

تَدْرُكُ هَذِهِ الْوَسِيَّةَ أَيْضًا عَنْ  
زِيَارَةِ الشَّيْخِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ خَلِيفَةَ لِنُظْمَةِ شَيْخِي  
وَنَقْلَ بَيْتِ الْعِبَائِلِ إِلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ

تذره العثبة عليه الرحمته الى  
ارتدى كات ابو بلي - والاد الاجراءات  
صنطه شيخ ابو بلي من طلب منه -

No 845 of 1835

1

Political Department

2331

To The Acting Resident  
in the Persian Gulf

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India under date the 21<sup>st</sup> May last N<sup>o</sup> 27, reporting the favorable termination of the proceedings against the Shah of Aboothabee on account of the Piracies committed by his subjects.

2. In reply I am instructed to signify to you, that it is a source of much gratification to Government that the serious disturbances in the Gulf should have been so successfully put down & made brought to the favorable issue reported by you, for this result Government is much indebted to your zeal, activity & judgment and to the cordial cooperation of the Squadron in the Gulf.

3. The Governor in Council directs me signify to you, that nothing can be more proper than the restrictive rule which you propose to establish with respect to the War Vessels of the Persians & Jousimities for a time, at least, indeed if there be any error in your proceeding, the Governor in Council is inclined to think, that it is on the side of leniency to the Pirates.

4. A Copy of your despatch & of this letter will be forwarded to the Government of India

I have

Bombay Castle I have the honour to  
17 July 1835. Copy of C. Morris  
Chief Secretary

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True Copy

C. Morris

Chief Secretary

Comp'd  
W.

هذه الوثيقة مفعلة لتقديم ثلاثة  
طلبات إرسال الممثل المحلي وتشمل على  
الأوضاع السائدة في حال فارس .  
وتسبب هذه الوثيقة أيضا إلى  
دفع محمد بيرزا في طهران -

تذكر هذه الوثيقة السفر إلى العوالي  
والإجماع في ~~العلم~~ الشيخ تهابت  
والد رئيس قبيلة بنياس ~~بهم~~  
~~العلم~~ في إذن بالرب وأخذ الزيتاب لإ  
لما تذكر هذه الوثيقة فها صل عملية القرصنة  
والعدون التي ارتكبها أبناء قبيلة بنياس.

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N<sup>o</sup> 27 of 1835.

Political Department  
Residency in the Persian Gulf  
Rasheed 25<sup>th</sup> May 1835.

Persian Gulf.  
Reporting the favorable termination of the proceedings against the Shah Lander on account of the services committed by his subjects to report for the information of

It is with feelings of sincere gratification, that I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, the full attainment of the objects for which the Squadron of the Indian Navy under the command of Capt. Phipps of the HMS Porpoise was dispatched to Abotabad, as communicated in your letters N<sup>o</sup> 24 and 26, in this Department

To

W. H. Macraughen Esq  
Chief Secretary to the Government,  
of India

under date the 5<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> instant with-  
out the receipt of proceeding to actual  
hostilities against that place

The enclosed copy of a report of  
from the commanding officer of the <sup>The Squadron</sup> ~~Company~~  
Squadron (which returned to this Station  
on the 16<sup>th</sup> instant) will place the Govern-  
ment of India in possession of the de-  
tails of the measures taken by him,  
subsequently to his report of the 9<sup>th</sup> (Inst).  
From this document it will be observed,  
that Captain Phipps left Alorhabee with  
the vessels of war under his command and  
in the receipt of the commanding officer  
from the 11<sup>th</sup> instant of the 12<sup>th</sup>  
instant, and consequently a final bal-  
ance still remains to be adjusted for  
the settlement of this amount however

Slack



Shakti Shaktot, the father of the Benyas chief (who accompanied the Squadron to Balladon; with full powers from his (the) is now making the necessary arrangements -

accompanied by Shakti Shaktot

detail of process committed by the Benyas

In the accompanying enclosed, the acts of piracy and aggression committed by the Benyas (Tribes) between the 1st of March and the 20th of April (the commencement and termination of their nefarious proceedings) are detailed. This list differs in some respects from the one already forwarded to Government. Subsequent inquiries having enabled me to insert a few of the items which had been inserted upon inaccurate information.

Summary of the satisfaction given by them -

As a summary however of the reparation afforded by the Benyas, it may be stated that

that one King, seven Kinglas, two Bateels,  
 five Barabats and the greater part of  
 the goods on board the Duruga Duolat  
 have been recovered, together with upwards  
 of ten thousand German Crowns, in Cash  
 and property, besides an engagement  
 for sixteen hundred more on the termina-  
 tion of the Pearl Fishery, towards the  
 satisfaction of the claims for the cargoes  
 of the Vessels destroyed and plundered, - In  
 addition to these, all the prisoners have  
 been given up, on the Persons of the two  
 Captains who bore the command of the  
 British Ship, surrendered and their two  
 principal Vessels of the Benegas com-  
 manded in the late piracies, put into  
 our possession, as pledges for the set-  
 tlement of the balance due on account of  
 the

\* Mahomed bin  
 Suggur bin Leab.  
 Mahomed bin Qui.  
 - his -

the English Bagla - When to these  
 items, the punishment inflicted upon  
 the merchants of the British  
 Company's Ship "Catherine" - the seizure  
 in August of an Aborigine Boat  
 with a valuable cargo, as a compen-  
 sation for the plunder of a Bagla  
 belonging to that port, and finally the  
 engagements offered by the British  
 for the gradual liquidation of the  
 value of the deficient cargo of the  
 Darya District are added, I venture  
 to hope, that the (Honble) Com-  
 mander General of India, as before,  
 will consider, that sufficient reparation  
 has been made by the offending British  
 and that effectual measures have been  
 taken for the complete suppression of the  
 lawless

lawless and piratical spirit lately mani-  
fested

By a gentleman who accompanied the deceased that  
 deceased Captain Sutherland was captured the  
 command chief, with the head of his sons, and  
 many of the heads of his tribe, accompa-  
 nied by about three hundred followers,  
 arrived at Bapatner for the purpose of  
 meeting me early the day before the re-  
 turn of the Squadron from Abrooklaber  
 the appearance of the fleet of recovered  
 vessels, the sight of the surrendered pirate  
 flags and boats, and above all the  
 knowledge that the two individuals prin-  
 cipally concerned in the late insults  
 towards the British flag, were actually  
 prisoners on board the Ship of war, made  
 a most powerful impression upon the

good effects produced  
by the appearance of  
the Squadron and the  
recovered vessels,

manus

minds of the Sikh and his dependants  
 an impression which was not a little  
 heightened by the arrival of Shaikh Shah  
 Khat in person, and the unqualified offer  
 of submission and professions of repentance  
 for past misconduct publicly made by  
 him on all occasions. In that Sen-  
 timental sanguine hopes, that the salu-  
 tatory effect of the measures carried  
 into operation during the late crisis and  
 the renewed conviction of our power and  
 determination, to put down all proceedings  
 of a practical kind, which might be  
 early eradicated from the minds of the  
 Maritime inhabitants of this Gulf, and  
 that by the adoption of due precautions  
 and the exercise of a vigilant superin-  
 tendence, we may reasonably look  
 forward

for and to a long period of quietness and  
tranquillity.

Notwithstanding however  
these gratifying prospects, it is obvious  
that the general sentiment produced  
by the irregular conduct of the Benegas  
is not likely to subside immediately, and  
that consequently we must expect to hear  
of occasional cases of piracy. Under these  
circumstances it will be necessary that  
a strict surveillance be maintained at  
least for some time, and as this cannot  
be done with fewer than three vessels  
of war, it is respectfully hoped that arrange-  
ments may be made for the main-  
tenance of a force of that strength, in  
this Gulf, for the present.

The occurrence of  
occasional acts  
of piracy not un-  
likely -

owing to the unsettled nature  
and

and turbulent dispositions of the Souda  
 -meel and Bengas tribes, on whose  
 their own interests will prevent their  
 being involved in constant quarrels and  
 quarrels with each other, and as late events  
 have rendered sufficiently evident, it is  
 equally difficult to prevent these disputes  
 from taking the form of general aggressions  
 upon the lives and properties of others who  
 have no concern with them, it appears  
 to me however that a mutual check

Recommended that might be given to this end, were these  
 they should not be  
 permitted to carry on  
 hostilities against  
 each other by the  
 Indian Coast

tribes and their dependents, prohibited  
 from cruising with their war boats, out  
 the track of the trade of this Gulf, which  
 lies between the Persian coast, and the  
 Islands of Sindy and Bomas; By such  
 a prohibition I would by no means desire

to

to know any interruptions or impediments  
 in the way of their trading Vessels, pro-  
 ceeding to the different ports, belonging  
 to Russia for mercantile business, but it  
 would have the grand commercial ports  
 considered as neutral, and upon the same  
 principle that hostilities were forbidden  
 upon the Banks during the season of the  
 Peace, which by the late Convention had  
 been stipulated, in averting therefore  
 the expediency of our Vessels of war  
 coming for some time between Bapsad  
 and the Island of Bushiro, I was directed  
 to their possession of the Councils of  
 the Admiralty, for instructions for the  
 fit and subsequent examination, with  
 in Bushiro or Bapsad of all Russian  
 or Russian Vessels which after due warning

All such Vessels  
 - regarding this par-  
 ticular to be de-  
 termined

May



هذه الدرسية ~~التي~~ تتفنن بيان ~~بها~~  
مكلمته قرصه ارتدى ابناء قبيله بناس  
وتذكر الخطات الى اخذها المدلفون  
الانجليز للعنف على المجرمين والبايع العسوة

علم

No. 512 of 1835.

2343

Political Department.

To,

The Acting Resident in the Persian

Gulf

Province

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 9<sup>th</sup> ultimo, No. 20 of this Department, with its enclosures reporting the open acts of piracy committed by the Arabs of the Baniyas tribe and their audacious assault on the British flag in the capture off Larack of the Bayla Dowerja from Bombay under British Colors.

The Governor in Council entirely approves of your proceedings on this

this trying occasion in the hope of arresting  
the evil at an early stage and concurs in  
the propriety of your summoning if  
necessary the pacificated tribes to your  
assistance for the purpose of inflicting  
on the offenders the chastisement they so  
justly merit.

The arrival of the Coote  
will it is hoped place at your disposal  
efficient means for the suitable punish-  
ment of the Binnyas tribe and the  
reaction of satisfaction for the insult  
which they have offered to the British  
flag and compensation for the property  
which they have plundered and destroyed.

If these ends can be attained  
by the employment of the shipping  
alone in blockading the ports of the  
Pirates laying waste their villages on  
the

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the coast and capturing or destroying their boats, it is highly desirable that these should be the only operations resorted to - The Governor in Council at the same time requests that you will report at the earliest period whether any other measures are necessary - Should such be the case Government will undoubtedly though with great reluctance adopt them in the execution of its duty to maintain the respect due to the British Flag, and to fulfil the obligation which we have contracted to put down piracy in the Gulf -

I have the honor to be


Bombay Castle,  
5<sup>th</sup> May 1835.

(Signed) G. Norris,  
Chief Secretary.

- True Copy -  
C. M. M.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Chief Secretary.

هذه الوثيقة  تضم نصيحتي لطلابي  
كاتبها كوشير المذوب للشؤون الهندية  
في المحلّة ر كوشير اللجنة البرية لشركة  
الهند الشرقية .

وما نبيدتان فيما من كنيّة الاتصال  
مع المذوب للشؤون الهندية ، و يشيران الى  
الانفاقية الى عمته بنى الامريكين ر ايع سقا .

Copies

N<sup>o</sup> 35

Admiralty,

September 10<sup>th</sup> 1854

2346

Sir

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> April last, N<sup>o</sup> 35, inclosing a Report from Captain Hart of his proceedings during his visit to Muscat, on His Majesty's Ship *Amazone*. I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Commission for the Affairs of India, with a Copy of the one therein referred to from the Secretary to the Secret Committee of the East India Company on that subject, and I am to acquaint you that their Lordships entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Secret Committee, and by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and it is their direction that you conform thereto accordingly, and that you caution the Officers under your Command to abstain from mixing themselves up with the political affairs of any of

5. Sept. 1854

25 Aug. 1854

of the Nations of the East.

I am to

Signed  
John Barrow

Vice Admiral  
Sir John Gore RCB  
to be to Bombay

India Board  
5<sup>th</sup> September 1834

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for the affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> ultimo, with its enclosures from Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, reporting the proceedings of Captain Grant of His Highness's Amoyene, while on a visit at Alledat in February last.

In reply the Board direct me to transmit to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter which they have received from the Secret Committee of the East India Company on the subject of these Papers.

The Board desire me to express their entire concurrence in the opinion of the Secret Committee that no communication with Alledat like that of Alledat, should be held, except thro' the Governor General

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General of India in Council, and they strongly recommend to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that an instruction should be issued to the Naval Commander in Chief in India, and the Officers under him, cautiously to abstain from any communication with the States in the East on points of the nature referred to, except in concert with the Government of India.

They also concur in the view which the Secret Committee take of the Treaty alleged to have been concluded between the Americans and the Emperor of Muscat, and in the expediency of accepting the Emperor's offer of the Liverpool

The latter point, in some respects, appears more properly to rest with His Majesty's Naval Department; but as it involved also considerations of political importance, connected with the administration of India, the Board intimated me to add that they concur in the opinion expressed by Sir John Gore, that an acceptance of the "Vessel" might be construed into a pledge in the King's name, to support the Emperor, a consequence that could not fail to prove most embarrassing, the Local Government having already interferred in favour of the Emperor of Muscat,

more



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more frequently and to a greater extent, than in the opinion of the Indian Authorities in this Country, is considered to be proper or desirable.

The inclosures to your letter appearing to be original Papers are to be returned.

Captain  
The Hon. Gen. Elliot Esq  
to be

I have be  
signed  
J. Stewart Mackenzie

East India House  
24th August 1834

Sir,

I am directed by the Secret Committee to reply to your letter dated the 9th August 1834, relating to the mission of Captain Grant of St. Michael's Imogene under the orders of the Admiral Sir John Gore to the Kingdom of Mysore, and requesting to be favoured with the observations of the Committee on the subject of a Treaty formed between the Kingdom and the Government of the American United States, and on the offer by the Kingdom to His Majesty of the present of a 1/4 gun ship.

The Committee are not informed of the circumstances under which an Officer was deputed by the Vice Admiral to hold communication with

with a foreign state, whose relations, as respects<sup>5</sup>  
that Country, are solely with the Indian Govern-  
ment, nor are they acquainted with the object to  
which the mission was directed. But they  
are well assured of the agreement with them by  
the Board of Commissioners in the opinion which  
also appears, as indicated by the late Act of  
Parliament, to be the opinion of the Legislature, that  
there ought to be but one Supreme authority in  
India.

Under their ignorance of the circumstances  
the Secret Committee cannot judge of the nature  
of the justification which may be pleaded for  
that mission, or the particular motives which led  
to it; but it is evident that unacquainted as  
Captain Grant appears by his own report to have  
been with the state of intercourse and relations  
between the Indian Government and the Amason,  
with the position of the Amason in relation to his  
neighbours, and the means which he possessed  
either of injuring or promoting the British Interests,  
he was exposed to the commission of errors which  
might have produced serious consequences.  
And as it is obvious that the Indian Government  
must be far better acquainted with all the circumstances

on

on which a correct judgment can be formed on any matter to be adjusted with the States in India, than any other party, the Committee trust that the Board will concur in the necessity of providing that no communication on general subjects of Government shall be held with those States, except thro' the Governor General in Council.

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With respect to the Treaty which appears to Captain Hart a matter of so much importance, it may very possibly prove to be no Treaty at all. - There is no evidence that the individual by whom it was negotiated had any authority for what he did. - He appears to have been an American Trader who first applied to the Amason for the recovery of some debts of several years standing, due to him by the Subjects of the Amason and who in the course of those negotiations introduced the subject of the Treaty; and may have merely pretended that he had a Commission for that purpose. This is the more probable, as it had not been the policy of the Americans to enter into engagements of that description in the East.

But supposing the Treaty to be authentic the Committee do not perceive that the British Government are called upon to notice it.

The Americans are not objects of political jealousy.

jealousy to us in India: and the trifling trade which they may carry on in their small vessels with the territory of the Emperor of Muscat, is not likely to interfere with our own. We do not seek a monopoly of the Trade of Muscat - The supposed Treaty stipulated only for commercial intercourse under certain conditions; and all that we are concerned in demanding is that we shall be received on the footing of the most favoured Nation.

The Vice Admiral requests instructions for his guidance on the important points relating to Muscat. There is our general instruction, which the Committee are of opinion that he ought to receive without delay; and that it is to leave all such matters to the Indian Government entirely, tho' he may be always sure that any information or suggestions which His Excellency may have to offer will be respectfully received and attended to.

The Committee do not consider themselves as the proper judges of the question relative to the "Lionel". One doubt which occurs to them, however, is, whether it is consistent with the dignity of the King of England to receive a present from the Emperor of Muscat, without at least a full equivalent; but of that the Lords of the Admiralty are the more competent and proper judges, whether it may, the

8

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The Committee conceive, be proper to remark, that  
no compensation which can be made to the draught  
will remove from his mind the notion that he has  
conferred upon His Britannic Majesty an obligation  
which ought to be remembered whenever he has  
occasion to apply for support, or to solicit a  
pardon from the Indian Government.

The Papers which accompanied your letter  
are returned herewith, as requested.

I have to

Signed  
T. L. Percival

18/

18/

18/

18/

Received 13th April

Received 13th April

18/

No 321.

2354

Political Department  
Sir

Bombay Castle,  
24. March 1835.

I am directed by the Right  
Honorable the Governor in Council to  
transmit to you the accompanying des-  
patches from the Acting Resident in  
the Persian Gulf, numbered and dated  
as per margin.

No 6 dated 31. Jan'y 1835.  
" 7 d/ 3. Feb'y /35.  
" 8 " 6. Ditto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir  
Your most obed. Servant,

" C. Am  
Chief Secretary

The Secretary to the Government  
of India  
Fort William.

*[Signature]*

هذه الوثيقة منيرة لتقدم ليد

الرسائل الواردة ~~من~~ من نشره

No 320

2355

Political Department.

Bombay Castle,  
23<sup>rd</sup> March 1835.

Sir,

Letter dated 31<sup>st</sup>  
Dec 1834 of 1834  
1835  
11/11/35  
15/11/35  
1835

I am directed by the Right  
Honorable the Governor in Council to  
transmit to you, for the purpose of being  
laid before His Excellency the Right  
Honorable the Governor General of India  
in Council, the accompanying despatches  
from the Acting Resident at Bussiere,  
numbered and dated as per margin.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> servant,

C. Mm

Chief Secretary

W. L. G.

The Secretary to the Government  
of India

W. L. G.

Fort William



هذه مجموعة ثلاث رسائل وهي  
في أصلها مستطعات تحت خطاب أرسلت لنا  
من أئمة مختلفة يردون في الأهل الأئمة  
في شمال فارس - وبخاصة في طهران ، واصغمان  
وشيراز ، وهي تدرأنا إلى مختلف  
المنارات إلى وقت بين مختلف الأبرار  
والقواد للسيطرة على هذه المدن

No. 1

Extract of a Letter from the Agent at Shiraz to the As-  
sistant in Charge of the Residency in the Persian Gulf.  
Dated the 27<sup>th</sup> January 1835.

\* Brother of the  
Prince of Shiraz

I beg to report that in the course  
of a few days, it is intended to dispatch  
\*Rustum Ally Mirza from this place to take pos-  
session of Isfahan, and troops are now being  
collected for that purpose. Rustum Mirza  
a son of the late King, and a son of Mahomed  
Walee Mirza have lately arrived here. It is  
universally reported that Mahomed Mirza  
entered Shiraz on the 16<sup>th</sup> December and  
that an Officer has been dispatched to take  
possession of Isfahan. Some letters state  
that it is the intention of His Royal High-  
ness to dispatch the English and Russian  
Envoys to Shiraz for the purpose of making  
an arrangement with the Prince of that place.  
Immediately a copy was received from Isfahan  
his letters are seized by the orders of the Fir-  
man Shiraz, consequently it is very difficult  
to obtain correct information regarding  
what is going forward to the North =

ward

ward.

2357

True Extract

[Signed] J. Kennell

Assistant in Charge of  
the Residency in the Pers. Gulf

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Translation of a Letter from Mirza Sa'ad  
Persian Writer to the Bushire Residency to  
the Acting Resident - Dated 5<sup>th</sup> February  
1835.

Agreeably to your di-  
rections I have perused the letters lately re-  
ceived by the principal Merchants of this  
place from Shiraz and Isfahan - The lat-  
est intelligence received from the latter City  
is dated 17<sup>th</sup> January - These communications  
give three different versions of the occur-  
ences which have taken place in the North of  
Persia - The first states that Ally Shah the  
brother of the late Abbas Mirza, left Shiraz  
with a body of Troops to oppose the further  
progress of the Prince Royal, but on meet-  
ing the Army of the latter, he was deserted  
by all his force which joined Mahomed  
Mirza, and the Prince himself was seized

सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार

भारत सरकार के द्वारा

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of India, Government of India.

as a prisoner. The second account reports that Ally Shah was delivered up by the Commander of the Garrison of Tehran. The third, that he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Prince Royal. - Whichever of these three accounts may be correct, the fact of Mahomed Mirza's entrance into Tehran is quite certain. - It is likewise stated that after his arrival in the Capital he condemned the heads of the Shah-i-Shuwardeliats to death, for having plundered a large quantity of valuable property belonging to the Merchants at Tehran on the demise of the late King. - The whole of the Articles plundered have been restored to the rightful owners. - The Merchants are greatly delighted with the treatment they have experienced from the Prince, as His Royal Highness has directed them to write to their correspondents in all parts of Persia to be careful of their Merchandise, as he will be answerable for every Rupee that may be taken by robbers. - The letters from Isfahan of the 15<sup>th</sup> January state, that Zunjeh Sahib

with

Probably meant  
for the Monday.