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up and beaten with sticks, so that he died. When he was dead he was thrown into the sea. On the return of the boat the men gave information of what the nakoda had done to the Sheik of Bahrein, who imprisoned him. The heir of the murdered man is a girl. She said, "according to the law I will have the man killed who slew my father." The merchants of Maharug have advised her to commute the penalty of death for a fine of 800 reals. After some delay the girl has accepted their settlement of the question.

16th June.—News arrived from Kateef that "Ali Beg called the tribe of Amanee to Kateef and said to them, I hear that you have date groves in Kateef, and your custom is such that you live during the hot weather in the date groves, and in the cold season you go with your families and cattle to the borders of the desert. You have no fixed abiding place; but now I tell you that by orders of Government that it is necessary for you to conform to the habits of the other subjects of Turkey. You may have all the sea board from Kateef to Ojair to live in, and you must build houses there so that it may be known where you are, should the Turkish Government require your services; and if you do not agree to what I say, I shall certainly take away your date groves from you." The men of the tribe answered—"What you tell us is very hard for us to agree to; we are Bedouins as our fathers were; we cannot settle down in one place and build houses; besides we must always take our cattle to places where there is forage for them." Ali Beg replied—"Well, I have told you your choice, and you shall not have your date groves." The men asked for fifteen days to think over the matter before they give an answer. The general idea is, that they will never agree to Ali Beg's proposal to abandon their roving life and settle down, as they can always plunder the date groves which are a long way from the Turkish camp.

(Signed) C. GRANT, Capt.,  
2nd Asstt. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated the 2nd July 1872.

*C. Grant* News gleanings from the 17th June to the 30th June 1872.

21st June.—News has arrived from Lahsa that the tribes of El Ejman, El Mesirir, and El Dowasir, wished to go into Lahsa for the purpose of getting food and other necessaries. Ferek Pasha did not agree to this at first, but afterwards he said—"If you speak the truth to me, and you reply only want to enter the city for the purpose of buying supplies, then leave a Sheik of each tribe with me as security that you will not make any disturbance, then you are free to come and go."

Sacod with few men was in the desert. The bazaar master of Kateef went with the new Ferek Pasha to Lahsa, from thence he came to Bahrein, and intends shortly going back to Kateef.

He says that the old Ferek Pasha, when he saw that the people of Lahsa did not wish him to leave them, sent his Government news by telegram. He got an answer to remain where he was until further orders.

There are now two Ferek Pashas in the government of Lahsa; they get on very well together, and the people are happy, with the exception of a bad fever which prevails and carries off a great number of the people, especially the Turkish soldiers.

24th June.—News arrived from Lahsa that the men of Riadh received letters from the Government of Lahsa concerning Abdoolla bin Fyzul and his tribes, that they should not assist him in any way, either by money or supplies. On receiving this letter they said to Abdoolla—"We are weak, and must do what the Government order; now you had better leave the country, or the Turks may compel you by force to do so." Abdoolla, seeing that there was no remedy, left Riadh with his whole tribe, and went to a place called Kergh, about one day's journey from Riadh. When the men of Riadh saw that

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Abdoolla and his tribe had left Riadh, they wrote the news to Lahsa and informed the Government that they consider themselves Turkish subjects. Saood is still reported to be in the desert with a few followers, who are scattered about the Lahsa road looking for food. People think that there are none to help the sons of Fyzul now, and that their cause is quite hopeless.

27th June.—A buglah arrived from Kowait. The nakoda says that Abdoolla ben Subah, the Chief of Kowait, has received orders to go without any further excuse to Bagdad. He is preparing to start, but he is very anxious as to what are the reasons of his being called to Bagdad. Some people think that it is the intention of the Turkish authorities to raise a force from his country; others think that the reason is, that the Turkish Government wish to oblige the Chief to be responsible for the police of Busreh as regards the river. Either of these duties, the people think, will be difficult for the Chief to undertake.

The Pasha of Bagdad telegraphed to the Chief concerning the robbery of money from the English mail steamer, telling him to make strict enquiries to discover the thieves, as he thinks that they fled to Kowait.

29th June.—Some people have arrived from Gwattur to settle in Bahrein; they have brought their wives and families with them, in all about forty souls. They say that Turkish rule is unbearable, and that they are afraid of being forced into their service.

30th June.—News from Lahsa that the two brothers of Fyzul are making a treaty of peace. The people complain very much of the oppression of the Turkish Government.

Remarks.—In my opinion the above news possesses very little that is reliable or important. It has so often been reported that the brothers of Fyzul are making common cause against the Turks that I do not consider this report in any way worthy of belief.

(Signed) C. GRANT, Captain,  
2nd Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No. 166.

No. 59, dated Simla, 26th August 1872.

From—Government of India,  
To—Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our Secret despatch No. 53, dated 8th July 1872, we have the honor to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the further papers noted in the accompanying Abstract of Contents, regarding the Turkish expedition to Nejd and the affairs of Bahrein.

No. 167.

Abstract of the Contents of a Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 26th August 1872.

No. 1.—To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 26th August 1872. Forwards the under-mentioned papers:—

No. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Abstract of Contents.

No. 3.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

20th June 1872, No. 3701.

Forwards copy of a letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, regarding the desire of a Khateef Chief, Abdoolla bin Sooliman, to settle at Bahrein.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

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S. 167. Turkish Expedition to Nejd, and affairs of Bahrein.

No. 4.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

29th June 1872, No. 3926.

(Secret Proceedings, July 1872, Nos. 130 and 131.)

Forwards copy of a letter from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, reporting state of affairs in Nejd.

No. 5.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

1st July 1872, No. 3947.

(Secret Proceedings, July 1872, Nos. 132 and 133.)

In continuation of No. 3675, dated 19th May 1872, forwards copy of letter from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, regarding Turkish expedition towards Nejd.

No. 6.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

13th July 1872, No. 4196.

In continuation of No. 3926, dated 29th June 1872, forwards copy of a letter from Resident, Persian Gulf, regarding state of affairs in Nejd.

No. 7.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

18th July 1872, No. 4254.

With reference to previous correspondence, transmits copy of a letter from Resident, Persian Gulf, reporting that a Turkish subject of Lhasa had obtained a building site at Bahrein.

No. 8.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

31st July 1872, No. 4509.

In continuation of No. 4196, dated 13th July 1872, forwards copy of letters from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, submitting Report of news-writer on Nejd affairs.

No. 9.—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

31st July 1872, No. 4512.

With reference to his No. 3947, dated 1st July 1872, forwards copy of letter from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, regarding the Turkish expedition towards Nejd.

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No. 53, dated H. M.'s Yacht *Enchantress*, 16th April 1873.  
From—Her Majesty's Special Envoy to Zanzibar and Muscat,  
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London.

THE accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosures addressed to me by Colonel Pelly, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and now attached to this Mission, will show how successfully he has carried out the instructions which he received last year to hold the Trucial Chiefs of the countries near the Persian Gulf strictly to their anti-slave trade engagements.

The letter also contains copy of a letter from the Sultan of Muscat, which gives an earnest of his readiness to sign the treaty, of which a copy was forwarded to Your Lordship in my immediately preceding despatch.

The renewal of these engagements, coupled with the new treaty with Muscat, and the agreement of the Vukeel of Makalla, completes our power to prevent the slave-trade on the littoral of Eastern Arabia, and leaves the Sultan of Zanzibar alone in his determination to resist the wishes of the civilized world, and to maintain the horrors of the slave-trade.

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Dated 31st March 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To—Her Majesty's Special Envoy to Zanzibar and Muscat.

DURING the summer of last year I received from the India Office a copy of correspondence as per margin instructing me to hold the Sovereigns and Trucial Chiefs of the countries near the Persian Gulf strictly to their engagements for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Letter from India Office to Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, Persian Gulf, No. 1, dated London, 5th April 1872.  
Letter from Foreign Office to India Office, dated 17th February 1872, with enclosures.  
From India Office to Foreign Office, dated 16th March 1872.  
From Foreign Office to India Office, dated 26th March 1872.

of correspondence as per margin instructing me to hold the Sovereigns and Trucial Chiefs of the countries near the Persian Gulf strictly to their engagements

2. As the anti-slavery engagements of the Trucial Chiefs had been of a personal character, and did not expressly bind their heirs and successors, it seemed expedient to transmit to the present Chiefs copies of the engagement when communicating to them the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

3. Accordingly I addressed to all the Trucial Chiefs a circular letter, and forwarded it through the British Agent on the Arab Coast with a transmitting letter.

4. Enclosed are transmitted purports of the replies of the Trucial Chiefs now marginally enumerated, and I trust that these renewed assurances may be deemed satisfactory by Your Excellency.

Ejman.  
Amulgowaine.

Debai.  
Bahrein.

5. The British Agent has not yet forwarded to me the reply of the Chief of Shargah, but from his letter of the 4th September 1872 it appears that his reply was favorable. It appears further from the Agent's letter of the 5th October that he had personally visited the several chiefdoms and found them free of imported slaves.

The engagement with the late Chief of Shargah, Sultan-bin-Sug-gur, Joasme, included Ras-ool-Khymah.

Chief of Shargah, but from his letter of the 4th September 1872

6. As regards the Sultan of Muscat, I addressed His Highness suggesting his adherence to his anti-slavery engagement.

7. A translated purport of the reply of the Sultan of Muscat is enclosed. This document is at the present moment remarkable, and, on the whole, I think satisfactory.

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8. Referring to the Persian littoral of the Gulf, I beg to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter I addressed to the Persian Slave Commissioner at Bushire, and of a translated purport of his reply. Your Excellency is aware that our anti-slavery convention with Persia is insufficient for the purpose of practically suppressing the slave-trade with that country.

*N/42*

Circular No. 316, dated 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=20th August 1872).

From—Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—Chiefs of Bahrein, Aboothabee, Shargah, Ras-ool-Khymah, Ejman, Amulgowaine, and Debai.

It will be in your recollection that in 1847 A. D. (=1263 A. H.) Sheikh (name of subscribing Chief) entered into solemn engagements with the British Government for the suppression of the slave-trade between Africa and the territory of (subscribing Chief). A copy of this engagement is now enclosed.

Her Majesty's Government having come to suppose that the trade in slaves is still actively carried on between the East Coast of Africa and the Coast of Arabia, I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to hold all the Trucial Chiefs of the Persian Gulf strictly to their engagements, and I doubt not you will afford me your earnest and constant support in endeavouring wholly to prevent the import of any African slave into your territories, and in endeavouring also to prevent any of your craft from becoming in any manner engaged in the prosecution of the slave-trade.

*N/43*

No. 317, dated 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=20th August 1872).

From—Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—HAJEE ABDEE RAHMAN, British Agent, Arab Coast, Shargah.

I TRANSMIT to you enclosed circular letters addressed to the Chiefs of Aboothabee, Shargah, Ras-ool-Khymah, Ejman, Amulgowanie, and Debai.

I request you will yourself hand these letters to the several Chiefs at your early convenience, and impress on them the illegal and odious character of the slave-trade, and the grave nature of the responsibility they would incur should they in any manner encourage or permit that traffic within their several territories, or on the part of craft owned by their tribesmen or subjects.

I request you will yourself watch and instruct all over whom you may possess influence to watch and report faithfully whether any of the craft along the pirate coast are bona fide engaged in the slave-trade, and whether any slaves still find their way into the trucial chiefdoms, and if they do find their way, by what route, that is to say whether by direct import from seaward, or whether from some distant point by land transit.

You will report to me once every month the result of your enquiries and observations.

But you will of course clearly understand that while the suppression of the slave-trade is to be rigidly observed, this suppression is not to be allowed to interfere with the lawful coastal or sea-borne trade of the Arab chieftains and their communities.

*N/44*

Translated purport of a letter from RASHED-BIN-HAMAD-BIN-RASHED, Chief of Ejman, to Resident, Persian Gulf, Bushire, dated 27th Rajub 1289 (=1st October 1872.)

I HAVE received your letter of 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani, with copy of treaty stipulating the prohibition of slaves with my grandfather, father and self. Since the date of the treaty I have always prohibited the traffic, and shall hereafter do the same, please God.

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No 45

Extract from a translated purport of a letter from SHEIKH AHMED-BIN-ABDULLAH, Chief of Amulgowaine, to Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 23rd Rujub 1289 (=27th September 1872).

I HAVE received your letter with copy of slave treaty. I have prohibited the importation of slaves according to the desire of the Government, and shall always do the same.

No 46

Copy of translated purport of a letter from HUSHEER-BIN-MUKTOOM, Chief of Debai, to Resident, Persian Gulf.

Your letter arrived. You write concerning the slave trade. Up to the present I do not know that craft have brought slaves to my country to trade in them. When Hajee Abdul Rahman came I sent two of my men with two of his to search the crafts which arrived from Batinah. They saw nothing, and I, please God, will obey your orders. Any time that I hear that any slaves are brought to my country I shall stop them.

No 47

Translated purport of a letter from ESAN-BIN-ALI EL-KHULIFA, Chief of Bahrein, to Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 19th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=24th August 1872).

I HAVE received your letter of 15th instant in regard to the engagement which in the year 1263 was entered into between the British Government and Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Khulifa, Chief of Bahrein, for abolition of the slave trade between Africa and the Island of Bahrein.

I now enclose an engagement from myself, and will endeavour to the best of my ability to abolish this traffic in the same manner as I have done heretofore. I am always ready to carry out the terms of this engagement.

No 48

Translated purport of a letter from British Agent, Shargah, to Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 30th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=4th September 1872).

FROM instructions conveyed in your letter of 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani No. 317, you ordered me that I should caution the Chiefs of Oman that they should not engage in the slave-trade in their country, and they should forbid their subjects and others to use their ships for the purpose of bringing slaves. Your letter to the Governor of Shargah I have given, and told him what was necessary. He replied favourably, and now I want to go to the countries of the other Chiefs and give them your letters, and I will tell them that bringing slaves is forbidden, and according to your orders I shall leave a man in each of their countries to give me intelligence.

No 49

Translated purport of a letter from British Agent, Shargah, to Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 1st Shabaul 289 (=5th October 1872).

THE people of Batinah are importers of slaves in these parts, and I have warned the Chiefs of these parts to discontinue the traffic. I have arrived from Ras-ool-Khymah, Amulgowanie and Ejman, and found that the boats in those parts did not contain any slaves. I shall always take prompt measures to prevent the trade.

No 50

Copy of letter from Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE-BIN-SAID, Sultan of Muscat, No. 315, dated 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=20th August 1872).

HER Majesty's Government having reason to suppose that the African slave-trade is still actively carried on, and that numbers of the slaves exported

1-भाषिकाप, सुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार  
भारत सरकार के कार्यालय  
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from the East Coast of Africa are imported along the Coast of Arabia, I have requested my friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, to peruse to Your Highness a copy of a circular letter which I have addressed on this subject to the Trucial Chiefs of the Persian Gulf, and of a letter of instructions which I have issued to the British Agent on the Arab Coast.

It is unnecessary to remind Your Highness of the solemn engagements entered into by the ruling dynasty of Oman with the British Government for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and I am well assured that Your Highness' attention and efforts have already been turned in this direction. I feel equally assured Your Highness will persist in your endeavours absolutely to prevent the import of slaves into your own dominions, or the passage of slaves along your coast line towards the ports of the Arab littoral of the Gulf.

*N<sup>o</sup> 181.*

Translated purport of a letter from HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE-BIN-SAID, Sultan of Muscat, to Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 16th Rujub 1289 (=20th September 1872).

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your letter and was glad to hear of your welfare.

I have understood all that you had written to me particularly that in regard to the slave-trade as between Africa and the Arabian ports.

This trade in fact continues to be carried on because of there being no check to it at its source. But if vigilance and exertion were used at the proper place, the object in view would be gained and the matter would be stopped effectually.

On my part every attention is given and all efforts made to prevent the sale of slaves, and to stop the importation thereof to the best of my means and ability.

But it would be impossible for me to put a stop to this matter (trade) unless I had some means of connection with a place in Africa, for in that case it would be easy for me to prevent (the trade) and see to matters, and then if you or the Sircar wished me to undertake this affair I would have no excuse or difficulty in carrying out your wishes, but this on condition that I should have a place there, and liberty to settle therein and exercise power and enforce authority. I would then be in a position to meet your wishes in regard to the export of slaves from Africa, and I would bind myself to its being altogether stopped. It is evident that for one having a settlement in those parts there would be no difficulty in this matter, on the contrary there would be every facility in managing it.

There is in my mind another matter also which I have hitherto refrained from mentioning to you, but which weighs heavily on me, and I am unable to withhold it (from you). If you wish to know it I will communicate it to you.

*N<sup>o</sup> 182.*

From Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Persian Slave Commissioner, Bushire, dated 15th Jamadee-ool-Sani 1289 (=20th August 1872).

I SHOULD feel obliged by your deputing one of your assistants to resume his place of residence in the southward position of the Gulf in view to being enabled more readily to co-operate with the British officers in their lawful endeavours in regard to the trade in slaves.

I think that the thriving port of Lingah would be the most convenient point for your assistant to reside at, and I am addressing the British Agent at Lingah in view to his affording your assistant every aid on my part and towards facilitating his communications with the commanders of Her Majesty's vessels-of-war, in the event of their requesting the presence of a Persian Commissioner on board their vessels while cruising.

राष्ट्रिय अभिलेख, सुरक्षित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखाना  
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