

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11- contd.

...

were written in English, not only the letter from the Queen but also those from the Ministers. His Highness had no one, who could translate these letters, for although his Ambassador could speak English, yet he could not read it, and His Highness, was obliged to have recourse to an English Brig, laying in the Roads, the master of which by good luck would have it, being able to read. This master was therefore employed, to read the Royal Queen's tender letter to the Ambassador, whilst he translated it to the anxious ear of his Royal Master and thus it was, that His Highness became acquainted with the reply, to his Royal love from Madagascar Queen. The solemnity observed upon the occasion, can better be imagined than I describe, fortunately for the Nautical reader, there was no love or state secret imposed on the good natured man might have had to lament his learning, by finding himself doomed to have, had his head severed from his body, that he might tell no tales.

The Queen said, she had been made happy by hearing from one, who had long been in friendship with her father, and she hoped always to hear of his welfare, and wished he could pay a visit to Tananareina, but in case he did not do so, she should be very much obliged, if he would have the Kindness to send her, a Coral Necklace, of a Thousand Dollars, and she would order the money to be paid wherever it was landed. She hoped their friendship would increase, and that opportunities, would offer for

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

The Ministers were also glad to hear of His Highness, and wished much that he would come and shew himself, to send some of his men of War, which should have every attention paid them. They could not offer the Queen, because by their law, it was contrary for her to marry, but there was a Young Princess which he might have. As for the men, he might have as many as he pleased and he had only to give them a musket. This was the substance of the two letters.

His Highness was disappointed that there was not more said about love in the Queens letter. But the master of the Brig consoled him by saying she had said as much as she could say in a first letter.

Madagascar. The people of Madagascar appear to be his great allies, and have been some time in correspondence with him, respecting a force of two thousand men, which His Highness is to have to go against the people of Mombass who are now in a state of revolt. The Inaum told me, that the Mombass people were in this state of Rebellion, and asked if he were to send to Madagascar, and get troops, whether the English would like it? I told him, the English would not interfere between him and his subjects, and that ~~he~~ he could act as he pleased to subdue a rebellion in his own Dominions, but he repeated will they like it? that I could not tell, I asked him, why did not send one

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

of his ships, which would blow them out of the water, he said he had done so, but they all ran away and returned in his absence, it was no use, unless he had troops to follow them. It appears he did some time since go to Mombass with 4 or 5000 Arabs, who got fever, and sickly and most of them died, besides an Arabio, will not fight, whilst these Malambo people from Madagascar, are said to be good soldiers and desperate fellows. His Highness Frigate Piedmontese is going to Madagascar in about a month.

Tanananareiro: Tananareiro, the capital of the Island where the queen resides, and where she had lately had built by the English architects, two Beautiful Palaces, is said to be very populous, and that there are established in it 50 English schools, chiefly by the missionaries. They have about 5 or 6,000 troops which are trained, and exercised after the military tactics of England, and are dressed in the English manner, and many of their officers are English. They always keep this number in training but they can double or treble the number, whenever they please they are said to be good and excellent fighting soldiers.

A Frenchman has established a manufactory there for making muskets, and has written to offer his services to the Imam who had declined, saying he can buy muskets cheaper than he could make them, and

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

and there is an Englishman who has established a Powder manufactory.

Port: One of the principal ports is Majunga in Bambatooka Bay in the N.W. part of the Island, where a whole fleet may lay in 6 or 7 fathoms, sheltered from all winds. Bullocks are plentiful at this place, and very cheap, about eight years since the americans carried on a most lucrative trade from this Port, in buying bullocks at 2 Dollars a head, which they killed on the spot, and salted the meat, and also the hides and took the troops and horns, and the latter selling for the original price of the bullocks, left the meat for clear profit, which they sold for an ~~enormant~~ enormant price at the Havannah, when they had lost their supplies from South America.

Iamaum's Revenue: His Highness's whole revenue is stated to be about 2,50,000 Dollars a year, that is 1,50,000 from Zanzibar, and 1,00,000 from Muscat. This revenue appears very small when compared to his Fleet, and Establishment, however he is said to be very rich, arising from Trade, and by property coming to him at the death of his servants, who are expected to leave him their riches.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. cont.

...

Men of war. He has a squadron, of one line of Battle ship, three Frigates, Two Cornettes, and a Brig, which appears to constitute his great pleasure and amusement, and he has now given an order to the English Brig, to bring out Naval Stores to the amount of 30,000 dollars. When on board he conducts every thing himself gets her under weigh, shifts her berth or brings her to anchor, by giving every word of command. Your Excellency will find their number, tonnage, age, state and condition in enclosure No.2.

Merchaps of ships: He is said to have twenty merchantships of different kinds, but I could not learn where, or how they were employed, there was only one of this discription at Zanzibar and she was going to the Mauritius, to endeavour to get an Engineer for the Steam Engine she brought from there last year.

Zanzibar Climate: Zanzibar, is in latitude 6°.5' South and Longitude 39°9' East.

Its' climate is said by the American who have been here two years not to be unhealthy, or disagreeable except for a week or two, at the change of the monsoon, when there is rain, and heavy squalls, but after that, the weather is settled and water smooth, it is now from the northerly winds occasionally for part of the day,

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

Sovereignty: His Highness the Imaum possesses  
" absolute Power and his word is Law. He  
has lately built a place here, and is  
going every encouragement to trade, and improving the  
Island by planting clove-trees, and sugar-cane which  
thrive in a remarkable manner. It has been supposed  
that His Highness will, on some future day make this  
his Chief Residence, in preference to Muscat. The only  
places on the coast of any consequence subject to his  
power, are Mumbass and Lamoo, the former is at present  
in a state of ~~revolt~~, and he has a frigate blockading  
the Port;

Produce: In produces little more than a few  
cloves and a small quantity of  
sugar, but both these plantations are in their infancy,  
the interior is said to be well cultivated and extremely  
populous, bullocks do not appear to be plentiful, but  
their are abundance on Pemba, the neighboring Island,  
which also produces a great quantity of rice, and has  
a good Harbour, but the cattle of the latter will not  
live at Zanzibar. Fruit and vegetable were in great quan-  
tities.

Trade: It has within itself little or no trade,  
that to Bombay, consists in the export of  
a little gum and Ivory, brought from the main, with a  
few cloves, the only produces of the Island and the  
import trade is chiefly dates, and cloth from Muscat

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

Muscat to make turbands, these things are sent in small country vessels, which make only one voyage a year, the trade is consequently very trifling. The revenue is chiefly received from ships, which come here to trade upon the Coast and which are mostly Americans. These ships have great difficulty in collecting a cargo, and their plan is to touch upon different parts of the coast, and leave one or two of their crew behind, with an Interpreter whilst they visit some other parts or come to Zanzibar, which is the great mart, and Rendez-bous out of thirteen ships which touched here last year between January 1833 and January 1834. only four were English, all the rest Americans. The two Americans brigs now here are trading on the coast but it is very common for the south sea, waters to come for refreshments, of which description the ship now here is one, I was surprised to hear this, and could scarcely believe that a south sea water came here for refreshments and that to be her only objects, however, I found it truly so, and that he had actually caught, between two and three hundreds Barrels of oil, almost between Zanzibar, and the next Island of Pemba, and this, the day after he had spoken an English whaler, who had been in the ground some time, and after speaking the americans, are away to the Seychelles for refreshments. Of the two americans brigs and their trade one belongs to Old Salum and the other New York, and both on their second

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11.contd.

....

to purchase a cargo. The latter the first voyage brought out goods which did not answer, and he made a bad trip, he has now dollars, and does not appear to have met with much better success, expecting to be here two or three months collecting a freight. Their return cargoes, consists almost totally of Copal and Gum, but since the Englishman has been here, and they have seen him buying & Ivory, they have commenced doing the same. The English Brig, is a great annoyance to them, it is her first voyage to this coast, and she brought out a cargo of goods, the whole of which she has disposed of and is now about to return with a full cargo of Copal, Gum, Ivory and Drugs, with a little Gold Dust, and tortoise shell, the latter, the master gave me to understand the americans know nothing about, and that he expected to clear for his owners 170 per cent. The Americans and this man /who is a clever, industrious, active, close handed fellow, understands perfectly what he is about/ are upon perfect good terms with each other, though it is evident they are very jealous of him, and it is only his extreme good humour that prevents their quarrelling; Copal, Gum and Ivory are the only return cargoes, they are therefore all looking out for the same thing, One of the Americans said in my presence, "well, if we have lost the trade, we have had it for these last fourteen years, whilst the English



FOREIGN DEPT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

English were too stupid to find it out, they never thought a Yankee could do so." Yes, says the good natured fat John Bull, I have found you out, and will bring plenty of goods, and take back your dollars. The Americans do not appear to stand very high with the Natives for in the absence of his friends, the Americans they were all staying in the same house John Bull asked the Master of the house, what was become of his marble tables, he took the joke and pointing to two coarse looking side tables, with their tops painted in imitation of Marble, says laughing "Oh yes, the Yankees bring us painted wood for marble." to be sure says John Bull, and there's is a Yankee clock, with wooden wheels! I was just taking a chair to sit down, when it broke, and I was nearly falling and there says the Native, is a Yankee chair made of wood. The fact is, that the Americans having had a ready market, for any stuff they choose to take out, and have carried it on at an enormous profit for fourteen years. This trade has been known, only to one or two houses in America, the Americans now here said there was not ten people in their country who knew where Zanzibar was, or ever heard of it.

Last year the Imam sent a letter by one of these American captains, to be published in America, inviting the citizens of the United States to come and Trade but the Owners said, No Mr. Waters the master of the old salum Brig. if we allow this to be published, every body will hear of the place, and we shall lose our trade.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

The Englishman is certainly a great favorite with the Imaum and he has already given him orders to the amount of 30,000 Dollars, chiefly for Naval Stores, to be brought out next year, and has been endeavouring to persuade this man to bring out his family out live at Zanzibar.

**Inhabitants:** There was no possibility of ascertaining any actual account of the number of its inhabitants; some said there were 50,000 and others that 2,00,000 a Gentleman, who had been there some time, told me, he always found the same unsatisfactory answer, but there was no doubt, but the Island was full of Inhabitants. There is no European Settled here, nor in any part of His Highness's Dominions.

**Revenue:** The Revenue of the Island is said to be 1,50,000 Dollars yearly. Previous to His Highnesses visit last year, he only received about 30 or 40,000 Dollars.

**Troops;** He has only about 200 or 300 which he brought from Muscat but there appears to be a great number of Police armed with spears.

**Fortifications:** The only place on the Island where there are any guns, is at the foot of a white round Tower, which stands near the custom house, on the point of the Town, it cannot well be called a Castle. It consists of a square fort or Prison, with four walls

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

in number are out of conditions, and outside of the Tower, close to the beach, a Tolly Boat would take it, or knocks it down. It is said, His Highness intends to build a new Fort.

In concluding this Statement of my Proceedings I feel it my duty to acquaint your Excellency that His Highness the Imaum during our stay at Zanzibar, continued to send off daily a Bullock with vegetables and fruit sufficient for the officers and ships company, and completed us with wood and water~~xxx~~ for which His Highness would not receive any payment. The morning before our departure, his interpreter came to say that His Highness had 8000 Dollars which he wished to send to Bombay and he would pay me the freight. After the generous manner in which we had been treated and the magnificent offer of a 74 to His Majesty I thought I should all represent ~~xxx~~ my King or the generosity of my country, by receiving freight or so small a sum, I therefore in return declined payment and received the 8000 dollars, without freight to be landed at Bombay.

I have the honour to be,

Sd/-

Henry Hart, Captain.

/True copy/

Sd/-

Chief Secy.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 24.1.1845. No.10.

...

Office No.850. No.63 of 1845.

From

The Chief Secretary to the Government,  
Bombay.

To

F. Currie Esquire,  
Secretary to the Government of India  
with the Right Honorable the Governor General  
Camp,

Dated 26th December 1845.

Sir,

With reference to the despatch from the Honourable the Secret Committee to the Right Honourable the Governor General dated the 1st ultimo ( a copy of which has been forwarded to this Government by that authority) relative to the return from England to Zanzibar, of Prince Hillal, the eldest son of the Imaum of Muscat, and the ~~desse~~nsion existing between that prince and his father, I am directed to state that as the Honourable the Governor in Council deems it probable that the Right Honourable the Governor General will consider it expedient himself to address His Highness the Imaum on this subject, he will await any instructions His Excellency may see fit to issue for the guidance of this Government.

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 24.1.1846, No.10. contd.

...

2. I am at the same time desired to solicit the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor General to the letter from this Government to the Honourable the Secret Committee dated the 15th ultimo\* No.93, \*Forwarded with my letter which contains all the dated the 18th ultimo. information which the Government possesses respecting the quarrel between His Highness the Imam and his eldest sons.

I have the honor to be &ca.

~~Sd/~~ Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,  
26th December, 1845.

\_\_\_\_\_

...

NO.15.

office No.3314

(Duplicate) No.33 of 1843.

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay

To

F. Currie Esquire,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

with the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

dated 29th December 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India copies of six letters from Captain Hennell Resident in the Persian Gulf Nos.500-501-509-510-511 and 513 dated the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ultimo.

2nd. In forwarding these documents I am desired to state that the information contained in Captain Hennell's communication No.500 of continued tranquillity in the Persian Gulf is satisfactory.

3rd. With reference to the letter No.501 the Governor in Council concludes that the British Government though it formerly interfered against the Egyptian authorities should not now do so, and that therefore the tenor of the reply returned by Captain Hennell to the Chiefs of Beymee should be approved.

4th. Adverting to the letter No.513 I am instructed

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.15-18. contd.

...

Navy has been directed to despatch another vessel to the Gulf in lieu of the Honourable Company Brig of War Euphrates whenever circumstances will permit.

Bombay Castle,

I have the honour to be,

20th December 1843

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secy. to Government.

L/

No.16.

Office No.500 of 1843.

Cons.No.122 of 1843.

From

Captain S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To

J.P.Willoughby Esquire,

Secy. to Government Bombay

Dated Bushire 23rd Novr. 1843.

Sir,

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the continued tranquillity of the Persian Gulf, and the peaceable employment of the inhabitants of its shores, in their usual callings of Fishing and Trading.

2nd. Two trifling cases of aggression have occurred, one of which having been satisfactorily arranged, and the other being in the course of adjustment are not of suffi-

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.15-18. contd.

...

sufficient importance to be brought to the notice of Government.

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Bushire,  
the 23rd Novr.1843.

I have the honor to be &ca.  
Sd/-S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy /

Sd- J.P. Willoughby  
Secretary to Government.

No.17.

2/

Office No.501 of 1843.

Cons.No.123 of 1843.

From

Captain S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

J.P.Willoughby  
Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,  
Dated Bushire, 23rd Novr. 1843.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that communications from Shaik's Humood bin Saroor and Mahomed bin Abdullah, the Chiefs of Bejmee have been received by me.



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.15-18. contd.

....

These letters after stating their belief, that a force from Nedgd was about to enter Oman for the purpose of bringing that Province under the authority of Ameer Fysul (the present head of the Wahabee Sect) proceed to request the aid and support of the British government in order to repel the Invaders in reply, the Beymee chiefs have been informed, that the communications formerly entered into with them by the government had ~~reference~~ reference solely to the advance of the Egyptian Forces, and the connexion subsisting between His Highness Mahomed Ally Pasha with Nedgd but that; those circumstances being now altogether changed by the departure of the troop under Khonshid Pasha from that province it was the intention of the British Government to withdraw from all interference in the internal affairs of Arabia.

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf Bushire,  
the 23rd Novr. 1843.

I have the honour to be  
Sd/-S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secy. to Govt.

No.18.

3/

Office No.509 of 1843.

Cons.No.18 of 1843.

From

Captain S. Hennell,

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.15-18. contd.

...

To

J.P. Willoughby Esquire,  
Secy. to Government, Bombay.

Dated Bushire 24th Novr. 1843.

Sir,

With reference to the 4th paragraph of Lieutt. Kenball letters to your address No.15 in this Department under dated the 2nd Ultimo, regarding the assistance proposed by Shaik Subsim to be afforded by Persian to Abdullah bin Ahmed the Ex-chief of Bahrein, for the recovery of his authority over that Island, I now do myself the honor to forward for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council a copy of Colonel Sheils reply to the Acting Resident's communication to him in that subject.

Residency in the Persian Gulf.  
Bushire, the 24th Novr. 1843.

I have the honor to be  
Sd/-S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian  
Gulf.

To

Captain Kenball,  
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I~~h~~ communicated to the Prime Minister the copy of a letter from Sheikh Salman to an Ex-chief of Bahrein

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.15-18. contd.

...

Bahrein enclosed in your despatch No.434 in which he makes a promise to despatch a large force that that island, in aid of the above chief Hajee Meerza Ashafsee informed me that Sheikh Selman had acted with great presumption in having interfeud in political affairs, without having any authority from the government, and he said that he would reprimand him for his conduct. H.E. added that Bahrein belonged to Persia, and that he would take possession of it. When more pressing affairs were disposed of as I looked on this as more idle boasting which is never likely to be fulfilled I thought it unnecessary to persue the conversation.

Tehran,  
the 28th October 1843.

I have the honor to be  
Sd/-Justen Sheil.

/True copy/

Sd-„A.D.Kemball  
Asstt.Resident Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby  
Secretary to Government.

....

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT.3.2.1844, Nos.20-22.

...

No.20.

5/

Office No.511 of 1843

Cons.No.128 of 1843.

Political Department.

From

Captain S.Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

J.P.Willoughby Esquire,

Secretary to Government of Bombay,

Dated 24th November 1843.

Sir,

Adverting to the letter from the Lieutt. Kemball that Assistant Resident late in charge to your address No.110 in this Department under dated the 21st September last, reporting the amigration of the population of the Island of Khoorg under the apprehension entertained by him of oppression from the Sirbaz recently stationed these by the Persian Government, I now do myself the honor to forward for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a communication dated the 27th ultimo from Colonel Sheil, Her Majesty's charge' d' affairs at the court of Persia, in reply to the report made to him on the above subject by the Acting Resident.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.20-22. contd.

...

2nd. The letter from Hajee Mirza Agasee to the Ameer Mirza Nubbee Khan offered to by Colonel Sheil is, one of remonstrance directing that the Khaizees should not in any way be oppressed, and that their cattle and property should not be plundered.

Residency in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Bushire,  
the 24th Novr.1843.

I have the honor to be &ca.  
Sd/-S. Hennall,  
Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

To

Captain A.B. Kembell,  
Asstt.Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Dated the 27th October 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no.416 relative to the faars entertained by the population of the island of Khorg of their being oppressed by the Garrison of Sirbaz recently stationed there by the Persian Government and their consequent emigration force the island.

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter which I have obtained from Hajee Meerza Aghassee to Meerza Nebbee Khan, the Governor of Fais instructing him to take such measures as may be required

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.20-22. contd.

...

required to protect the inhabitants of Khoorg from any acts of oppression by the garrison, and to restore whatever property had been left on the island, when it was evacuated but as no actual culvage has been committed by the soldiers it does not appear to me that I could press the Government further in their powers.

I trust however that Meerza Nebbee Khan will, after the receipt of the Prime Minister's letter act in conformity with his instructions, and afford the necessary protection to the inhabitants of Khurg when they return to the island.

Tehran,  
the 27th Octr.1843.

I have the honor to be&ca.  
Sd/-

/True copy/

Sd/-A.B.Kemball,  
Asstt.Resident Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby  
Secretary to Government

No.21.

6/

Office No.513 of 1843

Cons.No.130 of 1843.

From

Captain S.Hennell,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.20-22. contd.

...

To

J.P.Willoughby Esquire,

Secretary to Government Bombay,

Dated the 25th November 1843.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.2434, in this Department under date the 12th ultimo, transmitting copy of a correspondence with the superintendent of the Indian Navy relative to the recall, without being relieved, of the Honourable Company's Brig of War Euphrates for the purpose of being refitted.

2nd. In reply I have the honor to inform you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council that agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your letter now under reply, the euphrates take he departure this day for the Presidency.

3rd. The Brig. arrived at Bushire from the Arabian Court on the 13th instant and would have sailed in the 22nd but was delayed a few days in order to fullup her water.

4th. In expressing a hope that His Honourable in Council will be pleased to order another vessel of war to proceed to the Gulf in the place of the Euphrates, as

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.20-22. contd.

...

as early as the convenience of the service will admit.

Residency in the Persian Gulf Bushire, the 29th Novr. 1843. I have the honor to be, Sd/-S.Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secretary to Government.

On the 26th January last the following reply was returned to the above by the Secretary with the Governor General.

No.22.

/Copy/

No.156.

From

The Secretary to the Government of India,  
With the Governor General

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

Dated Camp Rutwah the 26th Jany. 1844.

Foreign Deptt.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th Ultimo No.33 forwarding copies of six letters from Captain Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf and in reply to state that His Lordship approves the tenor of the reply returning by Captain Hennell to the Chief of



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, No.70-72. contd.

...

No.70.

Substance of a letter from Syud Thooene bin Sued to the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart: Governor of Bombay dated 1st and received 26th December 1843.

After Compliments,

Let it be known to Your Excellency that Fysul bin Toorky has taken possession of Nedje and has written to the people of the Oman, requesting them to collect men for him. I therefore beg Your Excellency to let me know whether I should join or oppose him as my father Syud Sued desired me at the time of his departure from Muscat, to consult your Excellency on every occasion, I beg to state that I am ready to act as Your Excellency will advise me. I trust your Excellency will favor me with a reply to this.

Signed/-W.Escombe

Secy. to Government.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secretary to Government.

Persian Department.

No.71.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Sir George Arthur, Bart: Governor of Bombay, to His Highness Syed Thoornee dated 10th January 1844.

After compliments,

At an auspicious moment I had the pleasure to receive Your Highness' letter, dated the 1st December  
d/10/2

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.72-72. contd.

.....

the 1st December 1843. In reply I beg to inform your Highness that the British Govt. do not desire to interfere with disputes or claims of parties on the shares of the Persian Gulf. As however Your Highness has asked our advice, we give it, namely that your Highness should not mix yourself up with the proceedings of the Wahabee Chief so long as he abstains from interference with the right of Your Highness' father.

For the rest &ca. &ca. &ca.

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby  
Secy. to Government

/True copy/

Sd/-W.Escombe,  
Secy. to Government.

On the 30th ultimo the following reply was returned to the above by the Secy. with the Governor General.

No.72.

/ Copies/

No.209.

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
With the Governor General.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay  
dated Camp Muddigaon, the 30th Jany. 1844.

Sir,

I have had the honor of submitting your despatch of the 10th instant No.8 relative to the advice solicited

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 3.2.1844, Nos.71-72. contd.

...

solicited by the son of Imaum of Muscat, as to how he should act towards the Wahabee Chief who had taken possession of Nejd, and in reply to state that the Governor General approves of the reply returned thereto by His Honour the Governor.

Camp Nuddegaon,  
the 30th January 1844.

I have the honor to be,  
Sd/-F. Currie,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India  
with the Govr. Genl.

/True copy/

Sd/-F. Currie,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor General.

---

Fore.Poll.Deptt. 3.2.1844, No.69.

..

No.69.

To

F.Currie Esquire,  
Secy. to Govt. of India,  
with the Right Honourable  
the Governor General

dated the 10th January 1844.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for information & submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, translation of a letter from Syud Thobenee, the son of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, dated the 1st ultimo, requesting that this Government will advise him how to act, in consequence of Fysul bin Toorkey the Wahabee Chief having taken possession of Nejd and called upon the people of Oman to collect men for him, and of the reply returned thereto under this date.

Bombay Castle,  
the 10th January 1844.

I have the honor to be,  
Sd/-J.P. Willoughby  
Secy. to Government.  
Persian Department.

درخت میوه که در چهار ارت باغ بسته و در آنجا رسیدن مزار که در آمد و طریقت با بر عظام  
سازگاری و بی پایه مذکور در چهار کور سرافراز است اینچونکه در باغ قبل سپاهیان بند که مزرده با پیشتر با قسم  
نوشته بود بزرگ و بزرگتر فرموده اند و مکرر نوشته است که در باغ و سایر در این دولت است فرموده بودند  
رسیده ممتاز گردید اول آن اشخاص در تیره نیت بلکه در این خطه از آنها را که نمی خواند بجز در نوبت جشن و عیاد و  
نیکو با آنها را در این نوشته اولی که در اطلاع آنحضرت که میسر بود و در آنجا میسر بود و در آنجا میسر بود  
که در آنجا رسیده و در آنجا میسر بود که در نظر انور بگذرد و خلاصه از جمع کیفیت که بنده عرض می دارم از حدیث و کلام و از آنجا که  
باشند با قریبند مگر آنکه مقدم سپاهیان بند را که در حال خطه از حضور رسیده پیشتر نموده ام و در مکتب با محبات  
با دوشاه جمجاه در باب سپاهیان بند اینقدر شاید مفوم خوانند فرموده که چون تقدیرات الهی از اختیار بشر برود  
ما جان بخشی انهمه فرمودم ما حدیث اند و در ضرر رساندن با قریبند ما اینوقت تقسیم است که قبیل بنده از پیشتر از تو بود  
که اکثر اوقات چهره از طهران حضور آصفجا هر بندگان چنانچه غلخان می رسیدند احدی مطلع نمیشود که بر در چه آمده است مگر  
مرا طلبیدند و فرمودند که مرا از آنجا که در آنجا میسر بود باقیه از حضور آنحضرت است که در آنجا میسر بود و اولی که  
خود پیش از آنجا میسر بود و دلیل مذکور نوشت در جواب نوشتم که عرض نماید من اگر چه از قدما و دین سرکارم خلاصه بخوان  
سنگت است اینچونکه قسم ممکن است لیکن خواهش من در دو سه تهای است که در آنجا میسر بود و وزیر اعظم است  
که در باب سپاهیان بند اینقدر که در صدر عرض کردیم و در باب التیام دوستی و محبت ما این دو دولت ابدت  
بدست می آید بر مزار که در این نامه اگر چه در میان نماید چنانچه عرض ایشان رسانده بود است بلکه نوشته بنده را  
بخش نموی است ایشان چهره از آنحضرت فرمودند من اینچونکه در میان میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود و دلیل الله رسیده  
بویلی بنده فرمودند که در موافق رضای بنده یعنی بنده در دست است و شاید اینچونکه در میان میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود  
مقرر فرمایند چرا که پیش از این مذکور از احوال بندرت و جزایرت کنان در بار فارس است و شایسته نضرخان  
مذکور است چون بیست و نهم روزی در طهران شده بود است و از روزیکه درین تویر شده است نضرخان در راه بود که بعد  
دو روز دیگر داخل طهران شده است بعد دو روز دیگر در آنجا میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود و دلیل الله رسیده  
چنان است که الحاق امر صفاک و هیچ ناخوشی با قریبند ممکن است از آنجا که با آنجا میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود  
خطوط آنها که از میسر در ظاهر غیر نمودند و باطن خیر حای اعیان است و بنده احتیاط می نمودم خودم نمودم با قریبند  
در است که بنده خبر شریف او در سحر و جادویم ایشان میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود که در آنجا میسر بود

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1802

From Mirza Baidar  
Ali Khan & to  
Mahammad Nubee & others  
enclosed in a letter from  
the Private Secy to the  
Govt of Bombay.

17-29-1802

P. Secy

Papers - Condolence  
on the demise of Mirza  
Khuleel Khan, containing  
the particulars of a  
contest & contains  
several other matters

رضای خود را بطلب مستام الدوله بهادریان سید را او را بصورت عیاشی  
کستای غایتی تا از راه فرزند نوازی مقرون به اجابت کرد

اولاً بیاس خاطر بادشاهان سکندر جهان جنت آرامگان شهر یاری بهتری و عیاشی  
ولیم جیاس جنت ابد او این فرزند و الیاس او که بخت دو صد سال با سلسله پادشاهان  
و بیاس خاطر بود که این خود افاضت و خرج مطبخ برای این فرزند مقرب فرمایند که با فرزندان خود  
در عظیم آباد یا لکنئو یا آرا بهیجا که مرضی مبارک باشد برناه حال بگذرانند و با فضل  
علاء صحبت بود و تصنیف و تالیف کتب تواریخ فتوحات ملوک التجار عظیم الوتاریخ  
و ام اقبالتم مشغول کرد و در عیاشی پروردگار و عیاشی از ویاد و عیاشی عم عالمی  
اشتیاق نماید و از تکلیفات سنگینی در قضاوری نجات یابد و تاریخی موسوم بقولید  
صفویه که با تمام رسانیده است و در مداحی و جوانمردی و بلند نامی نام نیکان آن  
عالیجا در اولین جهان یادگار کناره است نزد عقلا با بدتر و بلند تر از عمارت جز  
و سید انداز به شندان بی که چشمی بود و کادس کی چو سخی عیاشی که هر دو باشند و در  
جز نام نیکان باشند نام نیکان که مانند آدمی بزرگ و مانند سخی بزرگار چون آن عیاشی  
خلیفه خدا و اولاد او و پادشاه عصر و جانشین همزمان در عدالت و دردت نوشی روان زمان  
نظر فرموده حال و نوشته اول در و موسود کشور هندوستان که در هنگام ملاقات از  
رعایت و مصلحت تیرت فرزند خود است بر بد و بدست دل خواهد شد که هرگز هم  
وقت است وقت الکریم اذ اذ عده دفا

کستای غایتی تا آنست که باین کمتر فرزند نیک فرمایند که یکی از سوادرات ملک فارس کسبی  
بند شعیبی است چون بند رعیاسی و بند رککان و بندر بوشهر و با از بندر عمان مستط  
در اینجا ششمین کند و حالات و وادرات ممالک ایران را بر سر سینه بر کرد و خدمات کسبی که  
بر وجه بسوادرات ایران داشته باشد چون قاجاریه و غیره با انجام رسانند و چون ممالک  
طوائف الملوک است این فرزند که قریب بآن دیار باشد در اندک انقضای این عیاشی  
که در داران ایران این فرزند را بخوانند و بنگ موردت مستط کرانند و این فرزند از  
راه و خواجه نعمت شناسی که در بار دیگر ملک مال سعادت خدمت کسبی در یابد و در  
اندک توقف سکونت نظر بر ایش ممالک ایران بدست خواهد آمد و محتاج بر بدست کسبی  
نیست چون آن عم معظم عالیجا ه امیر کبر جهان که برانند و در حسن تدابیر ملی نظیر اندامین  
سبب بدو کسبی ابدی نمود چون از عدالت و سنی ادت ملوک التجار کسبی که در بار فقیه  
بر خلق هند میرسد اگر بقدر یک کس از شاهزادگان هندوستان سایا از خرج مطبخ از پنهان  
کتر فرزند آمد و در محبت شود که ربای بزرگ در سر حد ایران ازین کمتر فرزند در دست  
کسبی بجلوه ظهور خواهد رسید که موجب تحسین و آزرین خفلاء انجلسه کرده الحال پناه بسیار  
بند پای کسبی آورده ام آنچه در حق این همان بیکس غریب بهیلا آورند این یکسبی می  
جهان یادگار خواهد ماند چون شش و هفتاد و هشتاد و نود و نون افزای کشور هندوستان  
نگر دیده باین جسته باین کناره شش ثانی مستط کرده تا جهان است و جهان باشند  
باقی تاریخ مرضی مبارک است  
اعلی

عرض احوال و  
تجربت نامرتبه و مختص صمیم  
ضبطه جلیه در قیام انجلیاتی  
صفویه و عاخوان



ایمیں اور اس کے بعد  
مدار خلاص تجارتی اجناس کے لئے

متعلقہ تجارت سے کارکنین کے لئے ہر ماہ درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ

درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ

درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ

درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ

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درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ درج ذیل مفاد سے ہر ماہ

Pers: 1801. Sep:

From

The Balaevy (an agent)  
of the British Govt at Abso  
Shuhur to.

Pl-13 April

States that the Puler of  
Abso Shuhur has requested  
him to report for the in-  
formation of the Governmt  
that, as there existed no  
longer any misunderstanding  
between the British Govt and  
the King of Persia, he has  
despatched a merchant-  
ship to Calcutta.

لعنتم حضور از آنچه که در باب شفا کس صدیف بن محمد و امقط لقمه آمد به بار  
 سیوم ماه نوامبر ۱۸۸۴ عیسوی در تیوفت میسج که عالیجاه معالج لیکاه عظمی و  
 وغرت دستگاه عمده لایعین صدیف بن صد محمد که در مرقط اند وارد  
 نبرد معوره میج شده لند بعضی حضور مولت دستور عا مشرف خوانند کردید  
 چون عالیجاه معظم اللهم از خیر خواتن سکه کار کنی انگریزها دور و اخلاص کشی  
 نبدگان عا مسیامیر باشند و بانیده از ساهاست که روم برادرانه در میان  
 میدارند ملت مری است که آنچه لازم حرمت کس و همان بود که جیب در آن کس است  
 در باره عالیجاه معظم اللهم بند و لی که بنی اللقران بابت حرمت وغرت ایشان  
 کرد و بابت سرافراز زنده خواهد بود و معروضه صدر اللهم

1892

Enclosure in a letter, from the  
Genl Secy to the Govt of Bombay  
Dated 24. 1. 1892

—  
Genl Secy to the Govt of Bombay  
—



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

منزلة

Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script.

Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script.

Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script.

ان الله اعلم

بالحق من فضله عز وجل  
يعالج من فضله عز وجل  
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script.

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Handwritten signature or name in Arabic script.

From Saidun - Nisa Padshah Begam, wife  
of Tipu Sultan. Prays that an adequate pension  
may be granted to her, or otherwise she may be  
allowed to reside at Mecca. Bears the  
seal of the Begam. 20 July 1802, No 279.

Pers: 1802. kept

From

Syudoon nissa Padshah  
Begum, widow of Tipoo  
Sultan to the P. H. the  
Gov. Genl.

at  
P. 20. July.

Prays that an <sup>adequate</sup> pension  
may be granted to her,  
or otherwise she may  
be allowed to reside  
at Mecca -







ہند کا نام

الہ آباد خارج وار مقربین بزم صید بعرض عالی رسیدہ ہند کہ چاہ ہزار روپے

مخلص بابت حوالہ بیجا ہستہ لکھا اور صاحب بزم میرزا محمد علی درویش

و حسب حکم ہند کا تعالیٰ ارباب عدالت اور اگر وہ مقدمہ و محسوس کی لیکن

مباح خاص تابع رسیدہ کہ در قید و محسن ہزار چاہ خود میگردانہ چہ اور اور

و محلی ہند امول و اموال بسیار است از ہا کہ رقم در قید و محسوس کہ را فی محسوس

اشفاق نواب کو در زجر ہا و جہان دارم کہ حکم نافذ کارکن کا کہ نمی ہا در در ہزار

کہ بہ رقم کہ تو ہستہ محسوس این ہزار روپے ہزار چاہ ہستہ محسوس صورت وصول این ہزار

Handwritten text in Urdu script, possibly a title or header, located at the top left of the page.

Handwritten text in Urdu script, possibly a name or address, located at the top right of the page.

بکھنور ساج النور لور مسطرت کلاحت لروون قما صحرار کاک لور زخمر لیا اور دام شوکتہ بکدر سید  
دوم صفر ۱۲۱۶ نجر زینت صحت

Handwritten text in Urdu script, possibly a signature or name, located in the middle left section.



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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 14 FEBY. 1838, No.24.

...

/Duplicate)

No.34 of 1838.

Bombay Castle 9th Jany. 1838.

Political Department.

To

The Secretary to the Governor General  
of India.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the accompanying translation of a letter from Shaikully bin Syud ba Wazeer dated the 8th ultimo, and of its enclosure from the Sooltans of Kisshm, tendering the island of Socotra in farm to the British Government.

2. I am further instructed to inform you for the information of His Lordship, that measures will be taken to ascertain on which what terms the Island can be obtained in Farm.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secretary to Govt.

....

FOR.POL.DEPTT. 14.2.1838, No.24 FC. contd.

...

Translation of a letter from Shaikh Ullly Bin Syeed ba Wazeer to the Chief Sedretary to Government, dated 9th Ramazan or 8th December and Received 14th December 1837.

After compliments,

The cause of my addressng you is, that, a letter has reached me from the Sooltan Oomur bin Toaree an Ahmed bin Saud bin Afreer and Abdulla bin Salum bin Afreer who are the Lords of Sokatar.

The purport of their letters, is as follows:-

"You have doubtless heard, that the ships of the English came (here) and expressed a wish to farm Sokatra, but in those years, we were not thereunto inclined subsequently, they asked as to allow them to build houses, and land coals, but, we only gave them leave to land coal there.

Afterwards they came with troops to Sokotra, staid there a time, and then, left of their own accord, and, we have heard nothing since (on the subject)".

We now therefore, appoint you to act for us, in everything as regards this matter, for we are now, sure, that the intention of that Government, (the British) are good, and, that they only desire, that which is right, and should they now wish to farm Sikotra, we will send a letter giving you full power, to act on our part, and should you see that the Government wish it; and you think proper we will send one of our own people, there (to Bomba

FOREIGN POLITICAL DEPT. 18.4.1838, No.29-30FG.

...

No.29.

/Duplicate /

No.570, Bombay Caste, 28th March 1838.

Political Department.

To

The Secretary to the Right Honourable  
the Governor General of India, Camp.

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 9th January last, regarding the offer of the Sooltans of Kisseem to farm the Island of Socotra to the British Government, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated the 23rd ultimo, and of its enclosure, on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secretary to Govt.

- 4 -

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 18.4.1838, No.29-30FC. contd.

...

No.30.

1/ Political Department.

No.109 of 1838.

To

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant G.C.H.  
President and Governor in Council.

Right Hon'ble Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter No.33 of the 9th January with enclosure requesting my report on offer of the Sultans of Kisseen to give the Island of Socotra, in form to the British Government.

2. In reply I beg to state that the use of Socotra as a Coal depot for Steamers between India and Suez has long engaged my attention. In my letter No.112 of the 3rd March 1835 which was accompanied by the reports of Commander Haines upon his negociation &c. with the Chief of the Mhara Tribe for the purchase of Socotra, I there gave, what I considered at the time strong reasons of the importance it would be of to this government, but more particularly to that of Bengal, as one of the station for steamers, since, that period however we have gained a much better Knowledge of the Bays and harbours on the Arabian side of the gulf of Aden and ~~and~~ also of the winds and currents which prevail in the South West Monsoon in that gulf and off socotra, this information combined with the employment of Steamers of the size and capacity of



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 18.4.1838, Nos.29-30FC contd.

...

to change my opinion as to the necessity of possessing Socotra.

3. If we have Aden for a station we do not require Socotra in the North East Monsoon as in that case no other intermediate Coal depot is necessary between this and Suez, should however steamers make the direct course from hence in the South West Monsoon, Socotra would then be useful, if not necessary, it being from its distance 502 miles nearer than Aden to Bombay, the easiest part to make notwithstanding the strong current, which sets from it and the heavy sea which runs off it, the report which accompanies this letter I think will also show that were steamers to make the Southern passage or to run between Calcutta and the Red sea in that season Aden would answer for better than Socotra.

4. Notwithstanding what I have said I beg no means wish to assert, that if Socotra could be had on moderate terms and entirely placed in our possession, it might not be found useful to steam Navigation, particularly as I before said if vessels go from hence the direct passage in the South West Monsoon for being an Island it gives us a complete and quiet controul over the inhabitants, without interference from any turbulent or avaricious Arab Chiefs, who we have found invariably take from the poor people whom we employ, whatever we pay them for their services.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 13.4.1838, No.29-30FC contd.

...

5. Being fully aware whenever Steam communication between this and Suez became a settle questions, the consequence it would be of to government, to fix upon the best stations for Coal depots and such as were not likely to be changed, I have made it my study to collect information from the best informed officers acquainted with three seas, when the Berenice returned to Bombay, after the breaking her shoft, I drew up a paper on the passage to the Red Sea by steam in the South West monsoon which being intimately connected with the present subject as regards Socotra, I have the honor to annex.

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6. In conclusion I have to state that Captain Rose of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote was sent to Bunder Delisha the N.N.East Bay of Socotra in 1835 with instructions to remain there during the South West Monsoon and to keep a journal of the Winds and Weather during that season, it being free from the high mountains which surround Tamarida.

7. The report made by Commander Rose of that Anchorage was very favorable and proved though there would be a difficult in taking coals from the shore, still that a floating coal depot might be there with safety throughout the South West Monsoon, provided she had strong and good moorings laid down for her and that were moorings near her for a steamer there would be little or no difficulty in supplying the latter with coals.

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This paper on the practicability of the passage from Bombay to the Red Sea by Steamers in the South West Monsoon was drawn up on the return of the Berenice on the 12th of September 1837.

1. On the Evening of the 12th September the Berenice returned sailing into the harbour she having carried away the shaft of her Engine at 4 a.m. on the 5th instant, in latitude 15.35 N Long 57.11.E just 9 days and 10 hours after leaving this. Bombay bearing North 77.41 E 928 miles Bunder Deleesha Socotra S 43.43 W 244 miles. I have fixed upon this point from whence to make the remainder of the voyage, as she was considered, at the time when the accident happened, in a very good position for making the voyage either to the Red Sea by Socotra and Cape Gardafui or along the Coast of Arabia.

2. By Captain Lowe's report it appears, that notwithstanding the lateness of the season when the strength of the monsoon is generally over, that she experienced from leaving Bombay until a few hours of the Berenice breaking her shaft a constant south west gale accompanied with a very heavy sea, at that time however she was going nearly 8 Knots, the wind and also the sea having within the last few hours greatly subsided, the sea subsiding was a proof that the monsoon was broken, and there can be little doubt, that had no accident happened, she would have completed the rest of the voyage with ease.

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3. This however must not be used as an argument in favour of making the passage in the South West monsoon, because had it been earlier in the season she still would have had to encounter before reaching Cape Gardafoi the strong gales, heavy sea and strong current from 40 to 60 miles a day, setting to the north east, past Socotra.

4. When the accident happened she was 408 miles from Cape Gardifoi,\* from thence to Mocha is 515 miles, if therefore instead of getting out of the Monsoon from the position she was in when the shaft broke she had met it in its full force, it would have taken her from four to five days, if she succeeded at all, to have reached and got under the lee of the Cape, from thence having smooth water she would probably reach Mocha in 3 days, thus making the passage in 17 days.

5. I mentioned before that her position was good when the shaft broke whether for making the passage by Cape Gardifoi or along the Coast of Arabia, the latter passage seems to be considered by experienced officers the best. It is as follows from the position of the Berenice the Course for a steamer to pursue would be to steer about West 340 miles, this would carry her one degree past Cape Furtack, passing it at a distance of 30 miles, here the monsoon and the heavy sea begins to abate, as in this run she would probably meet a current of about 30 or 40 miles a day setting out of the Gulf and 3½ days must be

\*i.e. to the west  
end of Socotra 286½  
west end to Cape  
Guardifoi 121½

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to Mocha is 535 miles, I think that  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days should be allowed for this she may make it in less if she meets with light winds and little current for most of the way, but she may not be so fortunate, as the current has been known, even as far as Aden, to be setting at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles a day, therefore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days seem as short a time as can well be calculated upon, which makes the voyage in all from Bombay to Mocha  $16\frac{1}{2}$  days.

6. Taking into consideration all our experience and what has now been stated, I think that if the direct passage is to be made in the South West Monsoon, it will be the northern one, keeping the Arabian shore on board from Cape Furtack. There are favourable breaks in the Monsoon when no doubt the Berenice might make the passage and probably in less time than I have mentioned, such breaks however cannot be relied upon and certainly they cannot be expected to continue throughout the passage.

7. Leaving the heavy wear and tear, with the chances of accidents out of the question, I think it a sound conclusion to come to that the direct passage by Cape Gardi-foi would be in most attempts, is a failure and that the Northern passage might as I stated before be successful at times but not by any means certain Aden, which is 140 miles nearer to Bombay than Mocha, would be the preferable harbour, as it would save about 20 hours in the time.

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8. My arguments are founded solely with reference to the qualifications of the Berenice, the Atalanta is out of the question as she should not leave Bombay in the South West Monsoon, with more than 11\*days coal on board. If a more powerful class of Steamers such as the Medea were brought into play for this voyage, and all extra expence of wear and tear thrown on one side, I believe then the passage would generally be made, this steamer should however carry from 13 to 20 days each.

\*or 200 Tons the daily expenditure of the Atalanta being about 13 tons per dim.

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The distance from Bomay to Mocha by making  
 cape Gardefoi is .. .. 1825 miles

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The distance by the Northern route is .. 1787 miles  
 The distanced to Aden by the Northern route is 1650 miles

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9. With regard to making the passage to Socotra in the S. West Monsoon, the difficulty lies in the heavy sea and strong current which she would have to contend against it, more particularly for the last hundred miles Captain Haine's opinion on this subject is that the Berenice would require all her power to reach Socotra, Lieutenant Sanders the Assistant Surveyor considers the Chances would be against her, my opinion is, from all I can collect that she would make it, if she did Bunder

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10. From all that I have stated it is evident that the direct passage from hence to the Red Sea in the South West Monsoon is one full of difficulties and until a superior class of Steamers be built, with superior machinery, the direct voyage at that season should I think be abandoned.

11. The voyage to the Persian Gulf can always be made and easily provided the steamers are not obliged to go to a day, but allowed to wait for a break in the weather in the Gulf during this season is an objection, it is however I believe very little colder in the Red Sea at the same seasons.

12. Although I consider the direct passage in the south West Monsoon from Bombay to the <sup>Red</sup> ~~Red~~ Sea as one that cannot be advocated I am inclined to think that a Southern passage may be made from Bombay via Addoo Allot, the Southern most Allot of the ~~xxxx~~ Maldivian Chain where however a depot of coal will be required for the purpose.

13. If this Southern passage to the <sup>Red</sup> ~~Red~~ Sea is found to answer the large steamers might go the whole year though provided a depot of coals is established at Addoo Attol, which is chosen from lying beyond the influence of the monsoon.

14. If on leaving this harbour in the S.W.Monsoon the Captain found the weather moderate, he would at such times and with confidence attempt the direct passage

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was under his Sea to run for with a fair wind.

15. Having for some time had in view the making the southern passage in the south west monsoon either from Bombay or Point de Galle, I called upon Captain Moresby of the Benares who was at the time surveying the southern maldivian attols to report to me to his opinion thereon which was as follows:

By leaving a depot at Addoo the southern attol of the Maldivian chain, which he thought could easily be reached from either of these ports that the passage could be effected without difficulty from thence to Aden by running down 10 degrees of Longitude, to the southerward of the Line, out of the South west Monsoon, and then steering a course for the African Coast so as to make, when he got into the Monsoon, a fair wind to cape Gardafai

The distance from Addoo to Aden by this course is about 2000 miles, therefore a large steamer would find no difficulty in making it. I do not recommend Socotra although it is much nearer than Aden, because often leaving that Island she would have to encounter the heavy sea and current, between it and Cape Gardafai before she got under the Sea of the African Shore.

The annexed Table will show the distance from Bombay to aden by this proposed southern route. The distance from Point de Galle to Addoo is only 579 miles, which a powerful steamer would find no difficulty in 163



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Table

From Bomaby to Aden by the Southern Route.		True bearing.	Distance	Remarks.
From	Bombay to Addoo	South	1170	The distance by this route between Addoo and Aden is 2000 miles under which can be done in from 11 to 12
-do-	Addoo to 10 degrees west of that Island or Longitude 63-10-E.	West	600	
-do-	The above position in Latitude 35-8 Longitude 63-14-E to Cape Guardafoi	N63.6 West	1020	
-do-	Guardafoi to Aden.	N81.32 West		
			Total	

FROM Addoo to Cape Guardafoi direct N60.3 West 1492

Superintendent's Office,  
Bombay March 1838.

SIGNED <sup>1838</sup> C. Malcolm,  
Rear Admiral Supt. I.N.

/True copy/  
Sd/-J.P. Willoughby  
Secretary to Govt.

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FORE. POLL. DEPTT. \*15.11.1837, Nos.9-12.

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No.9.

No.2009 of 1837

To

The Secretary to the Government  
of India,  
Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Bushire dated the 16th Ultimo, regarding a proposition made by Sheik Sultan bin Luggur, to that officer.

In forwarding the above despatch I am instructed to solicit the sentiments of His Lordship in Council on the subjects therein set forth, as early as practicable.

Bombay Castle,  
30th October 1837.

I have &ca.  
Sd/-W.H.Wathen  
Chief Secy. to Govt.

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