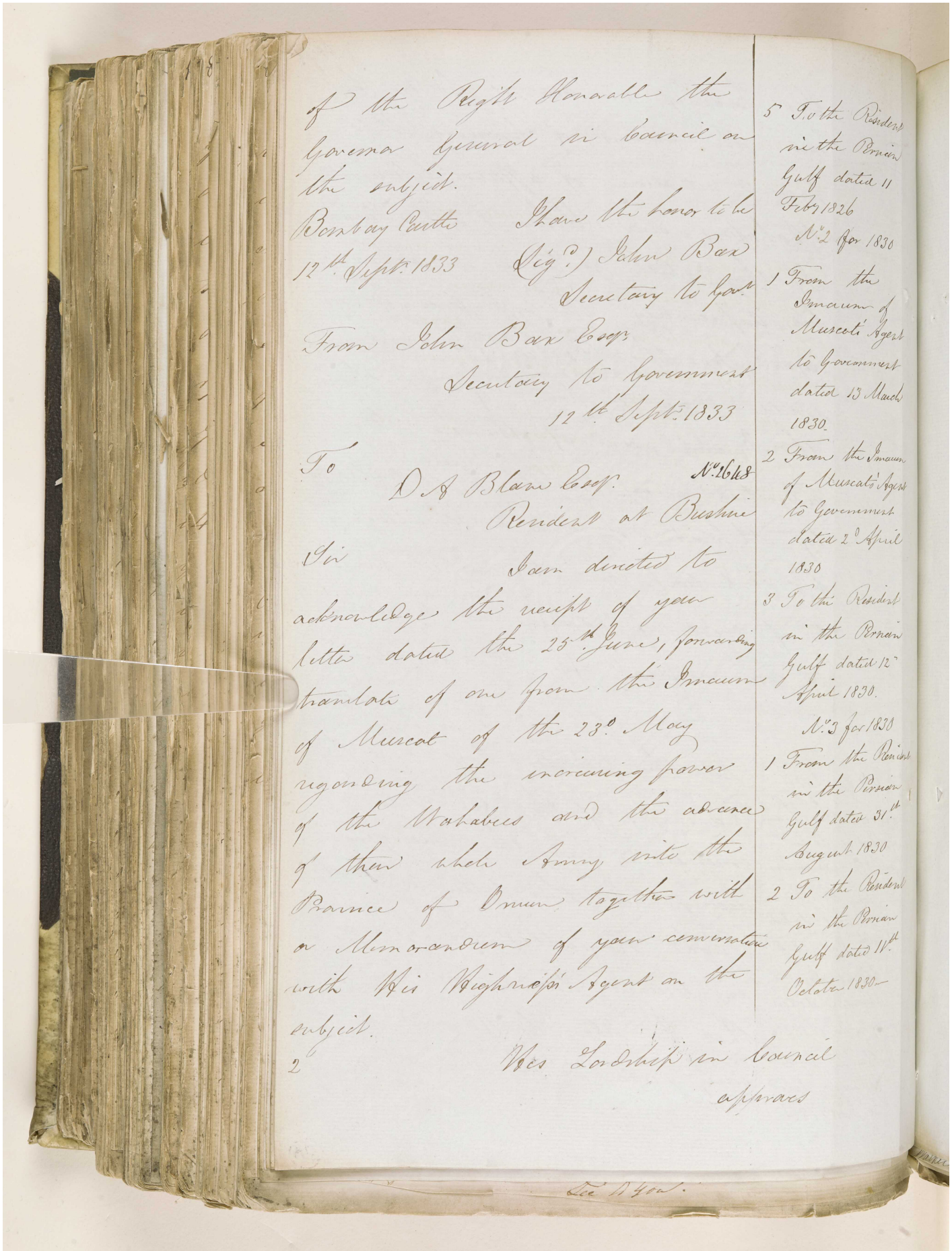


of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the subject.

Bombay Castle
12th Sept. 1833

I have the honor to be
(Sig.d) John Bax
Secretary to Govt.

From John Bax Esqr.
Secretary to Government
12th Sept. 1833

To
D A Blane Esqr.
Resident at Bushire

No. 2648

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th June, forwarding translate of one from the Imaum of Muscat of the 23d May regarding the increasing power of the Wahabees and the advance of their whole Army into the Province of Oman together with a Memorandum of your conversation with His Highness's Agent on the subject.

2 His Lordship in Council approves

5 To the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 11 Feby 1826

No. 2 for 1830

1 From the Imaum of Muscat's Agent to Government dated 13 March 1830.

2 From the Imaum of Muscat's Agent to Government dated 2d April 1830

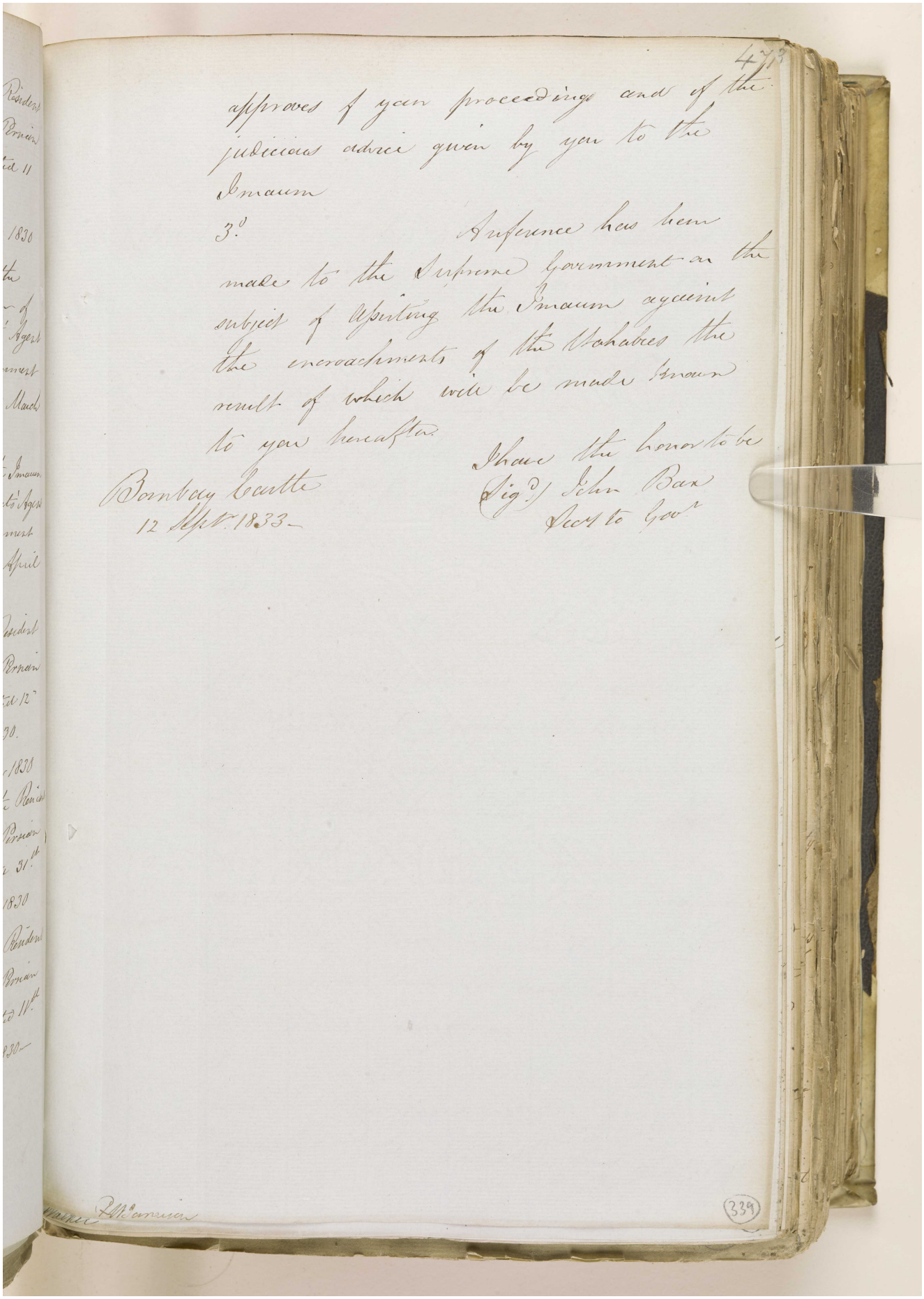
3 To the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 12th April 1830.

No. 3 for 1830

1 From the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 31st August 1830

2 To the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 11th October 1830

See B 400.

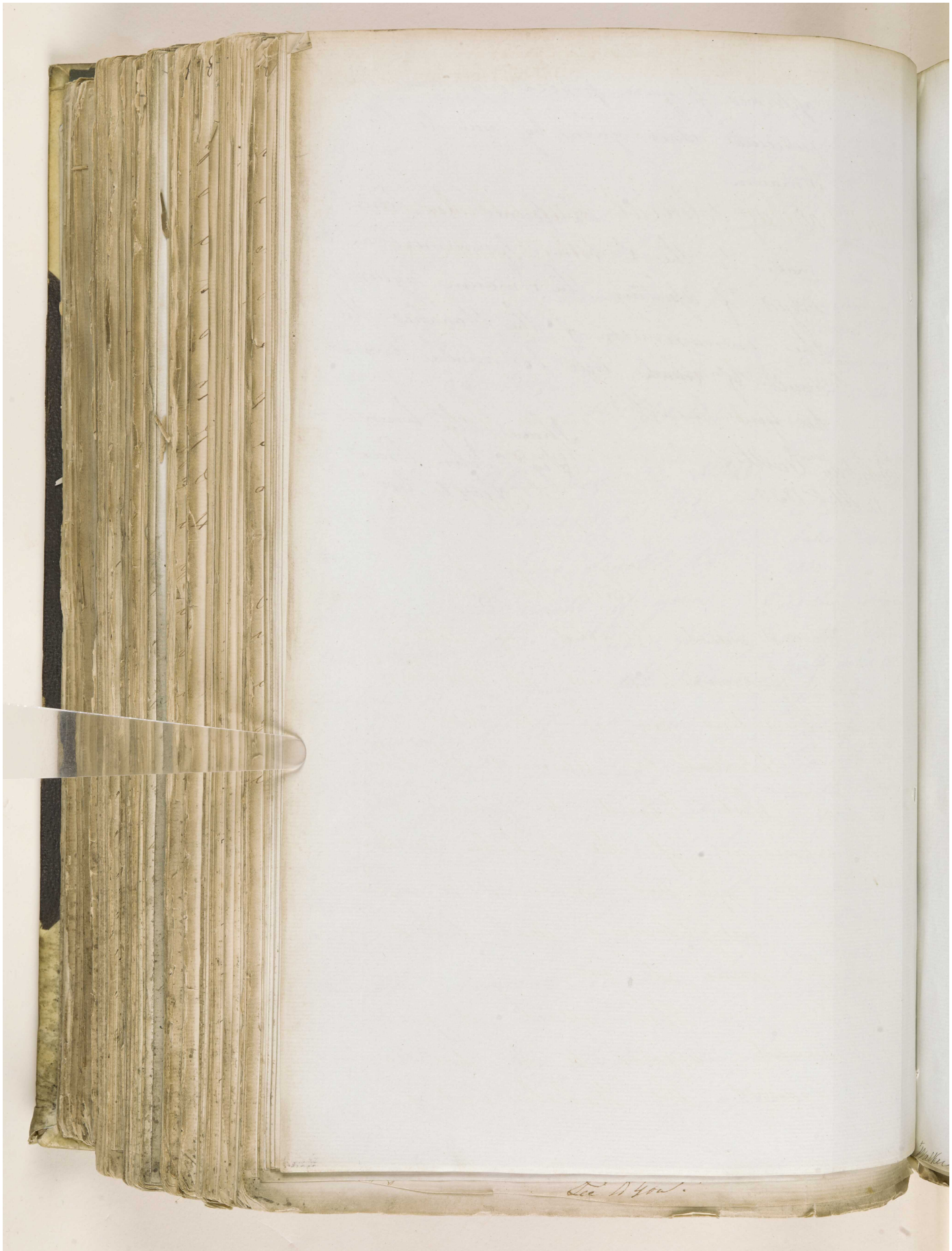


approves of your proceedings and of the judicious advice given by you to the Imaum

3.° Reference has been made to the Supreme Government on the subject of assisting the Imaum against the encroachments of the Wahabees the result of which will be made known to you hereafter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
John Bax
Secy to Govt

Bombay Castle
12 Sept.r 1833.



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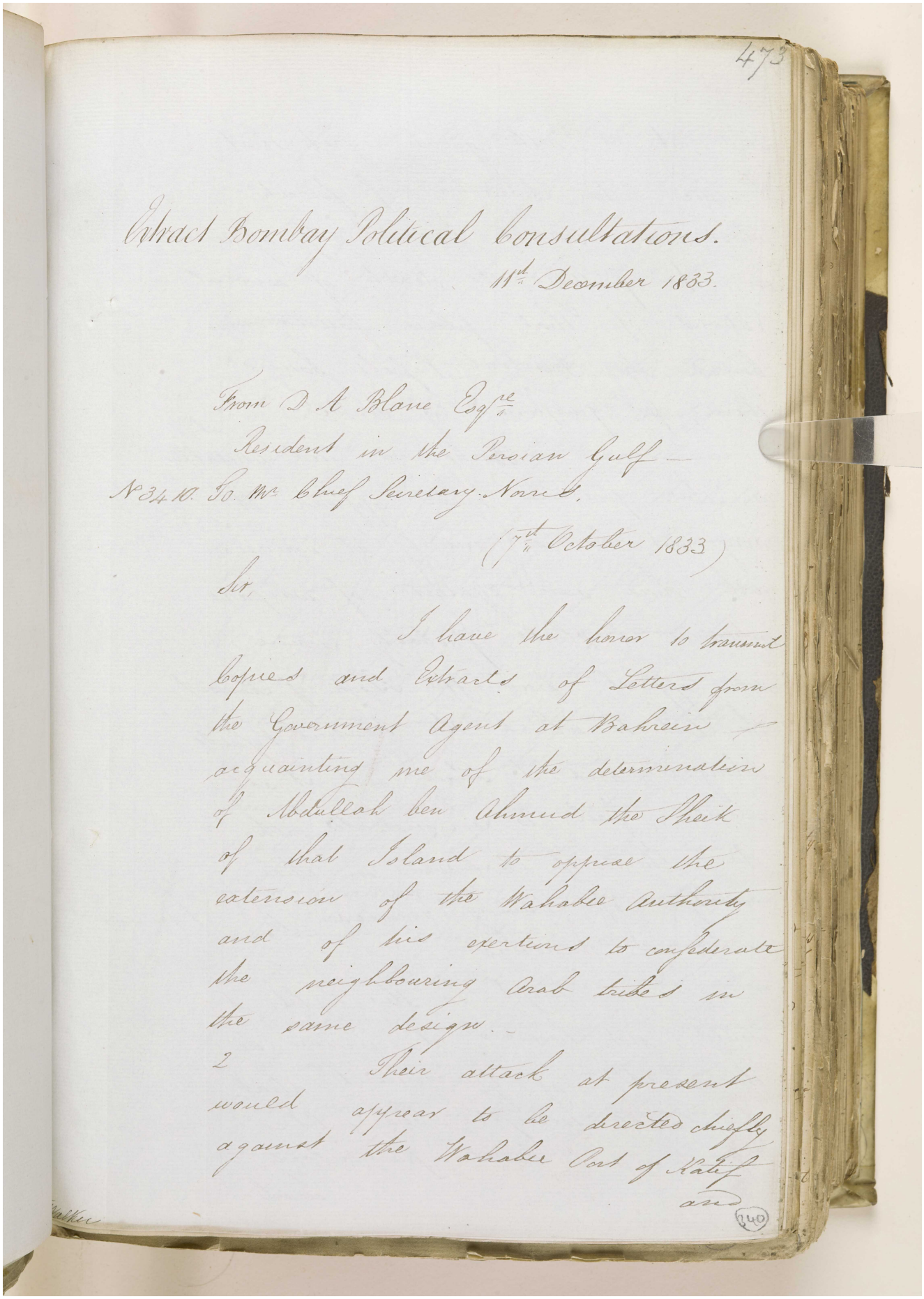

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations.
11th December 1833.

From D A Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf —
No 340. To Mr Chief Secretary Norris.
(7th October 1833)

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit copies and Extracts of Letters from the Government Agent at Bahrein acquainting me of the determination of Abdullah ben Ahmed the Sheik of that Island to oppose the extension of the Wahabee Authority and of his exertions to confederate the neighbouring Arab tribes in the same design.

2 Their attack at present would appear to be directed chiefly against the Wahabee Port of Kateef and

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and it is with great regret that
I notice the character of ferocity
which the contest has already assumed
in the putting to death of several
Natives of that place found on
board the Neutral Vessels bound
there for purposes of trade.

3 Barbarous and detestable
as this practice must appear it
may not be so entirely at variance
with their own system of warfare
otherwise I shall probably receive
an appeal from the Shaik of Koweit
the Port to which the Neutral Vessels
belonged, and I shall not at all
events fail to remonstrate with
the Shaik of Bahrein on the
cruelty of having recourse to
such a measure

4 Except in this light it
would not however I conceive be
the wish of Government that
I should interfere. The Politics
of the Arab Coast particularly
with

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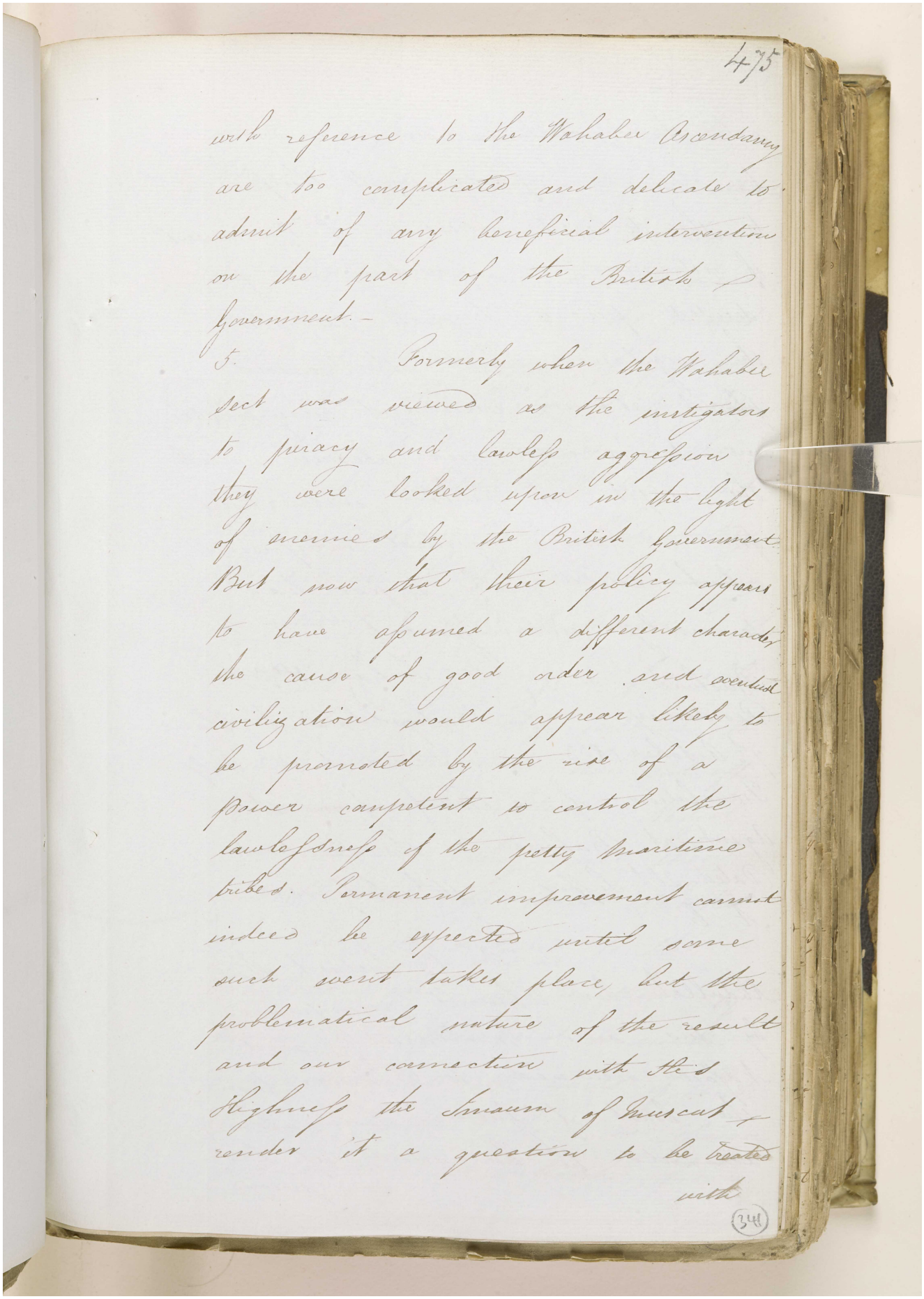

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with reference to the Wahabee Boundary are too complicated and delicate to admit of any beneficial intervention on the part of the British Government.—

5. Formerly when the Wahabee sect was viewed as the instigators to piracy and lawless aggression they were looked upon in the light of enemies by the British Government But now that their policy appears to have assumed a different character the cause of good order and consequent civilization would appear likely to be promoted by the rise of a power competent to control the lawlessness of the petty maritime tribes. Permanent improvement cannot indeed be expected until some such event takes place, but the problematical nature of the result and our connection with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat render it a question to be treated with

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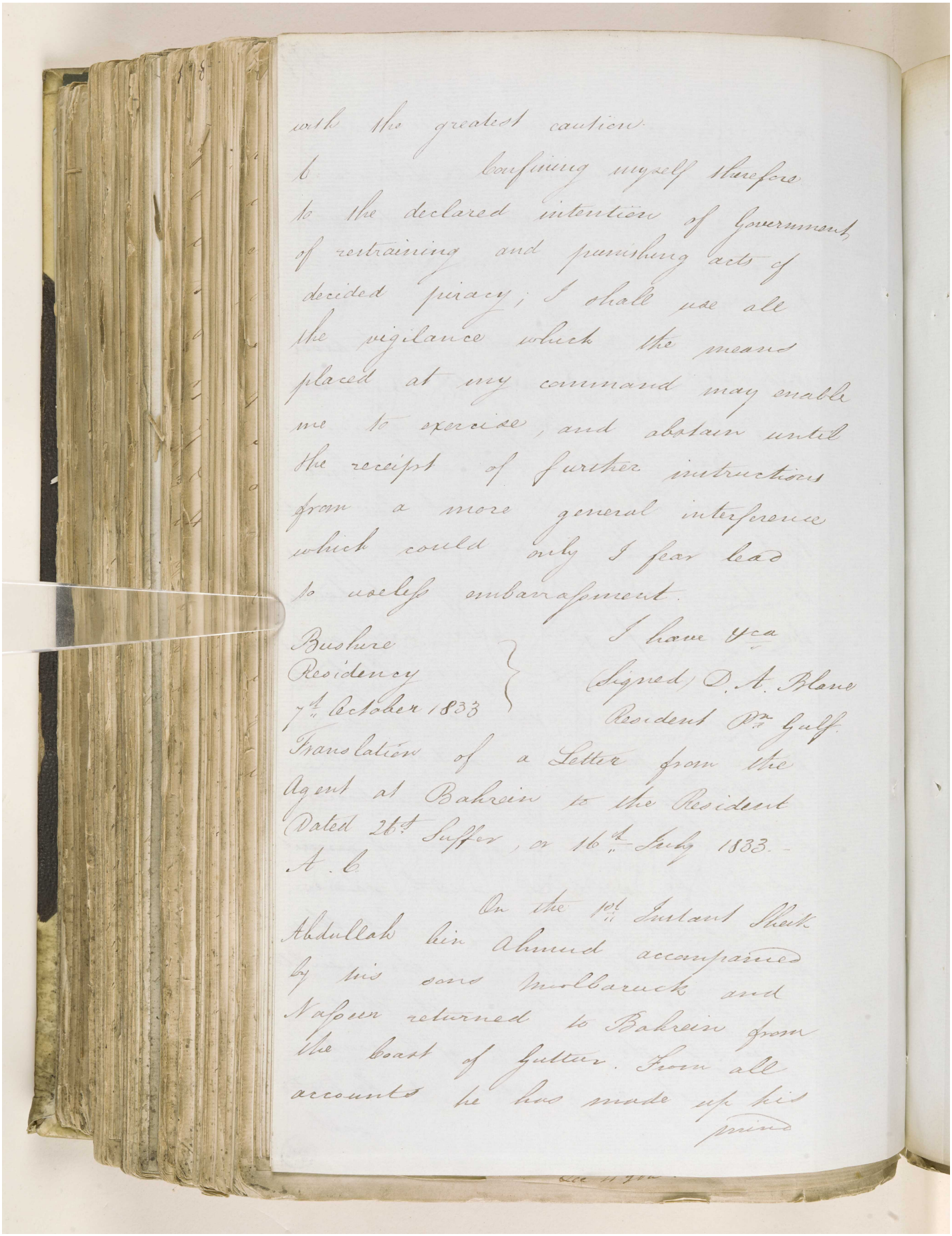


with the greatest caution.

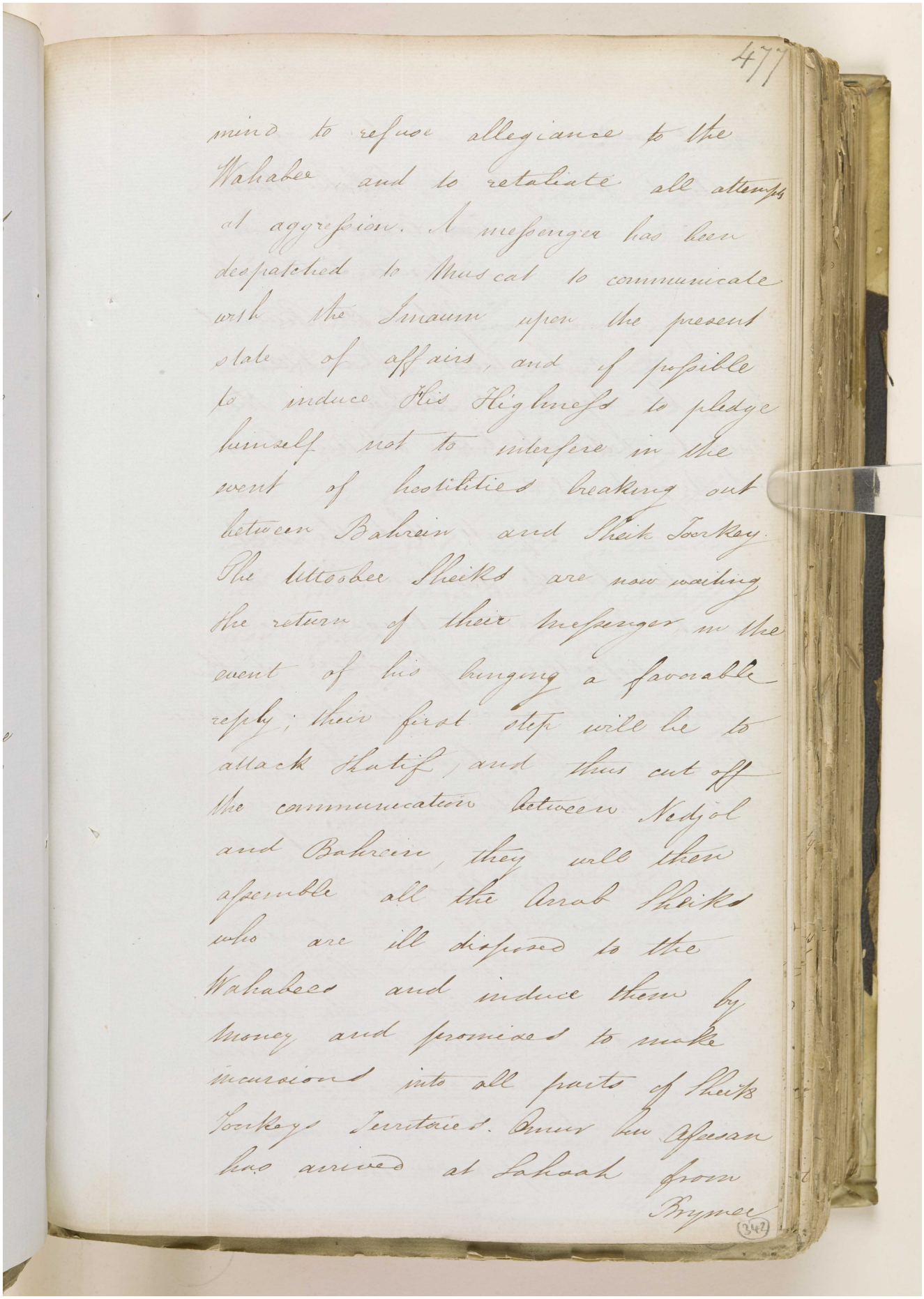
I confining myself therefore to the declared intention of Government of restraining and punishing acts of decided piracy; I shall use all the vigilance which the means placed at my command may enable me to exercise, and abstain until the receipt of further instructions from a more general interference which could only I fear lead to useless embarrassment.

I have &c.
(Signed) D. A. Blane
Resident Persian Gulf.

Bushire Residency
7th October 1833

Translation of a Letter from the Agent at Bahrein to the Resident
Dated 26th Suffer, or 16th July 1833.
A. C.

On the 1st Instant Sheik Abdullah bin Ahmed accompanied by his sons Mobarack and Nasser returned to Bahrein from the Coast of Guttier. From all accounts he has made up his mind



mind to refuse allegiance to the Wahabee, and to retaliate all attempts at aggression. A messenger has been despatched to Muscat to communicate with the Imaum upon the present state of affairs, and if possible to induce His Highness to pledge himself not to interfere in the event of hostilities breaking out between Bahrein and Sheik Toorkey. The Uttoobee Sheiks are now waiting the return of their messenger in the event of his bringing a favorable reply; their first step will be to attack Hatif, and thus cut off the communication between Nedjol and Bahrein, they will then assemble all the Arab Sheiks who are ill disposed to the Wahabees and induce them by money and promises to make incursions into all parts of Sheik Toorkeys Territories. Omur ben Afeesan has arrived at Lahsah from Brymee

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Brymee and is now on his way to Riad to meet the Wahabee Sheik.

(True Translation)

(Signed) S. Hennell
Asst. to the Resident.

Extract of a Translation of a Letter from the Agent at Bahrein to the Resident. Dated 26 Rubbee ool Awul or 12th August 1833.

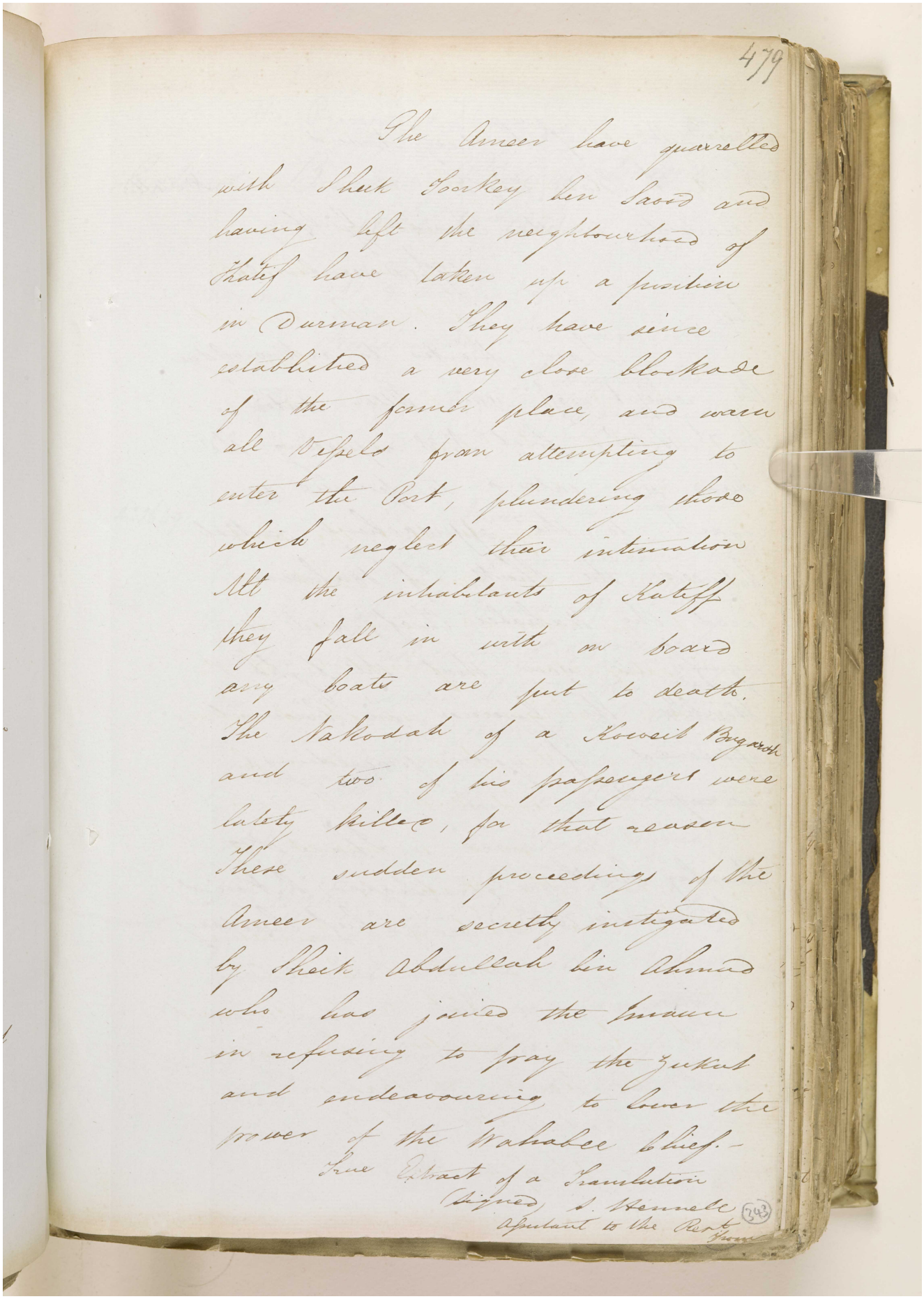
Reports that the boat dispatched by the Bahrein Sheiks to Muscat has returned bringing a very satisfactory confirmation of the defensive alliance subsisting between them and the Imaum In a few days Sheik Abdullah will send one of his sons to Muscat to wait upon His Highness.

True Extract of a Translation

(Signed) S. Hennell
Asst. to the Resident

Extract of a Translation of a letter from the Agent at Bahrein to the Resident, Dated 13th Jumadeeool Awul or 26th September 1833.

The



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The Ameer have quarrelled with Sheik Sookey bin Saood and having left the neighbourhood of Kateef have taken up a position in Dumman. They have since established a very close blockade of the former place, and warn all Vessels from attempting to enter the Port, plundering those which neglect their intimation. All the inhabitants of Kateff they fall in with on board any boats are put to death. The Nakodah of a Koweit Bugalow and two of his passengers were lately killed, for that reason. These sudden proceedings of the Ameer are secretly instigated by Sheik Abdullah bin Ahmed who has joined the Imaum in refusing to pay the Zukat and endeavouring to lower the power of the Wahabee Chief.—

True Extract of a Translation
(Signed) J. Bennett
Assistant to the Resident

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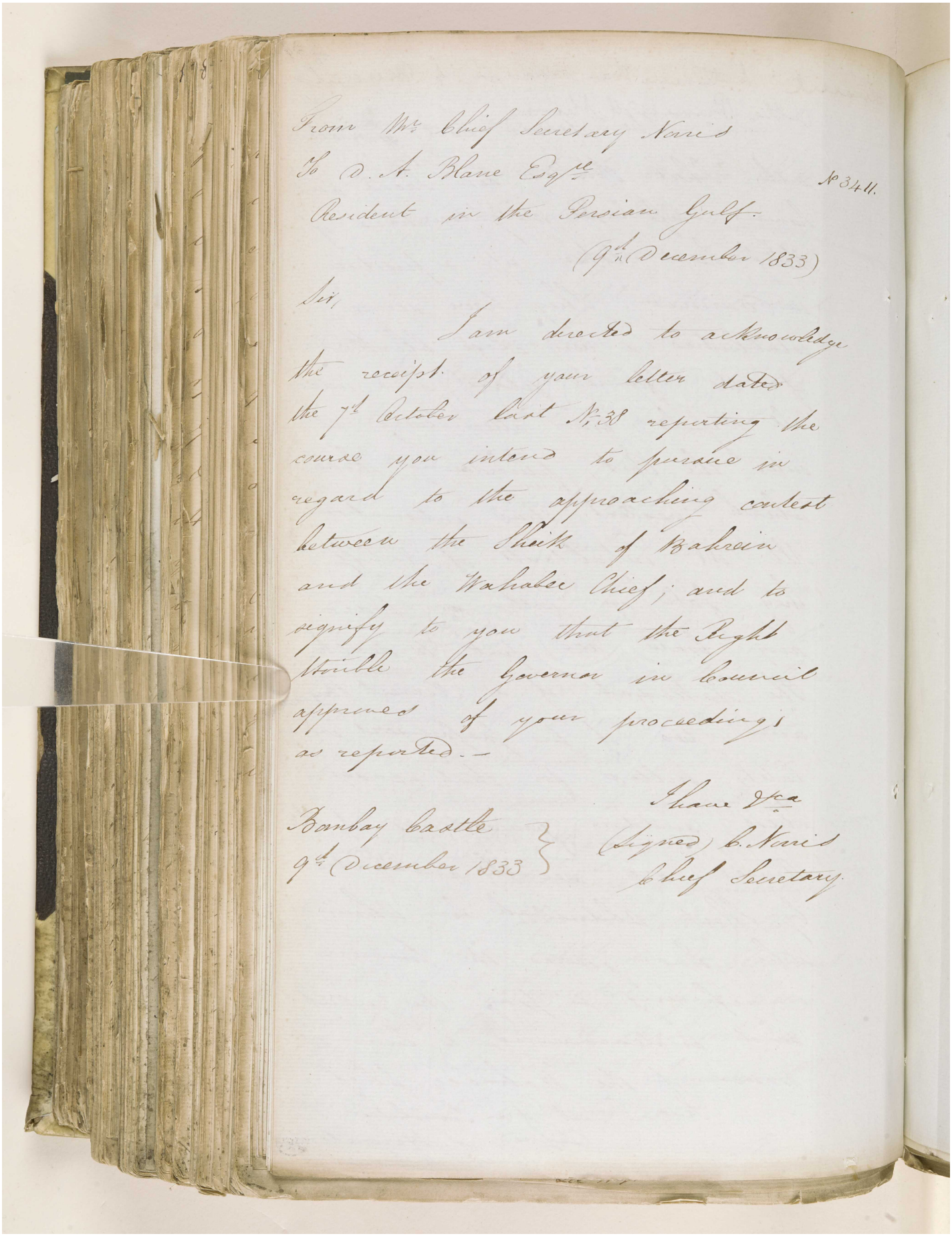

From Mr Chief Secretary Norris
To D. A. Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf.
(9th December 1833)

№ 3411.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th October last № 38 reporting the course you intend to pursue in regard to the approaching contest between the Shaik of Bahrain and the Wahabee Chief; and to signify to you that the Right Honble the Governor in Council approves of your proceedings as reported.—

I have &c.
(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle
9th December 1833

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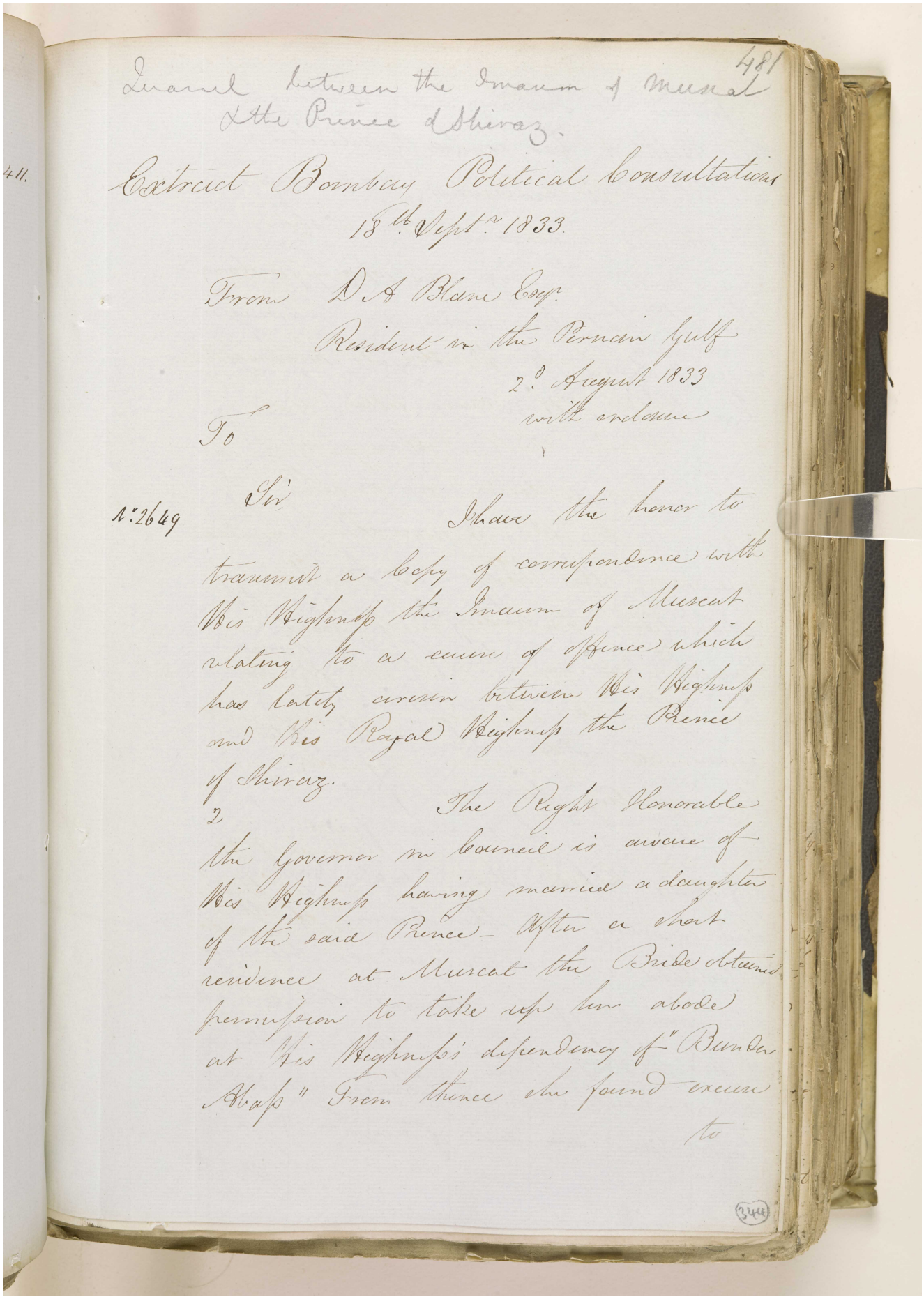

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Guard between the Imaum of Muscat & the Prince of Shiraz.

Extract Bombay Political Consultations 18th Sept.r 1833.

From D.S Blane Esqr.
Resident in the Persian Gulf
2.d August 1833
with enclosure

To

No.2649

Sir

I have the honor to transmit a copy of correspondence with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat relating to a cause of offence which has lately arisen between His Highness and His Royal Highness the Prince of Shiraz.

2 The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is aware of His Highness having married a daughter of the said Prince. After a short residence at Muscat the Bride obtained permission to take up her abode at His Highness's dependency of "Bunder Abas" From thence she found means to

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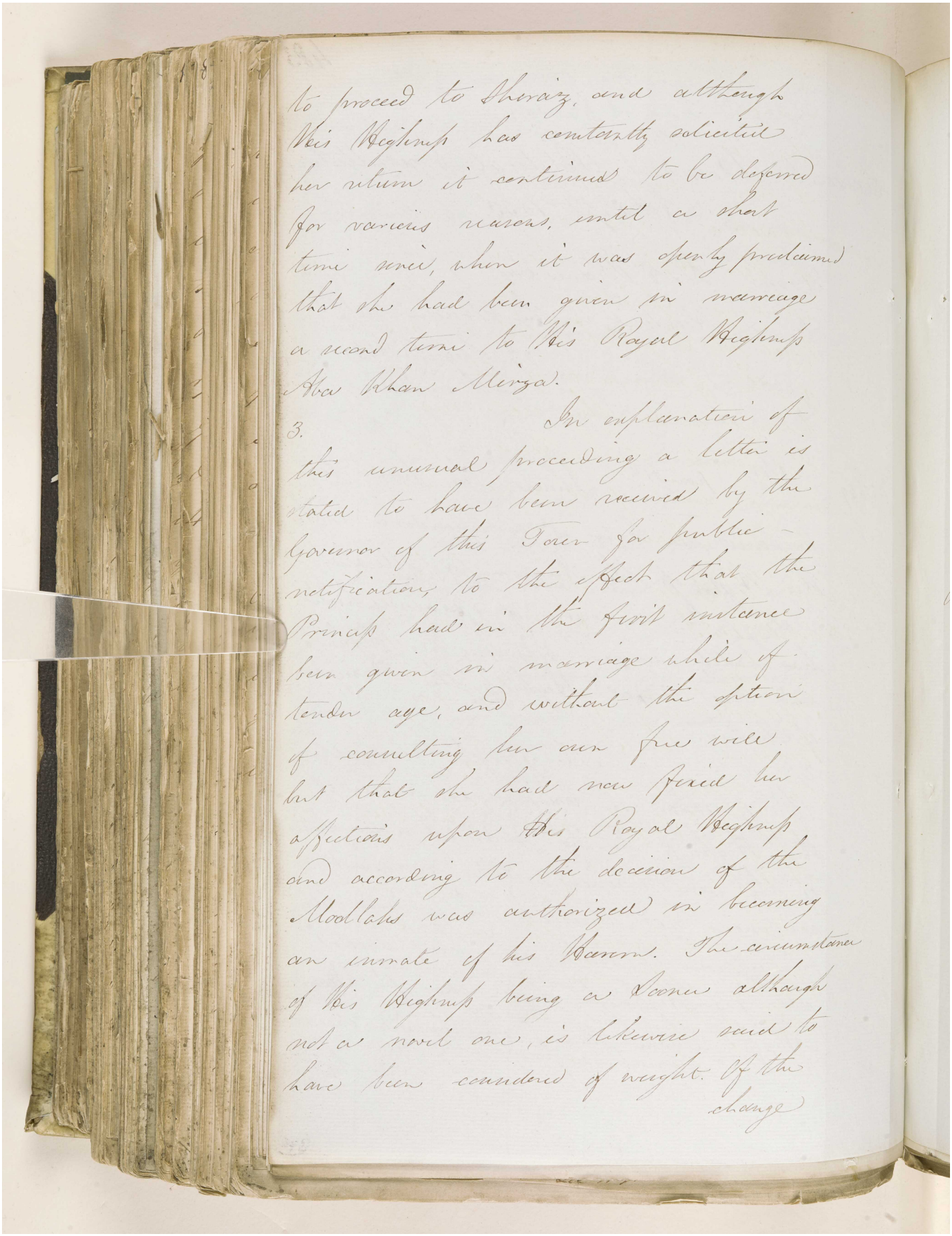

to proceed to Shiraz, and although His Highness has constantly solicited her return it continued to be deferred for various reasons, until at that time once, when it was openly proclaimed that she had been given in marriage a second time to His Royal Highness Aba Khan Mirza.

3. In explanation of this unusual proceeding a letter is stated to have been received by the Governor of this Town for public notification, to the effect that the Princess had in the first instance been given in marriage while of tender age, and without the option of consulting her own free will but that she had now fixed her affections upon His Royal Highness and according to the decision of the Moollahs was authorized in becoming an inmate of his Haram. The circumstance of His Highness being a Koorsee although not a novel one, is likewise said to have been considered of weight. Of the change

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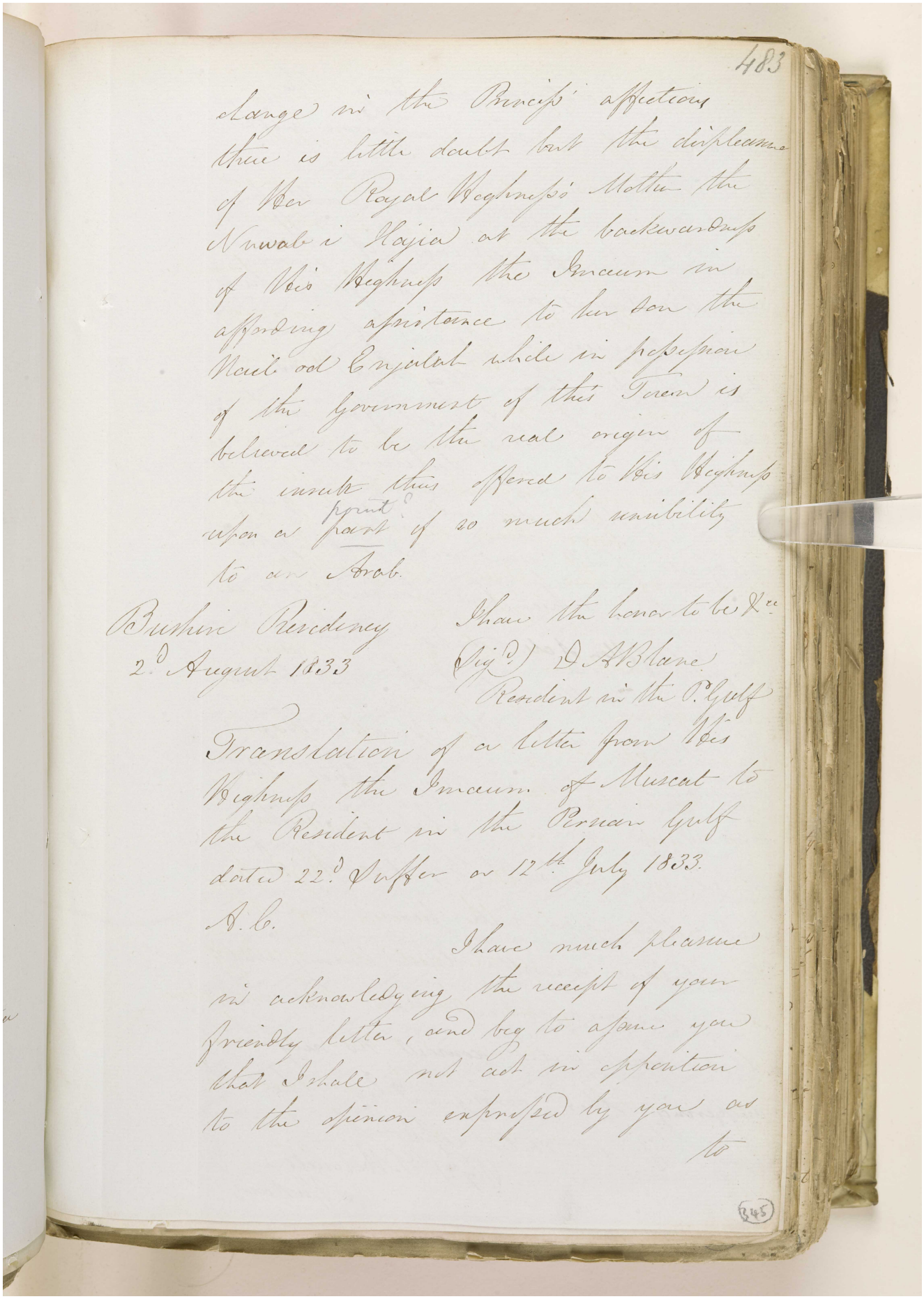

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change in the Princes' affections there is little doubt but the displeasure of Her Royal Highness's Mother the Nuwab i Hajia at the backwardness of His Highness the Imaum in affording assistance to her son the Naib and Enjelah while in possession of the government of this Town is believed to be the real origin of the insults thus offered to His Highness upon a point upon a part of so much sensibility to an Arab.

Bushire Residency
2.d August 1833

I have the honor to be &c.
(Sig.d) D A Blane
Resident in the P. Gulf

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 22.d Suffer or 12.th July 1833.

A. C.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your friendly letter, and beg to assure you that I shall not act in opposition to the opinion expressed by you as to

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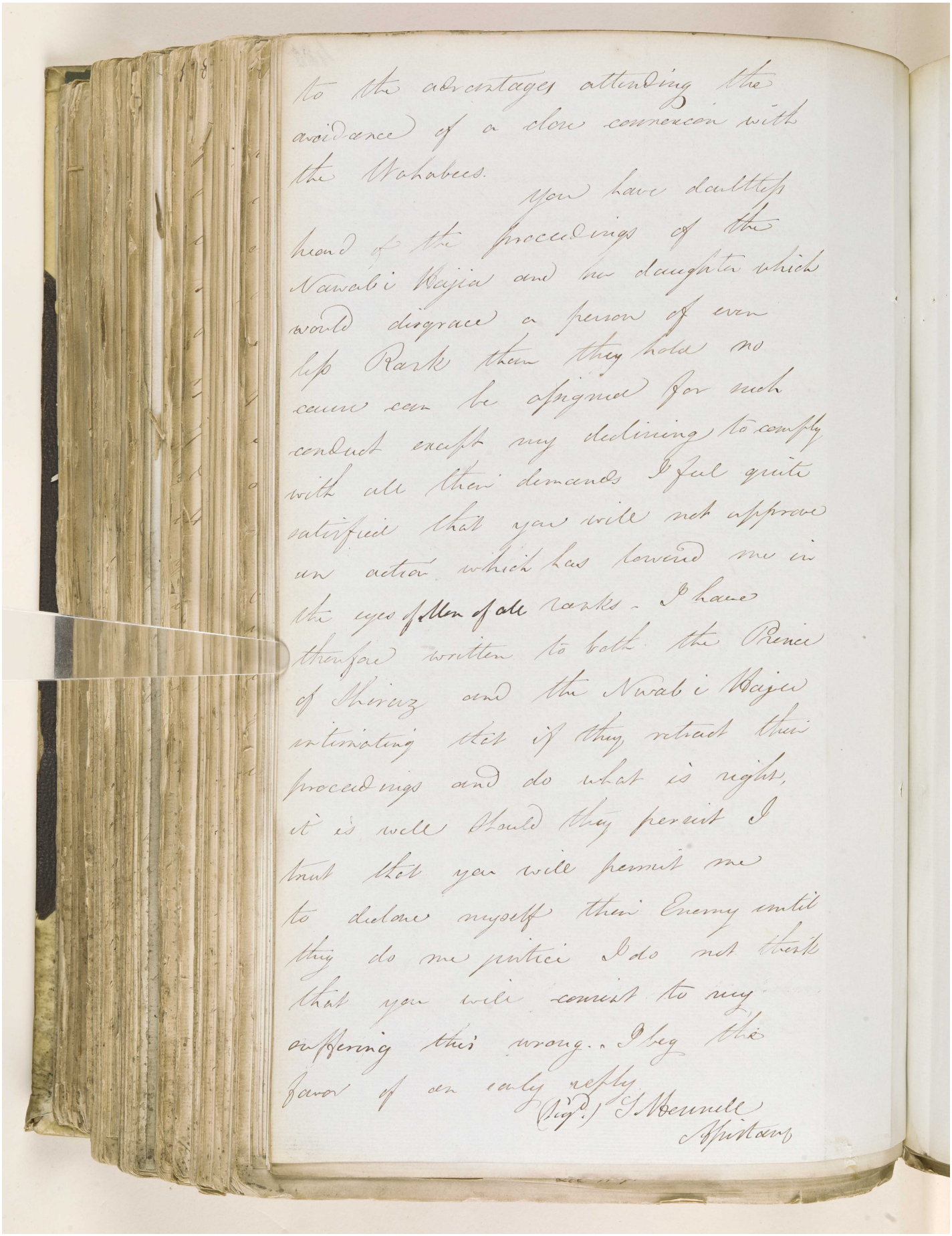
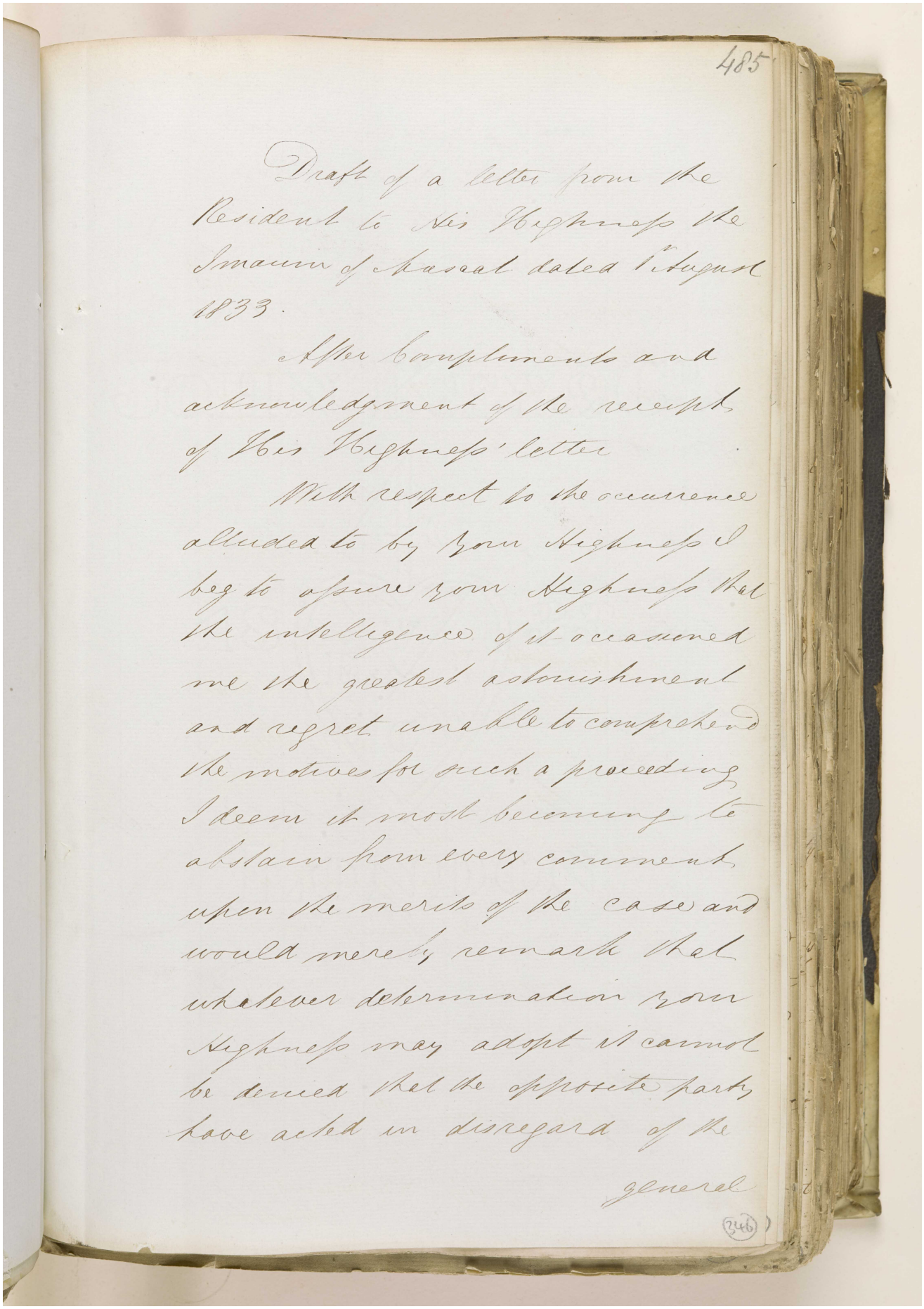


to the advantages attending the avoidance of a close connexion with the Wahabees.

You have doubtless heard of the proceedings of the Nawab i Hajia and her daughter which would disgrace a person of even less Rank than they hold no cause can be assigned for such conduct except my declining to comply with all their demands I feel quite satisfied that you will not approve an action which has lowered me in the eyes of Men of all ranks. I have therefore written to both the Prince of Shiraz and the Nwab i Hajia intimating that if they retract their proceedings and do what is right, it is well should they persist I trust that you will permit me to declare myself their Enemy until they do me justice I do not think that you will consent to my suffering this wrong. I beg the favor of an early reply

(Sig^d.) T. Bonnell
Assistant



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Draft of a letter from the Resident to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat dated 1st August 1833.

After Compliments and acknowledgment of the receipt of His Highness' letter

With respect to the occurrence alluded to by Your Highness I beg to assure Your Highness that the intelligence of it occasioned me the greatest astonishment and regret unable to comprehend the motives for such a proceeding I deem it most becoming to abstain from every comment upon the merits of the case and would merely remark that whatever determination Your Highness may adopt it cannot be denied that the opposite party have acted in disregard of the

general

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general feeling upon such matters. In conclusion I beg leave to add that the contents of Your Highness' letter and of this reply will be reported to the Bombay Government and should any suggestions be offered for Your Highness' consideration, I shall lose no time in acquainting Your Highness with the purport of them.

(True Copy)
(Signed) A Blane
Resident

Minute by the Right Honorable The Governor subscribed to by the Board

No 2650

The tenor of the communication made by the Resident to the Imaum of Muscat with reference to this unlucky affair may be approved

Sd.

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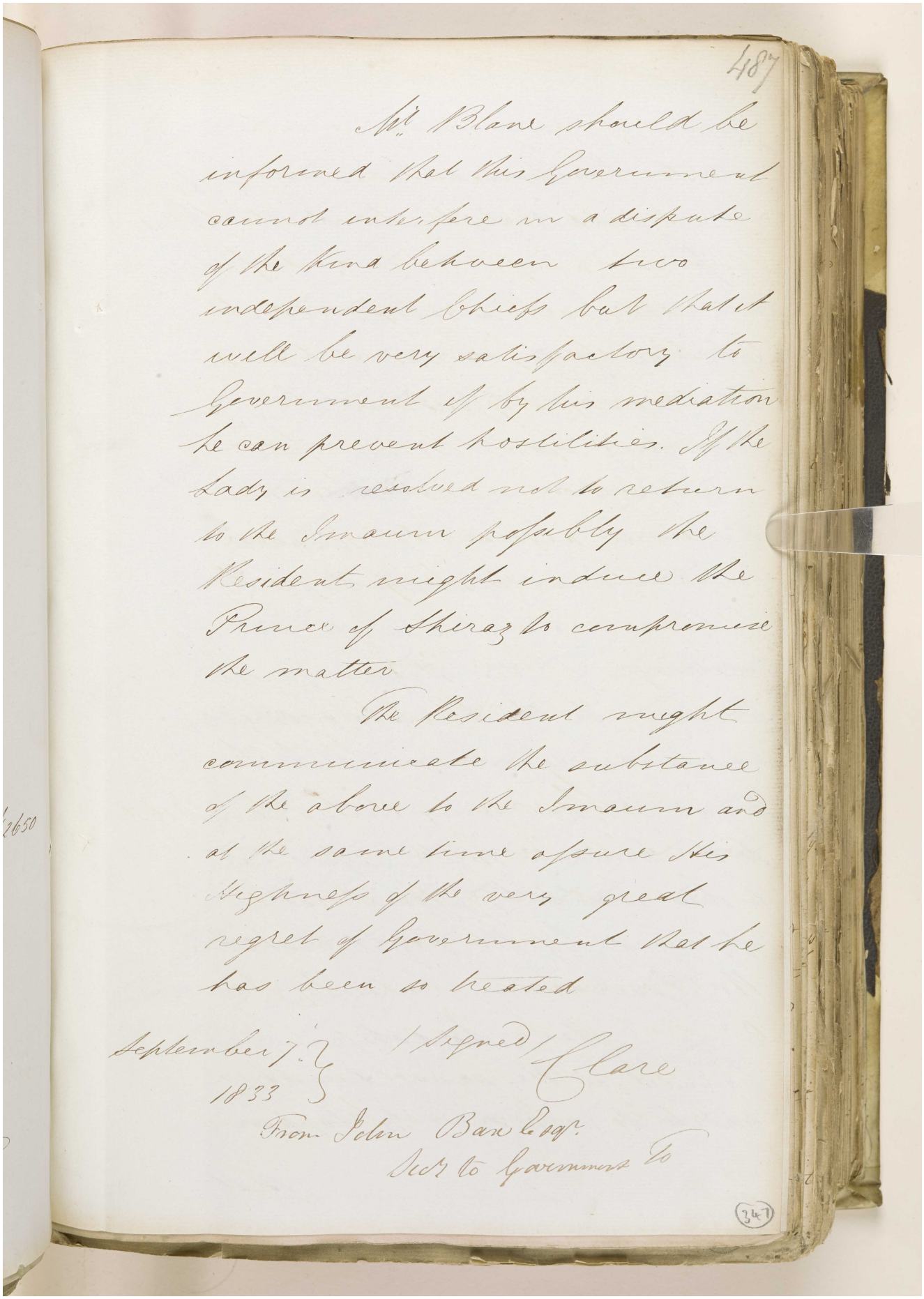

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Mr. Blane should be informed that this Government cannot interfere in a dispute of the kind between two independent Chiefs but that it will be very satisfactory to Government if by his mediation he can prevent hostilities. If the Lady is resolved not to return to the Imaum possibly the Resident might induce the Prince of Shiraz to compromise the matter

The Resident might communicate the substance of the above to the Imaum and at the same time assure His Highness of the very great regret of Government that he has been so treated

September 7. 1833 } (Signed) Clare

From John Bax Esqr.
Secy to Government To

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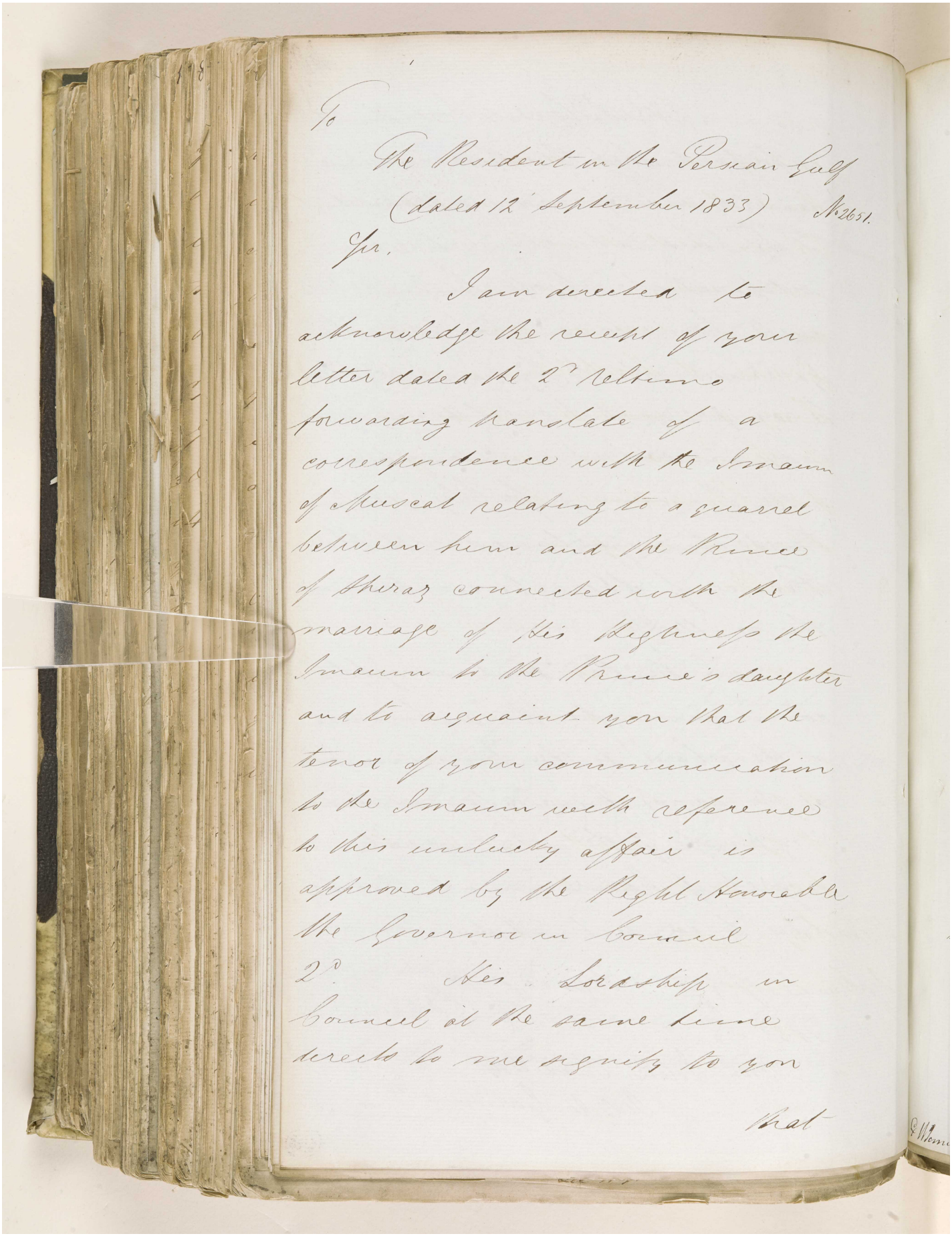

To

The Resident in the Persian Gulf

(dated 12 September 1833) No 261.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd ultimo forwarding translate of a correspondence with the Imaum of Muscat relating to a quarrel between him and the Prince of Shiraz connected with the marriage of His Highness the Imaum to the Prince's daughter and to acquaint you that the tenor of your communication to the Imaum with reference to this unlucky affair is approved by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

2d Her Lordship in Council at the same time directs to me again to you that

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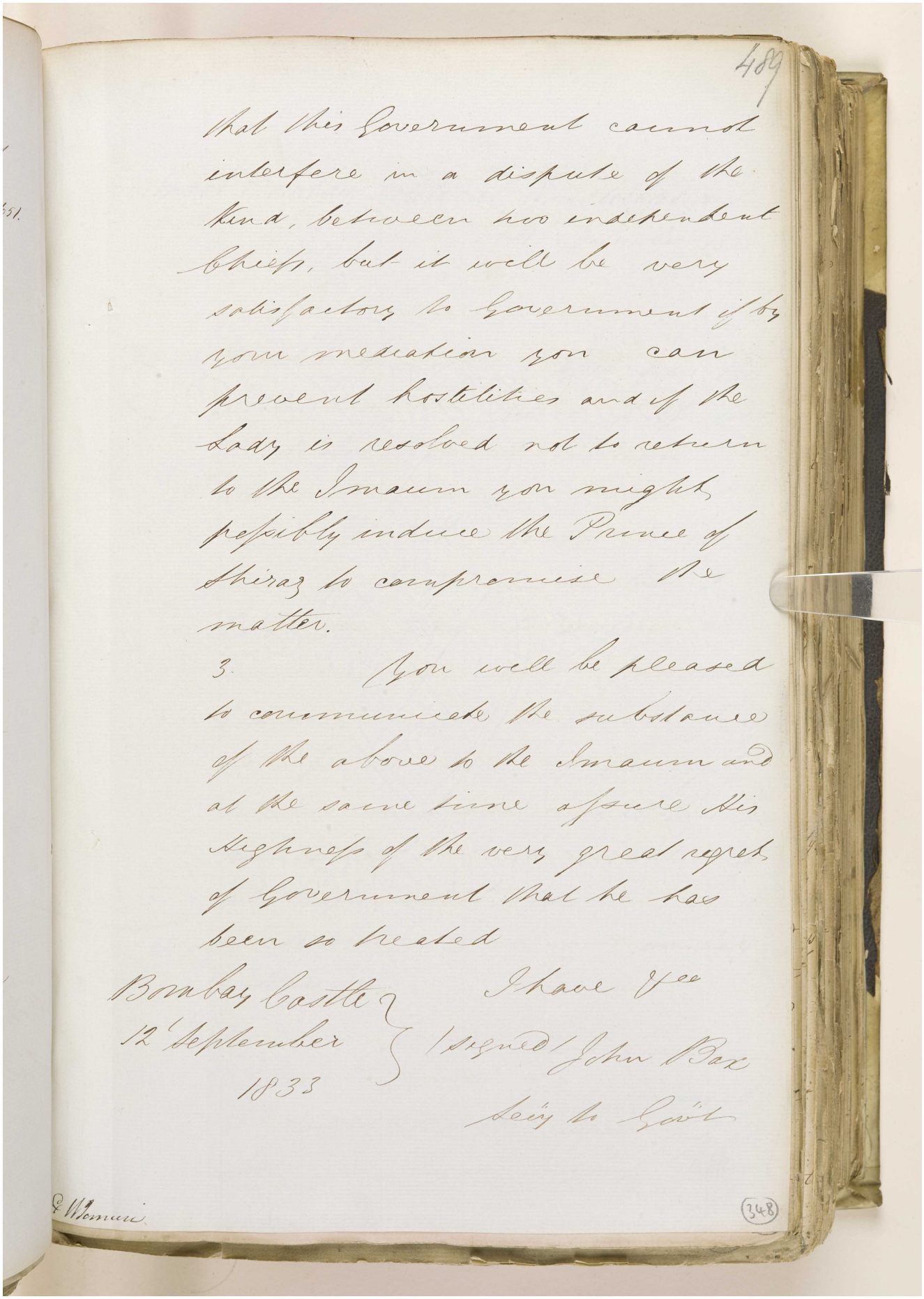

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that this Government cannot interfere in a dispute of the kind, between two independent Chiefs, but it will be very satisfactory to Government if by your mediation you can prevent hostilities and if the Lady is resolved not to return to the Imaum you might possibly induce the Prince of Shiraz to compromise the matter.

3. You will be pleased to communicate the substance of the above to the Imaum and at the same time assure His Highness of the very great regret of Government that he has been so treated

Bombay Castle
12 September
1833

I have &c
(signed) John Bax
Secy to Govt

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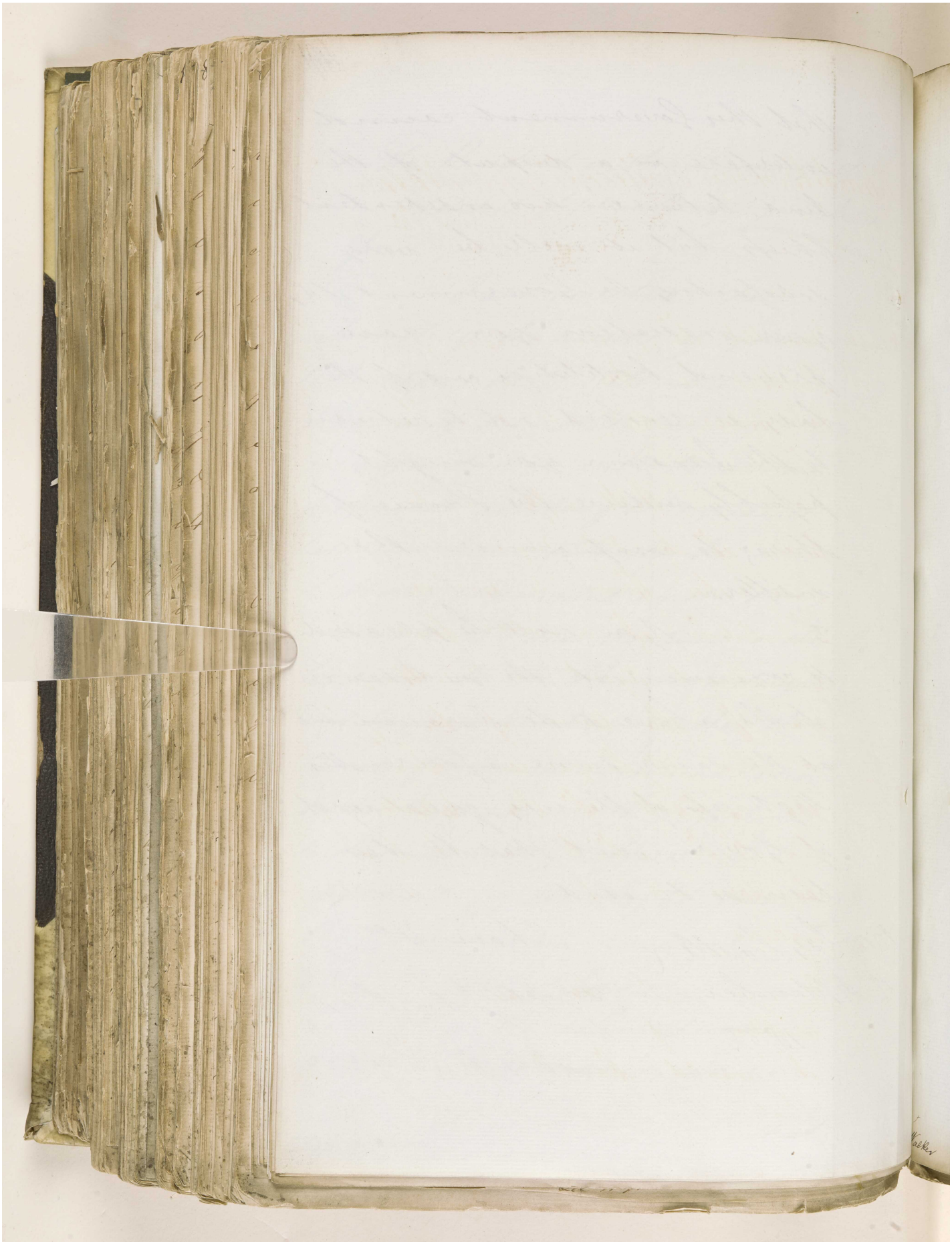

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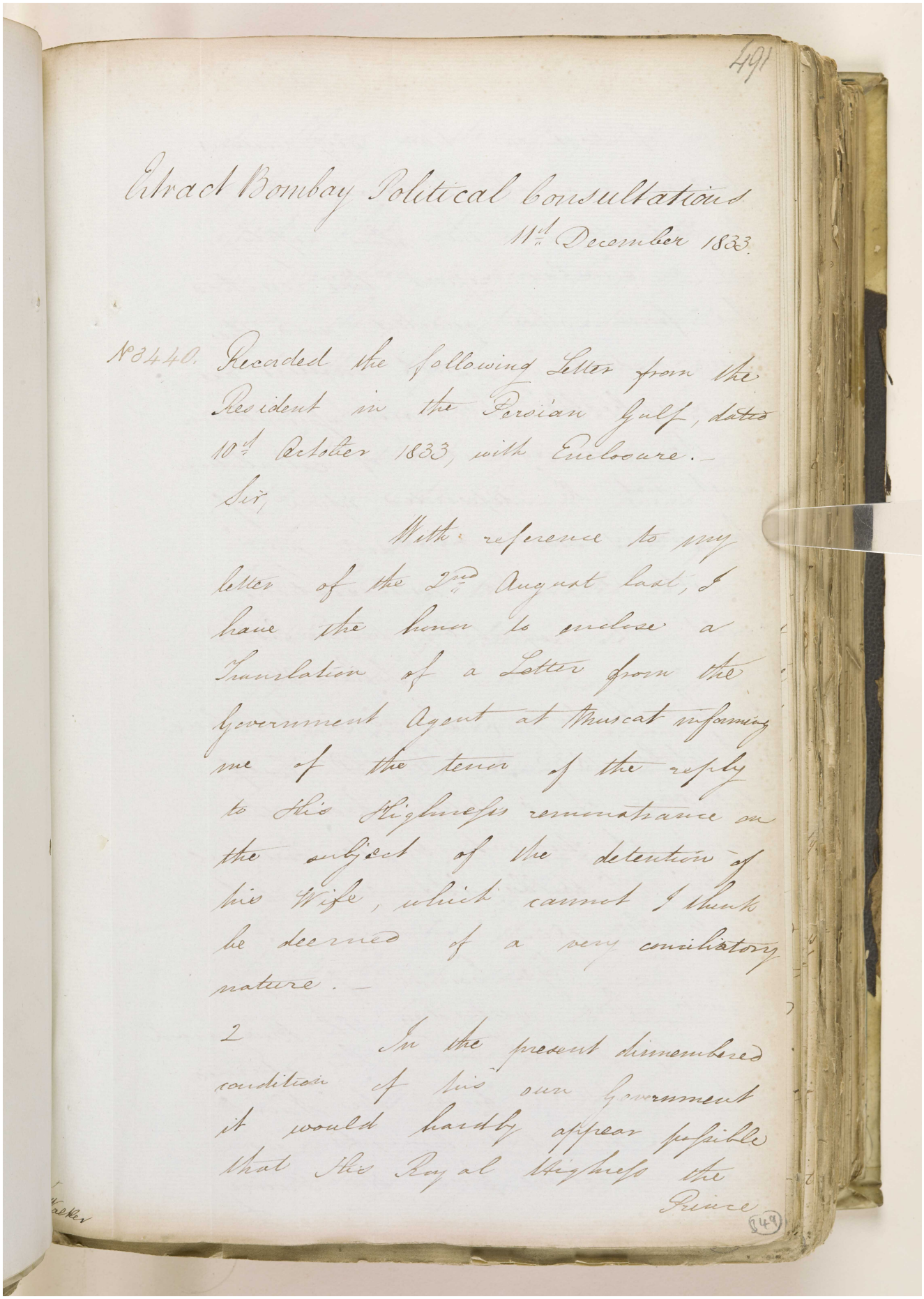

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
11th December 1833

No 3440. Recorded the following Letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated 10th October 1833, with Enclosure.—

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 2nd August last, I have the honor to enclose a Translation of a Letter from the Government Agent at Muscat informing me of the tenor of the reply to His Highness's remonstrance on the subject of the detention of his Wife, which cannot I think be deemed of a very conciliatory nature.—

2 In the present dismembered condition of his own Government it would hardly appear possible that His Royal Highness the Prince

Walker

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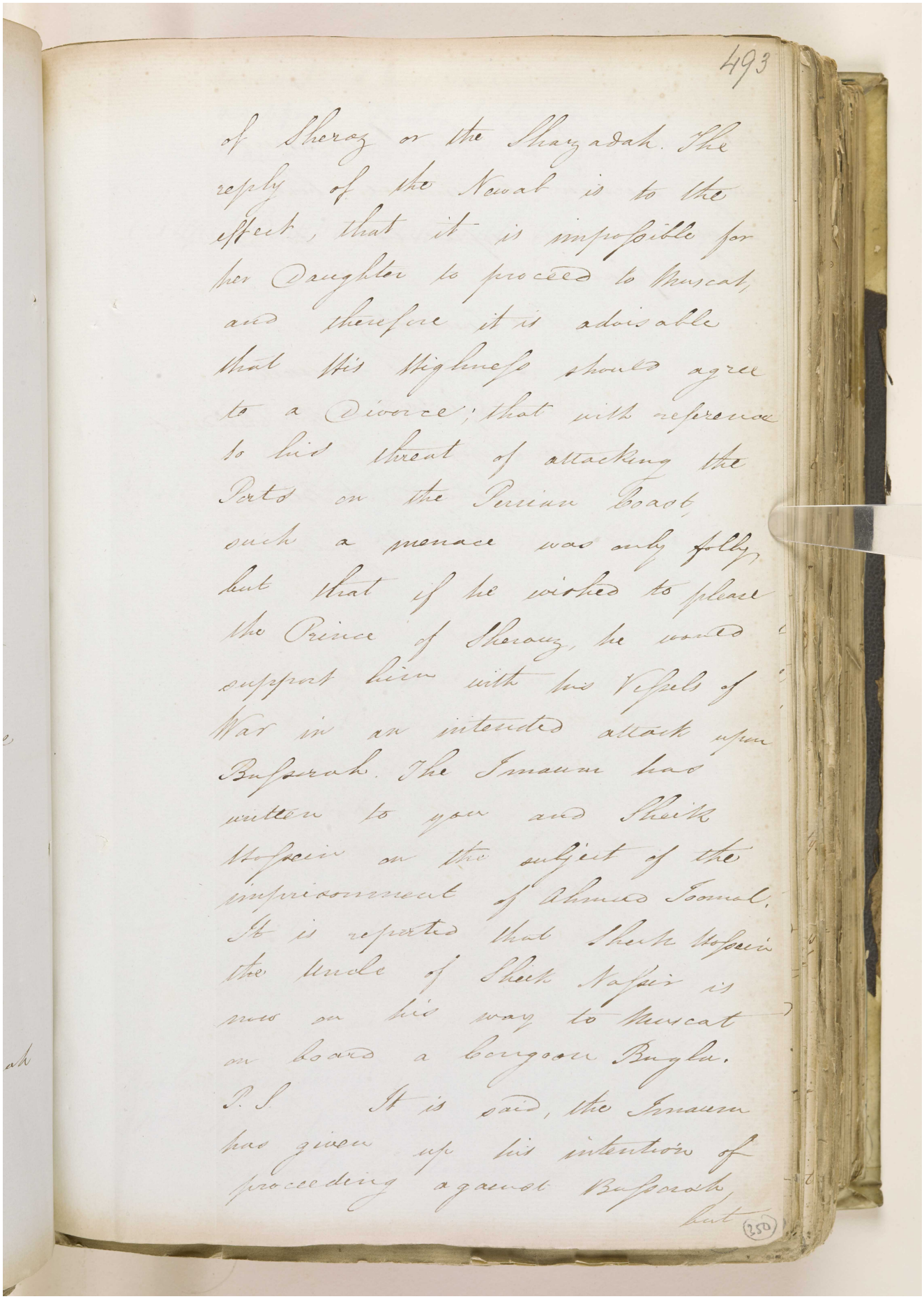
Prince of Fars can have any serious intention against Bussorah, as alluded to in the above reply; yet a similar report has reached this from other quarters and the Persian ideas on such matters are so inexplicable that any assimilation to the ordinary rules of calculation must not be depended upon. If the means could in any way be attained, other considerations would not improbably be overlooked.

I have &c.

Bushire Residency } (Signed) D. A. Blane
10th October 1833 } Resd. Pn. Gulf.

Substance of a Letter from the Agent at Muscat to the Resident Dated 21st Rubbee ool Sanee, or 6th September 1833.

Aga Joomal of Bushire arrived here yesterday. The Burgarah sent by the Imaun, has returned with a letter from the Nawab Hajeea, but has brought no communications from the Prince of



of Sheraz or the Shazadah. The reply of the Newab is to the effect, that it is impossible for her Daughter to proceed to Muscat, and therefore it is advisable that His Highness should agree to a Divorce; that with reference to his threat of attacking the Ports on the Persian Coast, such a menace was only folly, but that if he wished to please the Prince of Sherauz, he would support him with his Vessels of War in an intended attack upon Bussorah. The Imaum has written to you and Sheik Hossein on the subject of the imprisonment of Ahmed Toomal. It is reported that Sheik Hossein the Uncle of Sheik Nassir is now on his way to Muscat on board a Congoon Bugla.

P. S. It is said, the Imaum has given up his intention of proceeding against Bussorah, but

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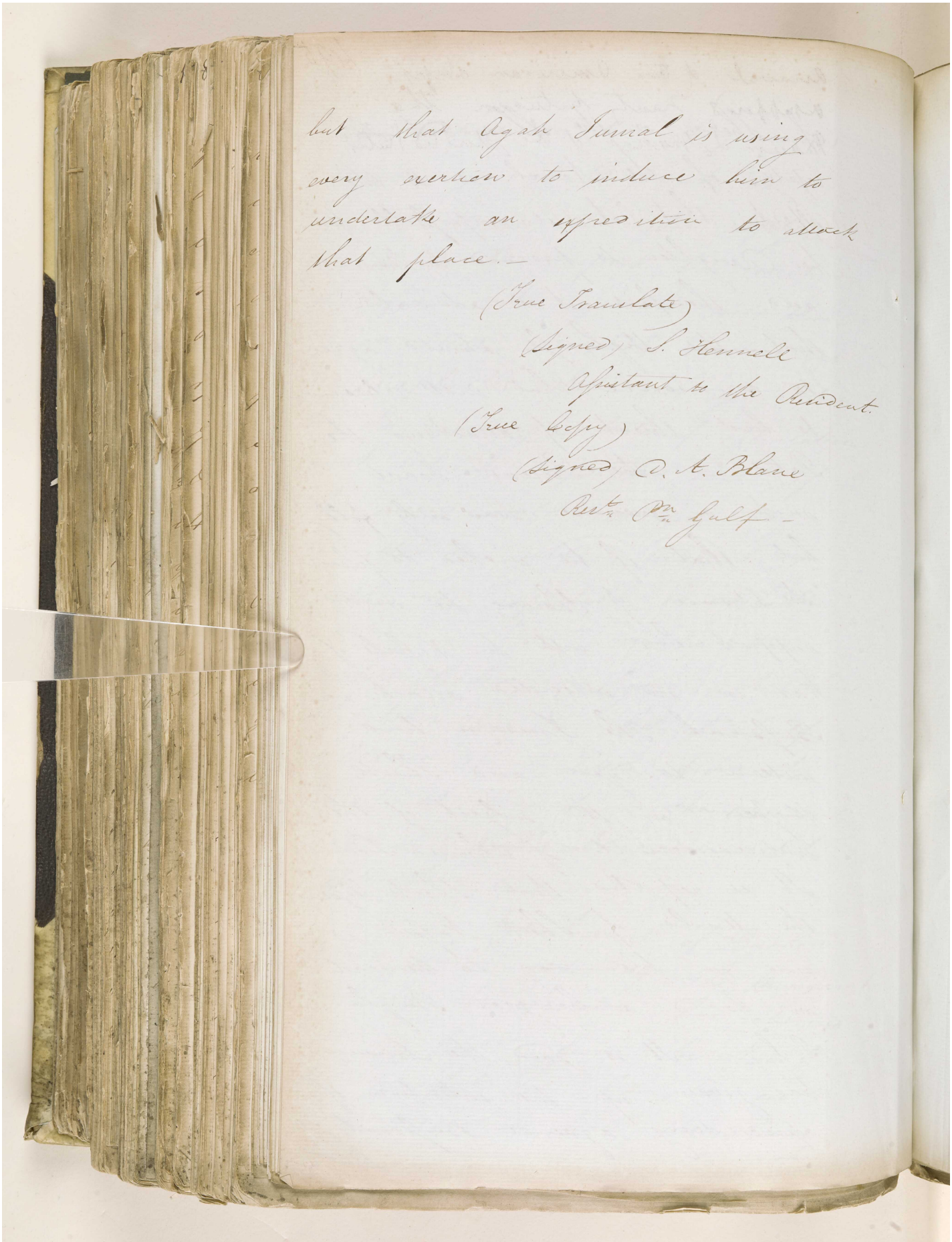

but that Agah Jumal is using every exertion to induce him to undertake an expedition to attack that place.—

(True Translate)

(Signed) S. Hennell
Assistant to the Resident.

(True Copy)

(Signed) C. A. Blane
Resᵗ Pᵐ Gulf.—

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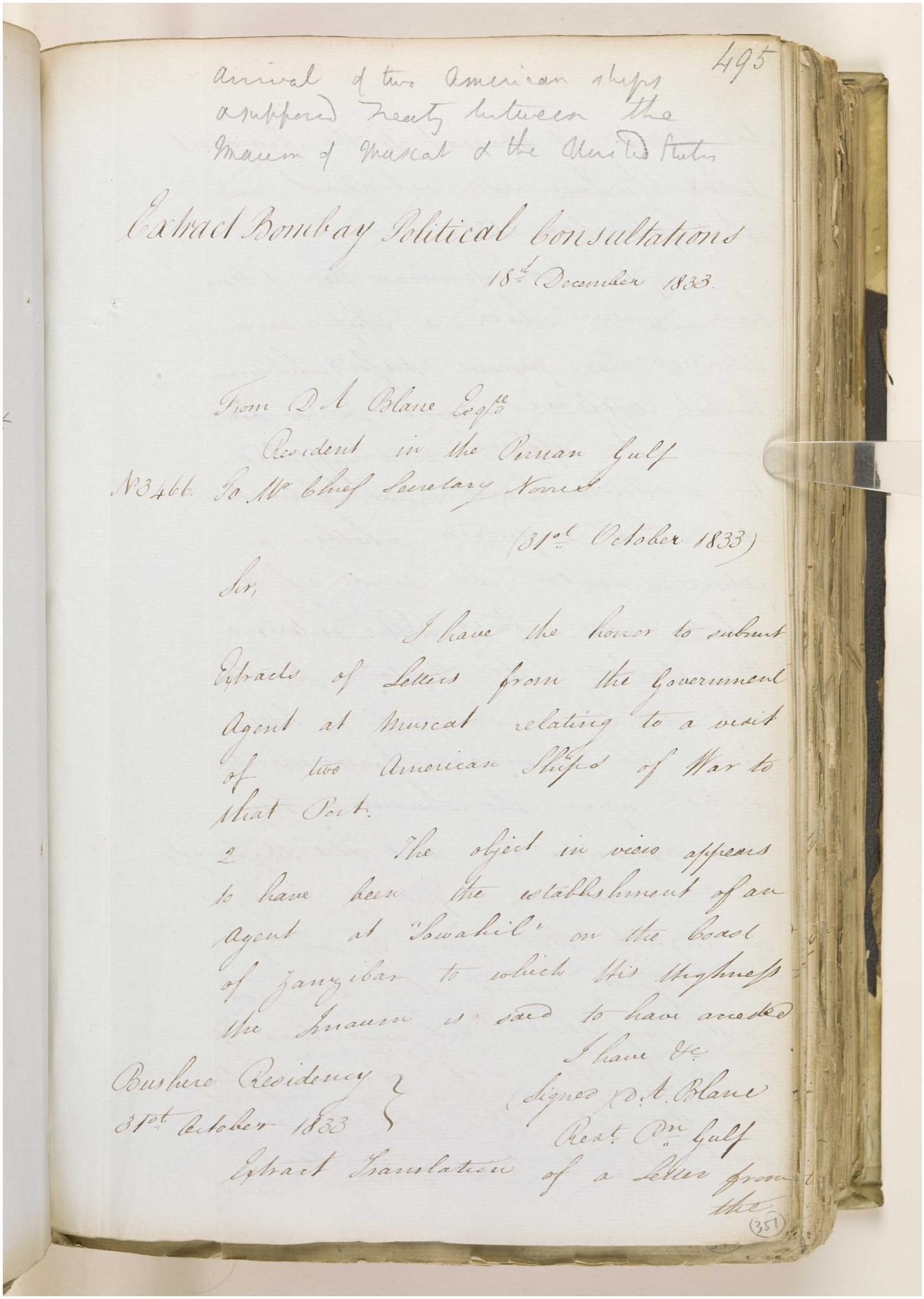

arrival of two American ships
supposed Treaty between the
Imaum of Muscat & the United States

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
18th December 1833.

From D.A. Blane Esqre
Resident in the Persian Gulf
No 3466. To W. Chief Secretary Govt.

(31st October 1833)

Sir,

I have the honor to submit Extracts of Letters from the Government Agent at Muscat relating to a visit of two American Ships of War to that Port.

2 The object in view appears to have been the establishment of an Agent at 'Sowahil' on the Coast of Zanzibar to which His Highness the Imaum is said to have acceded

I have &c.
(Signed) D.A. Blane
Resdt. Persn Gulf

Bushire Residency
31st October 1833

Extract Translation of a Letter from the

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the Agent at Muscat to the Resident dated 5th Jummedee ool Awul, or 18th September 1833.—

Two American Men of War have arrived here, a Ship and Schooner. Two persons dressed like English Officers came in a boat from the Offing, and applied for a Pilot which was furnished them. They enquired whether a return would be made if a Salute were fired. After entering the Harbour, the Captain together with an Envoy, bringing a letter from the American Government waited upon the Imaum. They then mentioned that His Highness had addressed a friendly letter in English last year by one of their Vessels which they did not exactly comprehend, but understood it to express the wish of His Highness that American Ships should not visit the Coast of Zanzibar,

and

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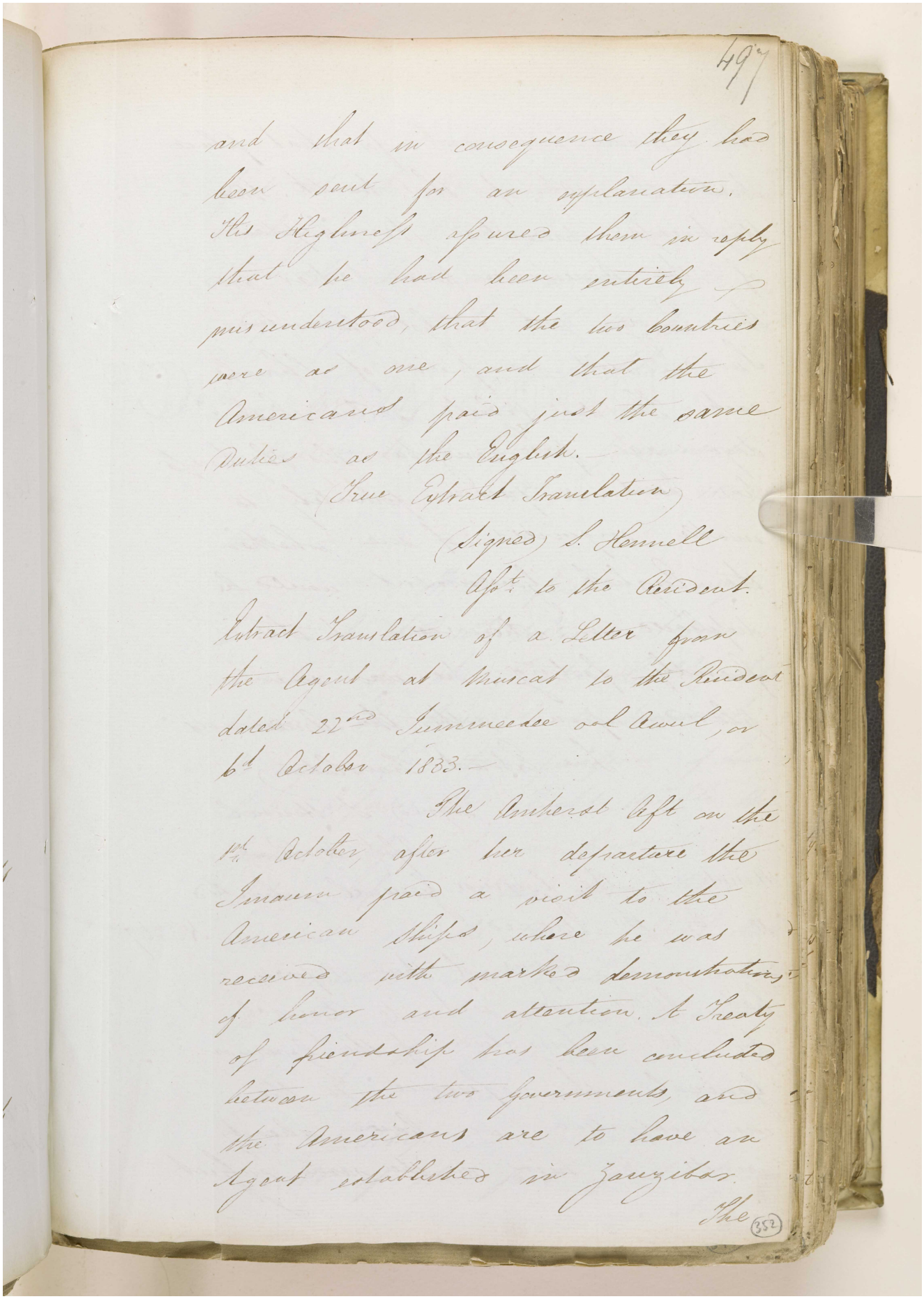

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and that in consequence they had been sent for an explanation. His Highness assured them in reply that he had been entirely misunderstood, that the two countries were as one, and that the Americans paid just the same Duties as the English.

True Extract Translation

(Signed) S. Hennell

Asst to the Resident.

Extract Translation of a Letter from the Agent at Muscat to the Resident dated 22nd Jummeadee ool Awul, or 6th October 1833.—

The Amherst left on the 1st October, after her departure the Imaum paid a visit to the American Ships, where he was received with marked demonstrations of honor and attention. A Treaty of friendship has been concluded between the two governments, and the Americans are to have an Agent established in Zanzibar.

The

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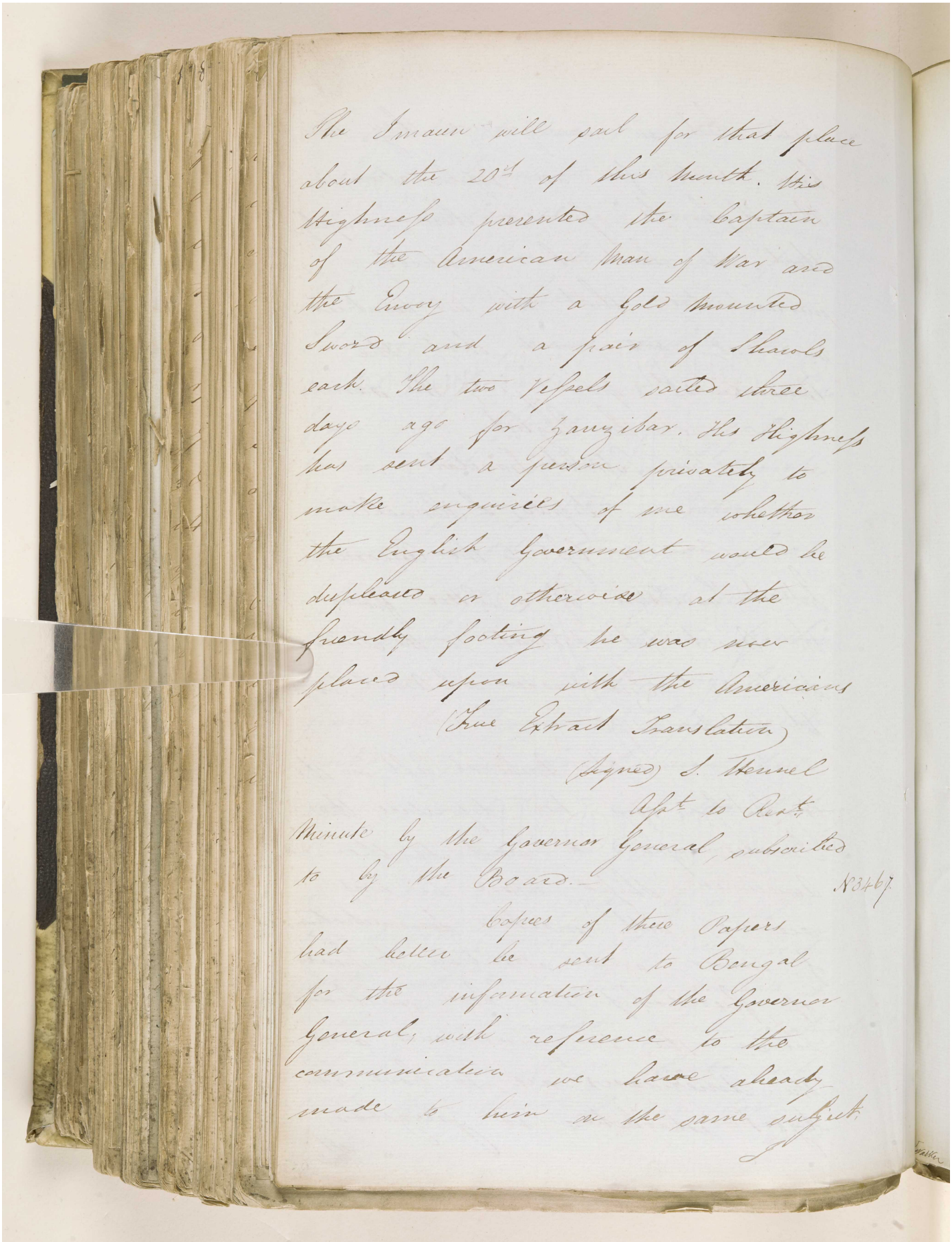

The Imaum will sail for that place about the 20th of this month. His Highness presented the Captain of the American Man of War and the Envoy with a Gold mounted Sword and a pair of Shawls each. The two Vessels sailed three days ago for Zanzibar. His Highness has sent a person privately to make enquiries of me whether the English Government would be displeased or otherwise at the friendly footing he was now placed upon with the Americans

(True Extract Translation)

(Signed) J. Hennel

Apt to Resr

Minute by the Governor General, subscribed to by the Board.

N3467

Copies of these Papers had better be sent to Bengal for the information of the Governor General, with reference to the communication we have already made to him on the same subject

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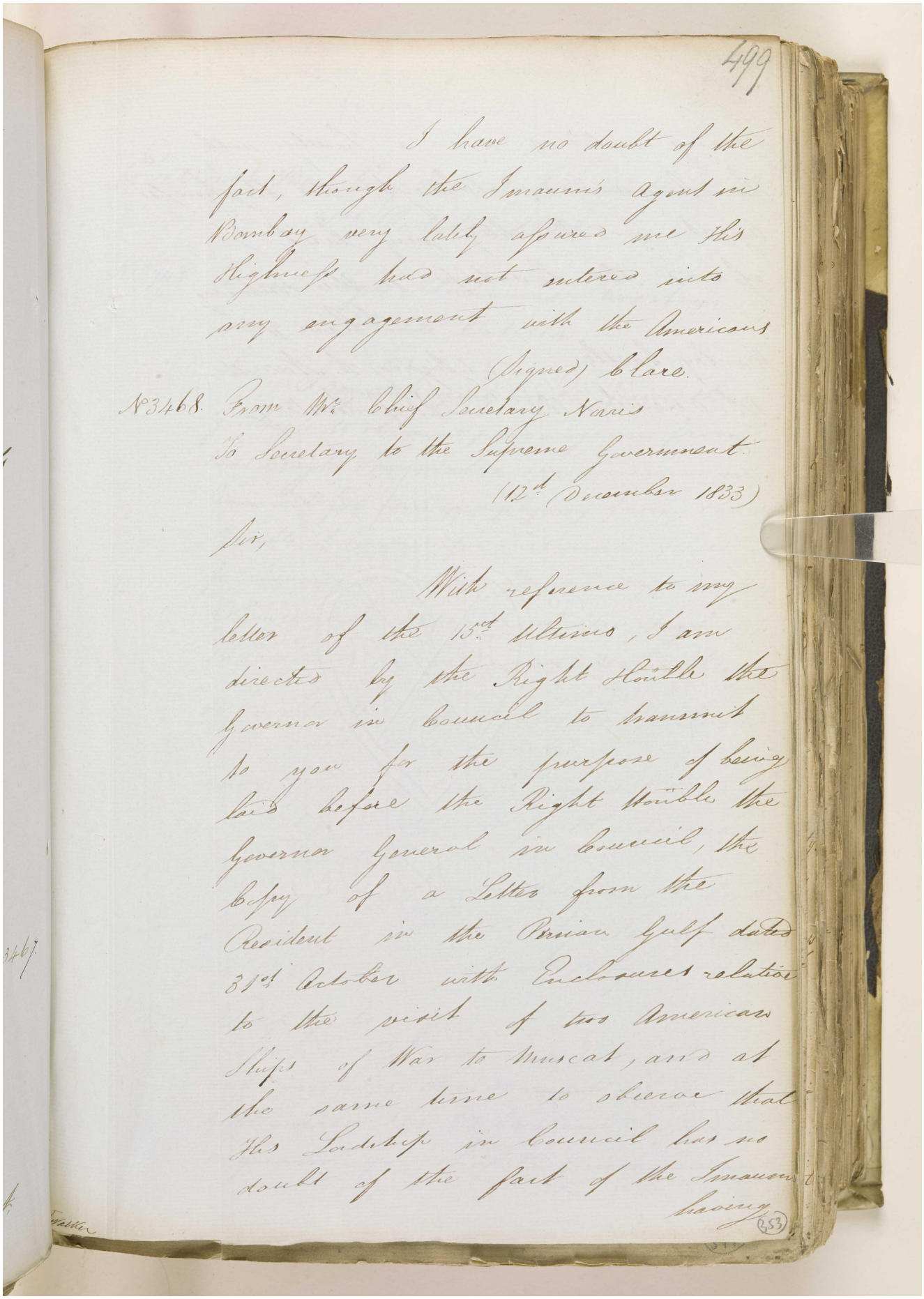

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I have no doubt of the fact, though the Imaum's agent in Bombay very lately assured me this Highness has not entered into any engagement with the Americans

(Signed) Clare.

№3468. From Wm Chief Secretary Norris
To Secretary to the Supreme Government
(12th December 1833)

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 15th Ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, the Copy of a Letter from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 31st October with Enclosures relative to the visit of two American Ships of War to Muscat, and at the same time to observe that His Lordship in Council has no doubt of the fact of the Imaum's having

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having entered into a Treaty with
the Americans, although His Highness
Agent in Bombay very lately
assured His Lordship to the contrary.
I have &c.

Bombay Castle
12th December 1833

(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary

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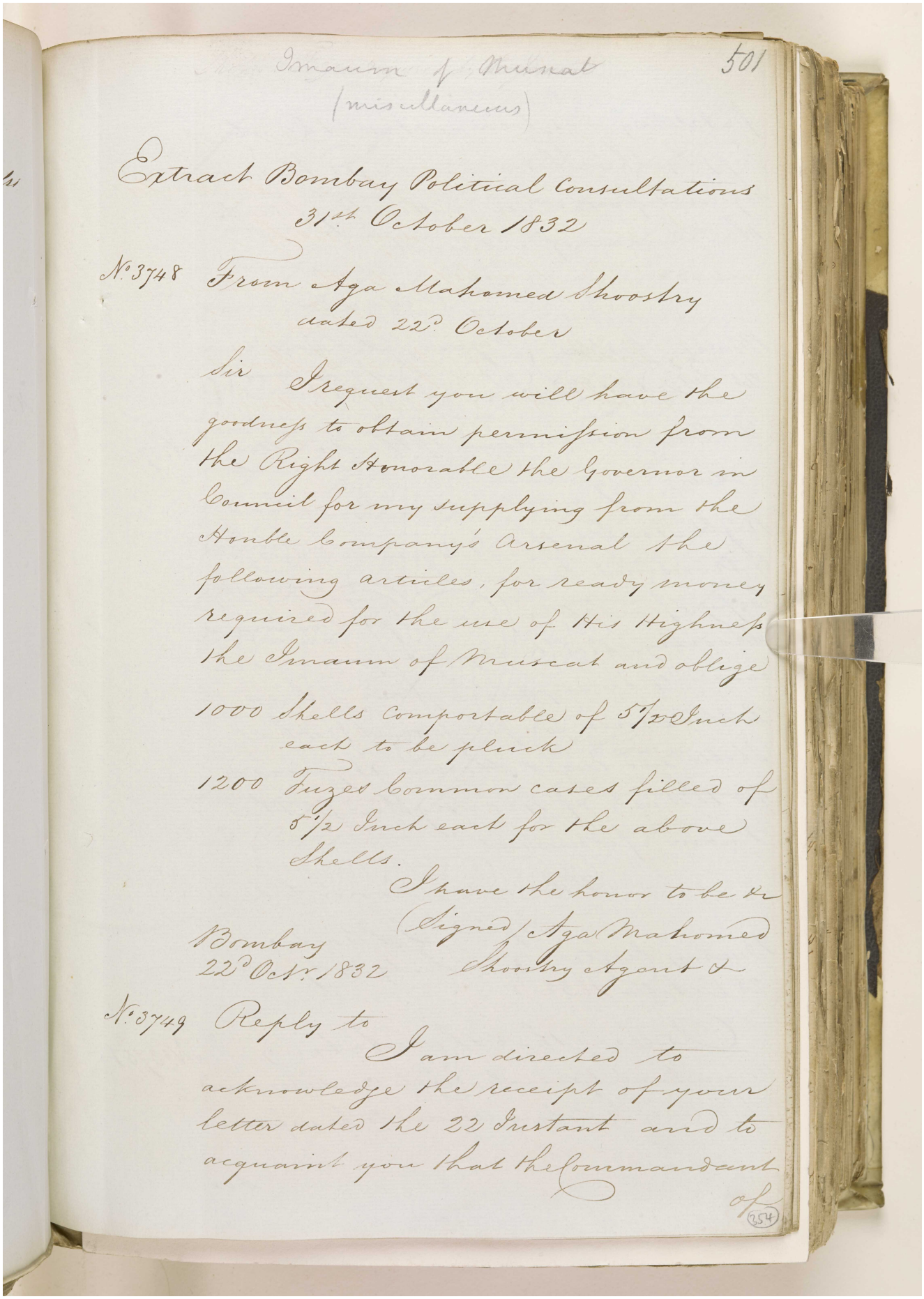

Imaum of Muscat
(miscellaneous)

501

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
31st October 1832

No 3748 From Aga Mahomed Shoostry
dated 22d October

Sir I request you will have the
goodness to obtain permission from
the Right Honorable the Governor in
Council for my supplying from the
Honble Company's Arsenal the
following articles, for ready money
required for the use of His Highness
the Imaum of Muscat and oblige

1000 Shells comportable of 5 1/2 Inch
each to be pluck

1200 Fuzed Common cases filled of
5 1/2 Inch each for the above
Shells.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) Aga Mahomed
Shoostry Agent &

Bombay
22d Octr 1832

No 3749 Reply to

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt of your
letter dated the 22 Instant and to
acquaint you that the Commandant
of

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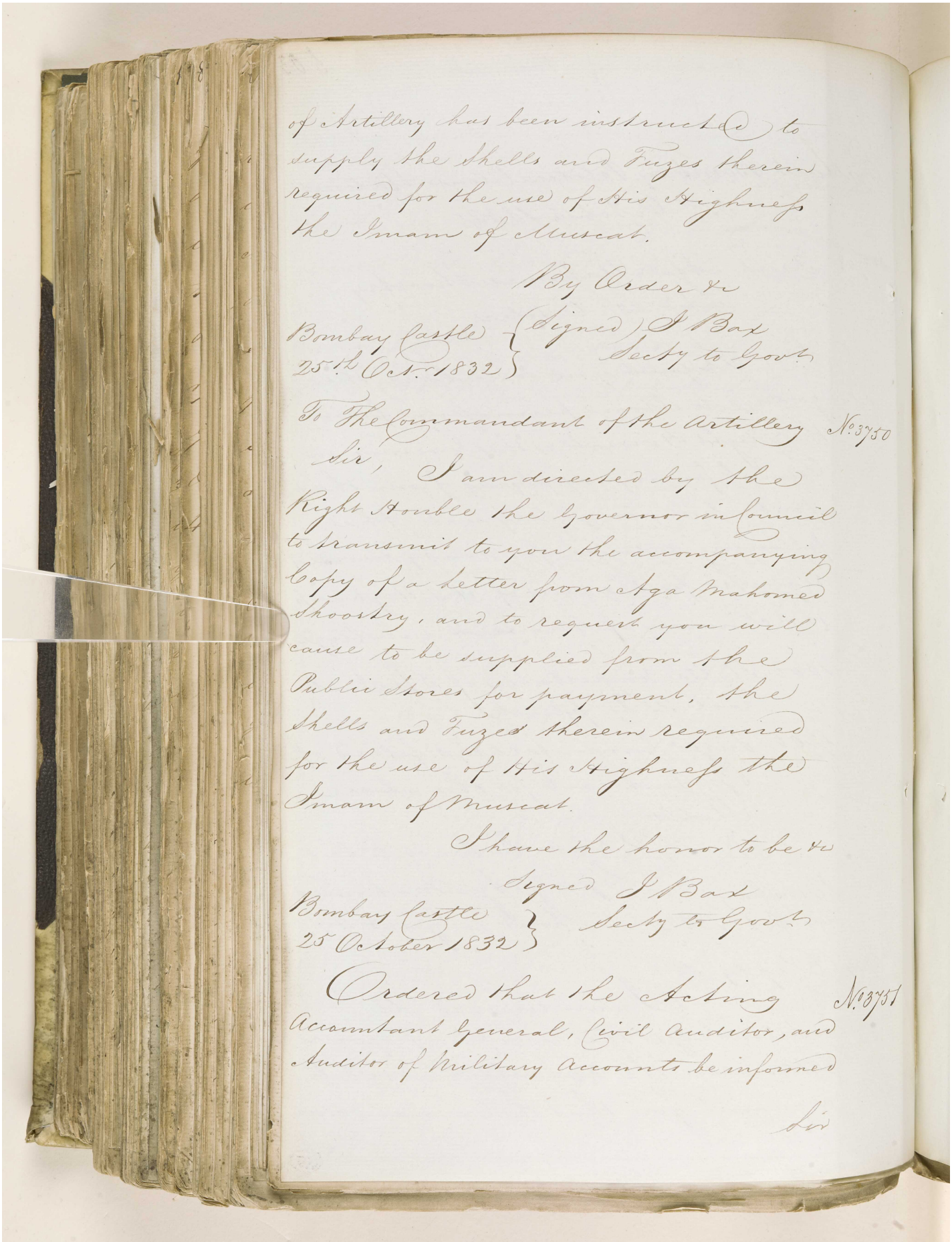


of Artillery has been instructed to supply the Shells and Fuzes therein required for the use of His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

By Order &c
(Signed) J Bax
Secty to Govt

Bombay Castle
25th Oct. 1832

To The Commandant of the Artillery No. 3750

Sir,

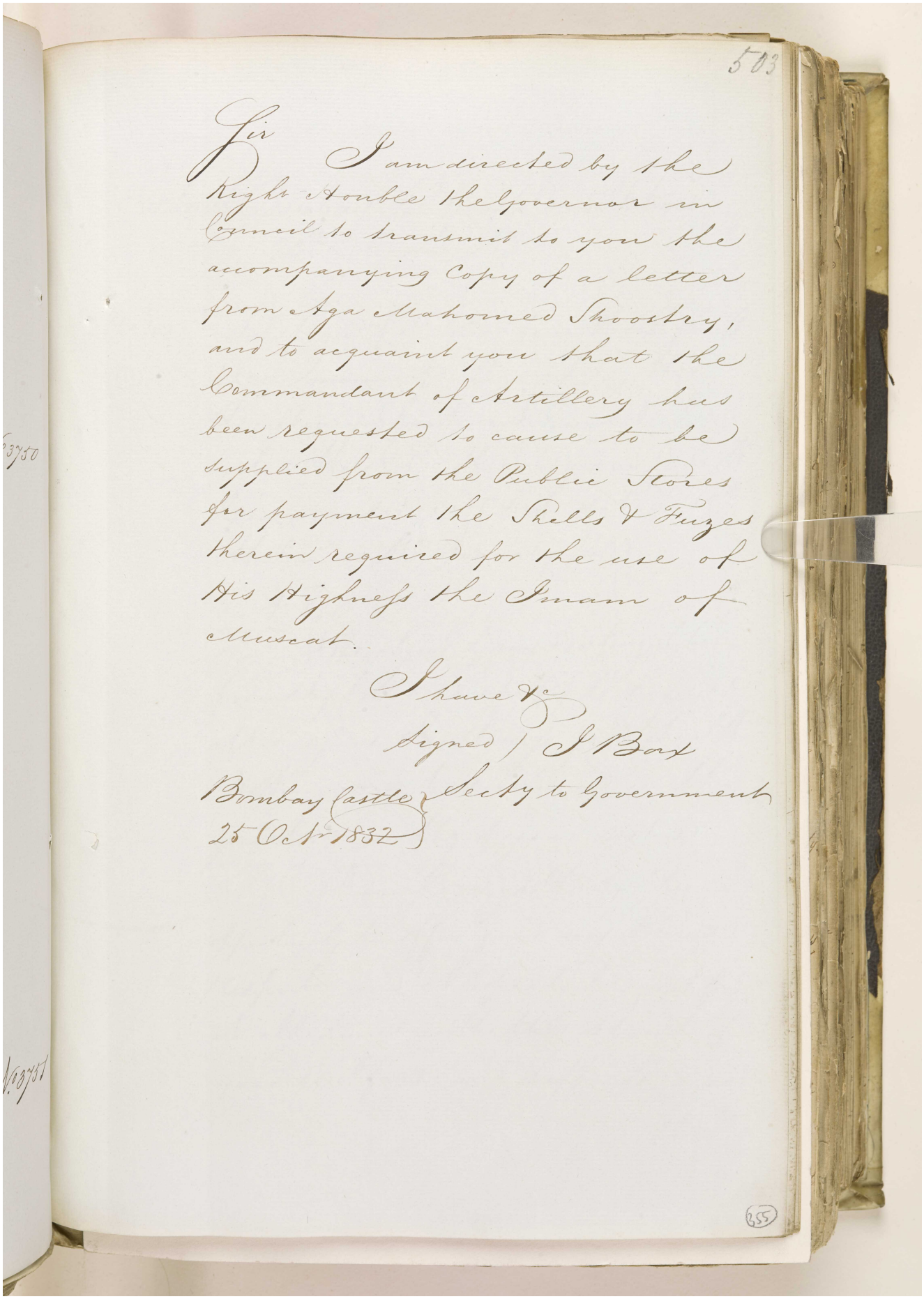
I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Letter from Syd Mahomed Shoostry, and to request you will cause to be supplied from the Public Stores for payment, the Shells and Fuzes therein required for the use of His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

I have the honor to be &c
Signed J Bax
Secty to Govt

Bombay Castle
25 October 1832

Ordered that the Acting No. 3751
Accountant General, Civil Auditor, and Auditor of Military Accounts be informed

&c



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Sir I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a letter from Syd Mahomed Shoostry, and to acquaint you that the Commandant of Artillery has been requested to cause to be supplied from the Public Stores for payment the Shells & Fuzes therein required for the use of His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

I have &c

Signed / J Bax

Bombay Castle Secty to Government
25 Oct 1832

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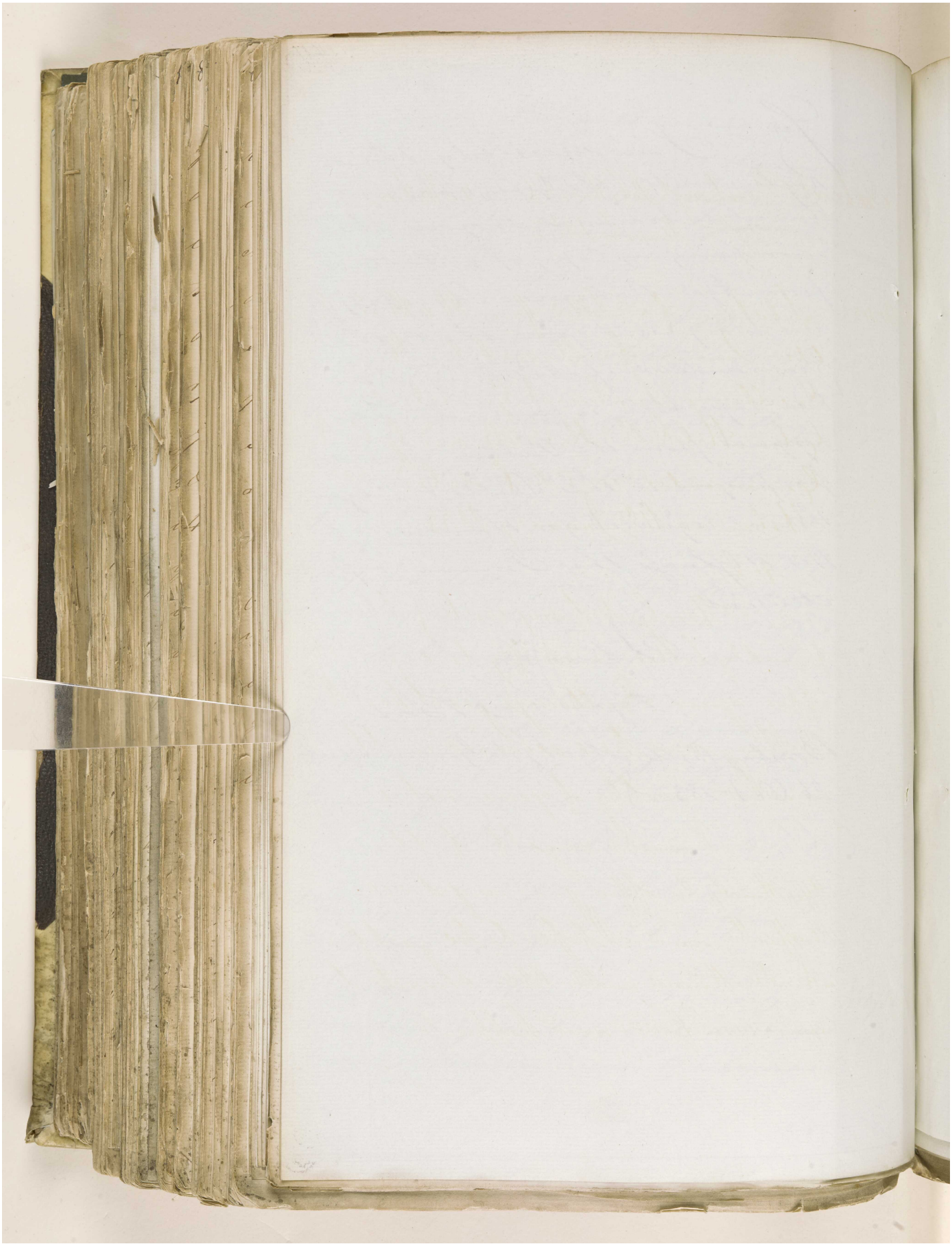

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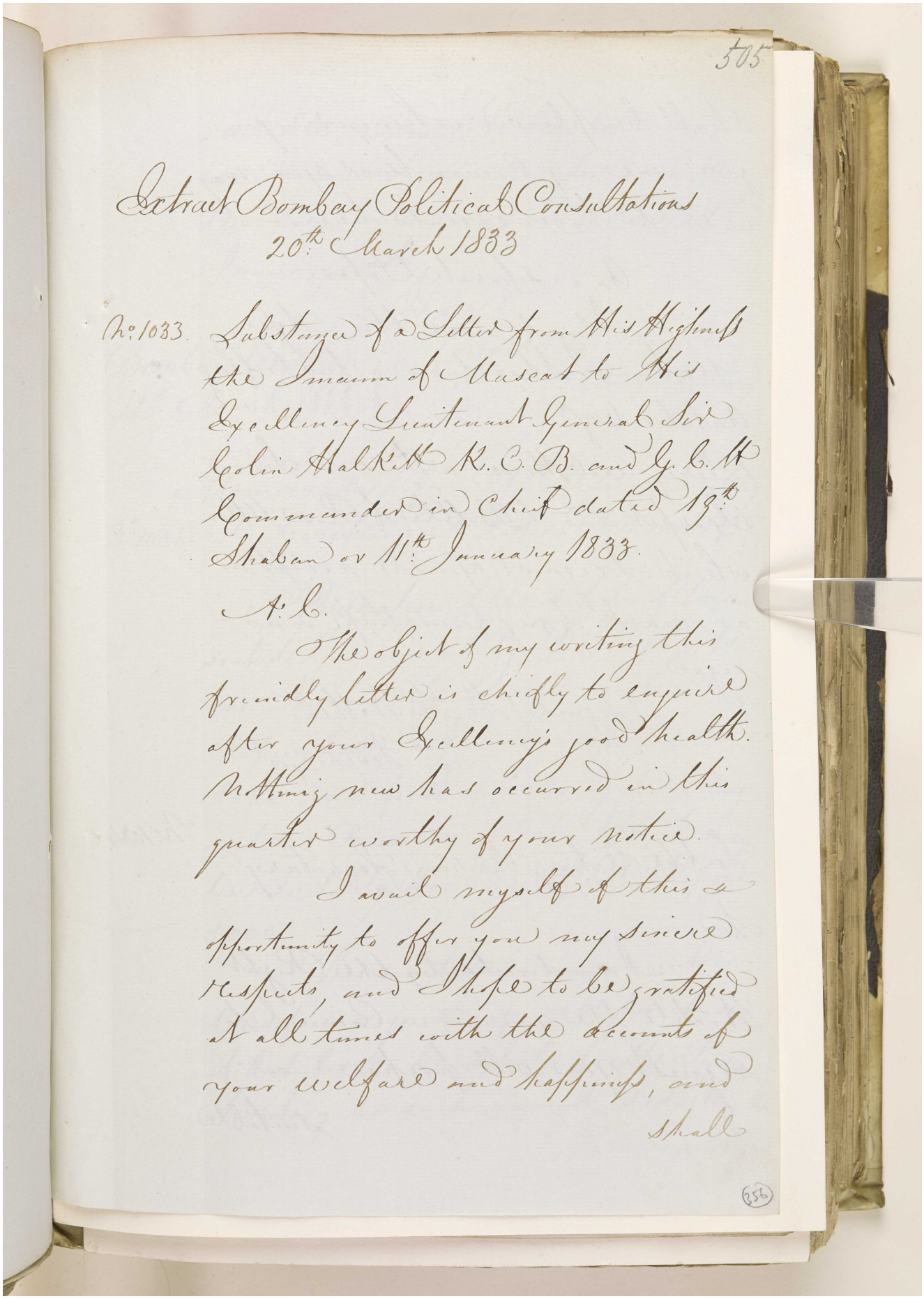

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations
20th March 1833

No: 1033. Substance of a Letter from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Halkett K. C. B. and G. C. M. Commander in Chief dated 19th Shaban or 11th January 1833.

A. C.

The object of my writing this friendly letter is chiefly to enquire after your Excellency's good health. Nothing new has occurred in this quarter worthy of your notice.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my sincere respects, and I hope to be gratified at all times with the accounts of your welfare and happiness, and shall

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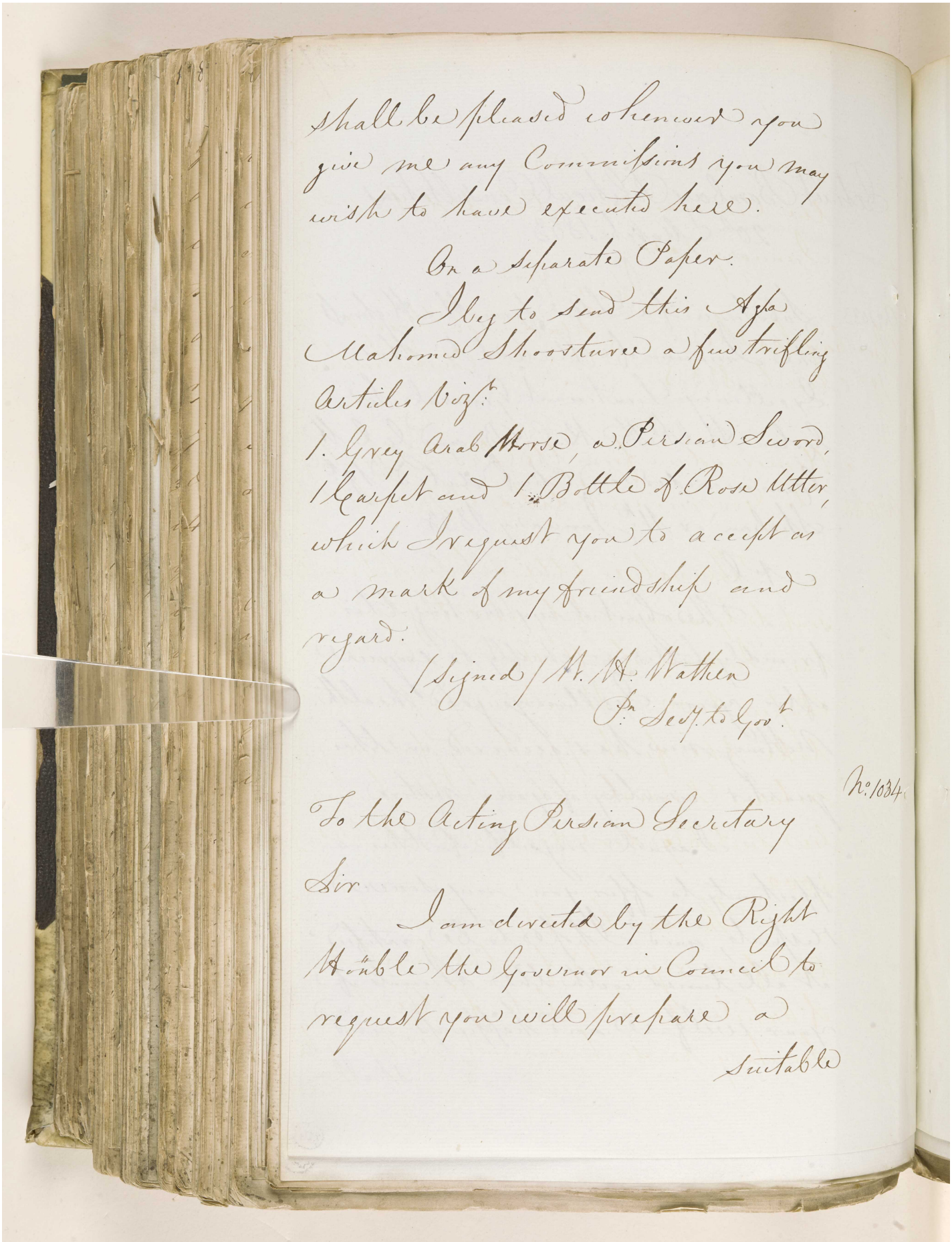

shall be pleased to whenever you
give me any Commissions you may
wish to have executed here.

On a Separate Paper.

I beg to send this Agha
Mahomed Shoosturee a few trifling
Articles viz:
1. Grey Arab Horse, a Persian Sword,
1 Carpet and 1 Bottle of Rose Attar,
which I request you to accept as
a mark of my friendship and
regard.

/Signed/ M. A. Wathen
Pr. Secy. to Govt.

No. 1034

To the Acting Persian Secretary

Sir

I am directed by the Right
Honble the Governor in Council to
request you will prepare a
Suitable

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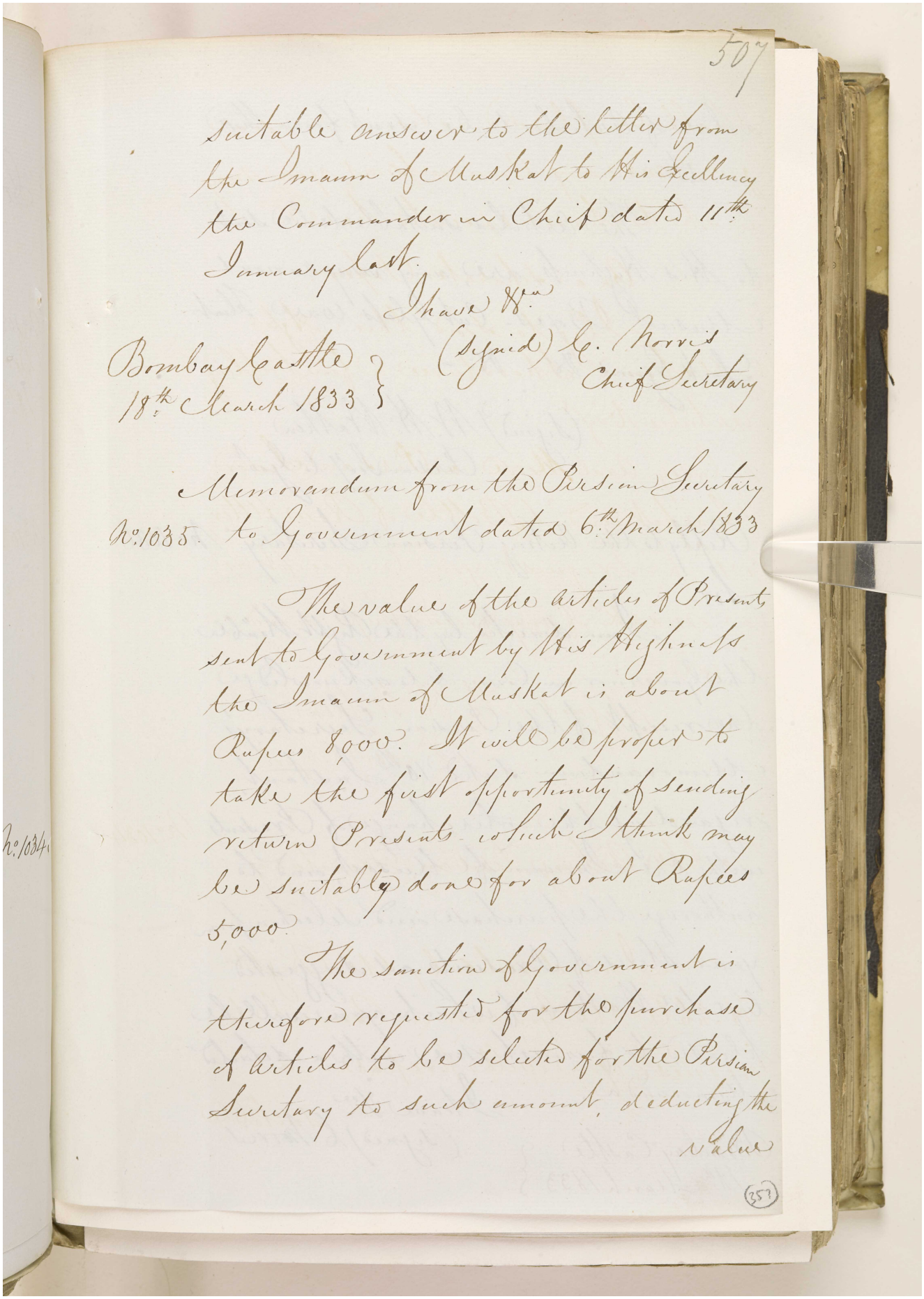

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suitable answer to the letter from the Imaum of Muskat to His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated 11th January last.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle
18th March 1833

Memorandum from the Persian Secretary to Government dated 6th March 1833

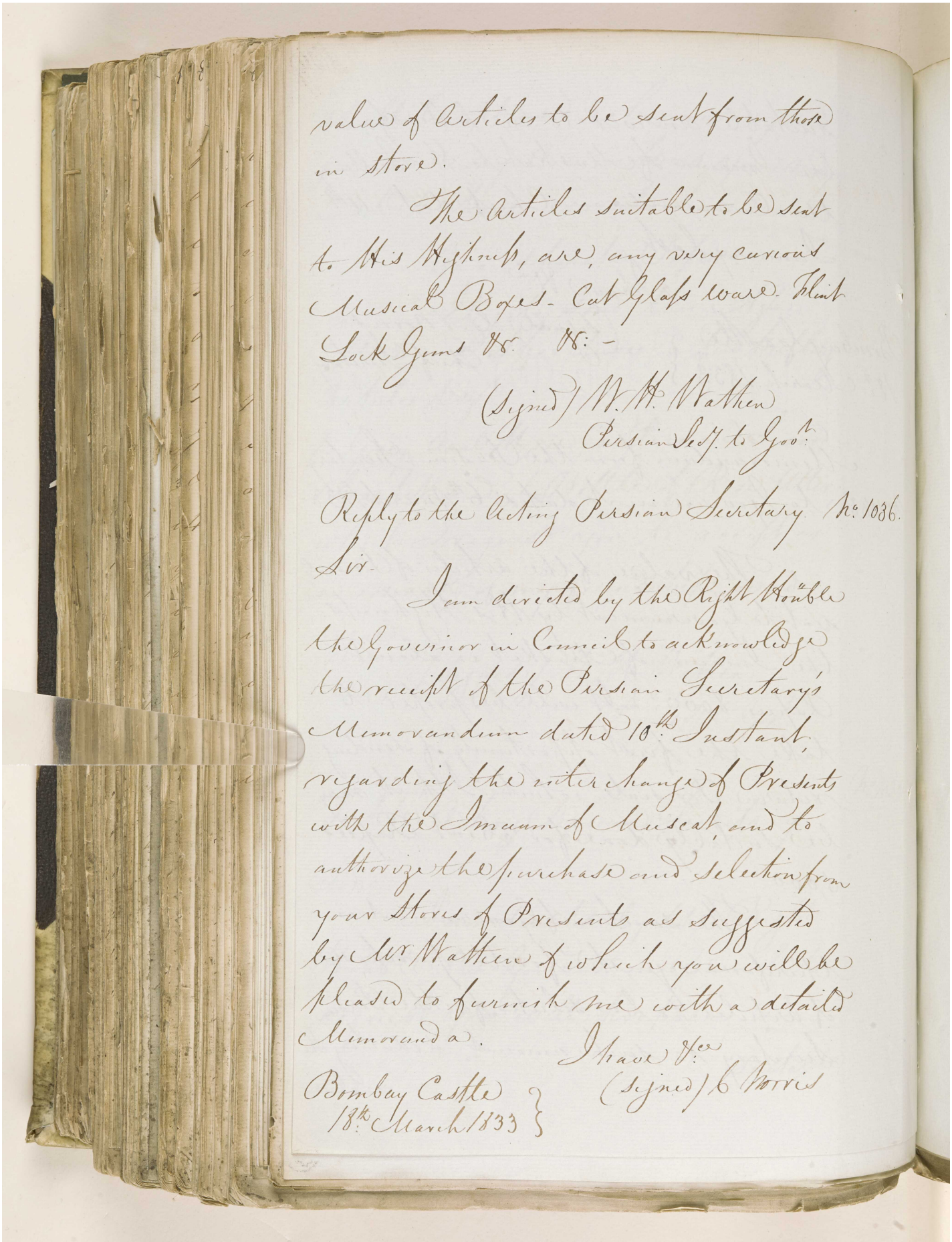
No. 1035.

The value of the articles of Present sent to Government by His Highness the Imaum of Muskat is about Rupees 8,000. It will be proper to take the first opportunity of sending return Presents which I think may be suitably done for about Rupees 5,000.

No. 1034

The sanction of Government is therefore requested for the purchase of Articles to be selected for the Persian Secretary to such amount, deducting the value

(357)



value of Articles to be sent from those in Store.

The Articles suitable to be sent to His Highness, are, any very curious Musical Boxes. Cut Glass ware. Flint Lock Guns &c. &c. -

(Signd) W. H. Wathen
Persian Secy. to Govt.

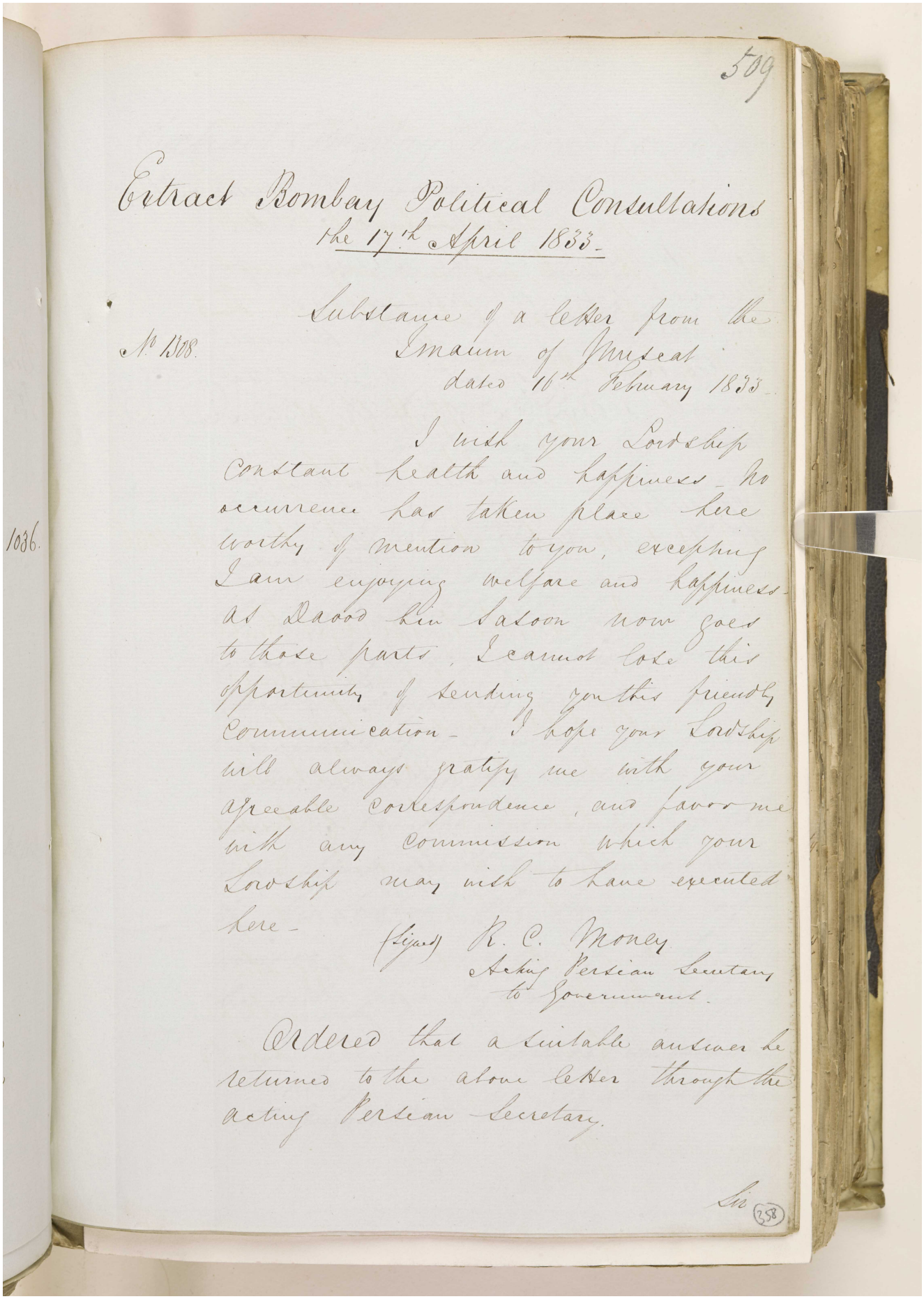
Reply to the acting Persian Secretary No. 1036.

Sir.

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Persian Secretary's Memorandum dated 18th Instant, regarding the interchange of Presents with the Imaum of Muscat, and to authorize the purchase and selection from your Stores of Presents as suggested by Mr. Wathen of which you will be pleased to furnish me with a detailed Memoranda.

I have &c.
(Signed) C. Norris

Bombay Castle
18th March 1833



509

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 17th April 1833.

No 1308. Substance of a letter from the Imaum of Muscat dated 16th February 1833.

1036.

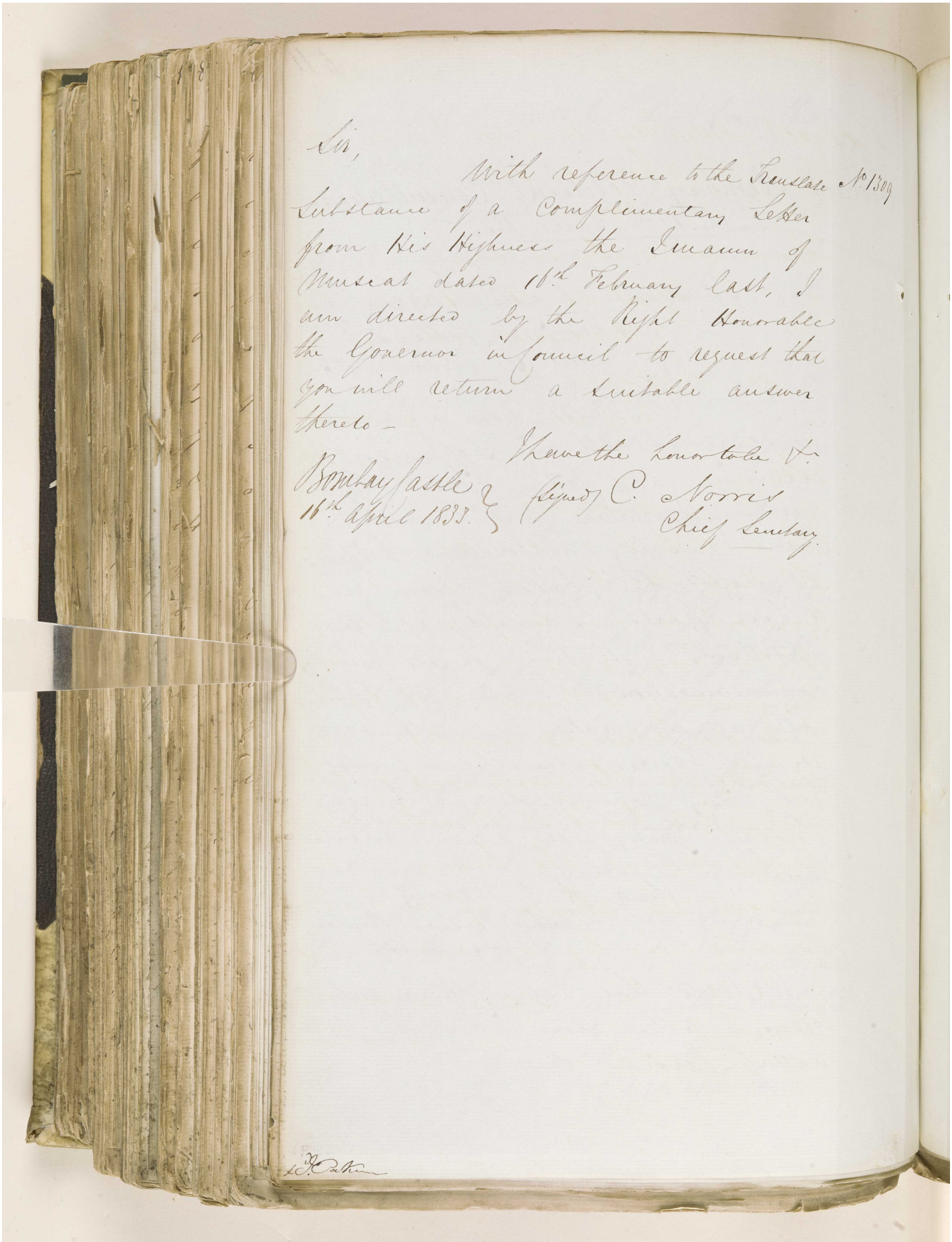
I wish your Lordship constant health and happiness. No occurrence has taken place here worthy of mention to you, excepting I am enjoying welfare and happiness as Daood bin Saloon now goes to those parts, I cannot lose this opportunity of sending you this friendly communication. I hope your Lordship will always gratify me with your agreeable correspondence, and favor me with any commission which your Lordship may wish to have executed here.

(Signed) R. C. Money
Acting Persian Secretary to Government.

Ordered that a suitable answer be returned to the above letter through the acting Persian Secretary.

Sir

358



Sir,

With reference to the Translate N.1309
Substance of a Complimentary Letter
from His Highness the Imaum of
Muscat dated 18th February last, I
am directed by the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council to request that
you will return a suitable answer
thereto –

I have the honor to be &c
Bombay Castle
18th April 1833.

Signed C. Norris
Chief Secretary.

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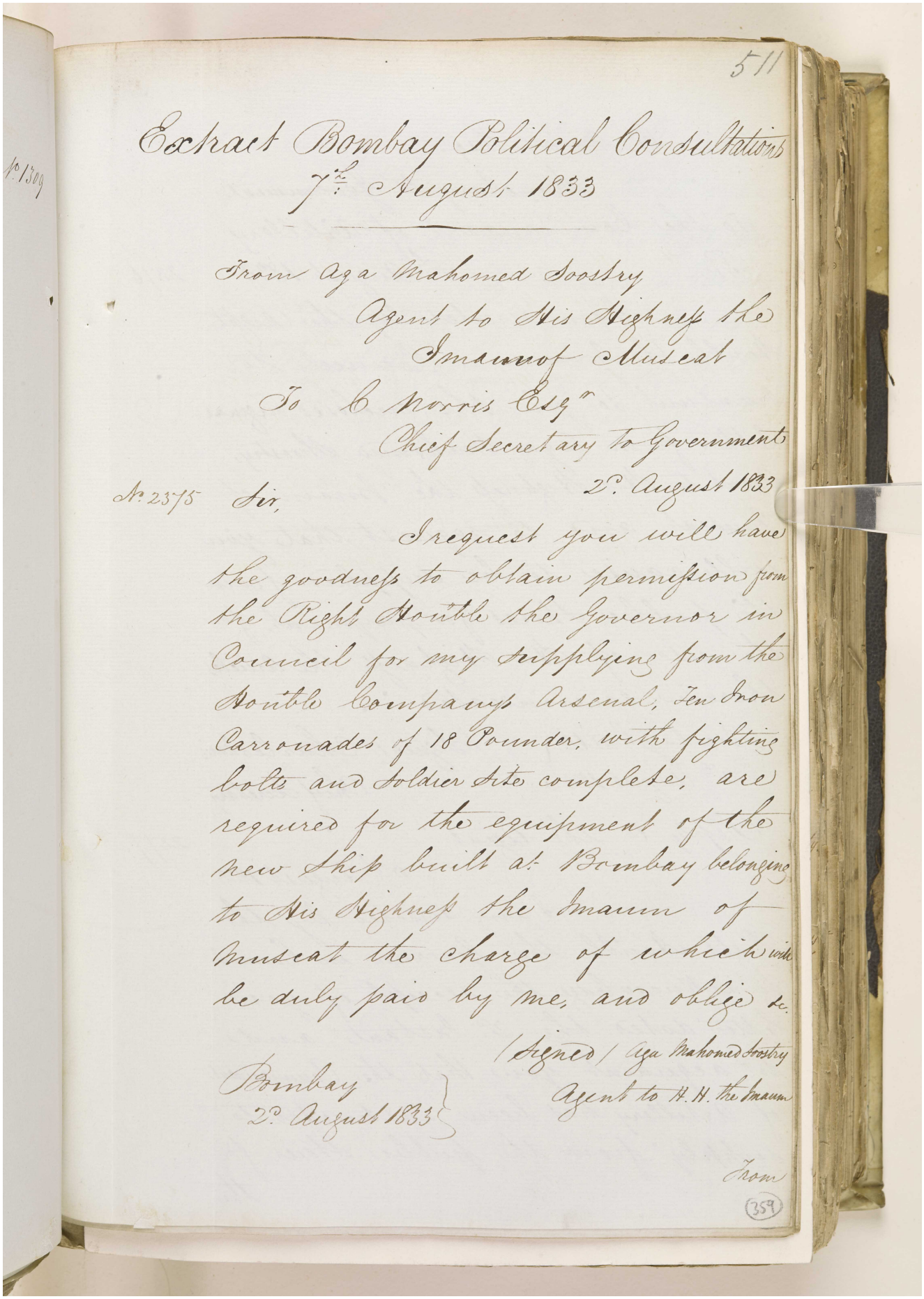

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p. 1309

Extract Bombay Political Consultations
7th August 1833

From Aga Mahomed Soostry
Agent to His Highness the
Imaum of Muscat
To C Norris Esqr
Chief Secretary to Government

2d August 1833

No. 2375 Sir,

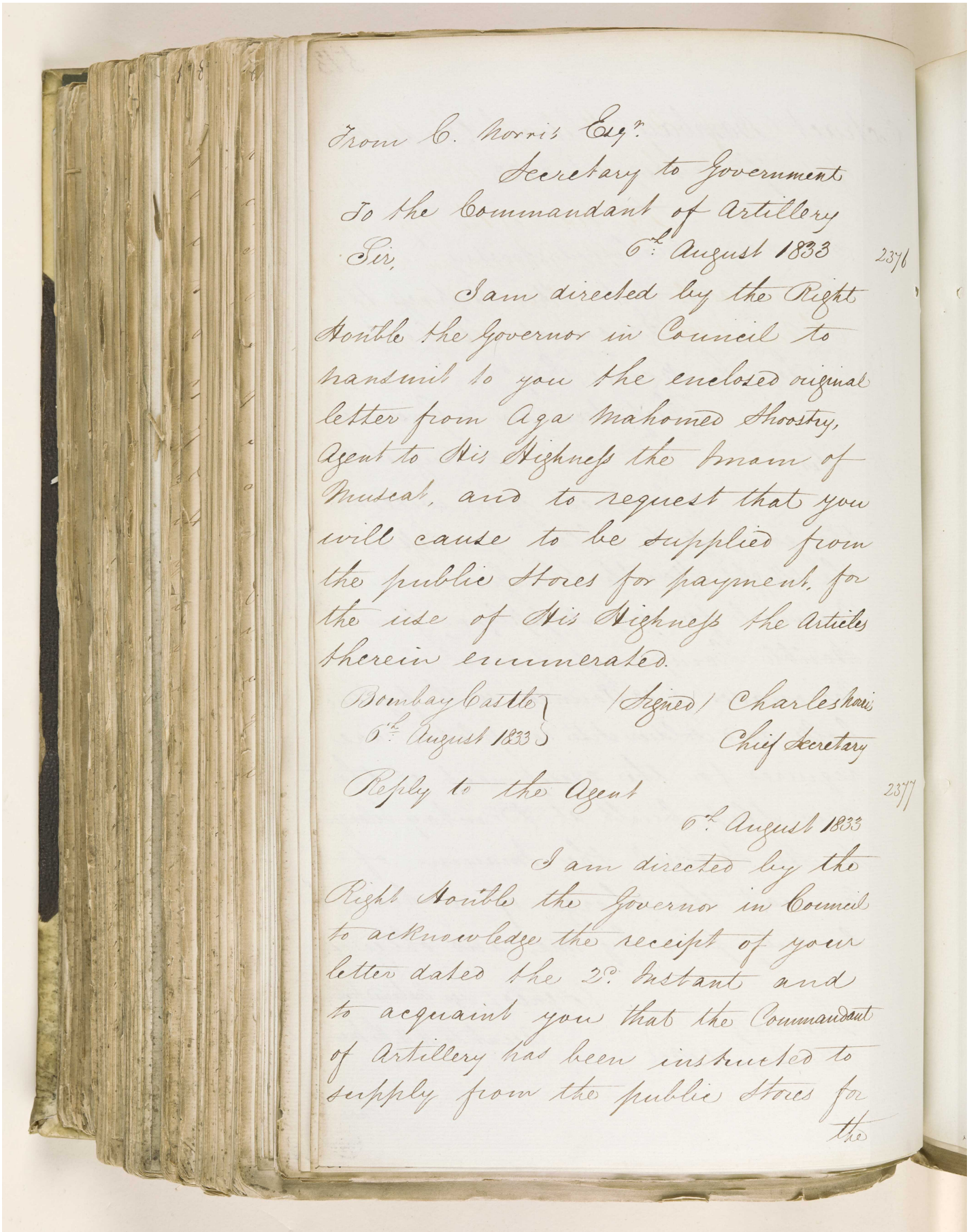
I request you will have the goodness to obtain permission from the Right Honble the Governor in Council for my supplying from the Honble Company's Arsenal, Ten Iron Carronades of 18 Pounder, with fighting bolts and Soldier Ate complete, are required for the equipment of the new Ship built at Bombay belonging to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat the charge of which will be duly paid by me, and oblige &c.

(Signed) Aga Mahomed Soostry
Agent to H. H. the Imaum

Bombay
2d August 1833

From

359



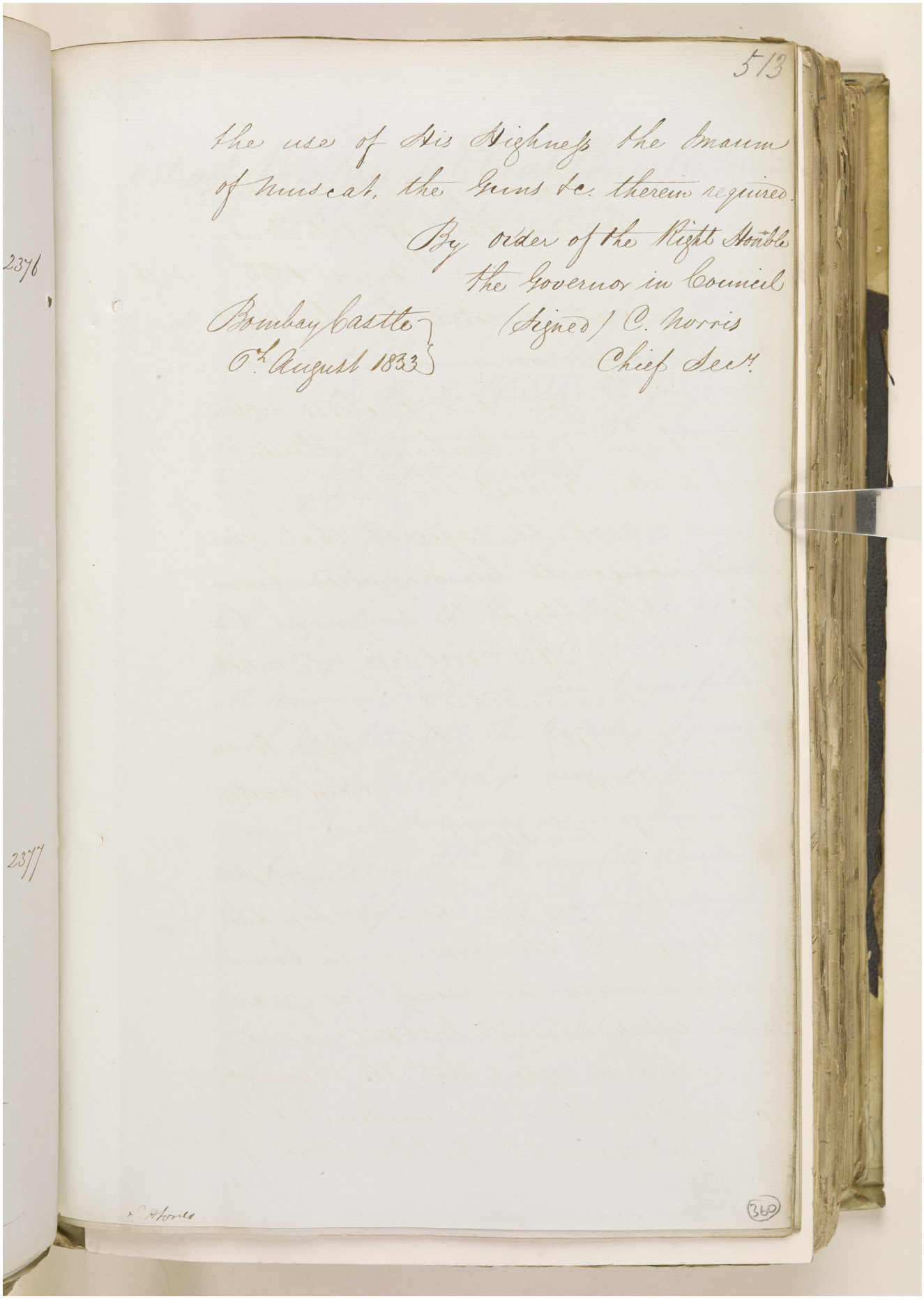
From C. Norris Esq.r
Secretary to Government
To the Commandant of Artillery
Sir, 6th August 1833 2376

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed original letter from Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Agent to His Highness the Imam of Muscat, and to request that you will cause to be supplied from the public Stores for payment, for the use of His Highness the Articles therein enumerated.

Bombay Castle 6th August 1833 (Signed) Charles Norris
Chief Secretary

Reply to the Agent 2377
6th August 1833

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d Instant and to acquaint you that the Commandant of Artillery has been instructed to supply from the public Stores for the



513

the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, the Guns &c. therein required.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council

(Signed) C. Norris
Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle
2d August 1833

2376

2377

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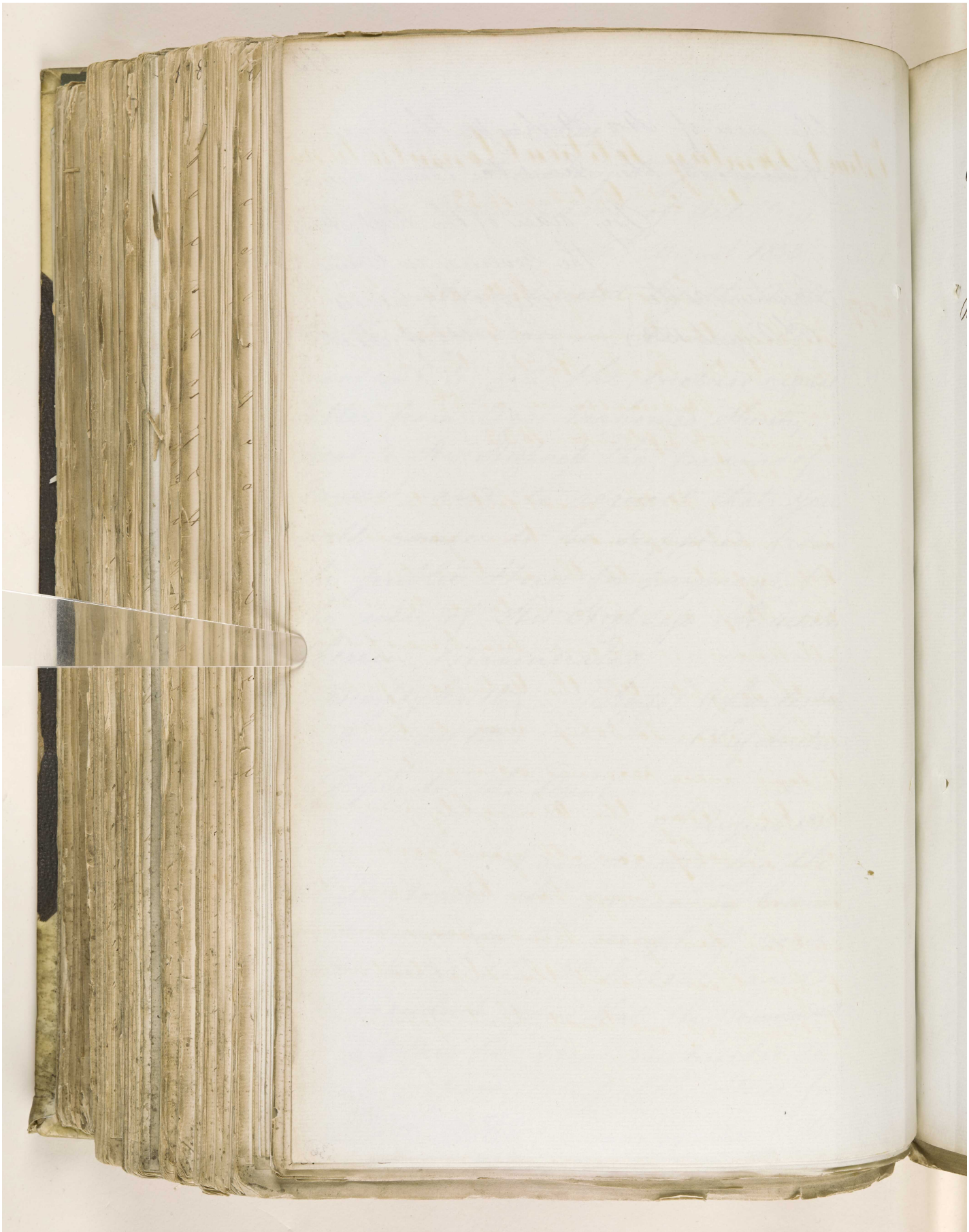

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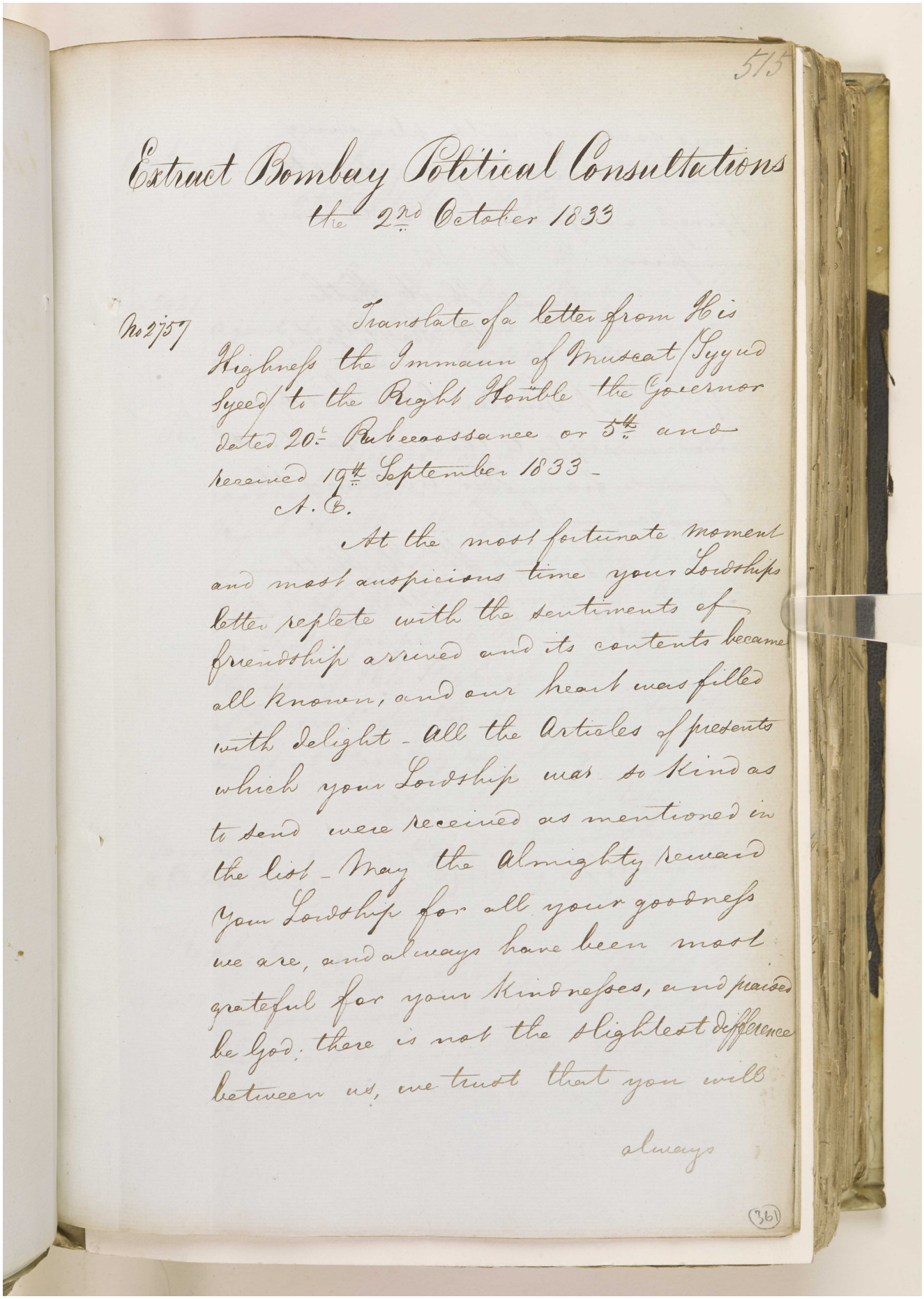


515

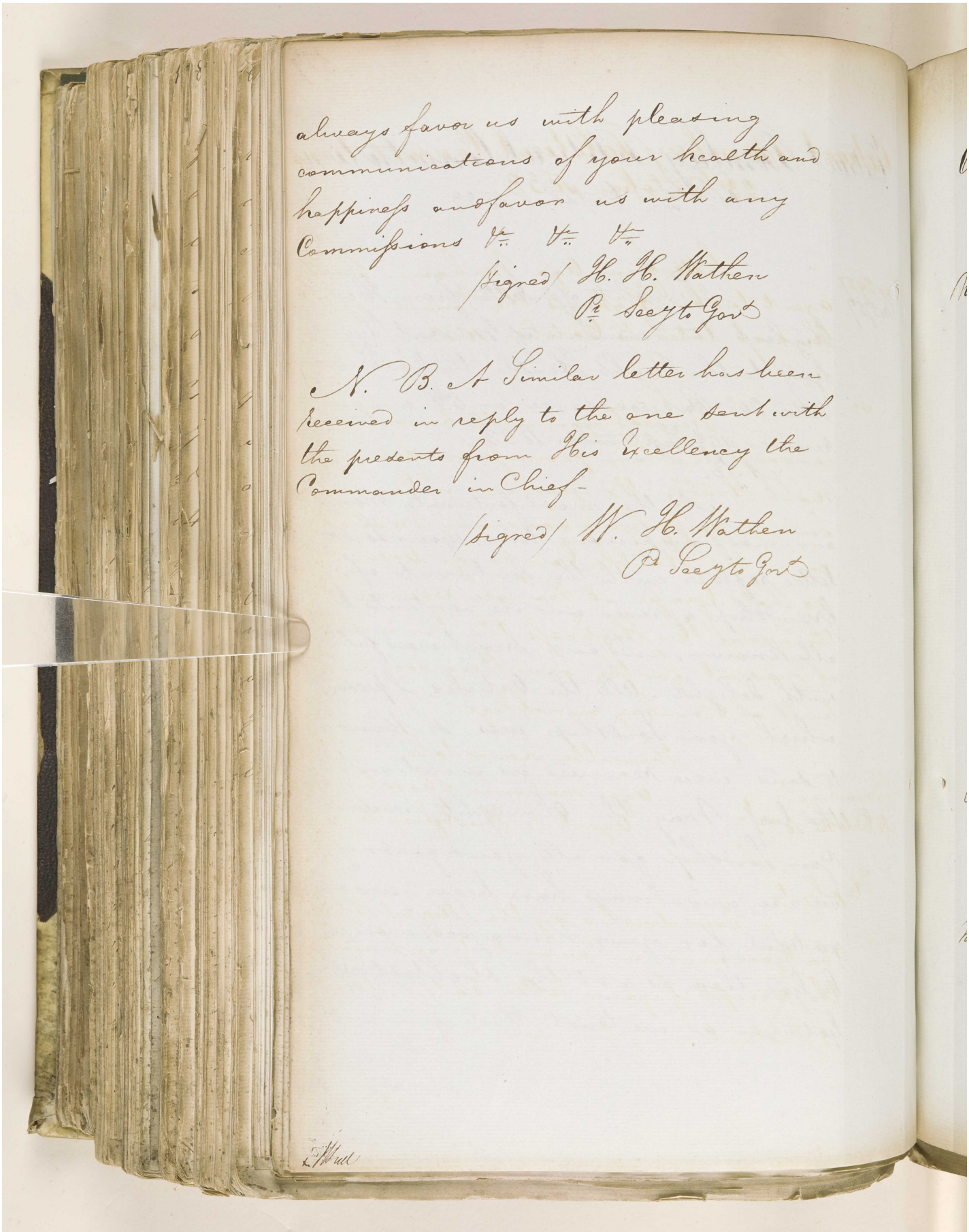
Extract Bombay Political Consultations
the 2nd October 1833

No 2757 Translate of a letter from His Highness the Immaun of Muscat Syyud Syeed to the Right Honble the Governor dated 20th Rubeeoossanee or 5th and received 19th September 1833 -
A. C.

At the most fortunate moment and most auspicious time your Lordships letter replete with the sentiments of friendship arrived and its contents became all known, and our heart was filled with delight - all the Articles of presents which your Lordship was so kind as to send were received as mentioned in the list - May the Almighty reward your Lordship for all your goodness we are, and always have been most grateful for your kindnesses, and praises be God, there is not the slightest difference between us, we trust that you will

always

(361)



always favor us with pleasing communications of your health and happiness and favor us with any Commissions &c &c &c

Signed/ H. H. Wathen
Pt Secy to Govt

N. B. A Similar letter has been received in reply to the one sent with the presents from His Excellency the Commander in Chief-

Signed/ W. H. Wathen
Pt Secy to Govt

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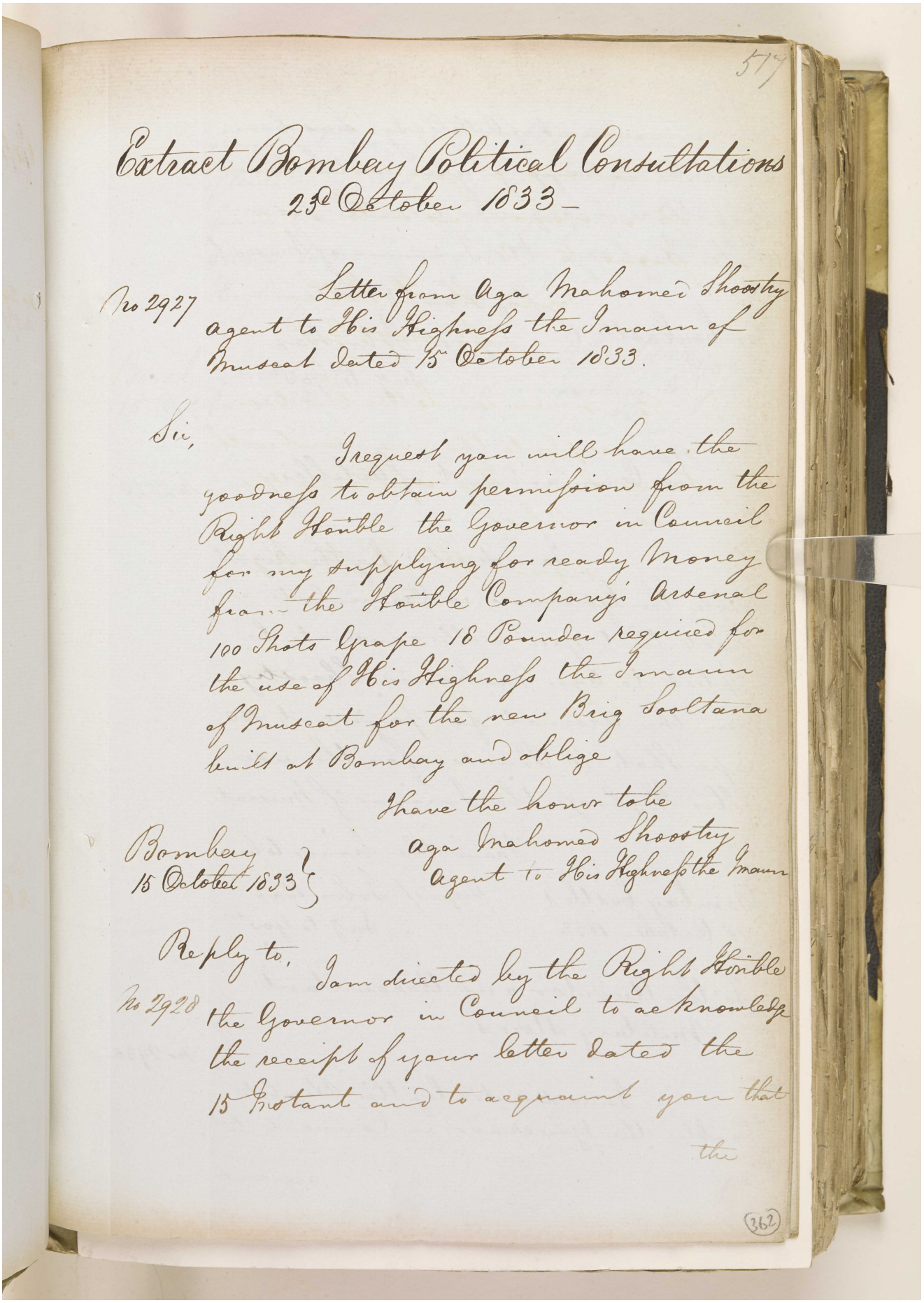


Extract Bombay Political Consultations
23d October 1833 –

No 2927 Letter from Aga Mahomed Shoosty agent to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat dated 15 October 1833.

Sir,

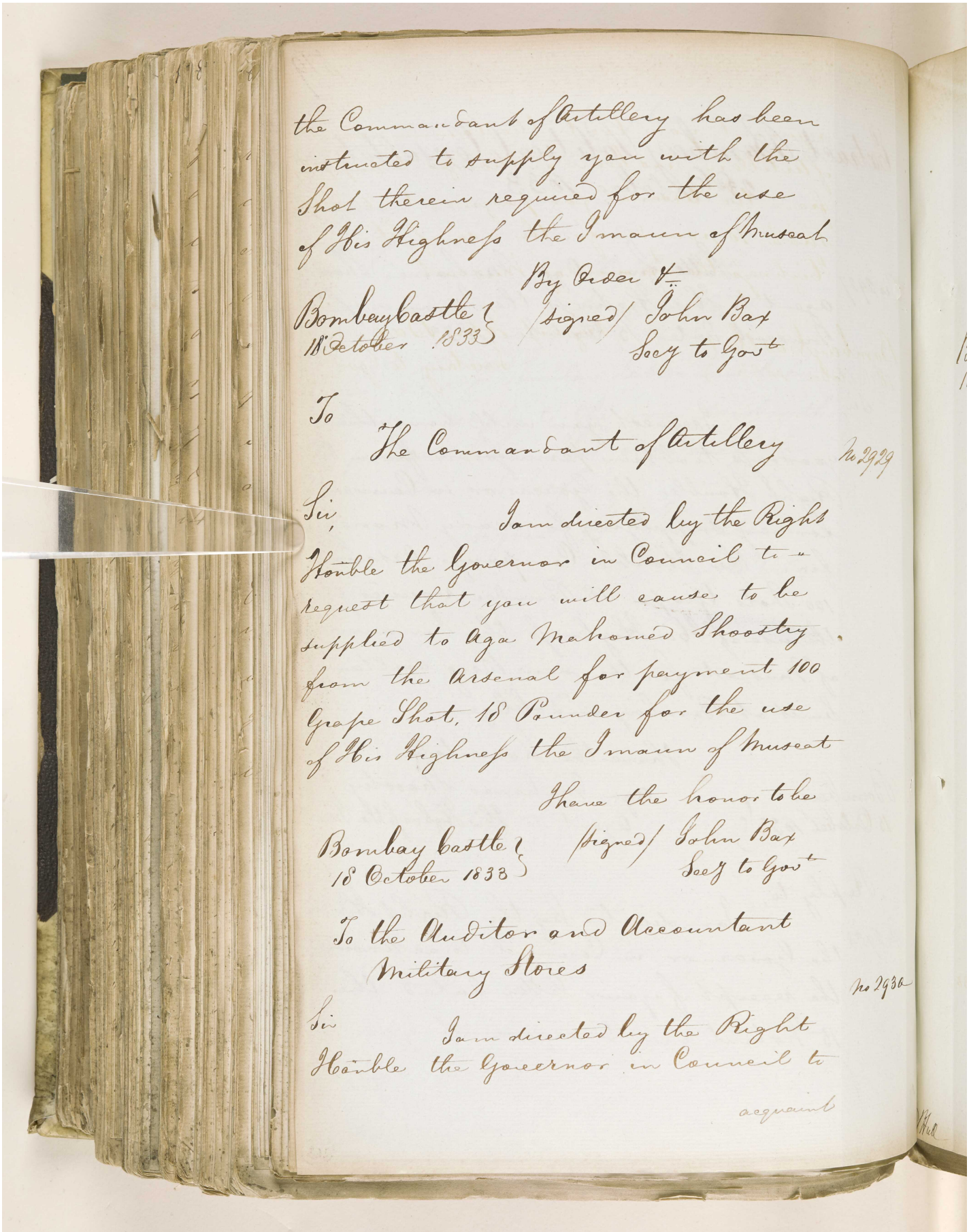
I request you will have the goodness to obtain permission from the Right Honble the Governor in Council for my supplying for ready Money from the Honble Company's Arsenal 100 Shots Grape 18 Pounder required for the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat for the new Brig Sooltana built at Bombay and oblige

I have the honor to be
Aga Mahomed Shoosty
Agent to His Highness the Imaum

Bombay
15 October 1833

Reply to.

No 2928 I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15 Instant and to acquaint you that the



the Commandant of Artillery has been instructed to supply you with the Shot therein required for the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat

By Order &c
Bombay Castle 18 October 1833 / signed / John Bax Secy to Govt

To
The Commandant of Artillery

No 2929

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to request that you will cause to be supplied to Aga Mahomed Shoosty from the Arsenal for payment 100 Grape Shot, 18 Pounder for the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat

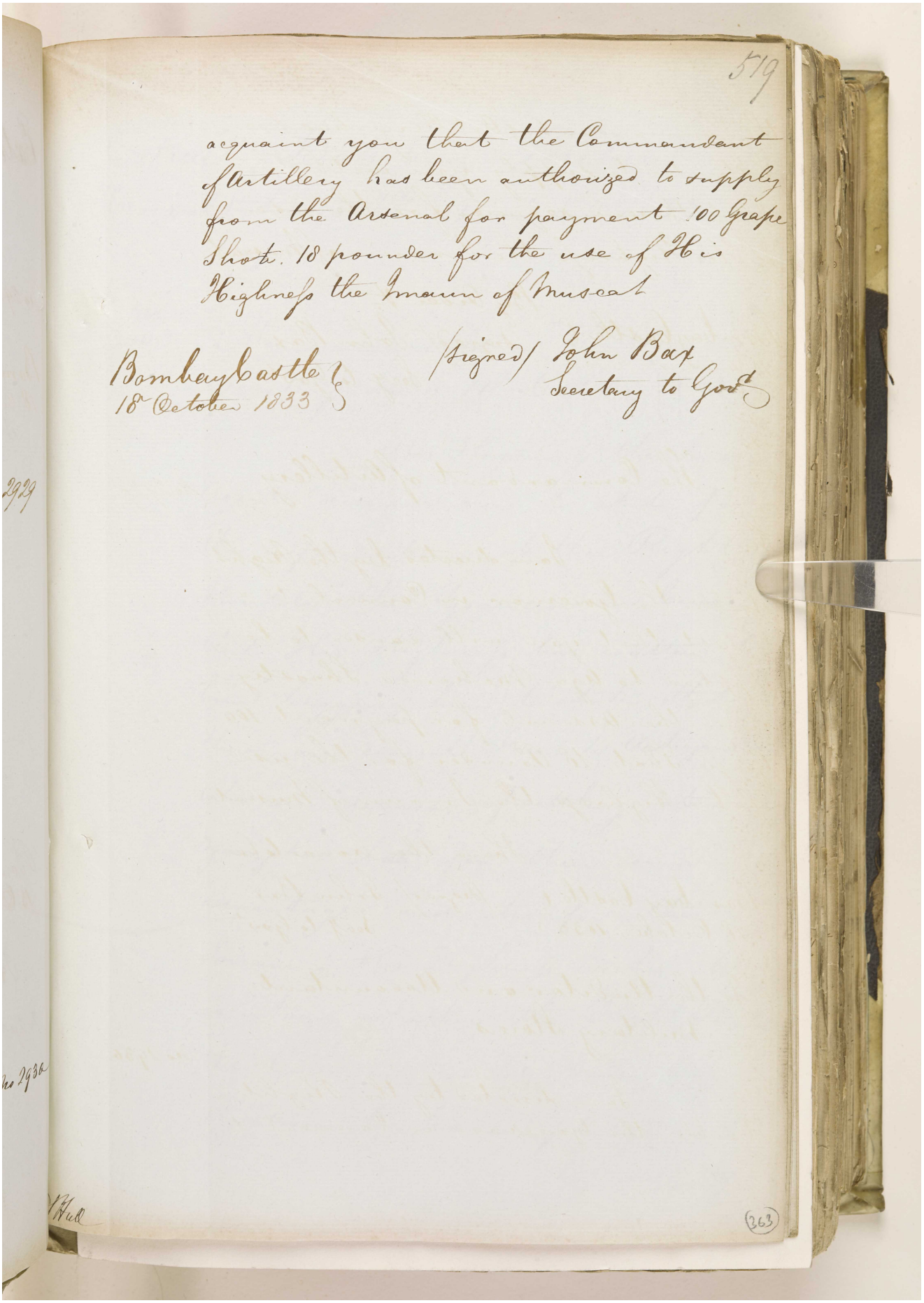
I have the honor to be
Bombay Castle 18 October 1833 / signed / John Bax Secy to Govt

To the Auditor and Accountant Military Stores

No 2930

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acquaint



519

acquaint you that the Commandant of Artillery has been authorized to supply from the Arsenal for payment 100 Grape Shot. 18 pounder for the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat

Bombay Castle
18th October 1833

/signed/ John Bax
Secretary to Govt

2929

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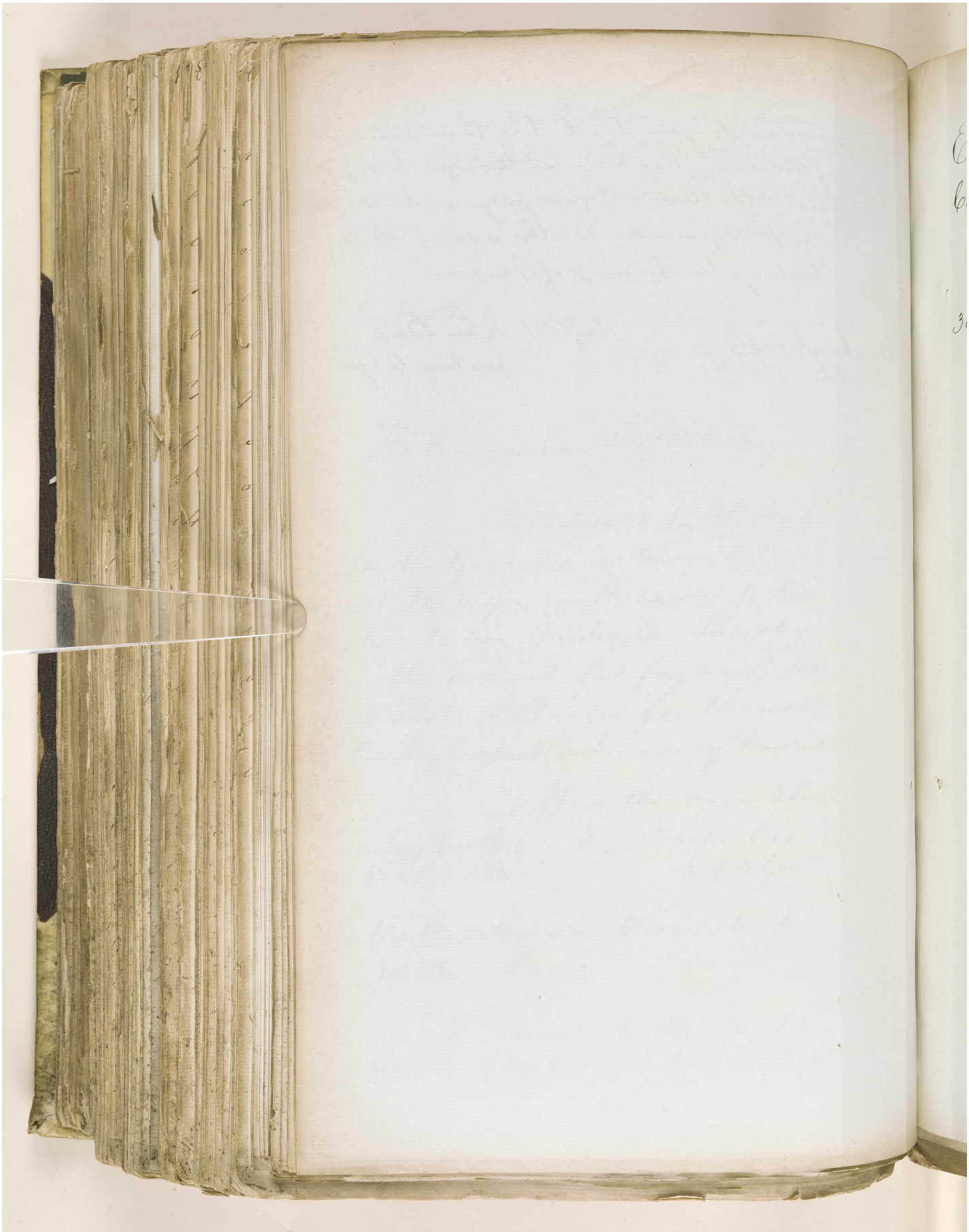

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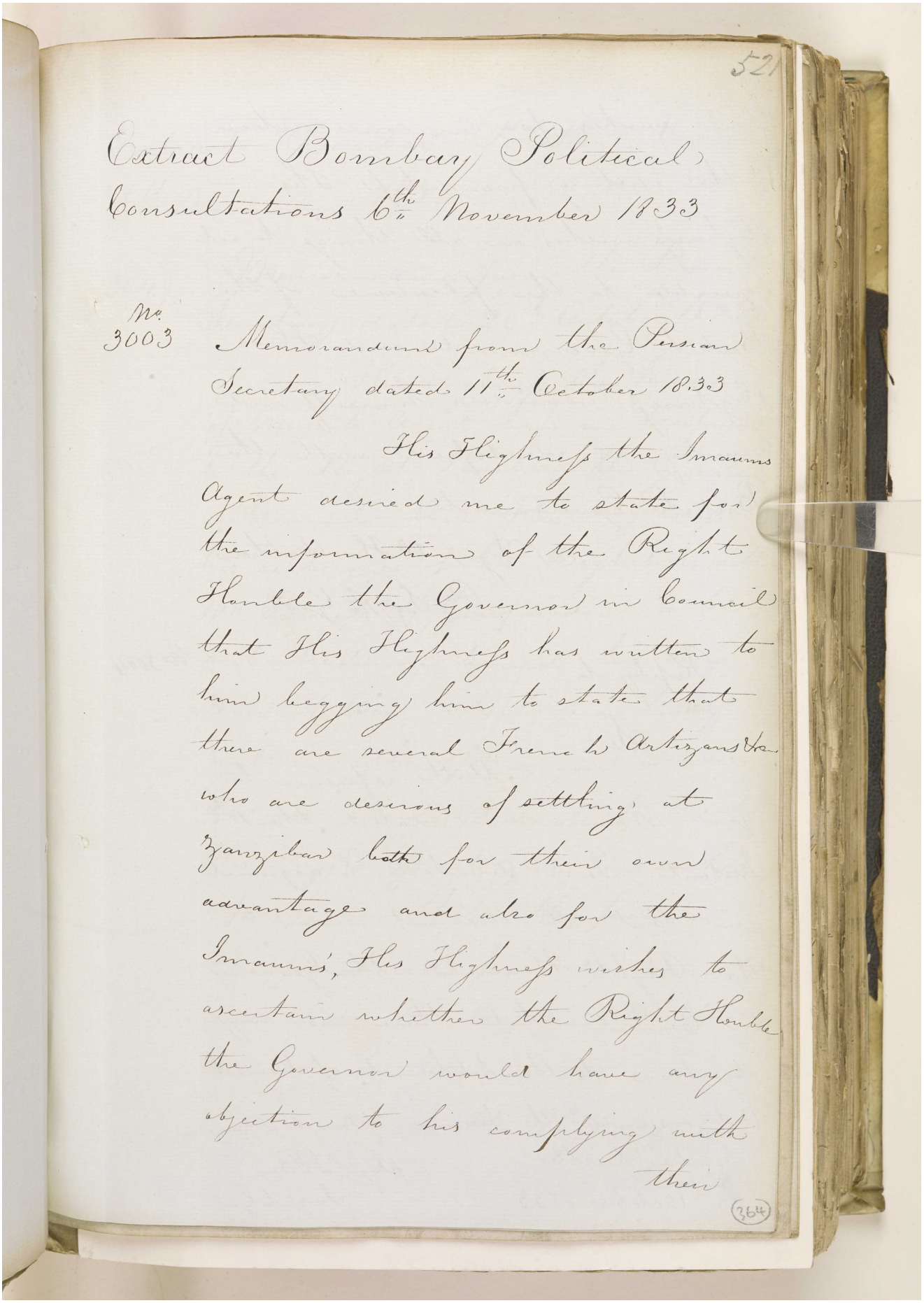

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Extract Bombay Political Consultations 6th November 1833

No. 3003 Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated 11th October 1833

His Highness the Imaums Agent desired me to state for the information of the Right Honble the Governor in Council that His Highness has written to him begging him to state that there are several French Artizans &c. who are desirous of settling at Zanzibar both for their own advantage and also for the Imaums, His Highness wishes to ascertain whether the Right Honble the Governor would have any objection to his complying with their

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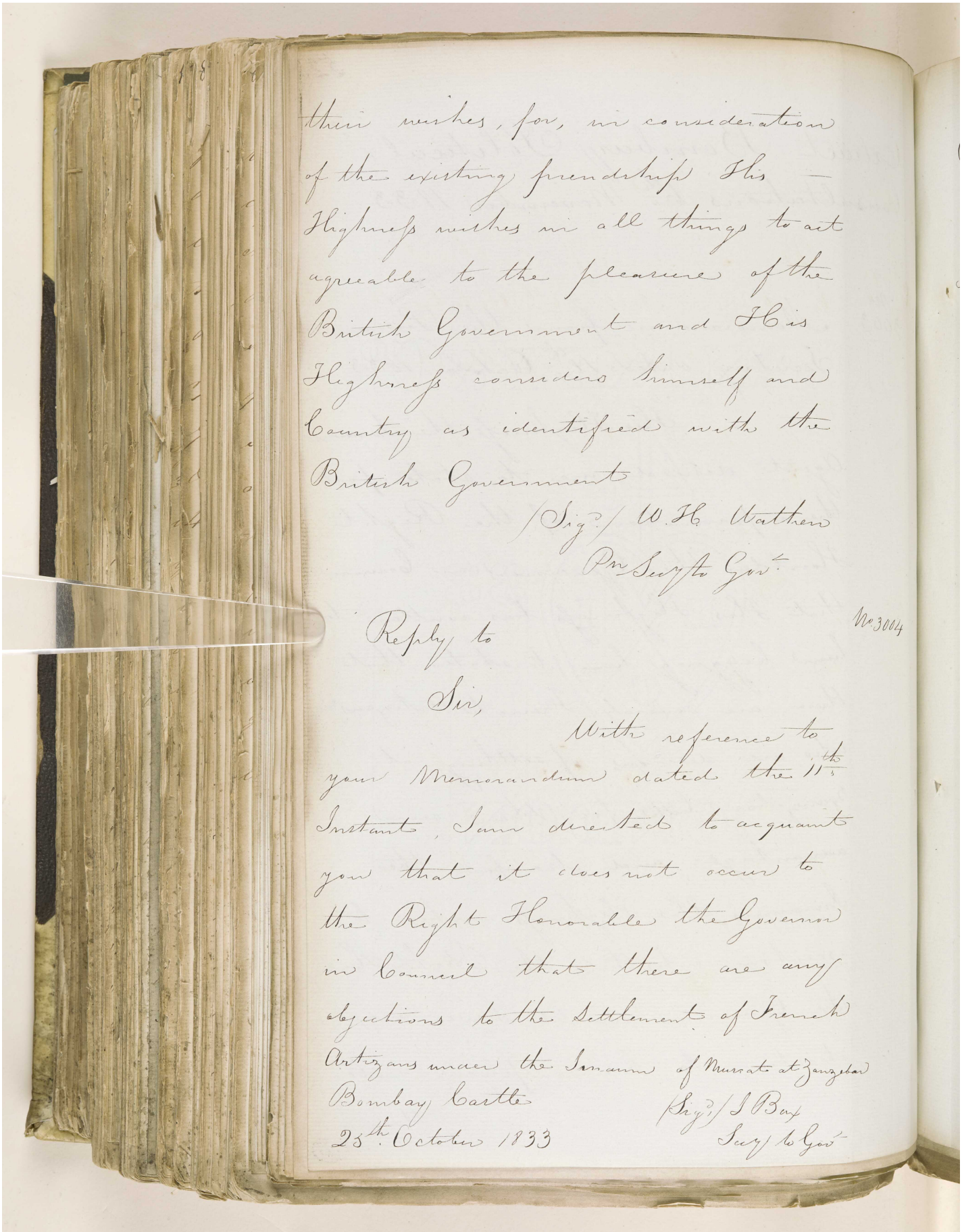


their wishes, for, in consideration of the existing friendship His Highness wishes in all things to act agreeable to the pleasure of the British Government and His Highness considers himself and Country as identified with the British Government

(Sig.d) W. H. Wathen
Pr. Secy to Govt.

No. 3004

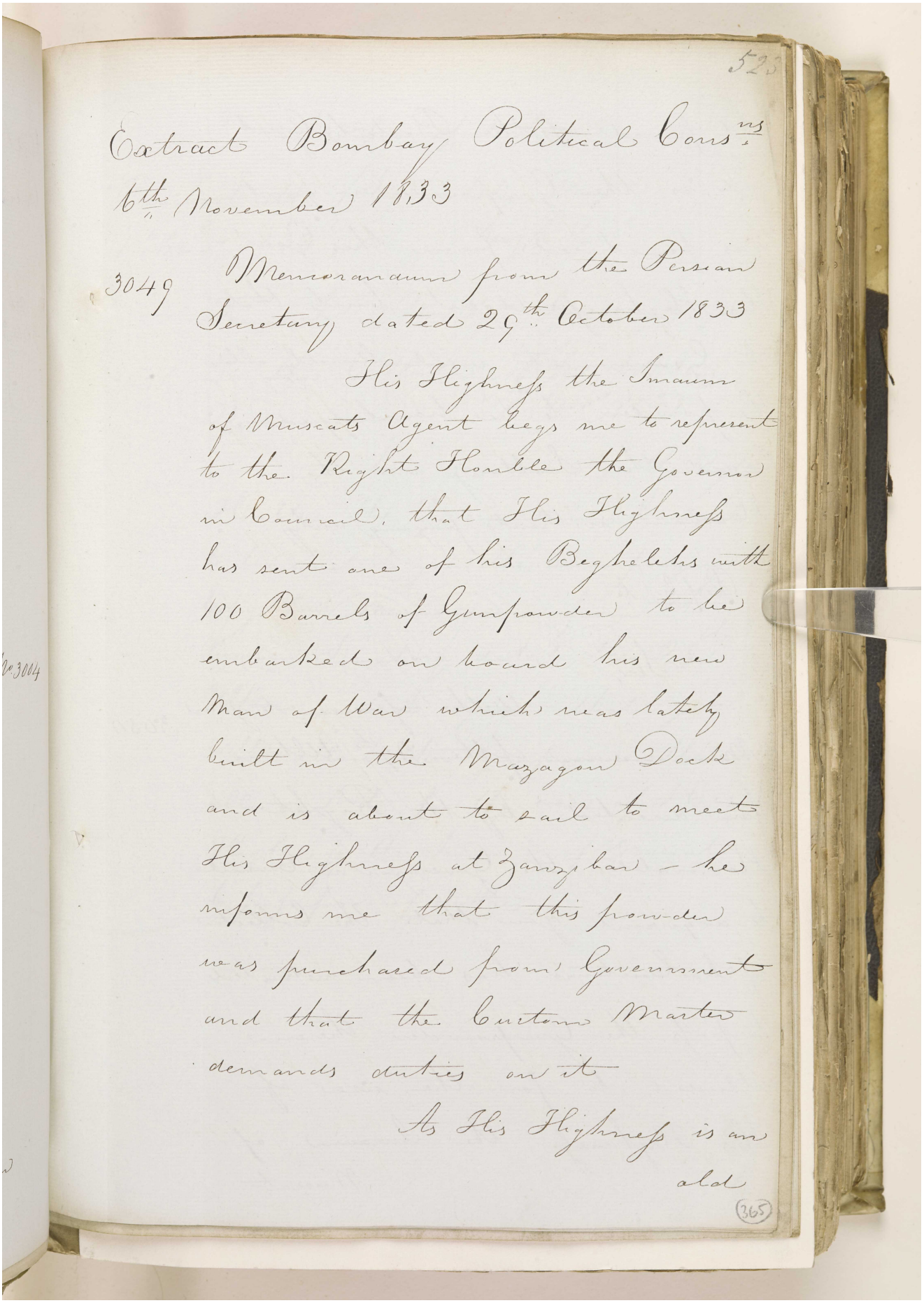
Reply to

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum dated the 11th Instant, I am directed to acquaint you that it does not occur to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that there are any objections to the Settlement of French Artizans under the Imaum of Muscat at Zanzebar

Bombay Castle
25th October 1833

(Sig.d) J Bax
Secy to Govt.



523

Extract Bombay Political Cons^ns^
6th November 1833

3049 Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated 29th October 1833

His Highness the Imaum of Muscats Agent begs me to represent to the Right Honble the Governor in Council, that His Highness has sent one of his Beghelehs with 100 Barrels of Gunpowder to be embarked on board his new Man of War which was lately built in the Mazagon Dock and is about to sail to meet His Highness at Zanzybar – he informs me that this powder was purchased from Government and that the Custom Master demands duties on it

As His Highness is an old

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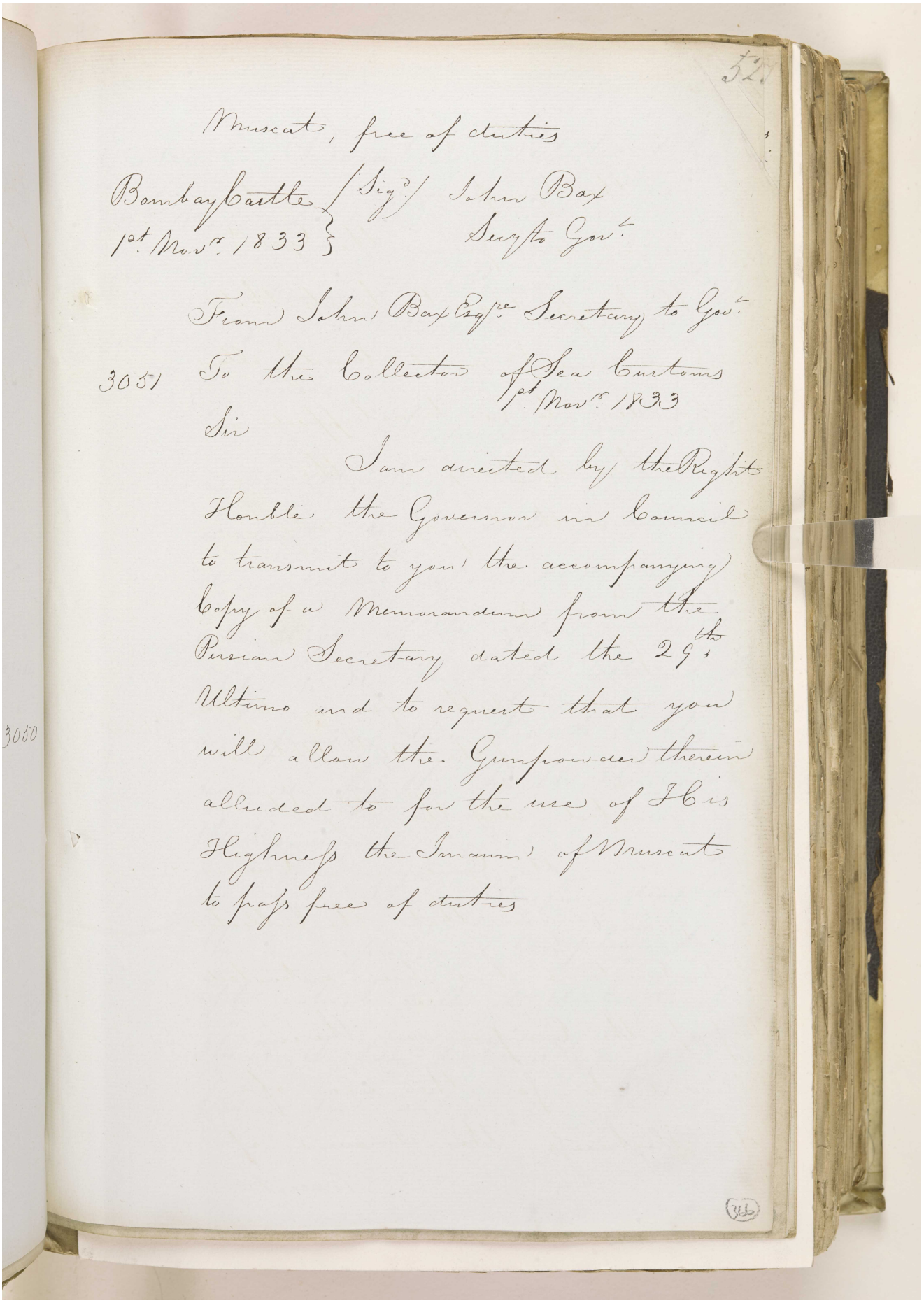
old friend of the British Govt.
and as the Gunpowder in question
was purchased from this Govt.
His Highness's Agent trusts that
the Government will kindly allow
the powder to be transhipped on
board the Sooltany in the
Harbour without paying duty

Reply to

Sir,

With reference to your 3050
Memorandum of the 29th Ultimo
I am directed by the Right
Honorable the Governor in Council
to acquaint you that the Collector
of Sea Customs has been instructed
to pass the Gunpowder therein
alluded to for the use of
His Highness the Imaum of
Muscat



Muscat, free of duties

Bombay Castle 1st Novr 1833 } [Sigd] John Bax Secy to Govt

From John Bax Esqre Secretary to Govt

3051 To the Collector of Sea Customs

1st Novr 1833

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated the 29th Ultimo and to request that you will allow the Gunpowder therein alluded to for the use of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to pass free of duties

3050

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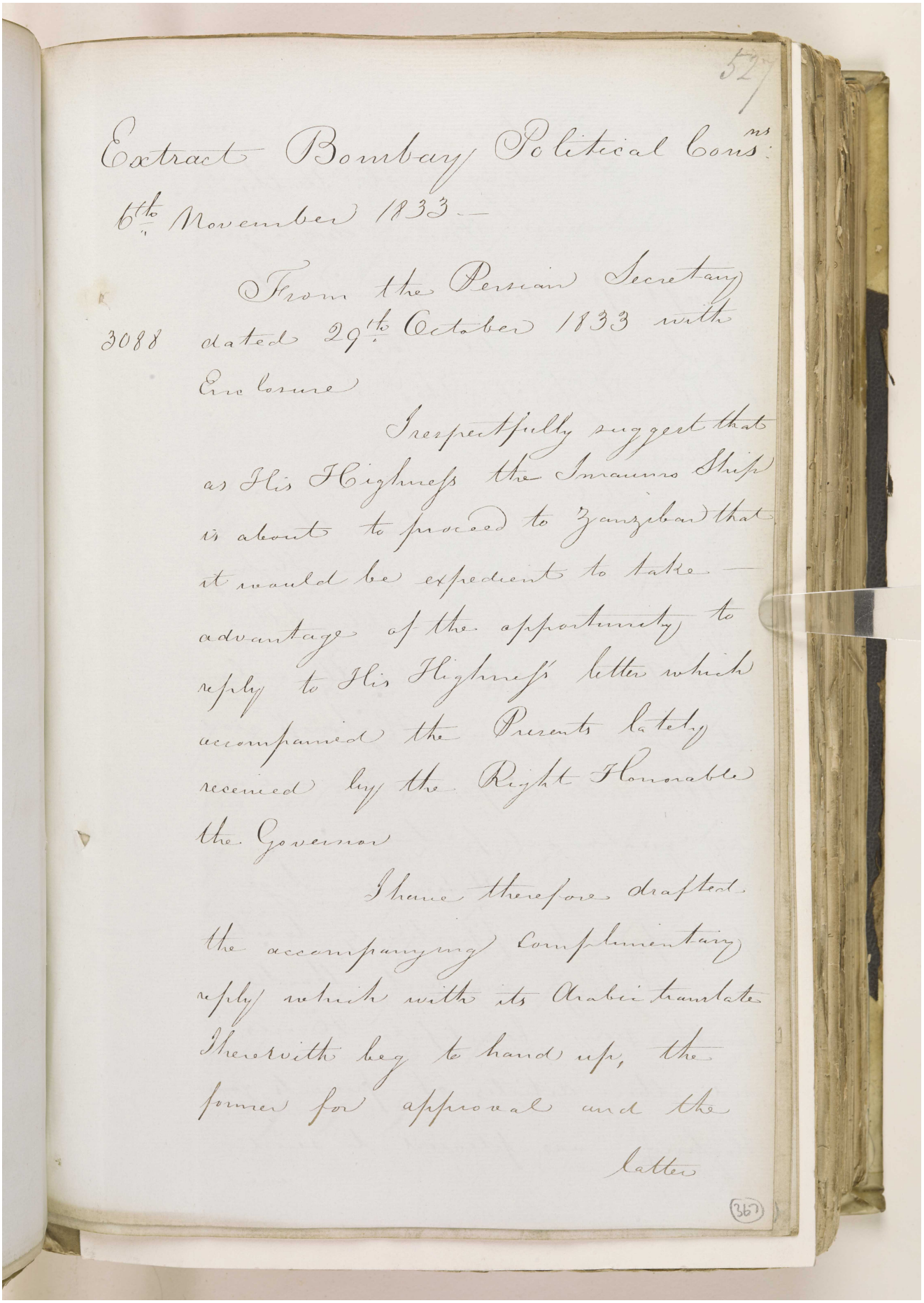

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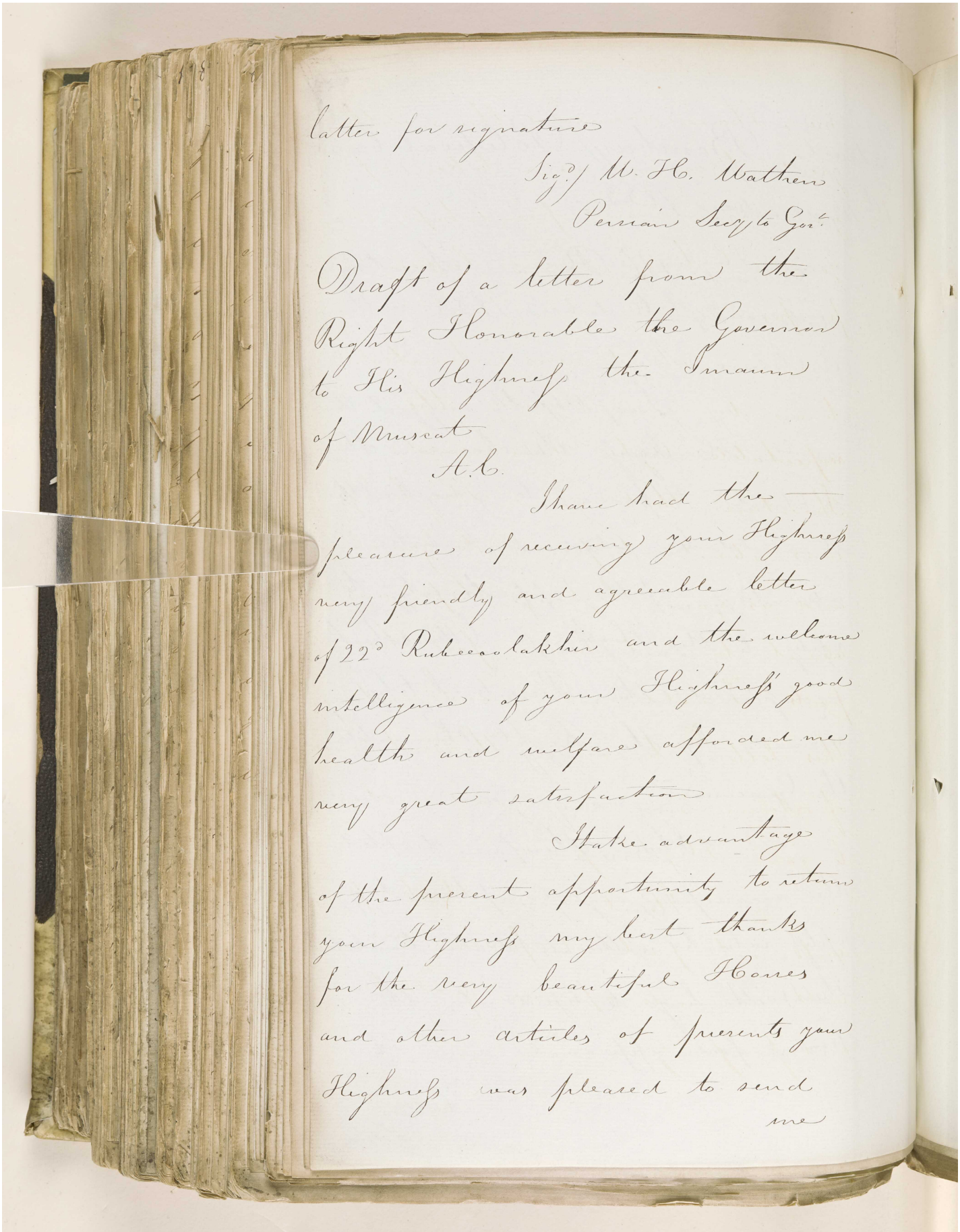
Extract Bombay Political Cons.ns
6th November 1833 —

From the Persian Secretary
3088 dated 29th October 1833 with
Enclosure

I respectfully suggest that as His Highness the Imaums Ship is about to proceed to Zanzibar that it would be expedient to take — advantage of the opportunity to reply to His Highness's letter which accompanied the Presents lately received by the Right Honorable the Governor

I have therefore drafted the accompanying Complimentary reply which with its Arabic translate I herewith beg to hand up, the former for approval and the latter

(367)



Letter for signature

Sig.d W. H. Wathen
Persian Secy to Gov.t

Draft of a letter from the
Right Honorable the Governor
to His Highness the Imaum
of Muscat

A.L.

I have had the
pleasure of receiving your Highness
very friendly and agreeable letter
of 22.d Rubeeoolakhir and the welcome
intelligence of your Highness' good
health and welfare afforded me
very great satisfaction

I take advantage
of the present opportunity to return
your Highness my best thanks
for the very beautiful Horses
and other articles of presents your
Highness was pleased to send
me

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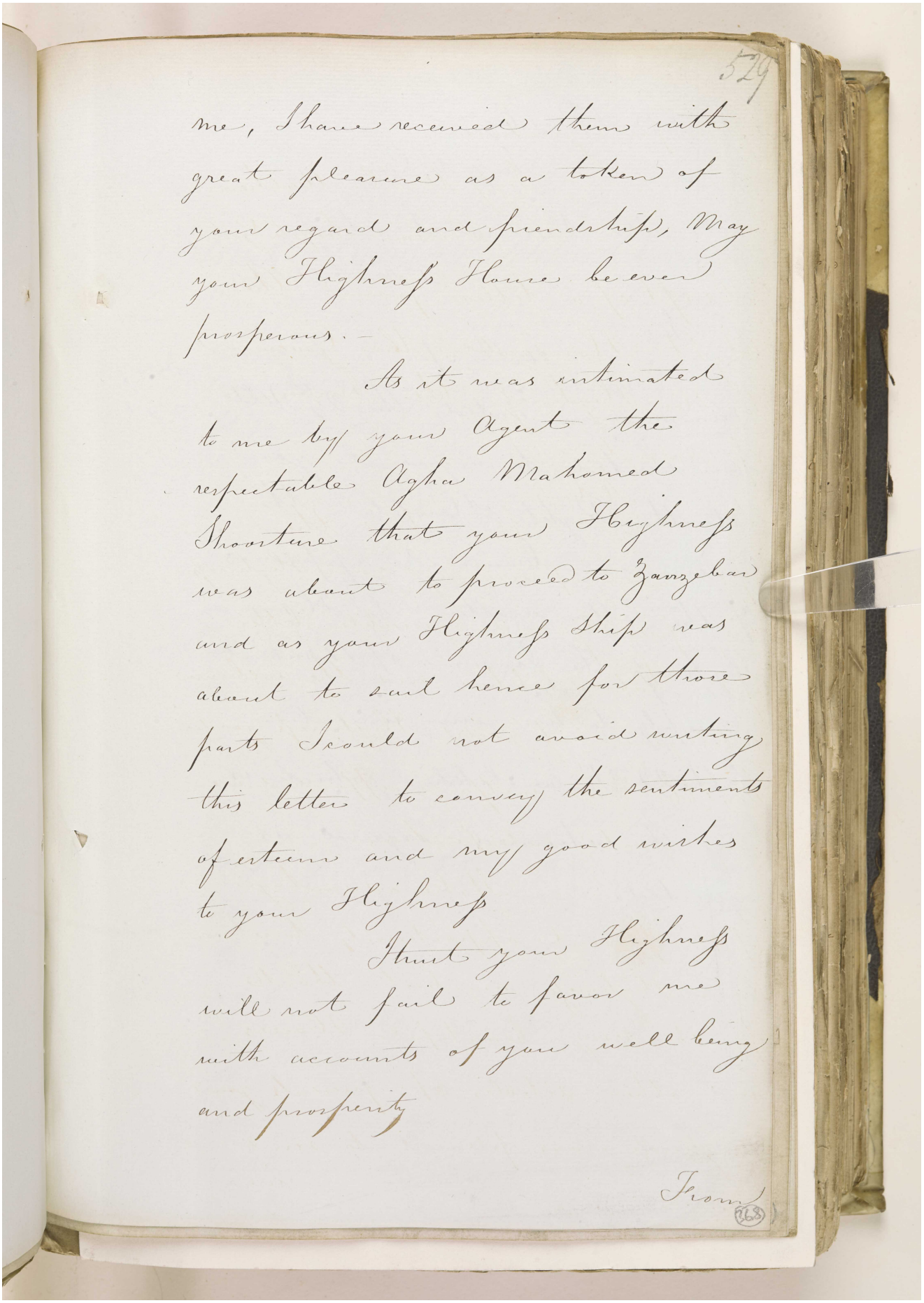
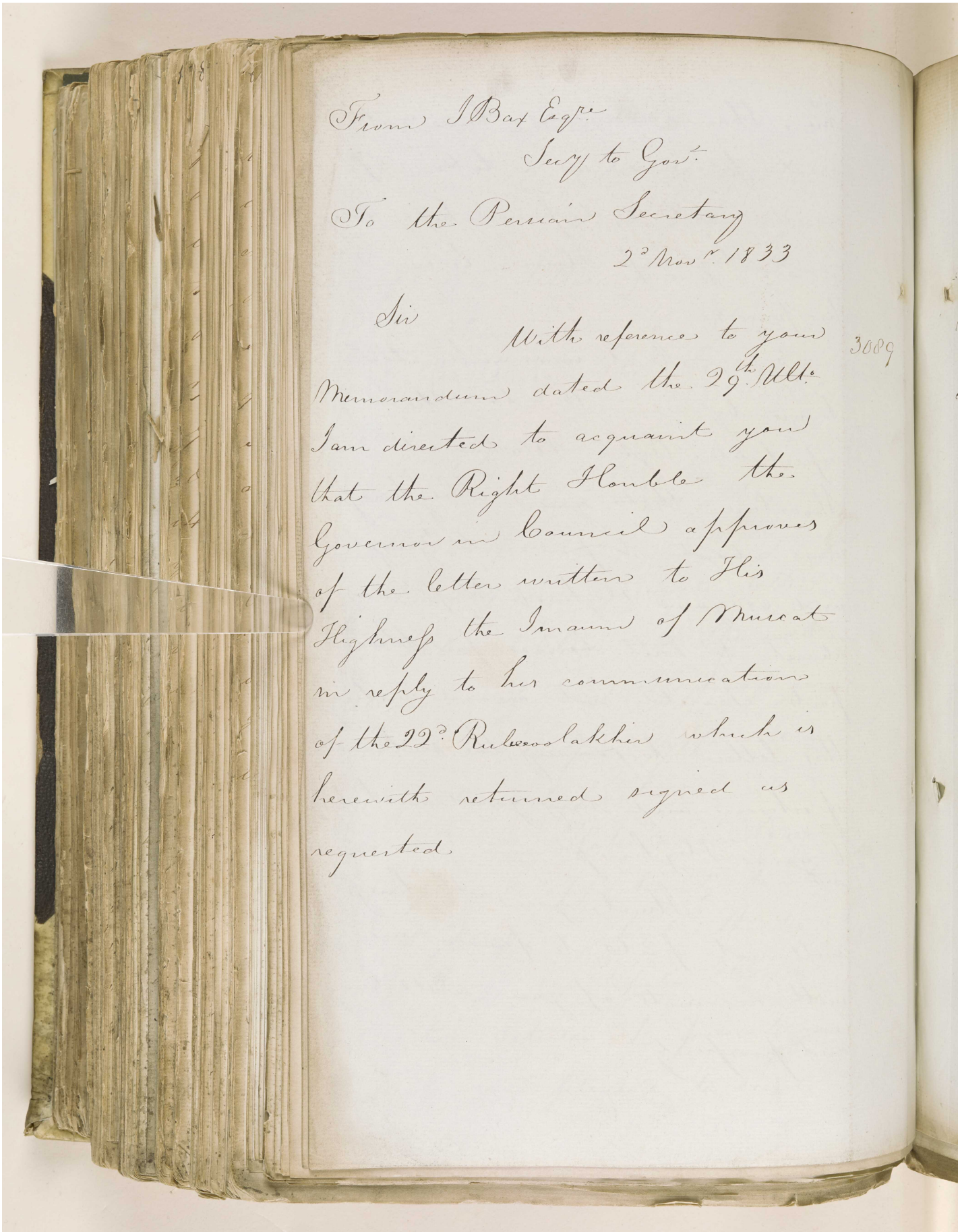


me, I have received them with
great pleasure as a token of
your regard and friendship, May
your Highness House be ever
prosperous. —

As it was intimated
to me by your Agent the
respectable Agha Mahomed
Shoostree that your Highness
was about to proceed to Zanzebar
and as your Highness Ship was
about to sail hence for those
parts I could not avoid writing
this letter to convey the sentiments
of esteem and my good wishes
to your Highness

I trust your Highness
will not fail to favor me
with accounts of your well being
and prosperity

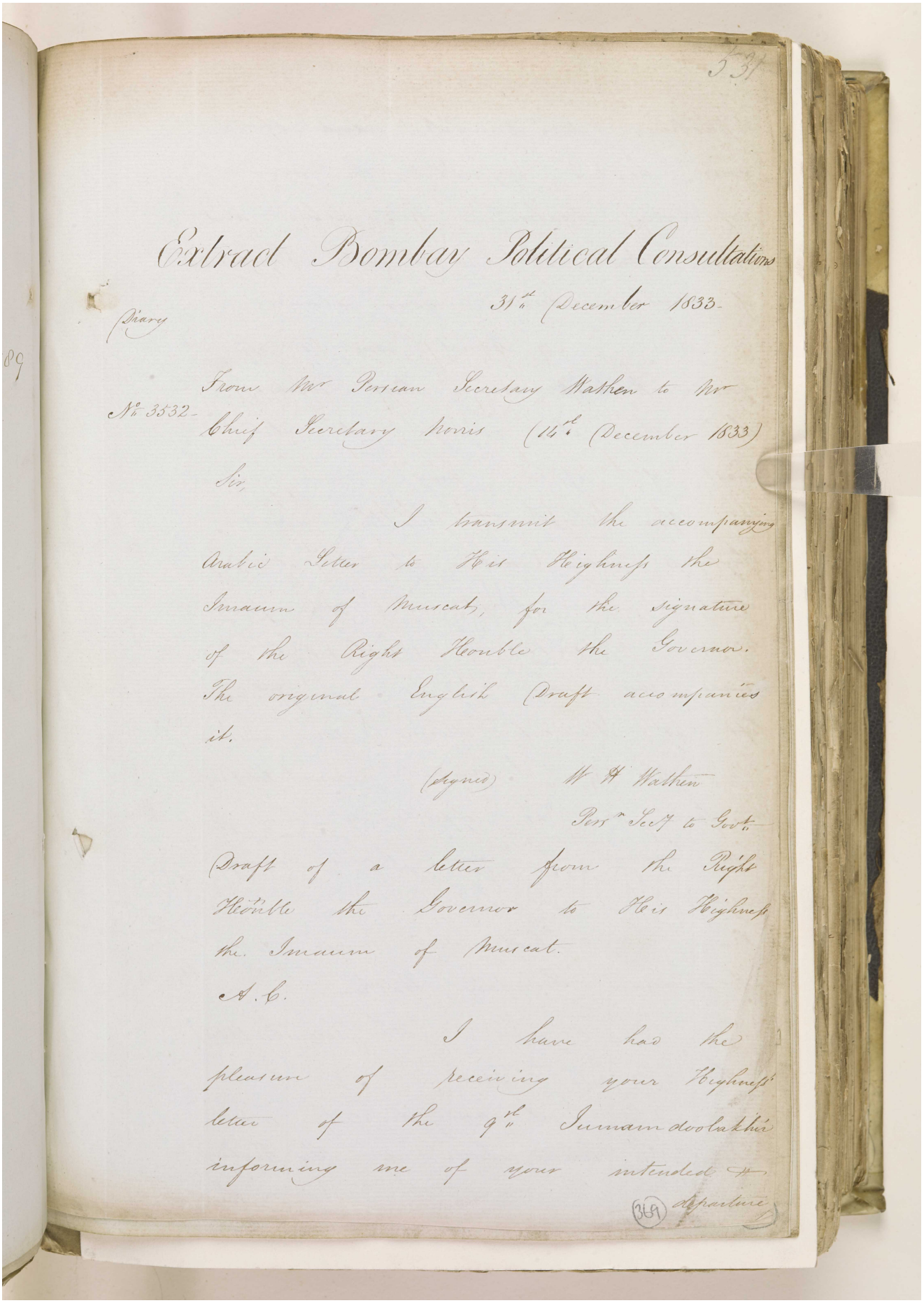
From



From I Bax Esqre
Secy to Govt
To the Persian Secretary
2d Novr 1833

Sir

With reference to your 3089
Memorandum dated the 29th Ulto
I am directed to acquaint you
that the Right Honble the
Governor in Council approves
of the letter written to His
Highness the Imaum of Muscat
in reply to his communication
of the 22d Rubeeoolakhir which is
herewith returned signed as
requested



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Extract Bombay Political Consultations

31st December 1833.

Diary

From Mr Persian Secretary Walker to Mr Chief Secretary Norris (14th December 1833)

No. 3332.

Sir,

I transmit the accompanying Arabic Letter to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, for the Signature of the Right Honble the Governor. The original English Draft accompanies it.

(Signed) W. H. Walker

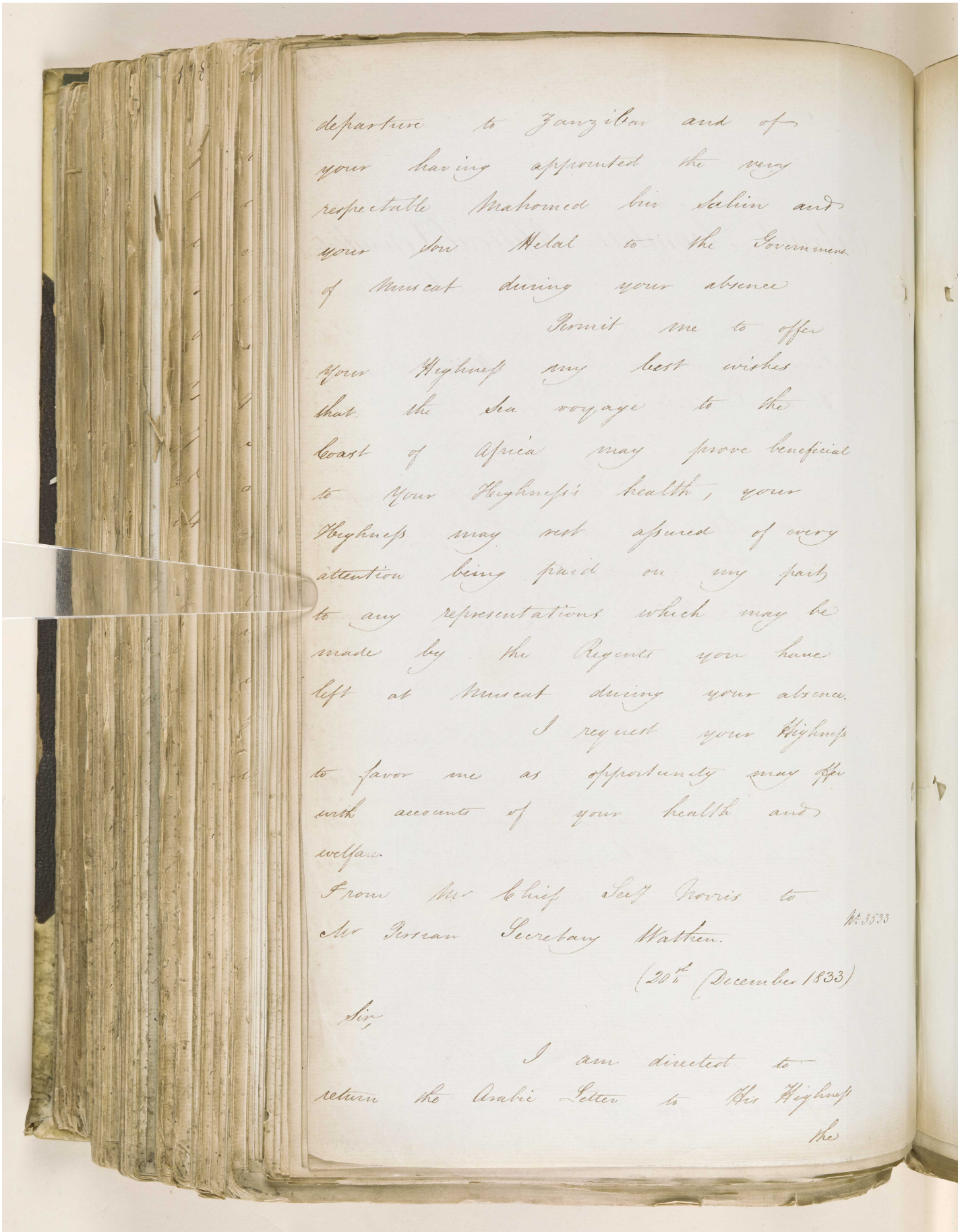
Pers. Sect. to Govt.

Draft of a letter from the Right Honble the Governor to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

&c. &c.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Highness' letter of the 9th Jumaun doolakhir informing me of your intended

(369) departure



departure to Zanzibar and of your having appointed the very respectable Mahomed bin Salim and your Son Helal to the Government of Muscat during your absence

Permit me to offer Your Highness my best wishes that the Sea voyage to the Coast of Africa may prove beneficial to Your Highness's health, your Highness may rest assured of every attention being paid on my part to any representations which may be made by the Regents you have left at Muscat during your absence.

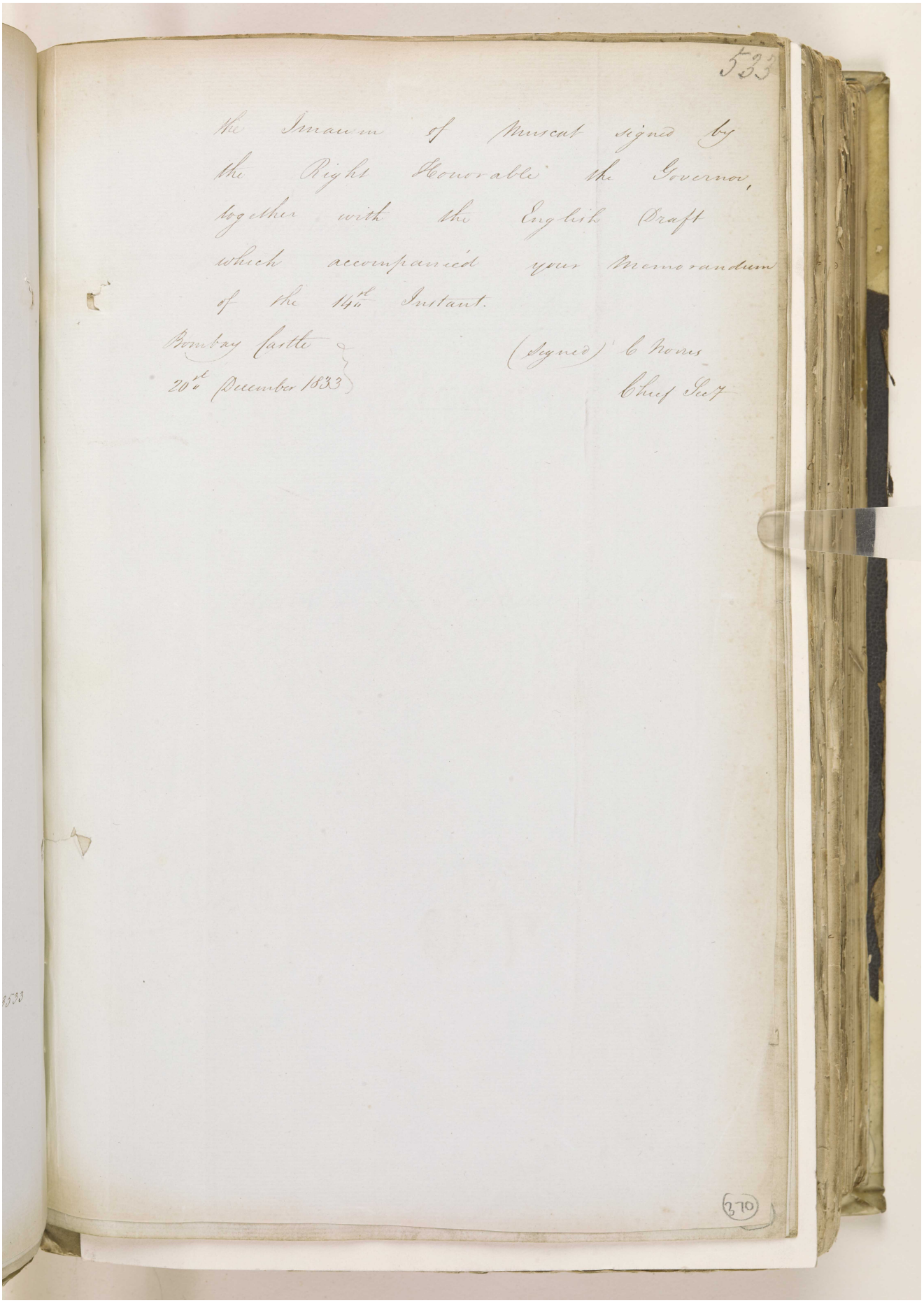
I request your Highness to favor me as opportunity may offer with accounts of your health and welfare.

From Mr Chief Secy Norris to Mr Persian Secretary Wathen. No. 3533

(20th December 1833)

Sir,

I am directed to return the Arabic Letter to His Highness the



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the Imaum of Muscat signed by the Right Honorable the Governor, together with the English Draft which accompanied your Memorandum of the 14th Instant.

Bombay Castle
20th December 1833

(Signed) C Norris
Chief Secy

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