unless backed by a peremptory order from the Ameer-i-Nuzam.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) S. Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

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

(True Copy)
[illegible]
Secy. to Govt.

Copy [illegible]
Camp
[illegible]

Political Department — No. 144 of 1859.

2904

From

Captain Felix Jones, H.M.I.N.
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

To

H. L. Anderson, Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Bombay.

Residency in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 5th April 1859.

Sir,

In a letter received from Commodore Jenkins yesterday, that Officer reports having sent the Agent at Bhargah with his Members to the camp of the Ameer of the Wahabee Rules, then at some distance from the shores of this Gulf. This proceeding was with the view to bring the Abothabee Chief to the Coast, for the purpose of meeting the Commodore, he then being in the camp of the Ameer.

2. Commodore Jenkins informs me, that the latter high Officer received the British delegates with marked respect, and in reply to enquiries concerning

concerning India, was told that peace had been restored there - The terms of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to her Indian subjects was too, the theme of universal approbation, particularly that portion relating to liberty of conscience on religious points -

3. The Sheikh of Abothabee too, immediately obeyed the Commodore's summons, not drawing bridle until he reached the Coast, whence he immediately embarked and had an interview with the Commodore - This was satisfactory in all respects, and the Commodore's remarks tend to shew that the promptness of the Abothabee Chief in the presence of the large Bedouin tribes while bearing witness to our influence, is also a satisfactory proof that our exertions to suppress piracy in the Gulf are gratefully acknowledged even by those who were formerly instilled to the commission of it in

self

self defence - This information will doubtless be satisfactory to His Lordship in Council, and with this object the present communication is made.

4 Commodore Jenkins while bearing testimony to the zeal of the Native Agent at Shangah has requested that a dress of honor may be presented him, but as a token of the Government approval of his conduct has been lately made the subject of a letter to your address, No. 67, of 8th March 1859, I think it sufficient acknowledgment of his services at the present time, and shall accordingly signify as much to the Officer now interesting himself in his behalf.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Signed Felix Jones.
Lt. Colonel & Resident, Persian Gulf.
True Copy.

Copd. J. Rodrigues
Comp.d
Foreign Dept.

Secretary to Govt.

2906

No 195

Fort William
Foreign Department
16 January 1857

To
The Secretary to the Govt. of
Bombay.

Sir,

Ans 5 Feb

I have had the honor to submit to the Govt. your letter dated 6 Ult., No 161, submitting for orders the question whether Persian Merchants residing at Bombay who have not taken out letters of naturalization but who continue peaceably to pursue their lawful avocations, should be permitted to trade with Ports in the Persian Gulf or elsewhere in Vessels of their own possessing British Indian Registers & hoisting British colors.

Yrs

2908

2. The Council is of opinion that the trade of these Vessels should not be interfered with, as carrying British Indian Registers and the British Flag they are British Vessels. If they enter Persian ports it must be at their own risk; but it is not the interest of Govt. to prevent them from doing so. —

Have yes

Bd
15-7-1

15

Secy

2909

No. 397 of 1855.

Persian Department

20th November 1855.

Substance of a letter from Shummasha bin Alee Saleh, late chief of Zeyla, to the Right Honble the Governor in Council, dated 12th September and received and ordered to be translated 26th November 1855.

I beg to inform your Lordship that when I left Hodeida for Mocha, I heard that the members of my family had started from Zeyla, but that they were not permitted to take their property with them. Being destitute of the necessaries of life two members of my family died during their voyage.

On my arrival at Aden, I represented my misfortunes to Lieutenant Playfair, who paid no attention to my complaint. I intended to return to Zeyla, but was prevented from doing so by Lieutenant Playfair.

I beg to be informed whether or not your Government has any control over the coast in the Persian Gulf. The friendship existing between me and your Government, is from the time when a vessel belonging to your Government wrecked off Berbera. Were I to reside in the Persian Gulf, your Government would not be obliged to favor me with any thing more than

it has been agreed upon. I make this my complaint to your Lordship, and place my confidence in God. I trust to be favored with an answer to this.

20th November 1865. (Signed) Vinayek Wasudew Oriental Translator to Govt.

No. 5226 of 1865.
Political Department.

From
H. L. Anderson Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay.

To
Brigadier H. M. Coghlan
Acting Political Resident and
Commandant at Aden.
Dated 27th December 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council, to transmit to you translations of two letters from Shummakha bin Alle Sa'ele, both dated the 12th September last, one complaining of his having been deprived of the chiefship of Zeyla, and the other requesting the protection of this Government, on his leaving

2911

taking up his residence in the Persian Gulf.

2. This Government have not deemed it necessary to reply to these communications.

Bombay Castle
17th December 1856.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) H. L. Anderson
Secy. to Govt.

True Copies

H. L. Anderson
Secretary to Government

Copy by Messrs.
Compd. & Sons

2912

Office No. 300

No. 109 of 1857.

From H. L. Anderson Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To, G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire
Secretary to the Government of India,
In the Foreign Department
Fort William

Secret Department

Dated 3rd April 1857

Sir,

As connected with the 11th enclosure to my letter to your address, No. 70/220, dated the 24th February last, on the subject of direct communication between Bushire and England, I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit you, for submission to the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter, No. 4, dated the 11th March 1857, from Lieutenant General Sir James Outram, K. C. B.

* Being Copy of Letter from the Honble the Secret Committee dated the 26th January 1857 No. 1728.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Bombay Castle,
3rd April 1857.

H L Anderson
Secretary to Government.

Copied by F. Fernandes
Comptt.
Foreign Secy

63

Forwd. 1857 Oct. 1st
Direct Despatch

From Secretary to the Government of Bombay dated the 3rd April 1857.

Received 13th Octo

No. 109/300

Enclosure 1.

Referred to Cons. 29th May

W. 97 (97-8)

No. 25

24/4.

Forwarding copy of a letter from Lieut Genl Sir James Outram K.C.B. Commdg Persian Expeditionary Force on the subject of direct communication between Bushire & England.

29/4

Bombay, 3rd April 1857

223

Enclosure

D.R.

29/3

2914 3

No 4

Political Department.

From;

Lieut General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.
Commanding Persian Expeditionary Force.

To,

H. L. Anderson Esquire,
Secy: to Govt Political Departt Bombay.
Dated 11th March 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 205 of 21st Ultimo, and in reply to its enclosure No 11, to state that after the Capture of Mohammerah, which I hope to accomplish in the course of a week, I shall be able to place on the Tigris, for postal purposes, the steamers which are coming round from Sind, should circumstances, which I have elsewhere explained, prevent my carrying out the operations I had contemplated in the direction of Shooster: in the meantime, until the arrival of those vessels, I will endeavour to supply their place by the Comet and one or more of the small steamers now in the Gulf.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Camp of Bushire, 11th March 1857.

(Signed) J. Outram Lieut Genl
Commd Persian Expeditionary Force

True Copy

H. Anderson

Secretary to Government.

Copy, Fernandez.
Comp.
Thos. Cowasjee

Office No. 139 of 1851. 29/15
Bombay No. 355 of 1851.
Political Department

From
Lieutenant Colonel Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To
A. Malet Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

Bushire 6th May 1851.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying translation of an Extract of a letter from the Native Agent at Shargah dated the 20th March, reporting upon the state of affairs on the Arabian Coast.

2. Although no occurrences of any great interest have taken place, it will be pleasing to His Lordship in Council to learn the continued absence of all acts of maritime aggressions and piracy in this quarter. I hardly expect the negociations between Sheik Sultan ben Saqqur, and Sheik Saeed ben Tahnoon for a renewal of friendly relations will end in placing matters on a permanently amicable footing between them; still as indices of a desire for peace and tranquillity, they may be considered a subject of satisfaction.

3. By late advices from Lingah I learn that Sheik Saeed ben Gyarab having come to a settlement with the Commander of the Persian Forces, he has dismissed his Arab Allies, who have returned

returned to Rassel Khymah and Shargah, under their leader Sheik Abdoollah ben Sultan.

2916

Residency in the Persian Gulf
Bushire 6th May 1861

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

Translation of an Extract of a letter from Moollah Houssain Agent at Shargah to Lieutenant Colonel Hennell President in the Persian Gulf dated 20th March 1861.

I beg to report that Sheik Sultan ben Suggur carries on an extensive correspondence with Tyeul ben Toorky, the Sheik's of Bahreiny, Syed Ges ben Ayan, with Syed Sonome, and also with his own son Abdoollah ben Sultan. He has written to Sheik Hamdan ben Tahnoon on the subject of peace. When Sheik Saeed the brother of the latter returned to Abouthabee, he was pleased at this circumstance, and addressed the former chief regarding a reconciliation. This communication he despatched by Moobarek ben Suroor the chief of the Monair with instructions to observe the state of Sheik Sultan's affairs, and whether he was really inclined to be on friendly terms. On the delivery of the letter to Sheik Sultan, he expressed his pleasure and wrote a conciliatory reply. On his return to Abouthabee, Moobarek ben Suroor visited Dabaye, where he was forcibly detained by Sheik Mukktoom, who sent a message to Sheik Sultan ben Suggur, to the effect that if he wished to remain on good

good terms with him, he must neither allow Moobarek ben Sooroor to return to Aboothabee, nor make peace with Saeed ben Tahnoon until the termination of the affairs of Tysul ben Toorkee with Bahrein. Apparently the sheik complied with the wish of Sheik Mukhtoom, and sent his secretary Muhomed ben Ali Boo Shalubee to Debaie to take back his letter to the address of Sheik Saeed ben Tahnoon. On the return of his secretary to Shargah, Sheik Sultan entrusted this communication to a man of the Boo Shayla, and despatched it to the Chief of Aboothabee.

Sheik Mukhtoom has been communicating with Tysul and the Bahrein Sheiks, apparently with the view of negociating a peace. His real object is to have an interview with the former in order to advise him as to his future proceedings. His bassids have returned with letters from both quarters. The former writes word that he is waiting for a meeting on the subject they had previously discussed. As far as I can learn the Sheiks of Bahrein do not wish his presence at that Island, as they suspect he is inclined towards Tysul ben Toorkee, and that he is doing all this for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the Ameer in order that he may then communicate to him who are his friends and foes. The Sheiks having intimated this to him, Sheik Mukhtoom has laid aside his intention of proceeding to Bahrein and having an interview with the Wahabee ruler. Some time ago Syed Thowaree having written

written to Sheik Mukhtoom to send his brother to Muscat, for the purpose of arranging terms of peace, he intends to despatch his brother Saeed ben Butye to that Port. The Sheiks of Bahrein have obliged the brother of Sheik Hureid, ben Rashid to return to Ajman without having an interview with the Wahabee Chief, Sheik Saeed, ben Tahnoon has sent Saeed ben Mahammed to Bahrein with letters for the Sheiks on the subject of the assistance he had promised them on their dispute with Ameer Tyseln

True Translated Extract,
(Signed) Ja.s Edwards
Accountant P.G.

(True Copy)
(Signed) S. Hemsall.
President in the Persian Gulf

True Copies
W. Meade
Chief Secretary

1851 Political & Secret
In a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay
Dated 7th June 1851 No. 21.
Pers: 20 June
No. 3
From the President in the Persian Gulf.
To The Bombay Government
Dated 1st May 1851 No. 139
No. 2.
Submit the latest intelligence which had reached him relative to the state of affairs on the Persian Gulf.

Copied
D. M. Pereira
Comp.t
Ed. Thoffe

Minute by the Honble Mr Willoughby -
Dated 30th June 1847 -

I entirely concur in our Honble President's Minute of the 26th Instant - the Chiefs of the Arabian Gulf are well entitled to the marks of distinction proposed, to denote the satisfaction of the Bombay Government, on their compliance with its wishes, in furtherance of the cause of humanity, and their conduct will strengthen their claims hereafter to our just protection and support when necessary -

2 - Our approbation of Major - Lennell's proceedings cannot be expressed in too strong terms, for it is to his influence and ability that we are indebted for this further advance, to what I hope, through the great influence of our Nation, may be ultimately accomplished, the complete suppression of the iniquitous traffic in human flesh throughout the Globe - a Boon, which when accomplished, will cast all the glorious victories our fleets and Armies have achieved, and all the other mighty works our Nation has performed, completely into the shade -

3 - But it must be obvious, that we cannot

Cannot expect to benefit by the success of Major Kennell's measures unless the Persian Government can be persuaded, in imitation of the Sublime Porte, to prohibit the Slave trade being carried on in its ports in the Persian Gulf. Without this extension of the prohibitory engagements, a monopoly will be created, and the trade heretofore carried on at the ports of the Chiefs of the Arabian Gulf, will merely be transferred to those of Persia. I trust therefore that the efforts recently made by our Envoy in Persia, to induce the Persian Government to accede to our wishes, in regard to the suppression of the slave trade, will be strenuously renewed on the first favorable opportunity.

4. There are two other points noticed in this correspondence on which I think our opinion will be expected, 1st that we should retain in our own hands entire control over the system to be adopted for the suppression of the slave trade, as we have hitherto done, and 2nd that we claim the power of disposing of all slaves liberated under the recent engagements with the Sublime Porte, and the Chiefs of the Arabian Gulf.

5. I concur with Major Kennell in

opinion, that if possible, we should do both. It is obviously undesirable to allow Turkish or the Cruizers of any other foreign States, to interfere in the affairs of the Persian Gulf, if we can prevent it; and with regard to the second point, I do not think that under any other plan, the rescued Slaves will be properly and carefully attended to.

6th These are questions however which can only be determined by the Home Authorities, to whom I would suggest, that they should be referred by an early opportunity.

7th I would further suggest, that Major Kennett's successful exertions be communicated to our Consul at Zanzibar.

30th June 1847. (Sgd) J. P. Willoughby

True Copy

Wheatley
Sec to Govt

Copied by
Lieut Kiel Engineers
Comp
R. Eddy

2923

No. 312 of 1847.

Secret Department

From A. Malet Esquire

Secretary to Government Bombay.

To Major S. Hennell

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated 17th July 1847.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 7th April and 11th, 14th, 24th & 27th May last, Nos 1, 4, 5, 7 & 10, communicating the gratifying intelligence that the Six Maritime Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf, named in the margin, have each entered into a separate engagement, binding himself down, altogether to prohibit, from and after the 1st October 1847, the importation of Slaves from the African Coast, or, elsewhere, on board of his Vessels, and those of his Subjects; and giving full authority to the Honorable Company's Cruizers, to detain & examine all such Vessels suspected of being engaged in the

1. The Chief of Ras-ul-Khyma and Sharga
2. The Chief of Abulgamine
3. The Chief of Oman
4. The Chief of Kelhat
5. The Chief of Abothabee
6. The Chief of Dahrein

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the Slave trade, and to seize and confiscate them, should they be found violating the terms of the engagement now subscribed to.

2 I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Governor in Council highly approves of your exertions in inducing the Maritime Arab Chiefs of the Gulf to enter into these engagements, and it has afforded Government very great satisfaction to learn that you have so completely succeeded in attaining this desirable object.

3. Although the Governor in Council has no doubt that the minds of the Arab Chiefs in the Gulf have been influenced by political motives in yielding a ready compliance to the wishes of the British Government for the attainment of their cooperation towards the important object of preventing the exportation of Slaves from Africa, His Honor in Council entirely concurs with you in the expediency of adopting such means of encouraging them in a strict adherence to the spirit of their present engagements as are suggested in your letter dated the 11th May last.

4 I am accordingly directed to transmit to you for delivery to the several chiefs

to

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to whom they are addressed; the enclosed letters from the Honble the Governor, which are accompanied by the presents suggested by you, in order to denote to the Chiefs the Satisfaction of Government with their compliance with its wishes in furtherance of the cause of humanity.

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5 The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has been directed to issue the necessary orders to Officers commanding the Honorable Company's Vessels of War for carrying out the powers acquired under the terms of the new engagements.

12

6 With reference to your letter to the Honble Mr. Wellesley dated the 8th May last, I am directed to inform you, that the orders of the Home authorities have been solicited as to whether the British Government should as heretofore retain in its own hands an entire control over the System to be adopted for the suppression of the Slave trade in the Gulf; and as

12

disposing of all Slaves liberated under the recent engagements with the Sublime Porte and the Arab Chiefs of the Gulf. On receipt of instructions upon these two points a further communication will be

addressed

12

Recd Bound before by Government on the Subject

Have the Honor to be &c

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1847.

Sigd. Alex. Malet

Secy. to Govt.

Sigd. W. Ewart

Secy. to Govt.

M 99

Far:- 1847. Sept 13

~~Secret~~ Departt.

In a letter from the Secy to the Government of Bombay dated 17: July 1847. No. 201.

Consul: 4th December

E. & A. No. 12 —

From the Bombay Govt.

To the Resit. on the Persian Gulf.

Dated 17: July 1847: No. 312.

No. 10.

Communicating the observations and instructions of Government on the various points noticed in his several letters under acknowledgment. —

Copy by Ahmad Ali

Far: E. Secy

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Office No. 197 of 1847
Cons. No. 5 of 1847
Secret Department

2927

From Major Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

To,

A. Malet Esqre
Secretary to the Government
Bombay

Bushire 14th May 1847.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter to your address No. 1 in this Department, dated the 7th ultimo, — forwarding copies of correspondence between the Honble H. Wellesley Her Majesty's — Chargé D'Affaires at Constantinople — Major Rawlinson, and myself, I have now the honor to transmit for the information of the Honble the Governor in Council, a transcript of my Despatch dated the 8th Instant, addressed to the former Gentleman, announcing that the Independent Chiefs of the Arabian Coast of this Gulf, had consented to the total abolition of the African Slave Trade.

I have the honor to be &c.
Residency in the Persian Gulf
Bushire 14th May 1847.

J. L. Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

P.S. Enclosure No. 2 is a copy of my letter to Major Rawlinson transmitting the Despatch of the 8th Instant to the Honble Mr. Wellesley under a flying seal.

Copied by J. L. Pereira
Comptr
R. Bedy

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From Major Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

2928

To,
The Honorable H. Wellesley
Her Majesty's Charge D'Affaires
at the Ottoman Porte.
H.C. Sloop of War Euphrates
Off Bahrein 8th May 1847.

Secret Department.

Sir,

In my despatch to your address under date the 2d ultimo, I was necessitated by the pressure of my early departure on duty from Bushire for the Arabian Coast, to confine myself to little more than an acknowledgment of your letter dated the 9th February last, and a succinct exposition of the reasons which led me to concur in the opinions expressed by Major Rawlinson, touching the nature and degree of control it was desirable the Turkish Authorities should exercise in the River Euphrates over Arab Vessels attempting to violate the prohibition lately promulgated by the Ottoman Porte against the African Slave Trade.—

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2nd

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2 Before entering further into the subject of your Despatch to my address above referred to, it may not be considered irrelevant to it, if I proceed to give a slight sketch of the statistics of the Slave trade in the Persian Gulf, and the relations hitherto subsisting between the British Government and the several chiefs occupying its shores.

3rd The principal Ports on the Arabian Coast lying between the Embouchure of the Euphrates, and the entrance of the Persian Gulf are Koweit, Kateef, Bahrein, Abouthabee, Debaye, Shargah, Ejman, Amulgavine, and Ras-el Khymah. With the exception of Koweit, which carries the Turkish Flag, and Kateef which is the sea-port of Ameer Feysal the Wahabee Chief of Nedjd, all the others are possessed by independent Maritime Tribes, governed by their own Sheiks, and having intimate relations with the British Government.

4. Prior to the year 1820, the principal occupation of these Tribes was piracy, which at length reached such a pitch of audacity, as to compel the Indian Government to adopt stringent measures for its suppression. The naval and

Military

Military operations undertaken with this object having been successful, the several piratical states entered into a general Treaty with us, binding themselves to abstain from a recurrence to their former lawless practices. In this document a clause was inserted, which although expressed in somewhat ambiguous terms, has always been held to prohibit the Kidnapping of men, women, and children, for the purpose of making them slaves, under the pains and penalties attached to acts of Piracy.—

5th In the year 1838, the attention of the Indian Government having been drawn to the extent of the Slave Trade Carried on by the Maritime Arabs of the Persian Gulf, the Political Resident was instructed to endeavour to check it as far as possible. Accordingly in July 1839, that Officer succeeded in persuading the principal Sheiks of the Arabian Coast, to subscribe a new engagement, the first article of which gave British Cruisers, the right of Search beyond a line drawn from Cape Delgardo in Africa, passing two degrees Eastward of the Island of Socotra, to Pursein on the Mekran Coast. The second rendered vessels carrying slaves

Slaves belonging to the Arab Chiefs or their subjects, found beyond the limit above specified, liable to seizure and confiscation, and the third article made the traffic in Somalees an act of Piracy.

6th Up to this time, therefore, it will be observed, that although the principal Arabian Chiefs of this quarter have entered into engagements with the British Government, to confine their traffic in human flesh within certain limits, they have been guilty of no breach of Treaty, and rendered themselves liable to no penalty, for exporting slaves from the African Coast, and bringing them up for sale to the Persian Gulf, unless they had been kidnapped. Their vessels were liable to seizure and confiscation only, if found to seaward of the restrictive line referred to in the preceding paragraph.

7th In the year 1845, thirteen vessels (exclusive of those from Kowait) proceeded from the Arab Ports of the Persian Gulf to the African Coast, and brought up 1780 slaves for sale. The measures however taken by us for the suppression of the traffic in Somalies from Berberah & Zeylah, were so far effectual, that not a single individual of that class was carried

+ Ahl Ka hou wdan tribe in the neighbourhood of Berberah and Zeylah.

Copy by J. Mesquita Esq. to Libbow

carried away.—

8. With reference to the number of Vessels under Turkish Colors now engaged in the Slave Trade in this Gulf, I am at present unable to afford accurate information, but from a Statement drawn up of the Native Boats carrying Slaves which touched at Karrack on their way to the Euphrates during three months in the year 1841, it appears, that out of 117 Vessels carrying 1217 Slaves 6 only belonged to Koweit, having a Cargo of 103 Individuals for Sale - It is probable that not more than half that number is now employed.—

*while that Island was occupied by a British Force.—

9. The number of Slaves annually imported into the Ports on the Persian Coast of this Gulf, has, until the last year, been considered to average about 1150 Negroes, and 80 Abshees or Abyssinians - This amount does not include the Slaves brought by the numerous Persian pilgrims from Mecca and Kerbella on their return from these places.—

10. Having thus made you in some measure aware of the extent to which the Slave Trade was carried on, and the nature of our Relations with the independent Arabian

Sheiks

Sheik of the Persian Gulf in respect to the Traffic in question up to this time, it is with sincere satisfaction that I am now able to acquaint you, with the successful result of my endeavours to persuade the several chiefs specified in the margin, to join in the humane efforts of the British Government, by consenting, each in a separate agreement, to the total abolition on the part of themselves and their subjects, of the African Slave Trade.* Enclosure No. 1 is a Translation of the Engagement entered into by the Chief of the Joasmee Tribe, Sheik Sultan bin Sugger, and excepting in the names and dates, is verbatim the same as all the others - you will observe, that its provisions will not come into operation until the 10th Decr. next, or the commencement of the new Mahomedan year. I was induced from two considerations to fix this date, the first that several months would probably elapse before these engagements could receive the approval of the Indian Govt., and the necessary orders be issued for carrying them into effect, and

Sheik Sultan bin Sugger Chief of Rasel Khymah.—
Sheik Abdoolla bin Rashid chief of Amulgavine.—
Sheik Azeez bin Rashid Chief of Ejmann.—
Sheik Muktoom bin Butya Chief of Debaye.—
Sheik Saeed bin Tahnoon chief of Aboothabee.—
Sheik Mahomed bin Khuleefa Chief of Behreim.—

* This document forms the enclosure to the letter to the Government dated 11th May 1847 No. 4 Secret Department.

Office No. 203 of 1847.
Cons: No. 7 of 1847.

From.
Major Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf
To.
A. Malet Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay

Secret Department

Bushire 24th May 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 128. in this Department under date the 12th March and No. 883. in the Political Department of the same date, the first relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf, and the second transmitting copies of correspondence and documents on the same subject and directing that the Maritime Arabian Chiefs be invited to co-operate in this Measure.

2. In doing myself the honor to refer you to the several despatches to your address notified in the Margin, I cannot but express the sincere gratification I have experienced from finding that in the Measures therein reported, I have only anticipated the instructions or Orders of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and

Secret Dep.t 7 April 1847
" 4 — " — " 11th May — "
" 5 — " — " 14th May — "

the

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the Honble the Governor in Council, by obtaining the consent of the Maritime Arabian Chiefs of the Persian Gulf, to the complete abolition of the African Slave Trade, on the part of themselves and their Dependants.—

Residency in the Persian Gulf
24th May 1847.

I have the honor &c
Signed S. Hennell
Resident in the P. Gulf.

True Copy

A Malet
Secy to Govt

Copd
appx
Ens
Ex R. Ewart

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1 2936

Office No. 229 of 1847.
Cons: No. 10 of 1847.

From,
Major Hennell.
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,
A. Malet Esquire.
Secretary to Government of
Bombay

Secret Department.

Bushire 27th May 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Copy of a letter from Major Rawlinson, the Political Agent at Baghdad, to my address, dated the 10th Instant, inclosing transcript of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at the Porte, dated the 21st Ultimo, intimating that the Pashaw of Baghdad has been ordered not to do more at present, than prevent Slave Vessels under foreign colors, from landing their Cargoes in Turkish Ports.

2nd In forwarding a Copy of my Reply to Major Rawlinson's letter for the information of Government.

Residency in Persian Gulf
Bushire 27th May
1847

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) J. Hennell.
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Copied by Mr Gousalves
Ex. R. Eddy

7

No 17 of 1847

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2937

To

Major S. Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No 142 of the 2 Ultimo, I have now the honor to submit for your information copy of a letter which has this day reached me from H. Mt Minister at the Porte, on the subject of the Foreign Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf -

2 You will observe that these orders obtained by His Excellency from the Govt at Constantinople, are restricted to the exclusion of Foreign Vessels with Slaves on board from the Turkish ports on the Euphrates, and that your negociations with the independent Arab chiefs for the final suppression of the traffic, are not therefore liable to be interrupted by the premature infliction on them of penalties by the Turkish authorities. As soon however as the said chiefs may have entered into a Convention with the British Government, whereby the act of Carrying slaves in the Persian Gulf may be declared to be Piracy, I should think that the

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the Turkish orders might with propriety be extended, so as to attach the penalty of Confiscation equally to Foreign and to native Slave Vessels -

2938.

3 The orders which have been transmitted by His Excellency Nejib Pasha to the Mutesselim of Buserah, are in exact Conformity with the Viziérial Instructions, and the British Agent at that point has been directed by me to pay the greatest attention to their due execution -

British Residency
Baghdad May 10th
1847

I have the honor to be &c

Signed H. Rawlinson
P. A. Turkish Arabia

True copy
Signed S. Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf

Copied by
Rustomjee

Office No. 101 of 1850
Cons: No. 22 of 1850.

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2939

From
Lieutenant Colonel Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To,
A. Malet Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government Bombay.
Political Department.
Dated Bushire 18th March 1850.

Sir

Adverting to my letters to your address Nos 14 and 16 under the respective dates of the 4th and 18th Ultimo on the subject of the despatch of the H. C. Schooner "Mahi" under Lieutenant Fullerton to the Arabian Coast for the purpose of settling a Maritime dispute between the Sheikhs of Aboothabee and Debaye I have now the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Commander of that vessel dated the 9th Instant, reporting the successful arrangement of the dispute in question.

2 The enclosed report from our Agent at Shargah dated the 19th January last, will make His Lordship in Council aware of the Warlike attitude maintained by the different Maritime Chiefs towards each other. Every thing appears to depend upon the movements of Ameer Fysul the Wahabee Chief. By the latest accounts from Bahrein he is reported to have left Lahsah, but in what direction, or with what object appears uncertain.

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

Residency in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire 18th March 1850

From Lieutenant A. Fenderton I. N.

Commanding the H. C. Schooner "Mahi"

To Lieutenant Colonel S. Hennell

Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire.

2940

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the H. C. Schooner "Mahi" under my Command has arrived at Bushire having performed the duties ordered by Commodore Porter I. N. modified by the request contained in your letter of the 18th Ultimo.

Sheik Saeed bin Thanoon is about three days journey inland. I delivered the letter to his brother Sheik Hundan bin Thanoon, who after consulting with Mahomed bin Ahmed and one or two others very willingly consented to give up the Slave to Moola Bussein on his sending for him. He said he would pay double the sum demanded if he threw any obstacles in the way. He told me that Sahoul bin Atish was about twelve miles from Sharjah and promised should he come to Abasthabee or any place where he could seize him that he would do so, letting you know of it, and detaining him till he heard from you.

At Debai I found Sheik Mukktoom who had arrived the evening before. He at once promised to give up the Slave offering to send his boat on shore for him remaining himself until he came but I told him

it

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it would do as well to give him to Moola Hussein in the evening. I then spoke to him about the Bugarah belonging to Abrathalee, he said he was very willing to give it up if any one would take it. About this time Moola Hussein came on board, and I found there was some jealousy about the manner the boat was to be given up whether it was to be sent to Sargah or to be given up at Debai. I settled it by telling Moola Hussein to receive it at Debai (abreast of which place I returned to land the Sheik) as it would be very easy for Moola Hussein to tow the boat to Shargah next morning as he intended remaining at Debai that evening to receive the Slave.

Sultan bin Sugger, Saeed bin Mutlug and Mukhtoom have written to Fazil bin Turki to repair to Lassa with as many men as he can collect, also to send all the Mutiff Bugarahs with Chunam and date trees to Adaid for the purpose of rebuilding the Fort at that place, and forming a settlement at Wukrah, when the fort is finished one half of his men are to be sent to Shargah to assist Sultan bin Sugger Saeed bin Mutlug and Mukhtoom against Saeed bin Haweny and Saeed bin Thanoon.

Saeed bin Mukhtoom told me that Saeed Thaweny was at Shenas (Burkha Coast) in the "England" and that two more vessels were

were expected from Muscat when Saeed Thawany was to come to Debai. Muktoom said should he be attacked from sea it was the intention of himself, Sultan bin Suggur and Saeed bin Mutting to muster as many Bugalahs, Bugarahs &c as they could and go to Debai but I dont think he has any intention of doing it. It is only talk. Moola Hussein told me Saeed Thawany was at Shenas, but that the report about attacking Debai was got up by the Sheiks themselves to try and make things appear as bad as possible.

Moola Hussein confirmed the report heard at Bushahee about Sahail bin Ateik being about twelve miles from Shargah. Saeed bin Mutting has promised to take him and Seyd Muktoom said he would seize him should he come his way.

At Nabend there were two Bugalahs one Batili ten large and ten small Bugarahs for the Pearl fishing.

Moola Hussein having sent a letter to Longa to be forwarded to you, I went to that place and got it. I now send it to you with two others.

I have the honor to be &c

Bushire roads
9th March 1850

(signed) Alex. Fullerton
Lieutt I. N. &c

True Copy
(signed) A Kemball
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Substance

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Substance of a letter from Moollah Hussein Agent at Shargah to Lieutenant Colonel Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 19th January 1850 A.C.

I have the honor to report that Sheikh Sultan ben Suggur and Saad ben Mootluk are now in Shargah. About a Week ago the Debaye Chief proceeded to the Watering Place near Shargah with 700 men, and was there joined by Sheikh Abdoollah ben Sultan with 500 Camel men and Infantry Sheikh Sultan and the Wahabee Agent have placed the entire Controul of affairs in the hands of Sheikh Muktoom and by his advice have arranged with Moobarukk ben Suroor and Faris ben Maronah the Chiefs of the Monasseer and Mozareeah Tribes, that they should remove their followers and families from Joomanah to Zet. The other Bedoovin Tribes under the Joasmee Chief are now spread over the Space between Shargah and Zet. Sheikh Makhtoom has sent out spies to report upon the strength and objects of Sheik Saeed ben Tahnoon, who is now stationed at the Wells of Khutrum between Abosthabee and Brymee with a large Force.— I understand that this Chief has received an assurance from H. H. Syed Saeeny that he would send him all the Horsemen he could collect and that he would afterwards proceed to Shemas and from thence join him with all his disposable forces in an attack upon Brymee. It is

is also reported that Sheik Syf bin Hamood of Kohar is to join them in this Expedition.- The Benyas Chief has sent his Cousin Mahomed ben Syf with 100 Camel and Horsemen to Shenas to learn what arrangements H. H. Syed Saweny has made.- He has also sent Spies towards Lahsah to keep a watch on the movements of Ameer Fyzul. Sheik Hamood ben Rashid the Chief of Oman has proceeded by sea to the Gutter Coast with two Camels.- His professed object is to present them to the Chief of the Naeem but his real purpose is to ascertain the intentions of Ameer Fyzul. He carries letters from Sheik Sultan ben Sugger and Saeed ben Mootluk pressing upon the Ameer the immediate despatch of a force to Abeed and proceed to Oman.- Sheik Ibrahim ben Sultan by the orders of his Father has posted himself with 1000 men from Rasel Khymah and El Hamreyah at the wells between the former place and Zet.- Of the Manaseer and Mozareah Tribes 500 have joined the Benyas Chief, and 600 have taken the side of Sheikh Sultan ben Sugger.- I am happy to report that every thing is quiet and tranquil at sea.

True Translated Substance.-

/True Copy/
/Signed/ S. Hennell
Resident &c

/Signed/ S. Hennell
Resident in the Persian Gulf.-

True Copies

Secretary to Govt.

2944

Verified
M.N. Potter