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N. 670

From

The Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.

To

The Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Foreign Department.

Dated Fort William, the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1851.

Sir,

General

I am directed by the Deputy  
Governor of Bengal to transmit, herewith, for  
the consideration and orders of the Honble the  
President in Council, the accompanying copy of  
an extract from the Honble Court's Dispatch No. 7  
of 1851 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, with the correspondence  
to which it refers.

DP. 17

2. In March 1849 the Governor of  
Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca  
brought to the notice of this Government the  
crowded state of Pilgrim Vessels which sailed  
from the Straits to Judda, for the conveyance  
of passengers to and from Mecca, and the  
evils resulting therefrom, with a view to the  
adoption of measures for the prevention of  
such

such overcrowding.

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3. As it appeared that these vessels do not take their final departure from Singapore, but after leaving that Port touch at several other ports in the Eastern Archipelago for passengers, the Deputy Governor did not see how any Regulation which this Government has the power to make, and enforce, would answer the purpose required, which is the prevention of vessels going to Judda overcrowded with Pilgrims. and he hoped little from any representation that could be made to the authorities at Judda. This view of the question was taken in the reply to Colonel Butterworth.

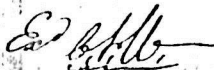
4. The Honble Court, however, are of opinion that the subject should be reconsidered, with the view of making some attempt to remedy the evil brought to notice by Colonel Butterworth. As the Deputy Governor apprehends that it is only from legislative or diplomatic measures that a remedy is to be sought, the papers are submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sr,

Your most Obedient Servant,

  
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal



Translation

From

Captain A. B. Kemball.

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Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

His Highness Ameer Fyzul

Kababer Pester.

Dated 28<sup>th</sup> February 1855.  
11<sup>th</sup> Jumadee 1271.

I have had the honor to receive your Highness' two letters dated 24<sup>th</sup> Rubeel 1271 / 14<sup>th</sup> January 1855 transmitted by the hand of Abdul Azeey bin Saleem, and having discussed with that person the subject matter of their contents it now only remains for me on his return to Hedjdah to refer your Highness to the decision of Government with respect to the affairs of Bahrein of which the announcement was forwarded by me shortly prior to his arrival. In truth the arguments addressed by your Highness have been repeatedly and categorically answered in the correspondence that at various times has taken place between yourself and the British Authorities during the past 17 years; and practically the intimations conveyed to Kimsheid Pasha in 1829/30 and more recently to Sherraf Ali the Deputy of the Kallee of Mecca, as well as to the persons (Abdul Azeey bin Abdullah and Abdul Rahman bin Ibrahim) deputed by you to Persia in 1847 and 1851, respectively, could not fail to convince your Highness, that while the British Government has uniformly declined to recognize any

20 P. S. 12<sup>th</sup> March 1847

205 P. S. 24<sup>th</sup> June 1851

258 P. S. 4<sup>th</sup> August 1851

226 P. S. 7<sup>th</sup> July 1851

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any authority between it and the Maritime  
 Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, who have ever been  
 regarded by it as independent Rulers, it can  
 on no account tolerate your further interference  
 with the affairs of Bahrein, or consent to your  
 prosecuting hostilities against that Island  
 on any pretext whatever. Its Policy in this  
 respect being not less perfectly known to the  
 Sultan of Turkey than to other foreign Powers,  
 your Highness will understand that your  
 professed connection with that Potentate is  
 at once an additional reason for desisting  
 from your designs, and a sufficient explanation  
 of the apparent deviation therefrom implied in  
 my Predecessor's letter to the late Sheikh  
 Abdillah bin Ahmed, to which you have called  
 my attention.

Copy letter L. D.  
 N. 121 dated 17<sup>th</sup>  
 April 1851.

For the rest the circumstances of  
 the quarrel between the two branches of the Alkhalifa  
 family having been fully considered in my former  
 communications, I regret to find from the tenor  
 of your reply that you should have permitted  
 yourself for a moment to be influenced by the  
 suggestions of those whose object it now is to  
 screen themselves from the legitimate consequences  
 of their aggressions:—It has been abundantly  
 shewn that the sons of the late La Chief are not  
 in a position to establish their pretensions without  
 extraneous aid, and as, after what has  
 occurred

occurred, confidence could not be reposed in the professions to justify further restraint being imposed upon Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuliefa in the adoption of such measures as he might consider necessary to self defence; it is evident that their removal from Bahrain furnishes the only security for the future tranquillity of these seas, and accordingly I have to repeat to your Highness that your cooperation to this end is deemed indispensable to the confirmation of that alliance and friendship which have hitherto existed between your Highness and the British Government.

With respect to the interests — maintenance of Mahomed bin Abdullah and his brothers, I may assure you that I possess no cognizance whatever of the engagements to which you allude as having been contracted between them and Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuliefa under your guarantee; on the contrary, so far as the records of this Office throw any light upon the subject, it was agreed that your Highness should in no way interfere in behalf of the parties in question. From the enclosure to my letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> Mohurrum 19<sup>th</sup> October you will have learnt, however, that the chief of Bahrain is not unmindful of the claims of his kinsmen, and that due provision will be made for them

N<sup>o</sup>. 257/23. 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug 1851

them unless by present contumacy they should  
forfeit their title to consideration.

In making this last appeal to your  
Highness on a question already too long &  
protracted I feel assured you will appreciate  
the desire it testifies to cultivate the sentiments  
of friendship and good will entertained on  
either side - Of the views and final resolutions  
of Government your envoy Abdul Azeem is  
fully informed and <sup>will</sup> duly apprize you.

True Translation

Signed A. B. Kimball

Resident

Signed G. F. Desbrows

Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf

True Copies

H. Buller

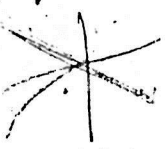
Secretary to Government

*[Handwritten signature]*

From the Persian Gulf  
to the British  
Residence  
at Bombay  
1852

W. H. P.  
1852

Dec 23 1852



For the Persian Gulf  
Residence  
at Bombay

For 1852  
Copied by  
Ch. Sansaloe  
Comp. A. M.

deterred by the mention of the Sultan

True Translated substance

Signed of A. B. Kimball

Resident of

(True Copy)

Signed of A. B. Kimball

Resident Persian Gulf

Translation

From

His Highness Amir Foyud

Wahabi Ruler

To

Captain A. B. Kimball

Resident in the Persian Gulf

Dated 13<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Thani

3<sup>rd</sup> March

Received 27<sup>th</sup> March 1866

After Compliments

In a fortunate hour on the

8<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Thani

25<sup>th</sup> February

your friendly letter reached me. I was gratified by the assurance of your good health and welfare and understood its contents, more particularly with regard to the affairs of the sea and the maintenance of the security thereof in the interest of those passing thereto and fro. This is good and your status in that respect very proper. I am assured that the Sultan

C. J. Adams  
Comdr

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has no object therein beyond the vindication  
of justice and the preservation of the sea  
from the oppression of those bent upon  
plundering and plundering God's creatures -  
all this on the part of the Sirkas & excellent  
with reference however to the sons of Abdulla  
Abdulla & his Ahund, we taking any harm  
with me and in establishing themselves on  
my territory it was not their intention to  
perpetrate disorders at us by committing  
plunder and piracy neither were they  
guilty of this nor would I consent thereto,  
but they sought to live with me and  
settled on my territory by reason of our  
ancient friendship and of their dependence  
upon me from olden time up to the present  
date. With regard therefore to your intimation  
to them to remove from Pinnacore, I know  
not what has occurred to render this imperative,  
or what is the intention therein for such is  
not in accordance with the dictates of equity  
and friendship and it is not right that the  
Sirkas should consent to do this without  
reason. If the sons of Abdulla & his Ahund  
have

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Done



have occasioned detriment to the Policy of the  
 Sikhs, of which I am not aware, I beg of  
 you to inform me, and I will satisfy you of  
 the fact being myself responsible for any  
 irregularity on their part and having cognizance  
 of the same under all circumstances - but if an  
 enemy has misled you by designing  
 representations, it does not become you to give  
 ear to the statements of an adversary against  
 his opponent except upon the clearest evidence.  
 For the rest Mahomed ben Abdullah  
 proceeds with this letter to wait upon you,  
 and to fulfil the obligations of friendship and  
 good will. Please God you will hear from  
 him personally the particulars of his case and  
 what he has to advance.

True Translation  
 Signed A. B. Kimball  
 Resident of

(True Copy)  
 Signed A. B. Kimball  
 Resident Persian Gulf

Copy to  
 Comd. Genl.

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Translated Substance

From Hajee Jasseem  
British Agent at Bahrein.

To Captain A. B. Keppell  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated 6<sup>th</sup> Rabi  
25<sup>th</sup> March.

Received 31<sup>st</sup> March 1855.

Sheikh Ali ben Mubarek having returned to Bahrein with all his vessels I waited upon him by invitation on his arrival, when he informed me that the expense of the blockade being excessive, while on the other hand he observed that matters were improving, he did not think it necessary to remain in that quarter, but if any change took place and the Government vessels came there his boats large and small would be at the disposal of the Resident, to be employed in any way he might think proper, for though at Bahrein, he (the Sheikh) would not be at ease until the affair should be settled.

To my inquiries for intelligence subsequent to the return of Sheikh Mahomed ben Abdullah to Penamun and to the visit of Hajee Mahomed Ali ben Muzair, Sheikh Ali

said

Original  
to  
Wm

said that Hajee Mahomed, ali ul Zai had  
 been deputed to him by Amir Teyal prior  
 to the arrival of Mahomed ben Abdullah at Mea,  
 with a view to induce him to address a letter  
 to the Wahabee Ruler so that the existing  
 differences might be arranged between themselves  
 and the Resident be excluded from further  
 interference in the matter for that the people  
 of Nedid asked Amir Teyal how he could  
 accede to the wishes of the al-Khatifa for the  
 removal of Mahomed ben Abdullah from  
 Puraiaia when they had gone over to the  
 English. Shookh ali added that he had thereon  
 addressed a letter to Amir Teyal, but without  
 committing himself in any manner and merely  
 observing with reference to H. H. Complaints  
 of his (the Shookh) not writing to him and to  
 H. H. proposals that the matter should be settled  
 amicably themselves, that H. H. had himself  
 brought on the affair, and that if he had  
 not written to H. H. it was from no motives  
 of pride but because the matter had passed  
 into other hands which precluded his  
 acquiescing in H. H. views.

This passage is  
 somewhat obscure.  
 It is probably meant  
 that in the opinion  
 of the people of Nedid,  
 the connection of the  
 al-Khatifa with the  
 English was a reason  
 the more for their taking  
 strong measures  
 against them.

As

As regards Sheikh Mahomed ben  
 Abdallah, Sheikh Ali informed me he  
 had learnt from his emissaries at Huteef,  
 that after the arrival of that person at  
 Raag it was arranged that Amur Teyal  
 should write to the Resident, inviting him  
 in the way of kindness to ~~mediate~~ the  
 differences between the Al Khulafah and the  
 Al Abdallah, and if he saw good to make  
 over half of Rahmi to the latter with  
 their property and debts, otherwise to have  
 the question in abeyance pending a response  
 to the Sultan which answer would probably  
 check the English but the Amur continued  
 Sheikh Mahomed ben Abdallah, that if it  
 had not the desired effect and the English  
 were prepared to go to war, he must not  
 fight with them but accede to their wishes  
 Sheikh Ali's emissary added in his letter,  
 that the object of the parties in question  
 was to sound the English and ascertain  
 whether they were in earnest in effecting  
 their object, or whether they would be

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Translation

From His Highness Ameer Syud  
Mahabib Ruler

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Captain A. B. Kimball  
Resident in the Persian Gulf

Dated 26<sup>th</sup> Rube-el-Sanee 71.  
14<sup>th</sup> January 1858.

Alc. Sir, an auspicious hour I received  
your honored letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> ~~Rebunum~~ <sup>October 1858</sup> which  
afforded me much gratification, and I understand  
its contents. I entirely appreciate the sentiments  
of friendship therein expressed, more especially  
with reference to the establishment of good-  
understanding and alliance between me  
and the Shiraz. Further, you know that the  
Ministers of your state have long guarded  
the sea of Persia from piracy and plunder,  
the subject being exclusively the security of  
traders and others passing on their lawful  
occasions, nor is it contemplated by the  
provisions of their policy to restrain  
rightful claimants from prosecuting  
their right, and in that such claimants  
seek to establish their right, designs of  
Piracy and Disorder are not to be attributed  
to them - accordingly, when this affair  
broke out, an absolute carte blanche (to act)  
it was granted by Resident Dinnell  
to these very rightful claimants, wherein  
was it set forth, that if the Al Abdulleh  
transferred themselves to the Arabian  
Coast, and proposed to recover their  
possessions, and should obtain my  
assistance, the Shiraz would offer  
no objection. Further, you are aware  
that

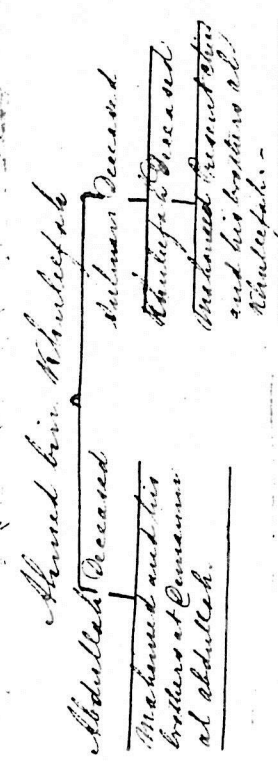
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me

that since the very outset of the rule -  
 of the Al Hassid from older times Bahrein  
 has been under their control (البريدية)  
 and tribute rendered by it (نكا قمارية) and  
 if enemies attacked it from without  
 we assisted its Chief with men and -  
 repelled them times oft repeated because  
 of its dependancy upon us and of our  
 rights and obligations (springing) therefrom.  
 As when the wants (differences) arose  
 amongst its Governors, the Al Khuleefah,  
 all of them being our dependants (مخوبين)  
 the Al Abdullah bin Khuleefah passed over  
 to us at Dammam and the Al Khuleefah at  
 the same time when the rupture took  
 place between them and their Uncle -  
 Abdullahi and their elder brother Rashid  
 bin Khuleefah, charged with professions -  
 and promises to induce me to mediate  
 a reconciliation with their Uncle Abdullah  
 and his family and I seeing the -  
 separation between them, consented to  
 undertake the matter with the view of  
 effecting an accommodation in the  
 interests of both by reason of their being  
 my dependants accordingly the Al  
 Abdullahi and the sons of Khuleefah bin  
 Dammam appeared before me and with  
 the agreement and consent of all -  
 parties entrusted their reconciliation  
 to me and constituted me the Arbitrator  
 and guarantee for both sides and I  
 concluded peace between them in these  
 terms (saying) "You oh! Al Khuleefah  
 must

\*The family of the  
 Wahab bin Ali is  
 termed -

The united branch  
 of the Utaybi family  
 sons of the late Al Khif  
 Abdullah bin Ahmad  
 so call of him contradistinctive  
 to the Al Khuleefah the  
 ruling Chief of Bahrein  
 both being descended  
 from a common  
 ancestor their -



must hold the possessions belonging to you<sup>32</sup>  
 as before, and you Al Abdullah must hold your  
 possessions as formerly and all that has  
 occurred on either side must never again be  
 mentioned (must be buried in oblivion), and  
 I will be the referee against whomsoever of  
 you shall molest his neighbours. To these  
 conditions all of them agreed and were  
 consentient, and bound themselves to me  
 "By God" and entered into mutual engagements  
 with each other and all of them passed  
 over to Bahrein, the Al Abdullah and Al  
 Khulefah after the manner of Brothers,  
 and settled at Bahrein. They continued  
 in this state for six months when the  
 souls of the Al Khulefah were again filled with  
 evil toward their cousins the Al Abdullah without  
 reason, and they expelled them and after  
 hearing of the proceedings of the Al Khulefah  
 with their cousins notwithstanding the peace  
 and reconciliation effected under my guarantee  
 and that too when they were in my presence,  
 all this time has been passed in counselling  
 the Al Khulefah but counsel has been of no  
 avail with them. From this it must be  
 evident to you that I did not intend disorder  
 at sea, or approve of it, but that my aim was  
 to maintain my rights and obligations with  
 respect to Bahrein, which indeed are  
 undeniable. As is known to you, the Al Abdullah  
 are interested in and have claims on Bahrein,  
 they do not by any means meditate disorder  
 and confusion on the sea in that they ask  
 to

to establish their claims. Rightful claimants do not merit that they should be hindered or opposed in the prosecution of their right, and this indeed is one of the ruling principles of the Sarkar in all cases, and in all its resolutions. Permission indeed was granted by it to the rightful claimants, and after such permission nothing contrary thereto ought to be done. Moreover it is not concealed from you that Malanoo bin Khuliefah on the day he took Bahrein did not approach it by the way of (from) the land but crossed over in boats and the inhabitants of Geo assisted him in his proceeding they being (located) in Geo and the Sarkar was not offended thereat. Now what I hope from you is that after being apprised of the true state of the case, you will withdraw your attention (no longer interfere) between me and the people of Bahrein, in as much as I am pursuing my right and you ought not to oppose me in what is my right.

(True Translation)

Signed A. B. Kimball  
Resident

(True Copy)

Signed A. S. Osbrow  
Asst. Resident in the Persian Gulf.