

himself firmly in that province until he obtains possession of Buzmee. I would however have hope, that the Naam tribes who inhabit that place, furnished by us with a supply of ammunition and provisions, may be able, with the support and assistance of Saed Humood bin Azan of Sohar, to maintain their own independence. - As Buzmee, from its position, may be looked upon as the key of Oman, and opening that province and the Imami's territories to Khorsheed Pasha, it is necessarily an object of considerable importance, to prevent if possible, its falling under the authority of the Egyptians. I am fully aware of the difficulties attending the

the taking an inland district like the  
 one alluded to, directly under our protection,  
 and as justly observed by the Right  
 Honorable the Governor General, to do so, would  
 be going beyond the principle upon which  
 our relations with the other Chieftains on  
 the Coast have been established. I  
 would therefore by no means advise the  
 adoption of so decided a measure. I have  
 been careful in my communications with  
 the chiefs of Ormyee, to use no language  
 which could lead them to the belief they  
 were under British protection, altho' in  
 offering them aid in munitions of War  
 against the Egyptians, and their allies  
 I have taken every occasion both verbally  
 and in —————

writing

C. S. Home  
19/10/59

2214

7  
been received that Mirza Nabee Khan was about to enter the city, the whole of the populace, men of rank, the elders, and Khettkhoda went out as an "Istikhball" to receive him, there were also troops of men and women in mourning and with their garments rent / or sign of grief / and thus he was received and escorted into the City, yesterday at noon. On seeing the desolate state of the City and the unhappy condition of the people Mirza Nabee Khan was greatly affected. he immediately sent people to destroy the barricades and strong places, and ordered that the shops should be reopened, and that no one should be allowed to go about armed. This morning all the Sherazes, great and small, went to the house of Mirza Nabee Khan representing that they could not consent to open the shops or to go about unarmed, until the Prince Governor was turned out of Shiraz; - Mirza Nabee Khan on finding this to be the disposition of the people

2215

2215

people sent a message to the Prince stating that he was ordered to arrange affairs at Shiraz in the space of three days; that it must be done peaceably or that the Prince must take his departure, in order that still greater disorders do not occur in Persia. He further sent a great number of mules for the transport of the Prince's baggage. It is understood that the Abolmehdi Dowleh has already paid 50,000 Tomans for the Government of Persia and after the removal of the Prince it is not improbable that he may really be appointed.

True Extract

(Signed) J. Edmunds

Asst. Resident in the Persian Gulf

True Copies

(Signed) S. Beunell

Resident in the Persian Gulf

2217

Melville in Madras.  
Roads 11 April 1834

My Lord,

I transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a Copy of the Report made to me by Captain Hart, upon his return to Bombay, from executing the Mission upon which he had been despatched to the Sultan of Muscat, and I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with having so sent him.

I have sent a similar report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their Lordship's decision respecting the Liverpool, and proposed, should they accept the offer of her, that she should carry home the frame of an eighty Gun Ship, of Seal Timber from Bombay.

I have the honor to be  
Signed by Sir J. Gore,  
Vice Admiral & Commander in Chief

I am

His Excellency

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clare,  
Governor in Council Bombay.

Original  
Rec'd.

2217  
Copy to the  
of India, Government of

2218

2/

No 309 of 1830.

Political Department.

To, The Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> January, reporting the conclusion of Peace between the Imam of Muscat and Chief of Bahrain, and to express the satisfaction of the Government Council on the occasion.

Bombay Castle,  
14<sup>th</sup> March 1830.

I have the honor to be  
Sir C. Norris.

Chief Secy.  
True Copy.

Chiefs

N.S.

2218

(Copy)

13

2219

His Majesty's Ship Melville  
Trincornallie Harbour

5<sup>th</sup> May 1834.

May it please Your Highness

Captain Hart, of His Majesty's Ship Melville bearing my Flag, whom I deputed to attend Your Highness on the King's Ship the Imogene, has returned to Bombay, and transmitted to me a report of the audience Your Highness was pleased to honour him with at Ganjehar, as also the presents which were pressed upon his notice for my information, and that of the Government of India.

The first is a Commercial Treaty, which your Highness had concluded with Captain Roberts, of the American Ship Peacock, the original of which you have been pleased to send to me, soliciting, that His Majesty the King of England will support your Highness in breaking this Treaty.

I take leave to return the Original Treaty to your Highness, with the assurance, that I cannot take upon myself to give any such pledge; either on the part

His Highness  
The Maharajah of Muscat.

of

2219

2220 14  
of the English Government, or the Governor  
General of India.

The second point is the mag-  
nificent offer Your Highness has made of  
the Liverpool, 74 Gun Ship, to the King my  
Master.

If the acceptance of the Liver-  
pool is to be considered as a pledge for any  
purpose, I must feel it to be my duty, most  
distinctly to decline it, and until I receive  
full instructions from England I have no  
authority to accept the Liverpool under any  
considerations.

Respecting a Resident at the  
Court of Muscat, or at Zanzibar, to attend  
your August Highness, I must refer you  
entirely to the East India Company's Govern-  
or General of India.

For the munificence and hospi-  
tality with which Your Highness received,  
and entertained, the Officers and Crew of the  
Imogene, while at Zanzibar, I beg to offer  
Your Highness the warmest sense of my hum-  
ble thanks; and I have not failed to report  
it to the Ministers of the King of England.

Of your Highness's condescen-  
sion to myself, in your obliging good wish-  
es, I am fully impressed, and perfectly  
grateful;

2220

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grateful; and the tokens of esteem with which Your Highness has honored me, are accepted with every sentiment of grateful feeling.

I have the honor to subscribe myself Your August Highness's most humble servant

(Signed) John Gore

Vice Admiral & Command-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, and in the Seas adjacent.

(True Copy)

Secretary to the Gov. Genl.

2222

Duplicate

N<sup>o</sup> 259

Bombay Castle,

11<sup>th</sup> February 1859.

Political Department

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor General of India, copy of a communication from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November last, N<sup>o</sup> 96 on the subject of the detention of a vessel belonging to Sheik Abulool Kishman of Kishman, and the arrest of a Muscat Merchant by the Government of Muscat:-

In transmitting this communication I am desired to state for the information of His Lordship, that in the opinion of this Government the Resident has acted properly in refraining from all interference in the case:-

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servt.

A. Wilson

Secretary to Govt

To

The Secretary with the Right Honorable  
The Governor General of India

Ex<sup>ty</sup>  
M<sup>t</sup>

2222

1  
No. 1445 of 1889

2223

Department

To  
The Resident in the Persian Gulf  
Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter dated the 21<sup>st</sup>  
Ultimo No. 85 relative to the proceedings  
of the Chiefs of the

It would afford the Honorable  
the Governor in Council much gratifica-  
tion to learn that the future conduct  
on the part of the Government of  
Muscat has been in your mind  
the impressions entertained by you of  
their being favorable towards the views  
of Her Highness and it is to be  
hoped that by your continued exertions  
on all occasions to impress upon them  
a sense of their own interests &  
being opposed to the views will  
have

2223

have the desire of inducing them  
to resist with determination his ambitious  
encroachments

I am desired in this  
occasion to draw your attention to the  
communication addressed by the Honble  
the Governor, to His Highness the  
Sultan of Mysore on the 17<sup>th</sup>  
Ultimo a translation of which was  
transmitted to you with my letter

of the same date  
Bombay Castle I have the honor to be  
yours faithfully  
7<sup>th</sup> Sept 1839  
W. R. Reid

Chief Secretary  
(True Copy)

Reid

Chief Secretary

W. R. Reid

For files from the Chief Secy  
by first forwarding to the  
17<sup>th</sup> 1839

1839  
Sept 1839

1830

Bombay Castle  
12<sup>th</sup> September 1830

Political Department

Sir,

In reference to Mr. Chief Secretary, Harris' letter dated the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1830, and its enclosures on the affairs of Muzest Sam 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 Accompanying Copy of a dispatch from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 20<sup>th</sup> June, forwarding the transmission of a letter from

To The Secretary to Government  
Political Department  
East India

His Highness the Saimeen of Muscat relative to the increasing power of the Wahabees, and of the advance 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 diversion of the Power of the Saimeen 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 Saimeen has a claim on us for protection. Copy of the Instructions to the Resident in the Gulf under date the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1830 having been sent to the Supreme Government

and to which I have already alluded  
 to have been received, it is pre-  
 sumed that the line of Policy  
 pursued by this Government on  
 that occasion, was approved by  
 the Right Honourable the Governor  
 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. In the Urduabic paper  
 was informed that the British  
 Government would not allow him  
 to make any encroachment in  
 the territory of the Sirkar of  
 Mysore, it will probably have  
 the desired effect, but as the war  
 may be lighted, an armed  
 interference may be necessary  
 to support our ally, a measure  
 which His Lordship in Council  
 is unwilling to adopt without

the approbations of the Council  
 Council in Council  
 4. With reference to the position  
 of the Emperor of Morocco  
 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 encroach-  
 ment of these sectarians. His  
 Lordship in Council however  
 has not the means of knowing  
 the present situation of affairs  
 between the Wahabees and  
 Mohammed Ali Pacha. If they  
 still continue to acknowledge  
 his superiority, the Pacha for our  
 ally would prove a tower of  
 strength to the Emperor and  
 if otherwise their submission  
 may probably be contemplated

... be of great importance to our conduct in that direction.

5. A copy of my letter to the President, together with transcripts of the documents enumerated in the margin, also accompanied by the letter, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires me to request that he may be favored at an early period with the sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the subject.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
John Mack  
Secy to Govt

From the Museum of Asiatic Art  
Sept 11 1825 with enclosure -  
From the Museum of Asiatic Art  
dated 13<sup>th</sup> Dec 1825 -  
Minute by the Govt dated 17<sup>th</sup>  
Jan 1826 -  
Minute by the Govt dated 30<sup>th</sup>  
Jan 1826 -  
To the President in the Council  
Sept 11<sup>th</sup> February 1826 -  
From the Museum of Asiatic Art  
Agent to Govt dated 13<sup>th</sup> March  
1830 -  
From the Museum of Asiatic Art  
Agent to Govt dated 2<sup>nd</sup> April  
1830 -  
To the President in the Council  
Sept dated 12<sup>th</sup> April 1830 -  
From the President in the  
Council Sept to Government  
dated 5<sup>th</sup> August 1830 with  
enclosure -  
To the President in the Council  
Sept dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1830 -

By Authority

1

2230

Memorandum of the Principal  
Ports on the Eastern Coasts of Africa & Arabia  
from which the Slave trade is at present carried  
on founded on information collected from Mer-  
chants trading to those parts and others resident  
in Bombay.

Formerly a very considerable  
traffic for Slaves was carried on at  
Zanzibar, Bombay & many French,  
Portuguese, & Spanish Vessels coming to  
these Ports to procure Slaves, this trade  
constituted the principal revenue de-  
rived by the Imam of Muskat from  
his African possessions. In consid-  
eration of his friendship for the British  
Government however, His Highness  
consented to prohibit the sale of Negroes  
to Europeans thro' out his jurisdiction  
to which measure which was carried into  
effect merely to conciliate the British  
Nation His Highness sustained a loss  
in his Revenue from those parts  
amounting annually to 50000 Spanish  
Dollars.

The present export of  
Slaves from the above mentioned possessions  
of Imam is very trifling. The Slaves from  
that

part of the country not being in  
great demand with Asiatics, as the  
Abyssinians, Georgians, &c.

In fact at the present  
time the principal markets of the  
Slave trade are not in possession of the  
Emam of Muskat, but either under  
independent Chiefs or subject to the  
Pacha of Egypt, and the Emam of  
Senna.

There is a place, a place  
opposite to Aden on the African coast  
a fair is held annually at this place  
which is said to be a good port, but devoid  
of good water. It is chiefly frequented  
by the Mokka Arabs who exchange  
Indian & other produce for slaves.  
Gullies, Abyssinians and others who  
are brought down for sale by the  
barbarous tribes from the interior.

Masuah & Suakin under  
the Pacha of Egypt's Government,  
are the Ports from whence the  
greatest numbers of real African  
Slaves are exported, they are carried  
in great number to Cairo, Mecca, &  
Mokka and from the last men-  
tioned Town to the Persian Gulf  
Basrah &c.

Even therefore, if it were  
practicable.

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practicable for the Emperor consent  
with his own safety, to prohibit the  
slave trade within his own territories  
the evil would be as great as ever  
the chief part of the Negroes being  
brought from places not in the  
East under his authority.

His Highness has gone  
to the utmost possible length in pre-  
venting Europeans from carrying on  
this trade and his attachment to the  
British Government and generosity in  
not demanding compensation for  
his loss of revenue to which he was  
as much entitled as the Portuguese or  
any other independent Government  
entitled His Highness to our friendship  
and admiration.

Signed / W. W. Warren  
Per Secy to Govt

2232

W. W. Warren

2232

Substance of a Letter from His Highness  
the Marquis of Minto to the Honble Mount  
Edmundstone Governor of Bombay, Dated 2<sup>d</sup>  
Jumady ootakhir or 13<sup>th</sup> December 1823.

A. B.

Your letter has arrived &  
we have been much delighted with the  
good accounts it contained of your  
wellfare &c.

It is understood what  
you wrote in it expressing your  
regret at the present disturbed state  
of affairs - I am well assured, that  
you are very desirous of preserving  
tranquillity in these seas. Colonel  
Stamnis who arrived here sick from  
Bussire has taken his departure for  
Bombay and will arrive in your presence.

We have represented all our  
affairs in detail to that gentleman we  
have not therefore entered upon those  
subjects here, as you will hear all from  
Colonel Stamnis.

Should you be anxious  
for the preservation of peace in this  
quarter, I have to inform you that this  
is hardly possible without you at the  
same time prevent the whole of the  
Arab

2234

What tries from entering into hostilities (the one with the other) in which case perhaps peace might be preserved. But should any person who thinks fit, be allowed to go to war with his neighbour, these troubles must always continue, and in time these disputes and wars will become general. It is proper for me to inform you of that which I clearly perceive will be the case. The power is in your hands and whatever orders you may give the same are suitable.

Tava me he he  
James M. Mathias  
Parsecy to Govt

James M. Mathias

Memorandum by Mr. Warden

1. The Kaulnamah entered into with the Inclusion of Muscat on the 12<sup>th</sup> of October 1798 has been ever construed by the contracting parties as having relation exclusively to the French and Dutch. The general terms contained in the 8<sup>th</sup> article that the friends & enemies of the one state are to be friends & enemies of the other being more fully explained by the specific definition of its object comprehended in the subsequent article.

2. A detail of the origin of that connection, and the instances in which that Instrument has been brought into operation or not, as political occurrences occurred, will more fully elucidate the intention of the parties, and enable the Governor to form a more decided opinion in respect to its character.

3. A commercial intercourse had long been carried on between Muscat and the Mauritius, and a very profitable one in a traffic in

in slaves between the French at that  
part and the Amraums possessions  
on the Coast of Africa, where a more  
intimate connection subsisted between  
that Prince and the French than with  
the English.

H So early as 1796 the M. Chargé  
affaires at Constantinople communi-  
cated an intended deputation from the  
French Republic to the Amraum of Muscat.  
This was followed by representations  
from the Resident at Bushire  
of said Sultan having entered into  
some intrigues and engagements  
with the French hostile to the British  
interests. Mehedi Ali Khan having  
been appointed Resident at Bushire  
was directed to stop at Muscat  
on his way to his station and endeavour  
to disengage the Amraum from his  
supposed favorable disposition towards  
our European enemies and partic-  
ularly the French. Mehedi Ali suc-  
ceeded in obtaining from the Amraum  
(to use the terms of a dispatch to the  
Honble Court) a Kaulnamah stipulating  
for the dissolution of all prejudicial  
intercourse to us with our "European"

Enemies

2237

announced, and even to engage in the  
us in a supreme alliance against the  
with liberty to establish a factory at  
Gandrum, and complete security to  
all property wrecked under the  
British flag on the Coast of Oman

5. The several immunities  
granted to the Sonaum by that agree-  
ment were suspended in 1800 until  
he should have satisfactorily explain-  
ed several suspicious circumstances  
in his conduct which was supposed to  
still to favor the intrigues of the French  
Sir John Stalcrum being at that pe-  
riod proceeding as Envoy to Persia,  
had, in consequence an interview  
with the Sonaum and renegotiated  
the agreement of the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1800.  
The Sonaum had at this time about  
eight frenchmen in his service to  
whom he expressed a readiness to  
dismiss, and for whom he offered  
to substitute an equal number of  
Englishmen.

6. In 1803 the French frigate  
Blatante arrived off the coast with a  
french Resident on board for Muscat.  
The Sonaum would not allow her to  
land and she took her departure - at

this

the period that Mohal was invading  
the Amran, and was a three days  
journey of Quidka the Amran's summer  
residence and yet no application was  
made by the Amran to us for aid  
against that tribe.

On the death of Saad  
Shultan a competition having arisen for  
the succession the Supreme Government  
was consulted in respect to the line of  
policy we should pursue on the occasion.  
The Governor General observed that the existing  
engagements between the Company & the  
Amran of Muscat of 1798 & 1803 did not impose  
on the former any obligation to support  
the succession of the sons of the late  
Amran to the rights and power  
of their father; but the nature of  
that connection justified the in-  
terference of the British Govern-  
ment in support of that candidate  
whose pretensions should appear  
to be founded on justice; provided  
that support could be afforded without  
the hazard of involving the British  
Government in hostilities with the  
State of Muscat. Every degree of  
Countenance and support therefore  
was

15

was to be afforded to the sons of the  
late Saïd Sultan which could be  
effected through the means of the  
British influence at Muscat, and  
without engaging in hostilities with  
the opposing party. Should the in-  
terests of the brothers of Saïd Sul-  
tan prevail against those of their  
nephews it is nevertheless the  
Governor General's wish to maintain  
with the ruling party the same rela-  
tions of amity which subsisted with  
the former Government. That it was  
desirable that the engagements con-  
cluded by Mehmed Ali Khan and Major  
Maleson with the late Sinaum  
should be formally recognised by the  
person who shall ultimately succeed  
to the Government of Muscat, and  
with a view to the maintenance of  
the British influence at Muscat under  
any issue of the contest the Governor  
General desired that agreeably to the  
engagements concluded by Major  
Maleson in the year 1800 a Residency  
on the part of the Company should  
be permanently established. The  
Resident who succeeded formally recognised the  
Treaties made with the late Sinaum

2239

Lu

2240  
The Government  
of Bombay cooperated with the French  
with our Cruisers in chastising <sup>the</sup> French  
forces, with no reference to any ob-  
ligations arising out of existing en-  
gagements, but because they had  
attacked & captured two British Vessels.

9. Captain Cramer of His  
Majesty's Ship Concord having compelled  
the Smanon of Muscat to oblige the  
Commander of the French Brig Le  
Vigilant to quit the Cove which led  
to her capture, the French frigate  
Piedmontaise either on that account  
or in consequence of the refusal to  
allow of the French Resident to land  
detained and plundered a number of  
Arab Vessels of Treasure to a considerable  
amount.

10. The French Brig was con-  
demned as Prize; but as that act was  
viewed as a violation of the neutrality  
of the port of Muscat the Brig was  
purchased by the Government of Bombay,  
completely equipped and with her crew  
returned to the Smanon for the purpose  
of being restored to the French - The  
Smanon on that occasion complained  
of

No. 11

W. H. Nathan Esq.  
Secretary to Government in the General  
and Private Departments.

I have the honor to acquaint  
you for the information of His Excellency  
the Governor, that I have this day received  
a letter from His Highness the Emperor  
of Muscat, in which after begging to  
enquire after the health of His Excellency,  
and sending his respects, he desires me to  
advise that he is anxious His Excellency  
should communicate with the President  
of Bombay, or the Commissioner of the  
Gulph, or such other person as he  
shall think proper on the subject of his  
Political Situation with the new monarch  
of Persia. He desires me to say that the  
Persian monarch would be informed  
of the same, and that he is at present  
Secretary to the British  
Consul, it being probable that the ambition

of the new King, backed by the success he has  
 already met with, may induce him, at no very  
 distant period, to endeavour to obtain possession  
 of the same, or he may require the assistance  
 of the Muscat Government to aid him at some  
 future period, in pushing his conquest either  
 opposite or Arab Coast, more particularly  
 as vessels of war would be absolutely requisite  
 for such an undertaking and as the political  
 situation and local vicinity of the Persian  
 and Muscat Governments will probably  
 afford him (from the most trifling cause)  
 a pretext for the same. Sir R. Highnes is doubly  
 anxious both for the advice of His Excellency  
 on the subject, and in the event of any diffi-  
 -culty actually occurring he would wish that  
 the opinion of the Resident, the Commodore  
 or such other person as the Governor may  
 appoint, should without reference to the  
 Government here be in a case of emergency  
 a guide for his conduct, as the distance  
 from the Gulf to Bombay is so great,  
 that the time that must elapse ere a final  
 reply could arrive, would probably render it  
 useless as circumstances might occur in  
 the Interregnum which would place Sir  
 Highnes in a most unpleasant situation,  
 and as he is engaged in the best of  
 terms with the British Government, he  
 would naturally prefer taking any step which  
 might

might be adverse to it, or in which it does not most fully concur. —

As the Emperor has desired me to return a reply to his letter with the least possible delay, I shall feel particularly obliged by your laying this before the Governor immediately, and requesting his answer at the earliest opportunity. —

Bombay,  
June 14<sup>th</sup> 1835.

I have the honor to be  
Beloved by  
Agout Mahomed Rahim  
Sherazee  
Agent for H. H. the Emperor  
of Muscat.

(True copy)

C. M. M.

Chief Secy

*[Signature]*

J. C. ...  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Bombay

Respect Sir

I am directed

C. D. H.

to acknowledge the

M. R.

receipt of your letter

M. M.

dated the 11th ultimo

M. M.

with reference to

M. M.

the request of the

20th

Government

of Bombay

relative to the

proposed

amendment

to the

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of the  
14th instant regarding  
the application of the  
British Government  
is so defective that  
The Honorable the  
Governor General of  
India has advised  
cannot be put into  
effect until the  
British Government  
has given its  
approval to the  
change which has  
recently taken place  
in the constitution of  
the Union cannot  
make

2245

2245

2246

make any change in  
the nature of his  
obligations. Had the  
Governor's Commission  
been more  
explicit, a more  
detailed answer  
would have been  
returned but -

Wm. H. Miller,  
July 1835

I have &c  
HMM  
11/1/35

2246

Copies /

No 476

St

The Secretary to the  
Supreme Government  
Fort St. Pierre

Col's Dept. /

With reference to the Dis-  
patch from the Army in Paris to your  
address dated the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1833  
No. 33 herewith forwarded I have directed  
by the Right Honorable the Governor  
informed to transmit to you for the  
purpose of being read before the Right  
Honorable the General Council in Council

2/

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Decr 1833 No 30
- 16<sup>th</sup> Oct 1833 " No 41
- 3<sup>rd</sup> June " No 19
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Aug 1833 " No 31
- 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1833 " No 33

the accompanying Copy of a letter from the  
President in the Parisian Dispatch to my  
address of the 24<sup>th</sup> December last relative  
to

relative to the occurrences alluded to, together with transcripts of the Residents' dispatches communicated in the Margin. -

2 In addition to the above I am directed to refer to the Dispatches from this Government in the Political Department to the Honorable the Court of Directors specified in the Margin, which embrace the substance of the Residents' letters Nos. 35, 64 & 76 of 1832 and No. 15 of 1833, as alluded to in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Paragraph of Mr. T. P. Blane's letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> December 1833. -

Letter to the Honorable Court of Directors dated 25<sup>th</sup> September 1832. No. 28.  
Do Do 14 Aug. 1833. No. 31.  
Pins 8 @ 26. -

I have &c.

Charles Sturis Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Chief Secretary  
No. 34 of 1833.  
Political Department

To

Charles Sturis Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Chief Secretary to the Government  
Bombay

Sir

S

I have the honor to transmit a Copy of  
 Correspondence with His Highness the Maharaja  
 of Misrat relating to a cause of offence which  
 has lately arisen between His Highness and His  
 Royal Highness the Prince of Sherang.

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  
 Misrat the Prince obtained permission to take up her  
 abode at His Highness's dependency of Pander Ahap  
 From thence she found excuse to proceed to Sherang  
 and although His Highness had constructively objected  
 her return, it continued to be deferred for various rea-  
 sons, until a short time since, when it was publicly  
 proclaimed that she had been given in Marriage  
 a second time to His Royal Highness Abakar  
 Mirza.

3 In explanation of this unusual proceed-  
 -ing a letter is stated to have been received by the Go-  
 -vernour of this Town, for Public Notification, to the  
 effect that the Prince, had, in the first instance,  
 being given in marriage while of tender age, and  
 without

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  
Moolahs, was authorized in becoming an inmate of his  
Seraglio. - The circumstance of His Highness, being a So-  
vereign, although not a novel one, is likewise said to have  
been considered of weight in the change in the Princess's  
affections there is little doubt, but the displeasure of  
Her Royal Highness's Mother the Empress - Khatun  
at the treachery of His Highness the Imam in  
abandoning her service to her son the Emir of Persia  
where, in possession of the Government of this Town, is  
believed to be the real origin of the insult thus offered  
to His Highness upon a point of so much sensibility,  
to an Arab. -

2250

Peshawar Residency  
 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1833

Shawl etc:  
 signed D. A. Blane

Resident in the Persian Gulf

Enclosure No. 1

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Imam  
of Muscat to the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated  
Suatur or 12<sup>th</sup> July 1833. -

etc

2250

After Compliments

2251

I have much pleasure in acknow-  
- ledging the receipt of your friendly letter and  
- beg to assure you that I shall not act in oppo-  
- sition to the opinion expressed by you as to the  
- advantages attending the avoidance of a close con-  
- nection with the Wakabes.

You have doubtless heard of the Proceed-  
- ings of the Court in Hyera 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 suppose an action  
- which has lowered me in the eyes of men of all  
- ranks. I have therefore written to both the Prince  
- of Chury and the Nawab in Hyera 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. Do not think that you  
- will consent to my suffering this wrong. Beg the  
- favor of an early reply.

True

2251

2252

No 1579

Bombay Castle,  
18<sup>th</sup> October 1839.

Secret Department.

- 1 From Col. Mearns of 18 Aug 1839
- 2. Letter - letter 410 - letter
- 3. From the Political Department in the  
Office of 25<sup>th</sup> Aug 1839 -  
Secret Department -  
From the Resident and the  
Governor in Council of 13 Sept 1839  
Political Department -  
Letter - letter of 31 Aug 1839  
Letter - letter of 5 Sept 1839  
Letter - letter of 6 Sept 1839  
Letter - letter of 12 Sept 1839  
From the Political Department  
Political Department of 23<sup>rd</sup>  
Aug 1839. No 2.  
Separate copy of

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble

the Governor in Council to transmit to you  
for the purpose of being laid before the Honble  
the President in Council copies of the despatches  
noted in margin - which arrived this morning  
from the Persian Gulf.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. M. M.  
Acting Secretary to Govt.

To  
The Secretary to the Government  
of India -

Copy

21

2253

Buzessom July 19. 1839.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your  
 Excellency's letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> June 1839 or 17<sup>th</sup>  
 Rebbet oos. Same, enclosing a sealed letter  
 for Viscount Palmerston, Her Britannic Ma-  
 jesty's Principal Secretary of state for foreign  
 Affairs and a copy of a communication  
 from His Excellency Meerza Meerza Afshar  
 to Viscount Palmerston which you state to  
 have been forwarded to its destination through  
 the Russian Government.

With reference to the latter do-  
 cument it is desirable to inform your Excellen-  
 cy that when communications are addressed  
 to the British Government by another Court  
 it is usual to transmit these communications  
 not through a third Government but through  
 the Mission or agents of the British Court.  
 His Excellency Meerza Masood Khan will doubt-  
 less have apprised his court of all trans-  
 actions

To, His Excellency Meerza Masood  
 Minister for foreign Affairs

2253  
 Lehvan

actions connected with his Embassy and  
he will therefore have informed you that  
when a letter from him to Lord Palmerston  
was transmitted by Prince Metternich  
Prince Minister to His Majesty the Emperor  
of Austria the letter was returned to Prince  
Metternich with a request that it should  
be restored to Hoofsein Khan. Lord Palmer-  
ton has also informed your Excellency that  
I am remaining at Czergoon for the pur-  
pose of receiving and forwarding to England  
any communication intended for the British  
Government you have it is true sent me a  
copy of H. H. Haze Meerza Agha's letter  
but that as you tell me, is intended  
only for my own personal information

As the letter of His Excellency  
Haze Meerza Agha has been addressed  
direct to Viscount Palmerston without  
passing through this mission, it is un-  
necessary that I should make any  
observation on the inefficiency or  
inadequacy of the apologetic language  
of that communication but I must

recall 2254

27

recall to your recollection that the Persian  
government appears to have overlooked  
the other demands of the British Govt  
the fulfilment of which Hiscount Pal-  
merston has so specifically required in  
his letter to your Excellency you will easily  
understand that I allude to the demands of  
the British Government to which an as-  
sent on the part of the Persian Govern-  
ment is contained in the letter of the  
deputy Minister for foreign affairs dated 24  
Zemmoedool Covel 1254 or 15 August 1838  
and also the demands contained in the  
communication of the 11 Ramezan 1254 or  
November 29 1838 under the impression that  
this omission may have arisen from  
oversight I allow myself to entertain the  
expectation that I may receive such a  
communication from your Excellency  
as shall prove satisfactory to the Bri-  
tish Government and as you may feel  
assured that all communications to the  
British Government from another  
cabinet met with more prompt and  
efficacious

2255

efficacious attention when transmitted  
through the regular channel of their own  
Agents. I take this opportunity to invite  
His Excellency Hajee Meerza Agha Jee to  
forward to me a letter of the same charac-  
ter as that addressed by him to ~~Resident~~  
Palmerston suggesting at the same time  
that there should be an absolute and  
denial of violence or menace having been  
used to the Courier it being publicly noto-  
rious that the Courier experienced extreme  
ill treatment and that the portion referring  
to the personal conduct of Hajee Meerza  
Agha Jee in this affair should be spec-  
ific and complete and exhibiting his re-  
gret at the occurrence. The object of the  
Persian Government in making this con-  
cession is of course to facilitate the resto-  
ration of friendly relations between the  
two Governments and it would appear  
evident that once having resolved on this  
step it cannot be a disadvantage to  
the Court of Persia to execute it in  
such a way as to leave no room for  
well

2256

2256

2256

well grounded complaints of incompleteness and insufficiency. —

I take this opportunity to assure your Excellency of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, —

(Signed) Justin Sheil

L.S.

I feel much obliged to your Excellency for having sent me a translation of Viscount Palmerston's letter to you yet I regret you should have taken this trouble, as Viscount Palmerston had done me the honor to send me a copy of that document. —

P.M.

2257

सर्वकार, सुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार

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Extract from the 10th Vol. for the translation  
of letters from the Sultan of Muscat dated  
the 25th February - Oct 1839

His Highness the Imam's ship  
the Sultanee set sail to Bombay on the 30<sup>th</sup>  
Rajab (9<sup>th</sup> October) for the purpose of being docked &  
refitted there. - I understand that when she has  
undergone the necessary repairs she will re-  
turn to this port and proceed on a commerci-  
al adventure to America carrying an im-  
vestment from the Imam of Gum, Opium,  
Ivory and such other articles as are in request  
in that Country. - From all that I have been  
able to learn it appears that His Highness the  
Imam is inclined to establish a commerci-  
al intercourse with America.

2<sup>d</sup> - Hamood Binul Khan sent a con-  
gratulatory letter to His Highness the Imam  
as soon as he heard of His Highness' departure  
He at the same time expressed his desire to  
have an interview with His Highness. - His  
Imam's reply, as far as I can ascertain has  
been that His Highness had no objection to  
admit him to an audience, provided he applied

to a condition to the effect that he should not interfere with His Highness's Subjects particularly those of Musonah, and of Khalid Bin Mohammed Governor of Soock; that on the other hand, the Imaam would not interfere with the subject of Hamood. After short time, Hamood's Messenger returned with a reply from him, stating that he would settle the condition at the interview.

The Imaam however insisted on those conditions previous to the meeting, and requested a written document from Hamood to that effect. Hamood's Messenger went away with this answer on the 5<sup>th</sup> Shaban (15 October) and no further communication has yet been received from him.

I communicated in my last letter that an Arab Youth had arrived here from Mejma and had been supplied with provisions and Military stores by the Imaam. My further

enquiries however result in a contradiction of this report as far as the assistance is concerned which is limited to an advance of 50 Rials.

This Youth could not return to Mejma for, on the 24<sup>th</sup> Rajab (3<sup>rd</sup> October) Hamood Bin Wjam

proceeded