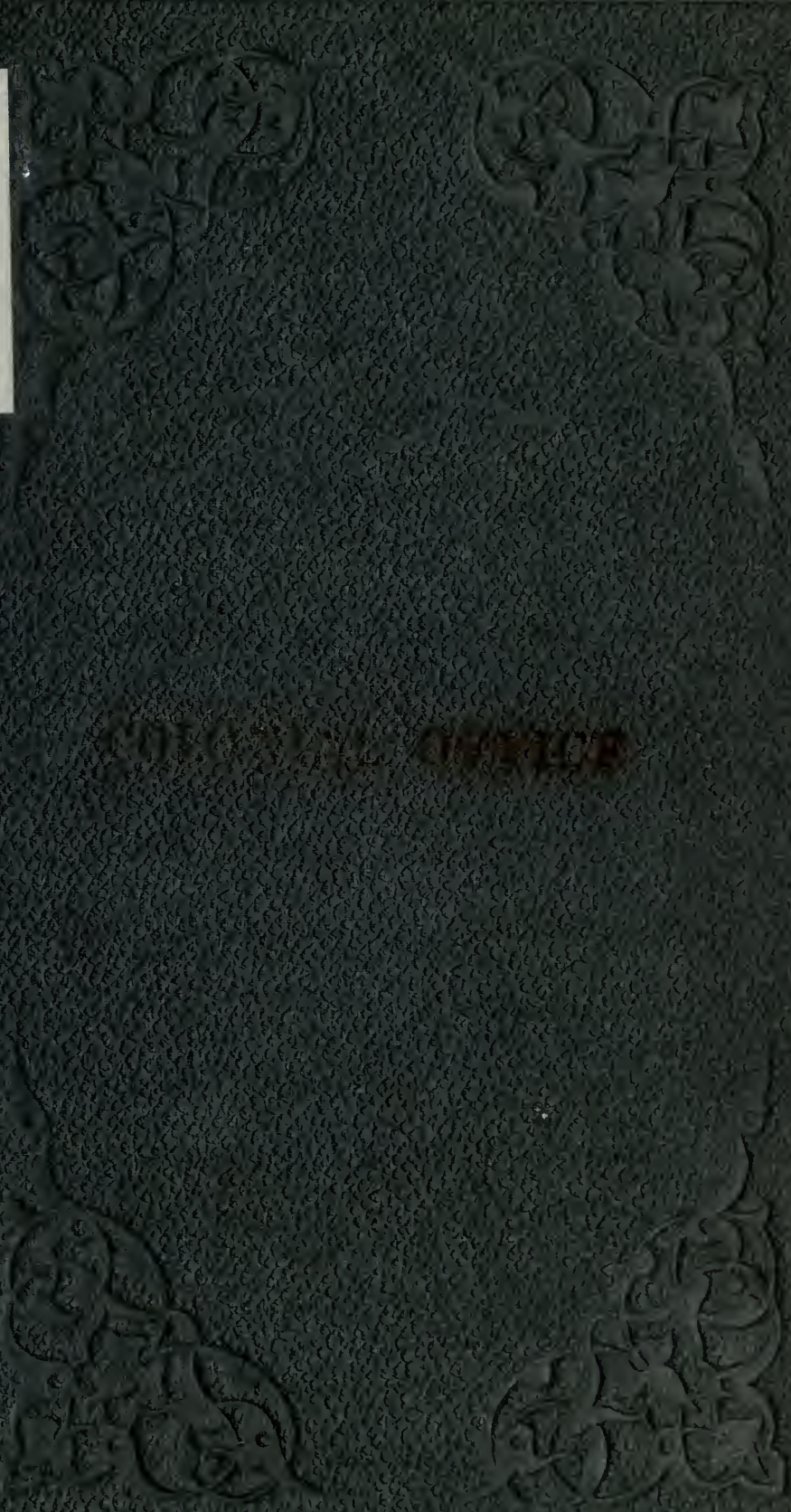


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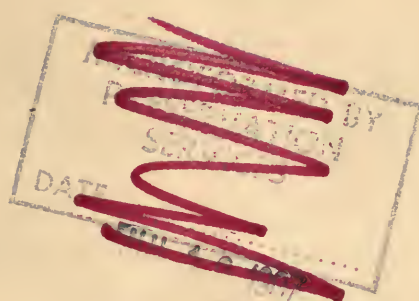


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A COLLECTION
OF
TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS,
RELATING TO
INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY
C. U. AITCHISON, B. C. S.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

VOL. VII.,

CONTAINING
THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO SINDH, BELOOCHISTAN, PERSIA,
AND HERAT; TURKISH ARABIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF;
AND THE ARABIAN AND AFRICAN COASTS.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING VARIOUS TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS CONCLUDED AND
SUNNUDS ISSUED SINCE THIS COLLECTION WAS COMMENCED.

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Index

PREFACE.

THIS Volume completes the collection of Indian Treaties, &c. It has been found necessary to include in the Collection some engagements framed more under the requirements of European than of Indian policy, such as the Treaty concluded with the King of the Netherlands in 1824, the Treaties of 1814 and 1857 with the Shah of Persia, and a few others. But, when possible, such Treaties have been excluded, unless the agency of the Indian Government was directly employed in the negotiation of them, or is required to enforce their observance: on this principle, the Treaties with Madagascar and Johanna for the suppression of the slave trade, the convention with France regarding the Indian mails and many other important engagements, have not been allowed a place in this Collection. It was the intention of the Compiler to have made a separate collection of all the Treaties concluded by the Crown of England with Foreign Powers, which have a direct bearing on the interests of India; but his transfer to another sphere of duty has prevented the execution of this design.

Mr. Belletty of the Foreign Office is preparing an Alphabetical and a Chronological Index to this Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds, which will be published shortly.

CALCUTTA, }
26th January 1865. }



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PART I.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

SINDH, BELOCHISTAN, PERSIA, AND HERAT.

SINDH.

THE Rajpoot dynasty who ruled in Sindh are said to have been conquered about A. D. 711 by the Mahomedans from Arabia. About A. D. 1025 the country was annexed to the Ghaznvide empire by Mahmood; and after various changes of rulers it was incorporated into the Delhi empire by Akbar in 1591, from which it was again dissevered in 1740 by Nadir Shah, who exacted from it a tribute of above twenty lakhs of Rupees. After the assassination of Nadir Shah, Sindh became subject to the Dourani emperors of Candahar.

Previous to the invasion of Nadir Shah, the Kaloras, a religious sect, had risen to power in Sindh, and the Chief of the tribe, Neor Mahomed, had been recognized as governor of the province. It was during the rule of his brother Gholam Shah that the connection of the British Government with Sindh commenced by the establishment of factories at Tatta and Shah-bunder in 1758. In that year Gholam Shah granted an order (No. I.) for the establishment of the factories and for certain immunities to trade. This order was renewed (No. II.) in 1761. During the rule of Sirferaz Khan, the eldest son of Gholam Shah, however, the trade was so much interfered with that the British Government found it necessary to withdraw their factories. This was done in 1775.

The violence and tyranny of Sirferaz Khan and his successors, who from jealousy put to death three of the Chiefs of the Talpore tribe, led to the overthrow of the Kalora dynasty. The Talpores are a Beloch tribe,

SINDH. whose Chiefs had long held the first place in the service of the rulers of Sindh. To avenge the death of their Chiefs the Talpores rose, and, headed by Meer Futteh Ali Khan, Talpore, expelled the Kalora ruler Abd-ool-Nubbi. This revolution took place in the year 1786. The measures which Futteh Ali Khan took to establish his authority alarmed his relatives, Meer Sohrab and Meer Thara, who fled, seized on Kheirpore and Shah-bunder, and renounced the authority of their kinsman. Meer Futteh Ali Khan was never again able to extend his authority over the whole province, which henceforth remained divided into three separate principalities, *viz.*, Hyderabad or Lower Sindh under Futteh Ali Khan, Kheirpore or Upper Sindh under Meer Sohrab, and Meerpore under Meer Thara. In Hyderabad, Futteh Ali divided his power with his three brothers Gholam Ali, Kurm Ali, and Murad Ali, and from their real or apparent unanimity the brothers received the appellation of the Char Yar or four friends.

In 1799 the commercial intercourse between the British Government and Sindh was revived, and Futteh Ali Khan issued an order (No. III.) granting certain privileges in favour of English trade. But the advantages of this trade were over-rated. The promises of the Ameers were insincere, the representative of the British Government was rudely compelled to withdraw, and the influence of the British Government in Sindh was at an end. This arrogant and insulting behaviour of the Ameers was attributed to remonstrances from Zeman Shah and rumours of the growing power of the British Government consequent on the fall of Tippoo Sultan.

Futteh Ali died in 1801, leaving half his territory to his brother, Gholam Ali, and the remainder in equal shares to the other two brothers, with corresponding obligations for paying the expenses of the State and the annual tribute of thirteen lakhs to Cabool. In this arrangement Sobdar, the son of Futteh Ali, received no share of power. Gholam Ali died in 1811, and his son Meer Mahomed was also excluded from power, which was divided between the two surviving brothers, Kurm Ali and Murad Ali. The former died childless in 1828, leaving Murad Ali sole ruler of Lower Sindh. He died in 1835, leaving two sons, Noor Mahomed and Nusseer Khan. From this time till 1840 the government at Hyderabad was divided among the four sons of the "Char Yar," Noor

Mahomed the Chief Meer, his brother Nusseer Khan, and their two cousins, Sobdar son of Futteh Ali, and Meer Mahomed son of Gholam Ali. In 1840 Noor Mahomed died, leaving two sons, Shadad and Hussein Ali, under the guardianship of their uncle Nusseer Khan. These were the heads of the Hyderabad family at the time of the annexation of Sindh in 1843—Nusseer Khan, Sobdar, Meer Mahomed, Shadad and Hussein Ali between whom Noor Mahomed had divided his possessions by will.

In Upper Sindh and Meerpore the government remained undivided in the hands of single Chiefs. Meer Sohrab bequeathed his territory to his son Meer Roostum in 1830. Meer Thara had been succeeded the previous year in Meerpore by his son Sher Mahomed. These two Chiefs remained in power till the annexation.

The connection of the British Government was naturally more intimate with the Hyderabad family, who governed the lower valley of the Indus, than with the more remote branches of Kheirpore and Meerpore. After his accession, Gholam Ali deputed an Agent to Bombay, in 1803, to apologise for the expulsion of the British Agency by his late brother. Friendly relations, however, were not at once established in consequence of the evasion of the demand of the British Government for compensation. But in 1808, when the British Government were concerting measures against the threatened invasion of the French and the Persians by way of Afghanistan, it was deemed expedient to waive the demand. Captain Seton was sent as envoy to Sindh on the part of the Bombay government. He concluded an offensive and defensive Treaty* of seven

* TRANSLATE of a DEED of AGREEMENT sealed and delivered by MEEB GHOLAM ALI, Hakim of Sindh, to CAPTAIN DAVID SETON at Hyderabad, the 18th July 1808.

This Agreement has been drawn up in consequence of Captain David Seton, on the part of the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay, having arrived at Hyderabad, and having formed a firm alliance between the government of Sindh and the Honourable Company, and the Honourable Governor aforesaid.

ARTICLE 1.

That a firm alliance shall exist between the two States, and the friends of one the friends of the other, and the enemies of one the enemies of the other; and this shall remain for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

When the assistance of troops is required by either of the parties, it shall be granted when asked.

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Articles with Gholam Shah. The Supreme Government, however, refused to ratify it, as it committed them to too close a connection with Sindh, and they sent an envoy of their own, Mr. N. H. Smith, to make new negotiations. A Treaty of four Articles (No. IV.) was concluded, on 22nd August 1809, with the then surviving brothers of the Hyderabad family. This Treaty provided for the exclusion of the French from Sindh, and the mutual despatch of vakeels by the British Government and the government of Sindh. In 1820 another Treaty (No. V.) was concluded with the two surviving brothers, Kurm Ali and Murad Ali, by which they agreed to exclude Europeans and Americans from their territories, and to prevent inroads into the British dominions. The subjects of the two governments were to be permitted to reside in each other's territories on condition of orderly and peaceable conduct.

On 4th April 1832 the first Treaty (No. VI.) was concluded with the Kheirpore family. Its provisions were chiefly of a commercial nature, Meer Roostum agreeing to throw open the navigation of the Indus* on the same condition as might be settled with the Hyderabad Ameers. The terms with the Hyderabad Ameers (No. VII.) were

ARTICLE 3.

That the disaffected of one government shall not be protected by the other.

ARTICLE 4.

That when the servants of the Sindh government shall wish to purchase warlike stores in any of the ports belonging to the Honourable Company, they shall be permitted to do so, and be assisted in their purchases, and on paying their value be allowed to depart.

ARTICLE 5.

That an Agent on the part of the Honourable Company, for the increase of friendship and good-will, shall reside at the Court of the Meer of Sindh.

ARTICLE 6.

The claims on account of former loss in the time of Mr. Crow shall be dropped,

ARTICLE 7.

That a British factory in the town of Tatta only, on the same footing as in the time of the Caloree, shall, after the full satisfaction, perfect confidence, and with the leave of this government, be established.

And through the blessing of God there shall be no deviation from this firm alliance.

Dated 1st Jemmadee-ool-Sany 1223, or 24th July 1808.

* Regarding trade on the Indus see Treaties with Runjeet Sing and the Nawab of Bhawalpore, Vol. II., pages 231 and 355.

concluded on 20th and 22nd April 1832, and provided for the passage of traders by the rivers and roads in Sindh, subject to fixed duties, on condition that no armed vessels or military stores should be conveyed by these routes, and that English merchants should not settle in Sindh, but leave the country as soon as their business should be transacted. In 1834 this Treaty was modified by another (No. VIII.), which substituted for a duty on goods a toll of Rupees 570 between the sea and Roopur, of which Rupees 240 were to be paid to the Sindh Ameers, and the remainder to Bhawalpore and Runjeet Sing, and provided that bulk broken in the voyage should be charged with the local duties levied by the respective governments within whose territories the goods were sold. SINDH.

The later Treaties with the Ameers of Sindh were more of a political nature, arising out of the measures taken by the British Government to re-establish Shah Suja in Cabool, to which it is necessary more particularly to advert.

In 1836 Runjeet Sing put forward claims to a tribute of twelve lakhs of Rupees from Sindh and threatened the invasion of Shikarpore, but the British Government induced him to abstain from hostilities, and offered to the Ameers of Sindh to mediate a settlement of Runjeet Sing's claims on condition of their granting certain concessions in favour of trade on the Indus, receiving a British Agent at Hyderabad, and conducting all their relations with Lahore through the British Government. A provisional engagement (No. IX.) was concluded with the Hyderabad Ameers for opening the trade on the Indus and stationing a British Agent at Shikarpore. Great repugnance, however, was shown to the reception of a British Agent at Hyderabad. Noor Mahomed Khan asserted that he was too weak to accept such a measure which was opposed to the feelings of his family and the whole Talpore tribe. But as concession on this point was made the essential preliminary condition of the British mediation with Runjeet Sing, the Ameer at last consented, and a Treaty (No. X.) was concluded, on the 20th April 1838, with Noor Mahomed Khan. Separate agreements to the same effect were given at the request of Noor Mahomed to the other Ameers, Nusseer Khan and Sobdar Khan, the object of this being to secure Noor Mahomed Khan in the position of head of the Hyderabad family.

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The 4th Article of the tripartite Treaty* between the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Suja, bound Shah Suja to abide by whatever the British Government should settle regarding Shikarpore and the territory of Sindh on the right bank of the Indus, and the 16th Article provided that he should relinquish all claims to supremacy over Sindh and to arrears of tribute on the condition of the payment by the Ameers of such a sum as the British Government might determine, of which fifteen lakhs were to be paid to Runjeet Sing. In consideration of the advantages to be secured to the Ameers by the cessation of their dependence on Cabool and of all tributary claims, they were to be required to assist in the passage of the British armies to Afghanistan, to permit the temporary occupation of Shikarpore, and as much territory as would form a secure basis for the intended military operations, and to suspend that Article of the Treaty of 1832 which prohibited the transport of military stores by the Indus. The Ameers were at the same time told that any engagement on their part with the Shah of Persia would be considered as indicative of hostile feelings towards the British Government. The Resident in Sindh was also empowered, in the event of the British policy being opposed by the leading Ameers, to place at the head of the administration any member of the family whose disposition might be friendly and who might have sufficient influence in the country to recommend him.

With exception of Sobdar Khan, the Ameers of the Hyderabad family manifested the strongest disinclination to comply with the demands made on them. Less difficulty was found with the Kheirpore family. Mobarik Khan, indeed, and a small party attached to him, were subservient to the counsels of their relatives at Hyderabad. But Meer Roostum Ali Khan, who had long manifested a desire for a treaty with the British Government, by which he should be recognized as independent of Hyderabad, entered willingly into the British policy. A Treaty (No. XI.) similar to that made in the same year with the Nawab of Bhawulpore† was concluded with him on 24th December 1838, by which his territory was taken under British protection; he acknowledged the British supremacy, engaged to abstain from political intercourse with

* See Vol. II., page 251.

† See Vol. II., page 367.

other States, was guaranteed in the independent administration of his territory, and engaged to assist in the passage of troops through his territory, and to cede temporarily the fortress of Bukker as a depôt for treasure and munitions of war. Subsidiary agreements were at the same time given to the other Ameers of the Kheirpore family, Mobarik Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Ali Murad Khan. It was at first intended to exclude Mobarik Khan from these arrangements in consequence of his avowed opposition to the British Government, but at the request of Roostum Ali Khan, a guarantee was given to Mobarik Khan as well as to the other Ameers.

In the mean time much opposition was experienced by the Resident at Hyderabad. The Ameers manifested the utmost repugnance to admit the pecuniary claims of Shah Suja, and pleaded that the Shah had already granted them releases* written on the Koran from all tributary

** Shah Suja-ool-molk to Murad Ali Khan.*

As the slaves of the presence are now about to proceed to conquer Khorassan and Tran, I have entered into the following Treaty, which I swear by God and the Koran to abide by. I will not remain above fifty days at Shikarpore, and will encamp on the Baghi Shahee. At the close of the above period, the slaves of the presence will move into Candahar, and I bestow Sindh and Shikarpore and their dependencies on you and your heirs and successors in the same manner that you now hold them. They shall be your territories and property. There shall be no oppression of the smallest degree, and, besides that, the royal favor will be greatly extended towards you, so that all the world may know it. This Treaty is vouchsafed on the Koran for your perfect satisfaction.

Written the 7th of Mohurram, 1209 Hegira.

(The King's Sign Manual).

N. B.—The following remark is written in the hand-writing of the King himself:—

“This treaty is confirmed by the Koran. The royal slaves have bestowed of their own free will and pleasure the country of Sindh and Shikarpore as a jaghire on Meer Murad Ali Khan.”

Shah Suja-ool-moolk to the Ameers Noor Mahomed and Nusseer Mahomed.

I hereby, in the name of God and by the sacred Koran, make this agreement, by which I bestow on you the country of Sindh and Shikarpore, and all their depnedencies, as a jaghire, which you are to enjoy and hold generation after generation. The said country will remain with you for the future, and no sort of oppression, however small, shall be attempted or practised. The friends and enemies of the King shall be considered your friends

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payments. Sobdar Khan was throughout friendly in his bearing, but the other Ameers, more particularly Noor Mahomed and Nusseer Khan, acted with deep duplicity. While professing a strong desire for cordial friendship, they were holding secret intercourse with Persia. They threatened in a most insolent manner to oppose the passage of Shah Suja, permitted the Resident to be insulted and stoned, gave secret orders that no assistance should be rendered to the British force from Bombay, and tampered with the Nawab of Bhawulpore to seduce him from the alliance which he had just concluded with the British Government. The paramount importance, however, of hastening the completion of the measures for the occupation of Afghanistan induced the British Government to abate its demand, provided they could secure the passage of troops. The Resident therefore offered to the Ameers a Treaty framed on the principle of establishing the distinct independence of each of them and stationing a British force, to be subsidized, in the country, with the exemption of Meer Sobdar Khan from all payment on account of the expenses of that force. The Treaty was rejected by the Ameers, and every appearance of open hostility was exhibited. Preparations were made to attack their capital, when the Ameers assented to the demands made on them and signed the Treaty. But as a punishment for their hostility, a new condition was insisted on, that the Ameers of Hyderabad, with the exception of Sobdar Khan, should pay seven lakhs of Rupees each, being twenty-one lakhs in all, to Shah Suja, as the condition of their exemption from further claims.

While these events were occurring at Hyderabad, the reserve force from Bombay was fired on while approaching Kurrachee, and their landing was opposed. Fire was, therefore, opened on the fort, the sea-

and enemies. Should you require any assistance in the way of troops on account of Sindh and Shikarpore, it shall be afforded from the royal army agreeably to your wishes. The slaves of the presence have no sort of claim or pretensions on Sindh or Shikarpore and their dependencies, nor will any be made. The Treaty which the fortunate slaves wrote with the royal hand-writing on the sacred Koran, in the name of Murad Ali Khan, of blessed memory, is renewed, as well as what is herein stated to you, and not a hair breadth's difference shall occur in it. The royal favour and approbation shall be bestowed and showered on you beyond that shown to the other well-wishers of the King.

(Signed by the King's Sign Manual in red ink.)

face of which was levelled with the ground. The fort was taken, and the Governor of the town was required (No. XII.) to give over military occupation of it to the British Government.

The Treaty which had been concluded between the Resident and the Ameers was not confirmed in its entirety by government. Several modifications were made in it, and it was reduced from 23 to 14 Articles, and the revised Treaty (No. XIII.) signed by the Governor General was offered separately for the acceptance of the four Ameers. After some demur the Ameers signed it, being chiefly induced to do so by the example of Meer Sobdar Khan.

In the mean time Sher Mahomed Khan, of Meerpore, also expressed a wish to enter into a Treaty with the British Government. His object was to obtain the same terms as had been granted to Sobdar Khan of Hyderabad, that is to say, exemption from all payments towards the subsidiary force. Government, however, refused to treat with him on such terms, and required a payment of half a lakh a year. To this the Ameer assented, and a Treaty (No. XIV.) was concluded with him in June 1841.

Delay and difficulty soon began to be felt in realizing the tribute from the Ameers, and Lord Ellenborough, deeming the demand of pecuniary tribute from Native States to be a constant cause of misunderstanding, resolved to commute it, whenever possible, to a cession of land. In pursuance of this policy, negotiations were opened with the Ameers for the cession of Shikarpore in lieu of the tribute. Meer Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad readily offered to cede his own share of Shikarpore and that of his late brother Noor Mahomed on condition of being allowed to retain the nominal sovereignty. The negotiations were nearly concluded, when the first news of the disasters at Cabool arrived and produced an entire change of feeling in the Ameers, and induced them to break off the discussion. Meer Roostum Ali of Kheirpore and Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad also began to intrigue for the expulsion of the British forces from Sindh. They were therefore distinctly warned that on the day on which infidelity to their engagements might be proved, their territories would pass from them.

In August 1842 Sir C. Napier was appointed to the military command in Sindh and Belochistan, and invested with authority over all civil and political officers in these territories. Besides the suspicion

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of the fidelity of the Ameers, there were other circumstances arising out of a misunderstanding of those Articles of the Treaty relating to trade which called for a revision of the engagements. The most important discussion related to the interpretation of the 11th Article. The Ameers insisted that the Article exempted only foreign boats from duty on the Indus, while the British Government maintained that all boats, as well those of Sindh as of other States, were entitled to pass duty free. The objects which, under the instructions of government, were to be kept in view in any new engagement with the Ameers were the free navigation of the Indus, the cession of territory in exchange for tribute, the establishment of a uniform currency in Sindh, and the cession of territory to the Nawab of Bhawulpore, who throughout the disasters in Afghanistan had remained faithful to his engagements. A draft Treaty embodying these demands was offered to the Ameers towards the close of 1842. Naturally enough the most serious remonstrances were made against the measures which government proposed to force on them. There seemed no hope of an amicable settlement. The British troops were advancing to enforce the demands, and on 9th February 1843 the Ameers intimated their willingness to subscribe the Treaty if Roostum Ali Khan, of Kheirpore, were restored to his rights of which he had been deprived by his younger brother Ali Murad.

Meer Sohrab, of Kheirpore, had retired from public life in 1811, and abdicated in favour of his son Meer Roostum Ali. But by his will, which he made in 1829, he divided his territory among his sons in four shares, of which Meer Roostum, as the successor to the "Turban" or government, held two, and Mobarik Ali and Ali Murad were to receive one each. Ali Murad, who was an infant at the time of his father's death, and was committed to the care of Mobarik Ali, always believed himself to have been defrauded by his guardian. However this may be, he received* from the British Government in 1838 a separate guarantee for the States he held in Kheirpore. Mobarik Ali died in 1839, but the dispute was inherited by his son Nusseer Khan, with whom Meer Roostum Ali sided. In September 1842 the brothers met in battle. Roostum and Nusseer Khan were defeated, and signed the Nownahar

* See above, page 7.

Treaty,* by which they assigned nine villages to Ali Murad, seven of which belonged to Meer Roostum and two to Nusseer Khan. When Sir C. Napier arrived in Upper Sindh, Ali Murad complained to him that his brother Roostum was endeavouring to secure the succession to the Turban to one of his own sons to the prejudice of Ali Murad's right. Sir C. Napier

* TRANSLATION of the TREATY made between MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, Talpore, and MEER ALI MURAD KHAN, Talpore, as written on the Koran, which was produced by Ali Murad to the Commission in 1850.

In the name of the Most Merciful and Compassionate God.

May the God of the Universe be praised!

Meer Saheb Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, made peace and bound himself by promise with Meer Ali Murad Khan, Talpore, to this effect, that as a dispute arose between Meer Ali Murad Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan on the subject of the boundary of Soondurbealy, in which Meer Nusseer Khan was proved to have encroached, Meer Ali Murad Khan having expended lakhs of Rupees came to fight with Meer Nusseer Khan. In the mean time, in order to put an end to disturbances, and considering the expense in cash and jaghires which Meer Ali Murad Khan has incurred on account of his army, I give over the villages of Khanwahun, Abayanee, Bucha, Daree, Ghurukna the villages Rayna and Paleeja, with my free will, and that of Meer Nusseer Khan to Ali Murad Khan, that he may enjoy them from the commencement of the season Khureef 1253, and I (Meer Roostum) will depute a vakeel to get this Treaty sanctioned by the British Authorities. I will never cause any molestation against the said villages; neither my sons nor Meer Nusseer Khan, nor his relations, will raise any claims to this country. If they attempt to do so they are false; and as regards the villages of Pupurlooe, Obree, and Shah Bella, Mahomed Obag and Mahlane, which are the right of Meer Ali Murad Khan, although they were in the possession of Meer Mobarik Khan, Meer Ali Murad Khan has got them back through the British Government; neither Meer Nusseer Khan nor his children are to set forth their claims to the said villages, or apply to the British Government for them. If they attempt to do so, they are false, and I, together with my sons, shall take part with Meer Ali Murad Khan, as he is in the right, and the boundary of Soondurbealy, as may be settled by the Ameers, I will give into the possession of Meer Ali Murad Khan. There is no difference in this Treaty, nor will any be made. God is witness.

Roostum Fuqueer, Talpore.	Meer Ali Akbar Khan, Talpore.	Meer Nusseer Khan, Talpore.
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Dated 9th Shaban 1258.

SINDH. replied that by Treaty the chieftaincy belonged to Meer Roostum for life, but that at his death it would be transferred to Ali Murad. With this assurance Ali Murad seemed satisfied, and from that day he attached himself firmly to the British interests. When the British army was advancing to enforce the demands contained in the draft Treaty, Meer Roostum offered to come into Sir C. Napier's camp and to put himself under his protection. He was told he should rather seek the protection of Ali Murad. He did so, and shortly afterwards it was reported that he had resigned the Turban to his younger brother, and that he had written the resignation* in the most solemn manner in the Koran. The

COPY of the TREATY of Nownahar written on the leaf said to have been extracted from the Koran.

Translation.

In the name of the Most Merciful and Compassionate God.

May the God of the Universe be praised !

Meer Saheb Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, made peace and bound himself by promise with Meer Ali Murad Khan, Talpore, to this effect, that as a dispute arose between Meer Ali Murad Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan on the subject of the boundary of Soondurbealy, in which Meer Nusseer Khan was proved to have encroached, Meer Ali Murad Khan having expended lakhs of Rupees came to fight with Meer Nusseer Khan. In the mean time, in order to put an end to disturbances, &c., considering the expense in cash and jaghires which Meer Ali Murad Khan has incurred on account of his army, I gave over the villages of Khanwahun, Abayanee, Bucha, Daree, Ghurukna, the villages Rayna and Paleeja, with my free will, and the village Dadloo, and pergunnah(a) Mathela with my own free will and that of Meer Nusseer Khan.

(a) The word "deli" appears here to have been altered to "Pergunnah," and in attempting to make "bu-mirzee" into "Mehurkee," the papers seem to have been spoiled.

* Praise be to God and blessings on the prophet and his family !

Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, has made a compact, and formed a Treaty with Meer Ali Murad Khan, Talpore, to the following effect :—At this time during the supremacy of the powerful and exalted English Government, and from the autumn of 1253, I Meer Roostum Khan, of my own free will and pleasure, according to the rule and custom of the Chiefs of Hyderabad, present to Meer Ali Murad Khan (who is worthy of the Chiefship) the Turban of the Chiefship and brotherhood, with the control of the whole of my country, with the (sur shemeari) capitation tax, (meer lachurree) river dues, and (jayeya) tax on others than Mahomedans, and farms, and tolls, and fisheries, as specified below, so that during my life-time, having occupied the seat of Chiefship, he may take into his entire possession the countries specified below. No one of my sons or nephews has or shall have claim or entry in this same Turban and this same country, which I of my free will and pleasure bestow in

resignation was made after Meer Roostum had taken from Ali Murad an engagement* securing a provision for himself, his sons, and his nephews. When Sir C. Napier heard of the resignation, he asked an interview with

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gift. If any one advances a claim, he is a liar. The administration of affairs, the control of the army, the negotiations with the English, all now depend on the will of Meer Ali Murad Khan. In this compact the oath of the Koran is used; there shall not be the variation of a hair's breadth. God is a sufficient witness. Written on the 17th Tekiad 1258 A. H. (December 20th, 1842); 1st, Pergunnahs Kholiara Chehoor, Allecareea, and Kuhtera; 2nd, Pergunnahs Nowshera Praze; 3rd, ditto Kundbarra, with Cherpore and Laharee; 4th, Sud Kokun; 5th, ditto Meerpore, Manhilas, and Kunoorkee; 6th, sandy territory in Rene and Nara; 7th, forts Shahgurb, Sirdashgurb, and other forts; 8th, Pergunnahs Obara, Kheirpore, Hurkee; 9th, ditto Imamwah; 10th, ditto Bahoonuck and Burah; 11th, one-third of Subzul and Pergunnah Moozucka; 12th, Pergunnah Shikarpore Mor Ali; 13th, ditto Roopa; 14th, ditto Bulbudka; 15th, ditto Chuck Moozargah; 16th, ditto Kushmoor.

* I, Meer Ali Murad, Talpore, requested Meer Roostum Khan, on account of his old age and weakly state, to abdicate the Turban in my favour and give over in writing all the country; that I would be responsible in every way to the British Government. The Meer consented to abdicate the Turban and to give over in writing the whole country and also the fortresses, but he required that I would agree to four Articles, after which he would give over to me in writing the whole country. These Articles are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the country north of Roree, according to the proclamation, belongs to the British.

ARTICLE 2.

The country belonging to the sons of Meer Mobarik Khan.

ARTICLE 3.

The country belonging to the sons of Meer Roostum Khan.

ARTICLE 4.

My (that is, Meer Roostum's) expenses.

I consented to the above Articles, taking upon myself the whole responsibility. I do now declare, giving the same in writing, that if the British Government remonstrate with Meer Roostum Khan and demand why he made over the country north of Roree to Meer Ali Murad, I will be answerable and satisfy the English Government. If they demand the country, I will give it up, but I will not allow Meer Roostum Khan to suffer one word of annoyance. To the sons of Meer Roostum Khan, whom I look upon as my own brothers, I will restore their jaghires; I will in no way depart from this. To take one span of their lands is unlawful. I have no claim whatsoever to their jaghires; it is their right, and their right they shall receive. The country belonging to the sons of Meer Mobarik Khan should I not take, the British Government will, I will, therefore, now appropriate their country, which I will afterwards make over to them. I have no claim whatever on their country; one single span of their country in my possession would be unlawful; the country

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Meer Roostum. But the Ameer did not wait for it. He fled to the desert, and Ali Murad was recognised by Sir C. Napier as Chief of Kheirpore. It was for the restoration of Meer Roostum to the rights of which he had been thus deprived, involuntarily as was afterwards proved, that the Ameers stipulated as the condition of their signing the proposed Treaty. Major Outram, the British Commissioner, had no power to re-open this subject. At last, on 14th February, the Ameers, except Nusseer Khan of Kheirpore, signed the Treaty (No. XV.) leaving Meer Roostum's rights to future investigation. Next day the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8,000 of the troops of the Ameers. After a most gallant defence the escort made their way to the main army. The battles of Mianee and Dubba subjected the whole of Sindh to the British Government, with the exception of the possessions of Ali Murad, who was established as Chief of Kheirpore in the territories which belonged to Meer Roostum, both by inheritance and in right of the Turban, as well as in the lands of which he himself stood rightfully possessed at the time of the conquest.

As all the territory of Sindh, with the exception of the portion to be continued to Ali Murad, was confiscated by the British Government, it of course became Ali Murad's interest to establish his right to as large a portion of the lands of Kheirpore as possible. To effect this he attempted to alter that clause of the Treaty of Nownahar, which conferred on him two villages belonging to Nusseer Khan, in such a manner as to secure for himself large districts of the same name instead of

is their right, and their right they shall receive. As for Meer Roostum Khan, his family, servants, male and female slaves, I will provide for all either in land or in money; nothing shall be deficient. I will serve him as he wishes. These Articles I have written out in the form of a Treaty that hereafter they may remain as proof, and that no differences may occur, God is my witness.

Dated the 16th Zilcadah 1258, A. D. 19th December 1842.

Postscript.—Meer Roostum Khan to retain possession of Kheirpore for life.

Dated as above.

Confirmed.

Meer Ali Murad's Seal.

insignificant villages. In doing so the leaf of the Koran on which the Treaty was written became spoiled. The leaf was therefore extracted and the Treaty was written on a fresh leaf in such a way as to suit Ali Murad's purpose. This fraud was clearly established by a Commission, which met in 1850 to investigate the matter, and as a punishment for it Ali Murad was degraded from the rank of Rais of Kheirpore, and deprived of all his territories, except those which he inherited under his father's will. The revenue of his present possessions is estimated at Rupees 3,50,000. He enjoys first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

After the conquest the deposed Ameers were removed from Sindh and pensions were granted them by the British Government. With the exception of Sher Mahomed, of Meerpore, all are dead; but their descendants continue to receive liberal pensions. Most of the members of the Talpore family have been permitted to return to Sindh. The pensions at present drawn by the different members of the family amount to Rupees, *viz.* :—

			Rupees.
The Hyderabad family	...	...	1,73,013
The Kheirpore family	...	...	1,79,540
The Meerpore family	...	...	60,200
Total	...	...	<u>4,12,753</u>

No. I.

PERWANNAS, &c., from the PRINCE of SINDH in 1758.

No. 1.—COPY (attested by CODJEE MAHOMED YAYA) of the Perwannah from GHOLAM SHAH ABASSIE, dated the 22nd September 1758.

Be it known to all commanders, officers, fuqueers, farmers, and inhabitants of Durat, Laree-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Darajah, Chavatra Massotie, Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar, Agur, Goozer Rajah Gunt, Johibair, Sarkar Chachagom, Charcarhallow, Nassepore, Holcandy, Sarkar Soviston, Coodabage, Sarkar Nohorey Abey, &c., places belonging to Sircar, that Mr. Sumption, gomastah belonging to the Honourable English Company, informed me here that on all the goods he

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purchases and sends for the Honourable Company to Bombay he pays no more than one and a half per cent. customs on the market price, which I hereby confirm, and order that no more than that custom may be received of him as usual, but on all Europe goods which shall be sent from Bombay for Coodabage, Laree, Multon, &c., half of what customs, &c., charges (such as passports, convoy, lodging, Duan Towff, Canah, &c.,) the Multon merchants pay; and should there be such goods as the Multuny never carry, and be it possible to know the customs and charges on them, they (the English) are to pay half of what any of the considerable merchants used to pay on the same; but nobody is to demand any thing more. And the same customs, &c., as are above mentioned they are to pay on the hing, indigo, &c., goods which they never bought before; and they are also to pay one and a half per cent. customs on the saltpetre, be it bought by themselves or by anybody for them in the Sircar's place, or anywhere else; but no officers, farmers, &c., are to demand any thing more from them, but let them carry on their trade unmolested. And I further order that should their goods not be disposed of and they want to carry them back, no customs shall be demanded thereon, nor on any provisions which Mr. Sumption shall send from any place on board their ships for their maintenance. They are also not to demand any thing for their gardens, nor in any shape molest their gardeners, boats, vessels, &c., or send them on any Sircar's business; and it is also ordered that their chests of linen may not be opened, or the least hindrance shown them in passing and repassing, it being contrary to our rules; and in short, no one shall presume to make any new customs to their prejudice, or in any shape put any affront on them or their people. They have also free liberty to provide any sort of grain, and sell the same and any European goods at any rate they please. The customs on the dubbers of ghee, oil, &c., as also on the chests and pots of goods, are to be charged conformable to the weight they put on each dubber, chest, or pot, without weighing them again; and the customs on the elephants' teeth are to be received on the amount of sale when they are sold. And should Mr. Sumption either buy or build a house or warehouse at Aurunga Bunder or at Tatta, my said people are to give him all the assistance they can, that it may cost him only a reasonable price, and he is to have all the encouragement for carrying on

his trade, as it will be an advantage to the government; but no other Englishman shall have a house or any encouragement. And as it is very necessary that I should encourage and please the English, I hereby order that an entire compliance may be shown to this without demanding any new order every year.

SINDH.

No. I.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION of GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of Sindh's Perwannah, for the HONOURABLE COMPANY's customs, privileges, &c., at Sindh, dated 22nd September 1758.

To all Fuqueers (a term for the Scroys, or people of the Prince's caste, inhabitants of the upper part of the country), Diredars, Muttaseddees that are at present or shall in future come into offices of the customs, whether under the sovereign power, or farmed out at the Dirt or (Tatta custom-house), Laree-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Darajah, Chavatra Massotie Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar (or grain custom-house), Agur, Guzer Rajah Gunt, Johibar, Sarkar Cachlon Charcarhallow (names of countries), Sarkar Nassepore, Holcandy, Sarkar Soviston, Coodabage Ruree, and all other places within my dominions: Know ye (or observe) that the wealthy, true, faithful, and friendly Mr. Sumption, English Agent here, has made application or requested that the honourable, great, noble, and highly esteemed English Company of India and Bombay may, on whatever trade or merchandize they transact goods, import or export, buy or sell, pay only one and a half per cent. customs on the valuation of the real price of the place, which I have condescended to and hereby grant; furthermore, that the gomastah (or agent) for the said Honourable Company of India may have the privilege, on whatever goods he imports from abroad, and chooses to export up the country to Coodabad Ruree, Multon, &c., to receive a putta (or permit), and whatever goods he may purchase there or above, to pay only the above-mentioned customs; and of the Lauvasma (or customary charges) on the putta goods, such as Rawdarree, Deradarre, Munket, Nut, Furhutt, Nungana, Dusturehoy Duana, Moota, at Coodabad, Circarwarry, Donnee, and other Nosem Kalsay Duanna Pescharry, Joab Khanna, &c., the half only of what paid by the Company of Multon merchants, which

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is required to be duly observed, and at any place, or wherever there be not a settled custom on the Multon merchants, the half only of what is paid by others, the greatest or principal merchants, and at your peril not to ask, demand, or receive more; and if the aforesaid Agent should purchase, bring down, and export out of the country, from Tatta, hing, indigo, or any other goods which he may not formerly have dealt in, or hath a settled custom for, to receive only the above-mentioned customs and rates by the Custom-master, Duanna, &c., as aforesaid, and more (on no terms) to ask or demand. And furthermore, if the above said gomastah or agent should, in any part within the extent of my dominions, of himself extract or purchase from others saltpetre, the customs on the true valuation, at the price of the place, with all customary charges included, I have settled and affixed thereon, *viz.*, in whatever place, within my government or dominions, that he may extract or purchase, to receive on it, in that place only, the above said custom of one and a half per cent.; and that my Muttaseddees, Custom-masters, Diredars, Radawrs, Guzervans do not, on any pretence of customs or customary rights, customs on boats, Moressor or Misseree on ditto boats, Chitts, or other usual customs, in no place within my territories, give any impediment to them; but the above said gomastah may, without trouble and in a satisfactory manner, carry on and transact his business without molestation; and that no other person may be permitted to export the aforesaid commodity, and that whatever goods he may import here and not meet a sale for, if he, sooner or later, first or last, export them again, by no means to demand any customs, charges, &c., or give any impediment to their exportation.

And at the time of their ship's arrival at any of my bunders (or ports), if they should purchase provisions for the English and lascars of their ships, such as bullocks, cows, goats, sheep, or other necessities, at Tatta, or from out of the country, and export in ships, on no terms to ask, demand, receive, or give the least trouble concerning customs thereon. Furthermore, for customs or other customary dues on the English garden, which they may keep for their pleasure, to give no trouble, or make any demands thereon, nor let their gardener be subject to be pressed or molested on any occasion, as you are to observe I hereby exempt them therefrom; and the chests of wearing clothes of the

English, and other necessities they may bring or carry with them, you are on no terms to give them trouble about opening, or demand the sight of, on any pretence whatever.

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And for customs of Moree, Misseree, &c., on their boat they may hire or keep to go to and fro in, not to ask or make any demand on; and on their servants, and those under their protection, by no means to receive or give them any trouble, on account of head-money, or other dues of any kind, received from my subjects, or for any other new customs or demands that may arise or be collected in my country.

And for any Nirkana (customs on rice) or leave of carrying to their house of grain, sold in Tatta or Nungana, on cotton imported from abroad, to make no demand or give any trouble thereon; and for Nungana on ghee and oil, agreeable to the custom of maund, for a dubber, to make account as usual and receive the customary dues; and whether it is put in small buttaroës or larger jocks, or in other vessels (larger or smaller) to make account on the customs of maunds, eight maunds per dubber; and on the Lauvasma, or customs on the sale of elephants' teeth, to receive, when sold, the usual custom of nine per cent. paid by the buyer and no more.

And if the aforesaid gomastah (or agent) should, at Tatta or Aurunga-bunder, choose to buy or build a house for a factory, do you give him all the assistance, to the utmost of your power, to assist and forward him therein, and at the least expense, that they may settle in my country, in a strong secure factory, to their satisfaction, so as to trade with spirit and without apprehension, to the increase of revenues and advantage of my country; and that no other Englishmen be permitted those favours; and that they may at pleasure, and without control, receive the customary dues and privileges of their factories. As the bestowing favours and continuing friendship with the English is desirable in my presence, therefore insist that due regard (in every respect) be paid to the above Sunnud, and no demand made for new ones.

Dated at Ahmedabad, in Sindh, 18th Maharim, 1172 of the Hegira, or September 22nd, 1758.

SINDH.

No. I.

No. 3.—LETTER from GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of SINDH, to MR. ROBERT SUMPTION dated 11th December 1758.

I now inform you that I am arrived with all my forces in the fort of Shah-bunder, and have determined to collect no customs (not even a single pice) on the goods that any King's merchants may bring to Shah-bunder, but on all exported from hence they are to pay the usual customs. You may be sure of this my determination, and import goods from any parts to trade here.

I hope you will soon send your man here to choose a place for building a house or factory.

No. 4.—ORDER from GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of SINDH, to his Metah Coostamdas, dated 18th December 1758, and attested under the Codjee's Seal.

You are hereby ordered not to demand any customs on the goods which Mr. Sumption may import, and likewise to let him have any place which he may choose for building a factory on. Give him all the assistance in your power, and be a friend to him, that he may think himself at liberty in carrying on his trade for the good of the port.

No. 5.—COPY (attested under CODJEE MAHOMED YAYA's Seal) of the Perwannah from GHOLAM SHAH ABASSIE, dated 18th Maharim, or 22nd September 1758.

Be it known to all commanders, officers, farmers, and inhabitants of Durat Laree-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Garranchere Darajah, Chavatra Massotic, Nakass, Barbundie, Galabajar, Goozer Rajah Gunt, Johibar, Sarkar Chachlon Charearhallow, Sarkar Nassepore, Holcandy, Sarkar Soviston, Coodabage, Sarkar Lorah, &c., places belonging to Sarkar, that Mr. Sumption, gomastah, or agent, did, for and in behalf of the Governor belonging to the English Company of India and Bombay, inform here that on all the goods he purchases and sells for the Honourable Company he pays no more than one and a half per cent. customs on the market price, which I hereby confirm, and order that no more than that custom may be received of him as usual; but

on all Europe goods which may be sent from Bombay here and hence to Coodabage, Laree, Multon, &c., or any brought from thence, they are to pay on the same half of what customs and charges (such as passports, convoy, lodging, duan towff, canah, choukey, &c.,) the Multon merchants pay; and should there be such goods as the Multon never carry, and it be impossible to know the customs and charges on them, they (the English) are to pay half of what any of the considerable merchants pay on the same, but nobody is to demand any thing more; and the same customs, &c., as are above mentioned they are to pay on the hing, indigo, &c., goods which they never bought before; and they are also to pay one and a half per cent. customs on the salt-petre, be it bought by themselves or by anybody for them in Sircar's place or anywhere else; but no officers, farmers, &c., are to demand any thing more from them, but let them carry on their trade unmolested; and the above-mentioned goods nobody else shall have liberty to buy. And I further order that should their goods not be disposed of and they want to carry them back, no custom shall be demanded on them, nor on any provisions which they may provide at Tatta, &c., places, to send on board their ships for their maintenance. They are also not to demand anything for their gardens, nor in any shape molest their gardeners, boats, vessels, &c., conveyances, or send them on any Sircar's business; and it is also ordered that their chests of linen may not be opened, or the least hindrance shown them in passing and repassing, it being contrary to our rules; and in short, no one must presume to make any new customs to their prejudice, by any former rules or rates, or in any shape put any affront on them and their people. They have also free liberty to provide any sort of grain, and sell the same and any Europe goods at any rate they please. The customs on the dubbers of ghee, oil, &c., as also on the chests and pots of goods, are to be charged conformable to the weight they put on each dubber, chest, or pot, without weighing them again; the customs on elephants' teeth are to be received on the amount of sale, when sold, at the same rate as was usual in the time of the Prince Mahomed Murad; and should the Governor either buy or build a house for a factory at Aurunga-bunder or at Tatta, my said people are to give him all the assistance, that it may cost him a reasonable price; and he is to have all encouragement for carrying on his

SINDH. trade, as it will be an advantage to the government; but no other nation
 Nos. I & II. that wear hats shall have permission for it; and as it is very necessary
 that I should encourage and please the English, I hereby order that an
 entire compliance may be shown to this without demanding any new
 order every year.

No. II.

Three Perwannahs from the Prince of Sindh, 1761.

A PERWANNAH granted by GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of SINDH, on the 22nd
 April 1761.

Be it known to all Fuqueers, Governors, or other officers, who now
 are or hereafter may be in authority in the department of customs or
 farms at Tatta, Shah-bunder, Aurunga-bunder, Carrachere or Darajah,
 the customs on cattle, &c., called Nekass, package, grain, Bazar customs
 on leather, and the Gott Chuabar, the Sircar of Cachlon and Charcar-
 hallow, the Sircar of Nasseepore, &c. Holcandy, the Sircar of Sevastan,
 Coodabad Ruree, and all other places within our dominions, that the
 noble Mr. Erskine, an Englishman, and Resident for affairs of the potent,
 magnificent, and Honourable English Company in Sindh, being come
 to our court for the more firmly establishing the factory of his superiors,
 has requested, and we have, on account of the strict friendship subsisting
 between us and the said Honourable Company, granted, and do hereby
 particularly order that besides the English, no other Europeans shall
 either import or export goods or merchandize, or come and go upon
 that account within the dominions of Sindh, or the Soubah of Tatta
 and Buchor, or any other of the bunders under our authority.

Whatever goods or merchandize belonging to the said factory or
 its dependants shall be imported at any of the bunders are to be
 exempted from paying any import customs, agreeable to our former
 grants, and therefore none are to be demanded. If they carry goods
 either from the Bunders to Tatta, up-country, on paying the customs
 they did formerly, certificates must be given them, and nothing further
 is to be demanded, on any account, that they may carry on their trade

with ease and satisfaction. Whatever goods they may export from any of the bunders are to pay one and a half per cent. agreeably to our former perwannah; or if goods are purchased by them and exported from Tatta, they are to pay such customs as were before usual, and nothing further is to be demanded. No other merchant but the aforesaid Resident is to purchase for exportation any of the saltpetre that may be produced in Scindy, or within our dominions; or if they purchase and export this article they shall be punished in such a manner as shall deter them for ever again interfering in that trade. Whatever saltpetre the aforesaid Company's Resident shall either extract in any part of our dominions, or purchase of other merchants, and refine, the custom farmers, at such places, shall receive the customs thereon as formerly, that the said Company's dependants may carry on this trade to their satisfaction. If they dispatch their own dingey, gallivats, or other vessels to the Bar, after proper precautions, permissions shall be granted, and they meet with no impediment, which is to be strictly observed; or if their said vessels are sent up and down the river on their factory business, and passing under Shah Gurh, or by the guard-vessels, &c., on permission granted, they are not to be stopped, that they may come and go without trouble. Should it happen, which God forbid, that any of their ships, gallivats, boats, &c., should run ashore, or be wrecked, either on our bars, coasts, or without our rivers, our officers in such places are to assist them; and whatever effects may be saved, belonging to such vessels, whether rigging, necessaries belonging to the crew, or other goods, are to be delivered, to the smallest item, to the Resident aforesaid, he paying reasonably for the labour and pains of those who may assist in saving them. Should the aforesaid Resident choose to build a brick house at Shah-bunder, or make a garden for his recreation, on any spot of ground he may like, he is to receive all the assistance possible for doing it quickly; and whatever former Sunnuds they have received are to remain in full force, and not to be objected to or disputed on any account. It being our pleasure to satisfy the said Honourable English Company, therefore the above must be strictly observed, and no new perwannahs demanded.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or 22nd of April 1761.

SINDH. PERWANNAH granted by GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of SINDH, on the 23rd of April 1761.

No. 11.

Be it known to the officers of the customs, or farmers of the revenues appertaining to the zemindaree of Shah-bunder and Cachrawly that at this time Mr. Erskine, Resident for the Honourable English Company in Sindh, has requested that all their vessels might be exempted from paying the Moree of Rupees 25 on each vessel, formerly paid the Imaum; and we, being willing to grant his request, do therefore exempt all their vessels from paying the said Moree of Rupees 25 on each vessel. and now order you not to demand the same; but if more than the sum of Rupees 25 was formerly paid for each vessel, the overplus is to be recovered.

Let this be strictly observed.

Dated the 17th of Ramzan 1174, or the 23rd of April A. D. 1761.

PERWANNAH granted by GHOLAM SHAH, Prince of SINDH, on the 22nd of April 1761.

Be it known to all Fuqueers, Governors, and other officers who now are, or hereafter may be, employed or concerned either in the collecting or farming the customs from the sea to Raree, and all other places within our dominions, that Mr. Erskine, Resident of the Honourable English Company's factory in Sindh, and their other servants and dependants, send boats and camels up and down in our dominions, with trade and merchandize: You are, therefore, on seeing this perwannah, not to demand the usual charges of Moree, Misree, or Goozurbanee, or Sooze, and employ them on our business on any pretence whatever; nor is any person belonging to us, on any of the above accounts, to impede or otherwise stop or hinder boats or camels belonging to them, that they may carry on their business without difficulty, and make the customs increase.

Let this be most punctually observed, and no person offer to dispute it.

Dated the 16th of Ramzan 1174, or the 22nd of April A. D. 1761.

No. III.

SINDH.

No. III.

Signature of the private Secretary.	Seal of Meer Futteh Ali Khan.	Signature of the public Secretary.
Signature of the Moonshee.		Signature of the Accountant.

The Collectors and farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the town of Kurrachee, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakeel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the exalted, noble, powerful, renowned English Company Bahadour, has arrived at our presence and requested the establishment of a commercial factory in the town of Kurrachee, and the adjustment of customs on merchandize, export and import to and from foreign ports, and purchases and sales in the territories of Sindh, and other exportations and importations. For the sake, therefore, of the friendship of the English Company, one-third in the articles of customs only shall be remitted in the collections of duties on the trade of the English factory, and all the fees levied as usual with the other merchants. It is commanded that you forego, then, in levying duties on the trade of the English factory, one-third in the article of customs only, collecting all the regulated fees, as usual, amongst the merchants, in order that the agents of the English may with confidence labour to increase our customs and their own trade. On account of weight or measure of their goods, or the inspection of trunks of the Resident's baggage, no molestation must be offered, but his invoice and word be taken. The duties on provisions and articles of consumption of the English and the crews of their ships, and the fee of Moree on their ships, vessels, and dingeys, to be regulated by the custom in use amongst other merchants. If by

SINDH.

No. III.

accident any ship or dingey belonging to the English coming or going with cargo to or from Sindh should be stranded or sunk on the coast of Kurrachee, the best assistance is to be rendered towards recovering her, and she must without hesitation be delivered up, the English Resident discharging the expense of labourers. The dependants of the Resident are not to be pressed on government service, nor compelled to purchase government property. A spot of ground for a country house to the English factory, and four beegahs of ground for a garden, outside of the fort of Kurrachee, are given to the Resident with exemption from land or fee tax, and it is commanded that they be delivered to him wherever he may prefer, there being no inhabitants nor claims of possessions; towards building the house you will afford assistance, the English Resident paying the expences. Maistre Suchanund, Collector for the time being, will levy customs on the merchandize of the English and the importations of their ships according to the above written, the garden excepted, and all other fees he will remember agreeably to the purport of this, which is peremptory.

Dated 16th Rubbee-ool-Awul in the year of the Hegira 1214 the 18th of August 1799 of the Christian era.

It is repeated that the customs and fees are to be levied in correspondence with the established rates of import underneath detailed.

Customs and fees on all exportations and importations by sea:—

Customs.

Rupees 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the market price of imports; Rupees 2 per cent. on the amount purchase of exports (one-third excused in this article of customs only).

Luwazime Gutree Rupees 18 on every bale of Tatta piece goods exported.

Moree upon vessels of all burdens; Rupees 2-3-75 arriving, Rupees 2-1-75 departing.

Khirkwara upon wheat, rice, jowaree; Rupees 2-2 the Rhinwar imported or exported; upon barley and paddy Rupee 1-1; the Rhinwar upon white grain Rupee 1-3.

Fees.

Moajdurea one pice upon every Rupee in the amount of customs.
 Foujdaree Rupee 1 qr. 2 rs. 4 per cent. in the amount purchase.
 Customs and fees on all importations and exportations by land.
 Customs and fees upon all dealings with the Putan merchants.

Customs.

Rupees 3-1 per cent. upon sales and purchases (not excused).

Fees.

Booratum Rupee 1 per cent. upon sales and purchases; Moajdurea 1 pice on every Rupee amount customs; nut 2 pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel load.

Customs of Kurrachee upon all dealings of other merchants Rupees 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all; value of imports above Rupees 4, 3 pice on every Rupee; value below that sum, Rupees 2 per cent. on the market price of exports.

(These are the rates on all articles, but grain, excused).

Fees.

Booratum Rupee 1 per cent. on the market price of all imports or exports.

Nut 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of grain coming or going; 2 pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every camel-load of other goods coming or going; Moajdurea 1 pice on every Rupee amount customs.

Dhurtoya 1 seer and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas' weight on each Rhinwar of grain if brought from the country and immediately laden on boats; Choongce 24 seers on each Rhinwar, in the same circumstances.

*Rates.**Rates of duty on distinct articles.*

Upon every camel-load of indigo brought from Khorassan to be exported, if large, Rupees 22, if small, Rupees 15.

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Upon assafoetida brought from Khorassan to be exported, Rupees 14 per 8 maunds.

Upon all articles besides those brought from up the country and immediately exported, Rupees 2 per cent. (not excused).

Fees.

Upon lead and iron, if purchased in Kurrachee and sent abroad, a fee to the Collector of Rupee 1 on each maund of lead, and on each maund of iron annas 8.

Signature
of the Private
Secretary.

Signature
of the Public
Secretary.

Seal of Meer
Futteh
Ali Khan.

Signature
of the
Moonshee.

Signature
of the
Accountant.

The Jaghiredars, Patels, Magistrates, Collectors, and Farmers, at this period and hereafter, of the city of Tatta and of Shah-bunder in Sindh and in Lar, the dominions of the State, will understand that at this time N. Crow, Englishman, vakeel of the asylum of valor, wisdom, dignity, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the noble, powerful, exalted, magnificent Company Bahadoor, the seat of splendor, strength, and excellence, has reached our presence and requested an adjustment and settlement of affairs of commerce for the factory of his patrons. Intent, therefore, upon maintaining the friendship of the above-mentioned illustrious Company, we have directed an arrangement for the collection of

SINDH.

No. III.

customs upon merchandize, export and import, to and from foreign countries and ports, and sales and purchases in the dependencies of Sindh under our sovereignty. It is commanded that the collection of customs upon goods of commerce, export and import, to and from other countries and ports, and purchases and sales in the territories of our government, be made according to the duties subjoined, as in the time of the deceased Prince Gholam Shah Ruthora, and no further exaction be exercised, and besides the English Resident no other person of the European nations shall be allowed to pass, repass, or trade. On the article of saltpetre, liquid and crystallized, whenever in the territories of the State the English may choose to manufacture it, the customs are to be collected the same as during the reign of Meer Gholam Shah Ruthora; four beegahs of garden ground to be exempted from land or fee tax. Also the dulol, moody, washerman, miller, carpenter, bricklayer, and shroff, dependent on the factory, are, according to the custom of the aforementioned reign, to be considered privileged, and not to be pressed on government service, nor compelled to purchase government property, that the agents of the English may with confidence and tranquillity be industrious in the increase of their trade and our customs. On account of weight or measure of goods and the inspection of trunks and the Resident's clothes and baggage, no molestation shall be offered, but his invoice and word be accepted; towards the building of any new factory of the English, every assistance must be given, and the hire of the labourers be paid by the English agent. In respect to demands on articles of consumption and apparel of the English and the crews of their ships, and the fee Moree on ships, boats and dingies, the rules of Meer Gholam Shah's reign are to be observed. If by accident any ship or boat or dingy, belonging to the English, coming or going with goods to or from the factory in Sindh, should either, on the sea coast or in the river be stranded or sunk, every assistance towards recovering her must be given that she may be returned, and all expenses of labour must be discharged by the Resident of the English. On whatever goods of the English factory, from their countries, which not finding sale may be returned, the customs are to be regulated by the usage in force in the time of Gholam Shah Ruthora; no variation nor condition must be adopted.

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No. III.

Account of duties on all goods at Tatta, agreeably to the usage in the reign of Meer Gholam Shah Ruthora, according to the report of established imposts, signed by Sheikh Beg Mahomed and Ensar Doss, former Collectors at that place.

Munzillanes from 500 to 200 maunds' weight of goods brought from Shah-bunder to Tatta Ghaut, Tatta Rupees 106; from 300 to 600 maunds, Tatta Rupees 81; from 100 to 300 maunds, Tatta Rupees 56, under 100 maunds 5 annas per maund if brought by water, and 2 annas per maund if by land. Koot, assafetida, shawls, and northern piece goods, imported or exported, Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Tatta price on the valuation in Chutney Rupees.

Woollens brought from Shah-bunder to pay 8 annas per maund.

On purchases of piece goods in Tatta sent to Shah-bunder or any of the dependencies of Sindh, the customs to be according to the usage of Gholam Shah Ruthora, or by the collections of Sheikh Hussein Zaradar, and fees of appraisement agreeably to the custom of other merchants.

Customs of the mint on stamping copper coins, Rupees 6 Chutney per maund.

On the valuation of ivory in Chutney Rupees, 9 Tatta Rupees per cent. to be collected from the purchaser.

Customs upon grain of the first sort, 12 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie, 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; on the second sort, 6 annas per Rhinwar, and Wukia Nigarie 12 annas per 300 Rhinwars; grain purchased in Tatta and exported, Tatta Rupees 3 duty upon each Rhinwar, and the fee of bales, Rupees 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$, and Choongee from each Rhinwar 3 Togas.

Fees of permission to purchase grain and to export it to Shah-bunder, Tatta Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per Rhinwar on the first sort, and 12 annas per Rhinwar on the second sort.

Chitty, Seelamuty, and Manzillanee fees of passing and shipping, according to the practice in force among other merchants; small grain exported to Shah-bunder to pay Rupees 4 Chutney per cent. valuation.

Customs upon imported goods to be levied from the English at Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Chutney per cent. on the valuation.

Customs upon saltpetre, liquid and crystallized, Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Tatta per cent. valuation.

Fees on boats laden with goods brought from abroad, at Tatta Rupee 1 and 38 pice in full. SINDH.

No. III.

Moree upon hired boats to be levied from the owners, according to the custom of the country, and Tatta Rupee 1 upon those the property of the English.

Customs upon camels, horses, oxen, and other animals, Rupees 5 annas 12 per cent. valuation in full of all fees.

Customs upon burned and lacquered ware, as trays, boxes, &c., Tatta Rupee $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. valuation.

Imports upon dried and green fruits, vegetables, pickles, &c., half the usual rates paid by the subjects of the country.

On hay purchased, Rupee 1 Chutney per 16 bundles; Rupee 1 upon eight loads of wood; Rupee 1 soortee upon 6 maunds chunam; and annas 2 per maund on lime burnt at home.

Gum produced in the garden to be sold to the Ziccadur on the same terms as by the husbandmen.

Customs upon timber used in building to be half what is established; Chobar and Rumbeybuney fees Tatta Rupee 1 upon every boat-load of goods coming and going, and Noree upon every hired boat according to custom.

Dutolles upon jukt goods annas 12 Chutney per cent.

Roosum Canoongo fees :—Water carriage from 500 to 2,000 maunds, Tatta Rupees 4; from 300 to 500 maunds, Rupees 3; from 100 to 300 maunds, Rupees 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$; Thokas, Barbundy, and Chobar, according to the rules in force during the time of Gholam Shah, upon all amounts under Rupees 100, Chutney pice 3 per Rupee, Goozur Swijee. The writer who could have given information on this head is dead. The customs of Meer Gholam Shah Ruthora to be levied, besides which, the fee of equipment upon goods that formerly the Nukeemys used to receive as a kind of charity from the English factory in the time of the Collectorship of Chundy Ram is now comprised in the revenues of government and is at its disposal.

Account of customs at Shah-bunder, in the pergunnah of Rukahi, according to the usage in the time of Gholam Shah Ruthora, as by copy of the established rates signed and sealed by Sheikh Beg Mahomed and Ensar Doss, former Ziccadurs.

SINDH.

No. III.

Imports from sea which in the time of Mahomed Murad-ul Khan were subjected to customs and excused by Meer Gholam Shah, are now likewise excused.

Articles of Tatta exported from Shah-bunder to pay Tatta annas 7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the invoice purchase turned into Chutney Rupees. Grain and ghee purchased in the pergunnah of Rakrata and exported to pay Tatta Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On articles brought from up the country through Tatta, according to the amount settled there, Tatta Rupee 1 per cent. when exported. Luwazimeh Pymany 1 Tryah upon each Rhinwar; ubwant ivory Tatta annas 12 upon 80 Rhinwar; ubwant Mulsulmany Tatta anna 1 each Rhinwar; Tatta annas 11 on every bundle of hides exported.

Luwazimeh Choongee 1 Nud on every 100 maunds of Chunnea exported, annas 12 per cent. on the sale of ivory valued in Tatta Rupees.

Customs upon goods imported, which may afterwards be sent from the factory by land or water to Tatta.

Tatta Rupees 11 annas 7 on boat-loads above 100 maunds; Tatta annas 2 per maund land carriage. Upon grain purchased in Rakrala and sent to Tatta, 20 pice per Rhinwar of the first sort, and 5 pice on the second sort, and Pymany 1 Tryah on each Rhinwar.

Customs of the zemindaree of Shah-bunder, according to the ancient rule in the time of Jam Dussir as above mentioned; Tatta Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all exports according to the English invoice, and annas 12 on imports.

Luwazimeh Munzillana, each boat Tatta Rupees 24, and 1 quarter 1 anna per maund land carriage; ivory sent up the country to Naseerpore and Hutty Kandy, annas 10 per cent. Tatta Rupees valuation. The Canoongo customs of Rakrala, according to the present usage.

Luwazimeh ivory, Tatta Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ upon 80 Rhinwars, exported or imported, of 8 maunds' weight, or else Rupees 100 per value each Rhinwar.

Luwazimeh Mulsulmany, $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna each Rhinwar.

As all the established rates of the reign of Meer Gholam Shah Ruthora are not to be found, the customs to be collected in all places in Sindh and Far, under the jurisdiction of the State, must be conformable

to the copy of a perwannah of that time in their (the English) possession, namely, Tatta Rupee 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs and half the usual fees. Maitre Chundy Ram, Custom-master of Tatta and Shah-bunder, and Far Umul and Nan Umul, Collectors of Sindh and Lar, will act conformably to this without deviation or contradiction.

SINDH.

No. III.

Dated 21st of Rubba-ool-Awul in the year of the Hegira 1214, or the 23rd of August of the Christian era.

By imperial command the purport of this Sunnud is to be observed from the date thereof.

Seal of the
Prince Meer
Futteh Ali Khan.

Smaller Seal
of the Prince.

The collectors and farmers, at the present time and hereafter, of the town of Kurrachee, will understand that Mr. Crow, Englishman, vakeel of the asylum of valour, wisdom, and intelligence, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Surat, on the part of the exalted, renowned, and powerful English East India Company, has had the honour of rendering himself at our presence, and having by his fidelity, attention, and attachment cemented the union and friendship of the two governments, we have therefore, out of our gracious favour and particular regard to the satisfaction and convenience of the illustrious Company above mentioned, resolved to remit one-third of the fee of Foujdaree, which is one and a half per cent. on the value of all merchandize, and entirely to excuse the fee of moajdurea, and likewise the fee of moree on all dingeyes and ships, for two importations of the same vessel in one year: you are by this writing instructed of our having granted these exemptions, and ordered to consider them in effect from the date of this Sunnud, and to act conformably.

SINDH.

Nos. III
& IV.

Two-thirds of the fee of the Foujdaree and two-thirds of the Customs according to our former Sunnud, you will not fail to recover and to carry to account.

Dated the 17th of Leckyde 1214 of the Hegira, or 12th of April 1800 of the Christian era.

Issued from the presence.

Seal of the Prince Meer Futteh Ali Khan.
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The killedars and officers of the town of Kurrachee will understand that Mr. Crow, Englishman, being ranked by us amongst our sincere and faithful adherents, therefore, out of regard to him and respect to his patrons, we hereby direct that if he pass in or out of the gates of the fort with arms, you do not on that account offer him any molestation or hindrance, but in all your behaviour observe kindness and cordiality; you will consider this command preemptry.

Dated the 19th of Leckyde, or the 14th of April 1800.

No. IV.

TREATY with the AMEERS of Sindh, August 22nd, 1809.

Seal of His Highness Meer Gholam Ali.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the British Government and that of Sindh, namely, Meer Gholam Ali, Meer Kurreem Ali, and Meer Murad Ali.

ARTICLE 2.

SINDH.

Enmity shall never appear between the two States.

Nos. IV & V.

ARTICLE 3.

The mutual despatch of the vakeels of both governments, namely, the British Government and Sindhian government, shall always continue.

ARTICLE 4.

The government of Sindh will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Sindh.

Written on the 10th of the month of Rujeeb-ool-Moorujub, in the year of the Hegira 1224, corresponding with the 22nd of August 1809.

(Signed) MINTO.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General at Fort St. George, the 16th of November 1809.

Seal.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

No. V.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one hand and the AMEERS of Sindh on the other, November 9th, 1820.

The British Government and the government of Sindh having in view to guard against the occurrence of frontier disputes, and to strengthen the friendship already subsisting between the two States, Meer Ismael Shah was invested with full power to treat with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the following Articles were agreed on between the two parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government one the one hand and Meer Kurreem Ali and Meer Murad Ali on the other.

SINDH.

No. V.

ARTICLE 2.

Mutual intercourse by means of vakeels shall always continue between the two governments.

ARTICLE 3.

The Ameers of Sindh engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any of the subjects of either of the two States should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation; but if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish or compel them to quit the country.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Sindh engage to restrain the depredations of the Khoosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

Seal of the
Honourable East
India Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1820.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

In the name of the Merciful God. This is the Treaty which I, Meer Ismael Shah, vakeel of Shah Meer Kureem Ali Khan Rookn-ood-dowla and Meer Shah Murad Ali Khan Ameer-ood-dowla, concluded with Mr. Elphinstone, Governor of the populous port of Bombay, on Thursday, in the month of Suffer 1236 Hegira. If it pleases God, there will be no difference to a hair's breadth.

Seal of
Ismael Shah.

Note.—The foregoing Treaty was approved by the Supreme Government on the 10th February 1821.

No. VI.

SINDH.

TREATY with MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, Chief of KHEIRPORE.

No. VI.

A Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been concluded on the 2nd Zeekad 1247 A. H., corresponding with the 4th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, Chief of Kheirpore, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship between the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The two contracting powers mutually bind themselves from generation to generation never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having requested the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh for the merchants of Hindoostan, &c., the government of Kheirpore agrees to grant the same within its own boundaries, on whatever terms may be settled with the government of Hyderabad, namely, Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore.

ARTICLE 4.

The government of Kheirpore agrees to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties to be levied on all goods passing under this Treaty, and further promises that traders shall suffer no let or hindrance in transacting their business.

Honourable Company's Seal.

(Signed.) W. C. BENTINCK.

Governor General's Seal.

SINDH.

No. VII.

No. VII.

TREATY with the government of Hyderabad, in Sindh.

A Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having been concluded on the 18th Zeehy 1247 A. H., corresponding with 20th April 1832, between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, ruler of Hyderabad, in Sindh, through the agency of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Sindh remain unimpaired and binding, and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieutenant Colonel Pottinger, Envoy, &c., so that the firm, connecting and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the house of the above-named Meer Murad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 2.

That the two contracting powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE 3.

That the British Government has requested a passage for the merchants and traders of Hindoostan by the river and roads of Sindh, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another, and the said government of Hyderabad hereby acquiesces in the same request on the three following conditions:—

1st.—That no person shall bring any description of military stores by the above river or roads.

2nd.—That no armed vessels or boats shall come by the said river.

3rd.—That no English merchants shall be allowed to settle in Sindh, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India. SINDH.
No. VII.

ARTICLE 4.

When merchants shall determine on visiting Sindh, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the said government of Hyderabad by the Resident in Kutch, or other officer of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

That the government of Hyderabad having fixed certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize and goods proceeding by the aforesaid routes shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of merchants and traders may be carried on without stop or interruption, and the custom-house officers and farmers of revenue of the Sindh government are to be specially directed to see that they do not delay the said merchants on pretence of awaiting for fresh orders from the government, or in the collection of the duties, and the said government is to promulgate a Tariff or Table of Duties leviable on each kind of goods, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 6.

That whatever portions of former Treaties entered into between the two States have not been altered and modified by the present one remain firm and unaltered, as well as those stipulations now concluded, and by the blessing of God no deviation from them shall ever happen.

ARTICLE 7.

That the friendly intercourse between the two States shall be kept up by the despatch of vakeels whenever the transaction of business, or the increase of the relations of friendship, may render it desirable.

Honourable Company's Seal.

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK.

Governor General's Seal.

SINDH.

SUPPLEMENTAL to the Treaty with the government of Hyderabad, in Sindh.

No. VII.

The following Articles of engagement having been agreed on and settled on the 22nd April 1832 between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, Talpore, Bahadoor, ruler of Hyderabad, in Sindh, as supplemental to the Treaty concluded, on the 20th April 1832, through the agency of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, envoy on the part of the said Honourable East India Company, under full power and authority vested in him by the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British possessions in India, this engagement has been given in writing, at Simla, this day the 19th June 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:—

ARTICLE 1.

It is inserted in the 5th Article of the Perpetual Treaty that the government of Hyderabad will furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, &c., and after that the officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic will examine the said statement. Should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation and will be confirmed; but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, on hearing from the British Government to this effect through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said duties.

ARTICLE 2.

It is as clear as noonday that the punishment and suppression of the plunderers of Parkhur, the Thull, &c., is not to be effected by any one government, and as this measure is incumbent on and becoming the States as tending to secure the welfare and happiness of their respective subjects and countries, it is hereby stipulated that on the commencement of the ensuing rainy season, and of which Meer Murad Ali Khan shall give due notice, the British, Sindh, and Jodhpore governments shall direct their joint and simultaneous efforts to the above object.

ARTICLE 3.

SINDH.

Nos. VII &
VIII.

The governments of the Honourable East India Company and of Kheirpore, namely, Meer Roostum, have provided, in a Treaty concluded between the States, that whatever may be settled regarding the opening of the Indus at Hyderabad shall be binding on the said contracting powers. It is therefore necessary that copies of the Treaty should be sent by the British and Hyderabad governments to Meer Roostum Khan for his satisfaction and guidance.

Honourable Company's Seal.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

Governor General's Seal.

No. VIII.

COMMERCIAL TREATY between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the government of Hyderabad, in Sindh, dated 2nd July 1834.

Whereas in the 1st Article of the Supplemental Treaty concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the government of Hyderabad on the 22nd day of April 1832, corresponding with the 20th of Zeekad 1247 Hegira, it was stipulated that the government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, &c., and "after that the officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic shall have examined the same statement, should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation and will be confirmed; but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Murad Ali Khan, on hearing from the British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said duties." Now, according to the terms of the above stipulation, the contracting States having made due inquiry, hereby enter into the following agreement:—

ARTICLE 1.

In lieu of a duty on goods proceeding up or down the river Indus, in virtue of the 5th Article of the perpetual Treaty of

SINDH.
No. VIII. Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the rivers, between the sea and Roopur, a toll on each boat of Tatta Rupees 19 per Tatta khurarr, of which amount Rupees 8 shall be receivable by the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore, and Rupees 11 by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the rivers, namely, His Highness Bhawul Khan, Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and the Honourable the East India Company.

ARTICLE 2.

To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts, and consequent altercation and delay, touching the size of boats, the toll is fixed on 30 Tatta khurrars. Be a boat large or small, she will pay toll according to this, and whether she measures 5 khurrars or 100 khurrars, she will be reckoned as one of 30.

ARTICLE 3.

The portion of the toll above described, appertaining to Sindh, and amounting to Tatta Rupees 240 on each boat, shall be levied at the bunder or port of the mouth of the river where the cargoes are transferred from the river to the sea boats, and *vice versâ*, and divided as the governments of Hyderabad and Kheirpore may think best.

ARTICLE 4.

For the purpose of assisting in the realization of the toll due to Sindh, also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the merchants, boatmen, and others on the questions of hire, &c., as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British Agent (who shall not be an European gentleman), under the authority of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, Agent to the Governor General of India for the affairs of Sindh, shall reside at the bunder or port at the mouth of the river where cargoes are transferred from one description of boat to another; and the British Government binds itself that the said Agent shall neither

engage in trade, nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or any other affairs of the Sindh government. It is further settled that, when occasion connected with this Treaty may render it advisable, the Governor General's Agent for the affairs of Sindh shall have the power of deputing one of his Assistants to the above-described bunder or port, to settle any discussions that may have arisen; after doing which he is to return to Bhooj.

SINDH.

No. VIII.

ARTICLE 5.

For the more perfect fulfilment of this Treaty, it is hereby distinctly stipulated that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description, of the merchandize or goods on board any boat passing up or down the river, be landed for sale by a merchant or merchants, such portion of merchandize or goods, whatever may be its quantity or quality, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties, as levied by the respective governments within their own territories; the purpose of the toll agreed to by this Treaty being not to supersede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expense to which the governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the trade in transit on the river. It will be perfectly understood from this 5th Article that the governments have no claim to duties on merchandize merely passing up or down the river, and that the toll is all that is to be demanded; but should any portion, however small or large, of goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties will be levied.

Written on the 2nd day of July 1834, corresponding with the 24th of Suffer 1250 A. H.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
FREDERICK ADAM,
W. MORISON,
ED. IRONSIDE.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Ootacamund on 2nd September 1834.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

SINDH.

No. IX.

No. IX. COMMERCIAL ARTICLES entered into with the government of Hyderabad, in Sindh, by COLONEL HENRY POTTINGER, Agent to the Governor General for the affairs of Sindh, in virtue of authority vested in him by the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B., Governor General of India in Council.

PROPOSAL 1ST.

The coast of Sindh has no hills, and is so low and level that it is very difficult and even sometimes impossible to discover the proper entrance to the mouths of the river. Permission is therefore requested to lay down buoys in the water, and to erect wooden land-marks on the shore at the proper spots, which buoys and marks can be changed when alterations take place in the river.

PROPOSAL 2ND.

Cases will sometimes occur, notwithstanding these precautions, in which from foul winds or storms vessels intending to come into the river will not be able to do so, and they must in that event seek for shelter in any port they can reach. The examination of the whole of the coasts and harbours of Kutch and Sindh from Mandavee to Kurrachee has therefore been ordered, and His Highness is requested to instruct his officers to this effect. Vessels of war will not be employed on this duty, and when the harbour of Kurrachee is to be examined,

ANSWER 1ST.

Agreed.—Beacons may be erected on shore, and buoys laid down in the water, and changed as may become requisite from alterations in the river.

ANSWER 2ND.

Agreed.—A boat and men will be furnished when applied for.

(which it has not been since the mission of Mr. Smith in the year of the Hegira 1224), the officer will make a special application, through the Agent, for a perwannah to the Nawab of Kurrachee, to furnish a small boat, and one or two experienced men to assist.

PROPOSAL 3RD.

The anchorage fees (mohoree) on boats at Kikkur varies agreeable to their size. To prevent disputes and to encourage the resort of merchants to that and the other bunders at the mouths of the river, these fees are recommended to be reduced and defined, in order that information thereof may be given to the merchants concerned.

ANSWER 3RD.

The settlement of this matter is left to Colonel Pottinger, and the officers of this government (Hyderabad) will be ordered to levy such anchorage fee as he may fix.

N. B.—Colonel Pottinger decided that each boat should pay half a Rupee in addition to the toll established by Treaty.

PROPOSAL 4TH.

Syud Azimooddeen Hossein, the Native Agent appointed by the Governor General to reside at the mouths of the river, has arrived with me, and is now about to proceed to his station. It is begged that His Highness will give orders to all the authorities to be kind and attentive to the Syud, and to refer to him in the event of any disputes about the toll on the sea, or river boats, or other matters which are to be strictly guided by Treaty, and

ANSWER 4TH.

Agreed.—The officers of this government (Hyderabad) will receive particular instructions to the effect proposed.

SINDH. any extra duties or demands not
No. IX. authorized by it to be positively
prohibited.

PROPOSAL 5TH.

As the best season for sending goods up the river happens to be that at which they cannot be imported by sea, it becomes requisite to make some arrangement on this account. It is therefore to be arranged that all persons bringing goods to carry up the river may land them and place them in a warehouse or stores at Kikkur or Tatta, under the seal of the Native Agent before mentioned, until the proper season for their despatch up the river arrives. Any portion of such goods if sold at any time will of course be subject to the duties established by Treaty, and after they are once stored, no package is to be removed or opened without the leave of the Native Agent, else the full duties must be paid on such package.

PROPOSAL 6TH.

It is the wish of the Governor General to establish fairs, to be held annually, and to which merchants from all nations would bring their goods and sell or exchange them for those of others. Thus merchants from Bulkh, Bokhara, Toorkistan, Cabool, &c., would bring

ANSWER 5TH.

Agreed.—Goods may be either warehoused, as proposed, at Kikkur or Tatta.

ANSWER 6TH.

Agreed.—A fair may be established and held either at Tatta or Kikkur.

the productions of those countries and exchange them for the produce of Europe, India, &c., which would be brought from India and Sindh by their merchants. If the Government of Sindh would give due encouragement, one of these fairs might be established in its territories, which would be a great source of wealth to the people and increase of revenue to the State. It is intended to propose to Maharajah Runjeet Sing to have one of these fairs held at Methunkote, or some place in that neighbourhood; and should the Ameers of Sindh approve of it, a similar one might be held yearly at Tatta.

PROPOSAL 7TH.

The Governor General of India directs me to explicitly state that he looks to the government of Sindh to keep the Muzarees in complete check and to suggest how this is to be done effectually. If my advice is required I will be ready to give it.

ANSWER 7TH.

The restraining and punishing of the Muzarees rests with this government (Hyderabad). When the Seikh troops are removed, what power have the Muzarees to disturb the country or molest boats? This government binds itself to be responsible for them.

PROPOSAL 8TH.

The Hyderabad government must say distinctly whether it is responsible for the acts of the Kheirpore and Meerpore Ameers, as connected with the river and traffic by it, because if not, it will

ANSWER 8TH.

This government (Hyderabad) is responsible as herein described.

SINDH.

No. IX.

be requisite to enter into separate engagement with them, a measure which has been hitherto avoided out of respect to the paramouncey of Noor Mahomed Khan.

PROPOSAL 9TH.

Amongst the minor arrangements the Ameer's sanction is required to cutting down the jungle along the banks of the river, where it may be found necessary to do so to facilitate tracking.

ANSWER 9TH.

Agreed to, with the exception of those parts of the river banks which are occupied by the Ameer's hunting preserves (shikargahs), which would be injured by cutting down the trees and jungle. All trees that may fall into the water and impede the progress of boats will be removed by persons belonging to the Sindh government, but not at its expense.

PROPOSAL 10TH.

The general superintendence of a British officer seems to the Governor General and to Colonel Pottinger to be almost indispensable to give effect to the views of the British Government, to the cordial aid and union of that of Sindh, and to the prevention of disputes, correspondence, &c.

ANSWER 10TH.

This proposition is already met by the perpetual Treaty. A gentleman may come whenever it is expedient and stay two or three months. To this no objection will be offered.

PROPOSAL 11TH.

It is to be observed that the governments must not be deterred from commencing on some of these

ANSWER 11TH.

No difficulty can possibly exist where the friendship is sincere.

arrangements by the apparent difficulty of effecting them. Every important matter looks difficult at first, but all obstacles give way to exertion and encouragement in the course of time.

Dated at Hyderabad on the 18th of Shaban 1252 Hegira, or 28th of November 1836.

SINDH.

Nos. IX

& X.

No. X.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the AMEERS of Sindh, concluded by COLONEL HENRY POTTINGER, Agent to the Governor General for Sindh, on the one part, and their Highnesses MEER NOOR MAHOMED KHAN and MEER NUSSEER MAHOMED NUSSEER KHAN on the other, April 20th, 1838.

ARTICLE 1.

In consideration of the long friendship which has subsisted between the British Government and the Ameers of Sindh, the Governor General in Council engages to use his good offices to adjust the present differences which are understood to subsist between the Ameers of Sindh and Maharajah Runjeet Sing, so that peace and friendship may be established between the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Sindh State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British minister shall reside at the Court of Hyderabad, and that the Ameers of Sindh shall also be at liberty to depute a vakeel to reside at the Court of the British Government; and that the British minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his government.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General, at Simla, this 20th day of April 1838.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

h

SINDH.

No. XI.

No. XI. TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, of KHEIRPORE.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, and his heirs and successors, from generation to generation, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Kheirpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Roostum Khan and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and not have any connexion with any other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Ameer will furnish troops according to his means at the requisition of the British Government, and render it all and every necessary aid and assistance throughout his territory during the continuance of

war, and approve of all the defensive preparations which it may make while the peace and security of the countries on the other side of the Indus may be threatened. But the British Government will not covet a dām or déram of the territories enjoyed by His Highness and his heirs, nor the fortresses on this bank or that bank of the river Indus.

SINDH.

No. XL

ARTICLE 7.

The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality, nor will any of the Baloches servants, dependants, relatives, or subjects of the Ameer be listened to should they complain against the said Ameer.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to improve, by every means possible, the growing intercourse by the river Indus, Meer Roostum Khan promises all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may be hereafter thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus.

ARTICLE 9.

In order to further secure the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Kheirpore State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British minister shall reside at the Court of Kheirpore, and that the Ameer shall also be at liberty to depute an Agent to reside at the Court of the British Government, and the British minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his government.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of nine Articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. Burnes, Knight, Envoy on the part of the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, and Meer Roostum Khan, on the part of himself,

SINDH. Chief of Kheirpore, the ratification by the Right Honourable the Governor General shall be exchanged within forty-five days from the present date.
No. XI.

Done at Kheirpore this 24th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 6th day of Shaval A. H. 1254.

(Signed) ALEX. BURNES,
Envoy to Khelat.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Camp Bhagapoorana on the 10th January 1839.

(Signed) H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Since the British Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of protecting the State of Kheirpore from all enemies, now and hereafter, and neither coveted any portion of its possessions nor fortresses on this side or that side of the Indus, it is hereby agreed upon by Meer Roostum Khan, his heirs and successors, that if the Governor General, in time of war, should seek to occupy the fortress of Bukker as a depôt for treasure and munitions, the Ameer shall not object to it.

This separate Article having been concluded, signed and sealed by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, and Meer Roostum Khan, on the part of himself, Chief of Kheirpore, the ratification by the Right Honourable the Governor General shall be exchanged within forty-five days from the present date.

Done at Kheirpore this 24th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 6th day of Shaval A. H. 1254.

(Signed) A. BURNES,
Envoy to Kheirpore.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL to MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, of KHEIRPORE, Camp Bhaga-poorana, 10th January 1839.

SINDH.

No. XI.

The judicious mediation of your friend Sir A. Burnes, the highly esteemed and able Agent of my government now with you, has by the blessing of God brought about the establishing of our mutual good understanding by Treaty on a firm and lasting basis.

The support afforded to you by the guarantee of the British Government will, I am well assured, prove a source of future strength, and, if it be God's will, of continued prosperity, to your country; and I am glad to acknowledge the advantages which I hope to derive from your alliance and support in the warlike operations which I am about to undertake.

Having entered into a Treaty with your Highness in all honesty and good faith, I should be sorry to find any part of the written agreement between us so worded as to leave either your successors or mine under the supposition that we concluded our compact in a spirit, on the one side or the other, of any thing like jealousy or distrust.

The mention, however, of a previous written agreement, in every instance, as to the temporary character of the occasional occupation of Sindh by the English, is calculated to convey this unpleasant idea.

I have therefore struck it out; and in place of inserting a sentence which casts a doubt on the sincerity of our intentions, I address you this friendly letter, as a lasting assurance of the plain meaning and purpose of the words of the separate Article, namely, that the British shall avail themselves of the fort of Bukker, the citadel of their ally the Meer of Kheirpore, only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present.

I trust that this mode of re-assuring your Highness will have the double effect of setting your mind at ease and of putting you in possession of a written testimony to my intentions, such as may remain among your records in pledge of the sincerity of the British Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

SINDH.

AGREEMENT with MEER MOBARIK KHAN, of KHEIRPORE.

No. XI.

Whereas Treaties of firm friendship and sincere amity have long been established between the government of the East India Company and that of Kheirpore, in Sindh, at the present time, agreeably to the request and desire of His Highness Meer Roostum Khan, Talpore, and for the satisfaction of His Highness Meer Mobarik Khan, Talpore, the following additional agreement has been made through the agency of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Governor General, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.

The East India Company hereby agrees never to covet one reah of the revenue of the share of Sindh in possession of Meer Mobarik Khan, nor to interfere in its internal management.

The said Company further agrees to preserve the same friendly relation towards the said Meer Mobarik Khan and his descendants that it does towards Meer Roostum Khan, in conformity with the terms of the Treaty now made with His Highness Meer Roostum Khan.

Done at Kheirpore, this 28th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 11th day of Savat 1254 A. H.

(Signed) A. BURNES.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General, Camp Dunowla, on the 16th of January 1839.

(Signed) H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

The same to Meer Mahomed Khan and Meer Ali Murad Khan.

No. XII.

SINDH.

AGREEMENT for the surrender of Kurrachee, February 7th, 1839.

No. XII.

Hassel Ben Butcha Khan, Subadar in the employ of the Governor of the fort and town of Kurrachee, and late Commandant of the fort on the point at the entrance of the harbour, has been this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine sent on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Wellesley* by the said Governor (Khyer Mahomed) with full powers to treat with the British Authorities for the surrender of the said fort and town of Kurrachee, accompanied by Synah Khan, in the service of Meer Noor Mahomed, who had been sent for the same purpose by Ali Rakhi to treat on the part of the civil government of the town.

It is, therefore, this day agreed by the said Hassel Ben Butcha Khan and Synah Khan, in the name of the said two Governors on the one part, and by His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, and Brigadier Thomas Valiant, K. H., Commanding the British reserve Military force in Sindh, in the name and on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, on the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

That the full possession of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be this day given up by the aforesaid Governor to the British forces.

ARTICLE 2.

That the British land forces under the command of the said Brigadier Valiant shall this day, or as soon after as the Brigadier may deem it convenient, be allowed to encamp near the town, and that such boats shall be supplied by the native government as may be required by the British army, upon payment of the usual boat hire for them, as also such camels and other means of conveyance as may be hereafter necessary, upon the like terms; as well as that all kinds of provisions and other supplies shall be furnished for the use of the said British forces as they may stand in need of and require, the same being paid for at the usual rates of the country.

SINDH.

No. XII.

In consequence of the fulfilment of these terms, the British officers before mentioned agree, in the name of the Honourable East India Company, that the persons and property of all the inhabitants of the fort and town of Kurrachee shall be held sacred, and that they shall be at liberty to carry on their business as heretofore; that their trading vessels shall be allowed to enter the port, and trade as usual without the slightest interruption; and further that the civil government of Kurrachee shall be carried on by the Authorities of the place.

In witness whereof we have, this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, set our hands hereunto, on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Wellesley*, off Kurrachee.

(Signed) FRED. LEWIS MAITLAND,
*Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief
of H. B. M. Naval Forces in India.*

(Signed) T. VALIANT,
*Brigadier Commanding Reserve
Force in India.*

The × mark of Hassel Ben Butcha.

The × mark of Synah Khan.

We, whose signatures are hereunto attached, ratify the above as the acts of our servants, in which we fully concur.

The × mark of Khyer Mahomed.

The × mark of Ali Rakhi.

Witness, this 7th day of February 1839.

(Signed) J. GRAY,
Her Majesty's 10th Regiment.

(Signed) T. POSTANS, *Lieut.,
Interpreter to Reserve Force.*

No. XIII.

SINDH.

No. XIII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the AMEERS of Hyderabad, viz.,
 MEER NOOR MAHOMED KHAN, MEER NUSSEER MAHOMED KHAN, MEER
 MEER MAHOMED KHAN, and MEER SOBDAE KHAN, 1839.

Whereas Treaties of friendship and amity have from time to time been entered into between the British Government and the Ameers of Sindh; and whereas circumstances have lately occurred which render it necessary to revise those Treaties; and a separate Treaty has already been concluded between the British Government and Meer Roostum Khan of Kheirpore; the following Articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan.

ARTICLE 2.

A British force shall be maintained in Sindh and stationed at Tatta, or such other place westward of the river Indus as the Governor General of India may select. The Governor General will decide upon the strength of this force, which it is not intended shall exceed 5,000 fighting men.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Meer Mahomed Khan bind themselves to pay severally the sum of one lakh of Rupees, being three lakhs of Rupees altogether of the Company's currency, or of that called Bakkroo, or Timooree, in part payment of the expense of the British force every year. Meer Sobdar Khan is exempted from all contribution to the expense of this force.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territories now possessed by the Ameers of Hyderabad from all foreign aggression.

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No. XIII.

ARTICLE 5.

The four Ameers, party to this Treaty, shall remain absolute rulers in their respective principalities; and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into their territories. The officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameers from their subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

The four Ameers, being confirmed in their present possessions by the preceding Article, will refer to the Resident in Sindh any complaint of aggression which one of them may have to make against another; and the Resident, with the sanction of the Governor General, will endeavour to mediate between them and settle their differences.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of aggressions by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor General by the Resident, the Governor General will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameers of Sindh will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; their amicable correspondence with friends and relations may continue.

ARTICLE 9.

The Ameers of Sindh will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a body of 3,000 troops, horse and foot, whenever required; these troops, when employed with the British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding

officer of the British forces. The Sindh contingent troops, if employed under British officers beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

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No. XIII.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timoorree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted in the Sindh territories. If the officers of the British Government establish a mint within the territories of the Ameers, parties to this Treaty, and there coin the Bakkroo or Timoorree Rupee, the Ameers shall be entitled, after the close of the present military operations in Afghanistan, to a seignorage on the coinage according to the customs of the country.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading-boats passing up or down the river Indus, from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream, within the territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

ARTICLE 12.

But any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country; provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

ARTICLE 13.

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Gorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best period of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize, either at Gorabaree or anywhere else (except at the British cantonment), such merchant shall pay the usual duties upon them.

ARTICLE 14.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by the Governor General of India on the one part, and the Ameers Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer

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Nos. XIII
& XIV.

Sobdar Khan on the other part, shall be binding for ever on all succeeding governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameers in perpetuity ; all former Treaties between the contracting parties not rescinded by the provisions of this engagement remaining in force.

This Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles, having been signed in quadruplicate by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, at Bussee, on the 11th day of March 1839, one of these four documents will be separately granted, through Colonel H. Pottinger, Resident, Hyderabad, the negotiator of the Treaties, to each of the four Ameers, on his delivering a counterpart engagement, under his seal and signature, to the British Resident in Sindh, Colonel H. Pottinger.

Dated the 11th March 1839.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

No. XIV.

TREATY of fourteen Articles between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the AMEER of Meerpore, MEER SHER MAHOMED KHAN.

Whereas Treaties of amity and friendship have been concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, a separate Treaty on the same principle is now entered into between that power and His Highness Meer Sher Mahomed Khan of Meerpore, and the following Articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties :—

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameer of Meerpore, Meer Sher Mahomed Khan.

ARTICLE 2.

Meer Sher Mahomed Khan binds himself to pay every year the sum of half a lakh of Rupees (50,000) of the Company's currency in part payment of the expense of the British force stationed in Sindh, *viz.*, on the 1st of February of each year.

ARTICLE 3.

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No. XIV.

The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territory now possessed by the Ameer of Meerpore from all foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 4.

Meer Sher Mahomed Khan shall remain sole ruler in his principality, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into his territory; the officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameer from his subjects.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameer being confirmed in his present undisputed possessions by the preceding Article will refer to the British representative in Sindh any complaint of aggression which he may make against any of the other Ameers; and the Political Agent, with the sanction of the Governor General, will endeavour to mediate between them and settle their differences.

ARTICLE 6.

The territories at present disputed between Meer Sher Mahomed Khan and the Ameers of Hyderabad shall be submitted to the decision of arbitrators appointed by both parties and an umpire appointed by the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of aggression by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them, in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor General by the Political Agent, the Governor General will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameer will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; his amicable correspondence with his friends and relations may continue.

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ARTICLE 9.

No. XIV.

The Ameer will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for the purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a proportional quota of troops to that supplied by other Ameer's whenever required. These troops, when employed with British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces; the Ameer's troops, if employed beyond the Sindh frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Bakkroo or Timooree Rupee current in Sindh and the Honourable Company's Rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted into the Ameer's territory.

ARTICLE 11.

No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameer.

ARTICLE 12.

But any merchandize landed from boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

ARTICLE 13.

Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Gorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best season of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize either at Gorabaree or anywhere else, except at the British cantonment, such merchant shall pay the usual duty.

ARTICLE 14.

SINDH.

Nos. XIV
& XV.

The provisions of this Treaty agreed upon by the Governor General of India on the one part and Meer Sher Mahomed Khan on the other part shall be binding for ever on all succeeding governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameer in perpetuity.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Dated the 27th Rubbee-ool-awul 1257 A. H., corresponding with 18th June 1841 A. D.

Ratified and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, at Fort William in Bengal, on the 16th August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. XV.

DRAFT of a TREATY between the Ameers of Hyderabad and the British Government.

ARTICLE 1.

The Ameers of Hyderabad are relieved from the payment of all tribute to the British Government, which, under existing engagements, would become due after the 1st of January 1843.

ARTICLE 2.

The only coin legally current in the dominions of the Ameers of Hyderabad after the 1st of January 1845 shall be the Company's Rupee and the Rupee hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will coin for the Ameers of Hyderabad such number of Rupees as they may require from time to time, such Rupees bearing on one side the effigy of the Sovereign of England,

SINDH. with such inscription as the British Government may from time to
 No. XV. time adopt, and on the reverse such inscription or device as the Ameers
 may prefer.

ARTICLE 4.

Such Rupees so to be coined for the Ameers shall contain the same quantity of silver and of the same fineness as the Company's Rupees; and for every Rupee so coined the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee, and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees so coined for the Ameers shall be delivered to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed Officer, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within one hundred yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof, so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be named, such a quantity of wood fit for the purpose of fuel at the price of the as the officers of the British Government may from time to time require.

ARTICLE 7.

SINDH.

No. XV.

The following places and districts are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government: Kurrachee and Tatta, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major General Sir Charles Napier; and, moreover, the right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurrachee and Tatta along such line, and within such limits on either side thereof as Major General Sir Charles Napier may prefer; and within such limits the officers of the British Government shall alone have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 8.

All the rights and interests of the Ameers, or of any one of them, in Subzulkote, and in all the territory intervening between the present frontier of Bhawulpore and the town of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, the ever faithful ally and friend of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

To the Meer Sobdar Khan, who has constantly evinced fidelity to his engagements and attachment to the British Government, is ceded territory producing half a lakh of annual revenue, such cession being made in consideration of the loss he will sustain by the transfer of Kurrachee to the British Government, and as a reward for his good conduct.

ARTICLE 10.

The Commissioner appointed by Major General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty will, after hearing the several Ameers, finally decide what lands shall be made over to Meer Sobdar Khan, in pursuance of the above Article, by the other Ameers.

ARTICLE 11.

Inasmuch as the territories to be ceded by the several Ameers, under the provisions of this Treaty, differ in annual value, and the amount of the tribute now payable by the several Ameers is not altogether the same, the Commissioner appointed by Major General Sir Charles

SINDH. Napier shall bear the several Ameers as to the annual value of the lands so ceded, and shall declare what payments of money, or what cessions of land in lieu thereof, shall be made by the Ameers, who shall make no cession of lands, or cessions of lands of inferior value, to such as shall make such cessions of higher value under this Treaty, that so the value of the cessions made by the several Ameers (always excepting Meer Sobdar Khan) shall be as nearly commensurate as possible with the tribute to the payment of which each was before liable.

No. XV.

ARTICLE 12.

The remainder of the tribute now payable which shall not be absorbed in the making of such compensations, or lands yielding an annual revenue of equal amount, shall be at the disposal of the British Government, but the British Government will retain no portion thereof for itself.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

DRAFT of TREATY between the British Government and the Ameers of Kheirpore.

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Bhoong Bhara, and the third part of the district of Subzulkote, and the villages of Gotkee, Maladee, Chaonga, Dadoola, and Uzeezpore, and all the territories of the Ameers of Kheirpore, or any of them intervening between the present dominions of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore and the town and district of Roree, are ceded in perpetuity to His Highness the Nawab.

ARTICLE 2.

The town of Sukkur, with such arrondissement as shall be deemed necessary by Major General Sir Charles Napier, and the islands of Bukkur and the adjoining islets, and the town of Roree, with such arrondissement as may be deemed necessary by Major General Sir Charles Napier, are ceded in perpetuity to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

SINDEL

No. XV.

The Commissioner appointed by Major General Sir Charles Napier for the execution of this Treaty and of the Treaty to be concluded with the Ameers of Hyderabad shall appropriate the surplus tribute, from which the Ameers of Hyderabad will be relieved by that Treaty (of which an account will be rendered to the Ameers of Kheirpore), or lands of equal value in lieu thereof, first, to the indemnification of such Ameers of Kheirpore, other than Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, as may make cessions of territory under this Treaty, and then, for the benefit of Meer Roostum Khan and Meer Nusseer Khan, in proportion to the annual value of the cessions made by them respectively under this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

The Ameers of Kheirpore having, by the Treaty concluded on the 24th December 1838, agreed, "in order to improve by every means possible the growing intercourse by the river Indus, to afford all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may hereafter be thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus," and the Ameers of Hyderabad having since, by a Treaty concluded in 1839, agreed "that no toll shall be levied on trading boats passing up and down the river Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within their territories, with the proviso that any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, except goods sold in a British camp or cantonment, which goods shall be exempt from the payment of duty," the Ameers of Kheirpore now agree to abide by and observe the above provision, in the same manner and as fully as if the same were inserted in the Treaty concluded by them in 1838.

ARTICLE 5.

The only coin legally current in the dominions of the Ameers of Kheirpore after the 1st January 1845 shall be the Company's Rupee and the Rupee hereinafter mentioned.

SINDH.

No. XV.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government will coin for the Ameers of Kheirpore such number of Rupees as they may require from time to time, such Rupees bearing on one side the effigy of the Sovereign of England, with such inscription as the British Government may from time to time adopt, and on the reverse such inscription or device as the Ameers may prefer.

ARTICLE 7.

Such Rupees, so to be coined for the Ameers, shall contain the same quantity of silver and of the same fineness as the Company's Rupees; and for every Rupee so coined, the Ameers shall deliver to the officers of the British Government, who may hereafter be from time to time appointed to receive the same, a quantity of silver equal to that contained in such Rupee and of equal fineness, or approved bills of equal value; and such Rupees, so coined for the Ameers, shall be delivered over to them within four months after the receipt, by the appointed officer, of the silver equivalent thereto, or within four months after the payment of the approved bills for the amount, without any charge for the coinage, which charge will be wholly borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Ameers, in consideration of the above engagement, renounce the privilege of coining money, and will not exercise the same, from the date of the signature of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

With a view to the necessary provision of wood for the use of steamers navigating the Indus and the rivers communicating therewith, the British Government shall have the right to fell wood within 100 yards of both banks of the Indus within the territories of the Ameers; but the British Government, being unwilling to exercise such right in a manner inconvenient or disagreeable to the Ameers, will exercise it only under the direction of British officers, and will refrain from all exercise thereof so long as the Ameers shall provide, at the places to be

named, such quantity of wood fit for the purposes of fuel at the price of the as the officers of the British Government may from time to time require. SINDH.
No. XV.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government renounces every claim heretofore made upon the late Meer Mobarik Khan, or upon Meer Nusseer Khan, or the other sons of the late Meer Mobarik Khan, on account of nuzzerana, in the name of the late Shah Suja, or on account of annual tribute, and the arrears thereof and the interest thereon, on its own behalf.

Simla, November 4th, 1842.

KHELAT.

THE territory belonging to the Brahui Khans of Khelat extends from the Mekran coast to a distance of about 400 miles north, and about the same distance from the Sindh frontier to the west of the provinces of Punjgoor and Kedge. The allegiance of the outlying provinces to the Khan is, however, little more than nominal, and their Chiefs omit no opportunity of asserting their independence. The first Khan of any note was Abdullah Khan, who, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, affected to be independent of the Delhi empire and reduced several provinces to his rule. During the reign of his son Mahabut Khan occurred the invasion of India by Nadir Shah and the annexation of the whole of the territories west of the Indus to his dominions. On the dismemberment of the Persian empire after the death of Nadir Shah, Khelat formed part of the territories over which Ahmed Shah Abdali established his supremacy. Mahabut Khan, who was unpopular with his Chiefs, was deposed by Ahmed Shah, and his younger brother Nusseer Khan was appointed to rule in his stead. From this time the power continued with the younger branch of the family till the foolish attempt which the British Government made after the Afghan war to change the succession.

Nusseer Khan is by far the most distinguished of the Khans of Khelat. His rule was vigorous. His policy of uniting the Beloch tribes so consolidated his power, that he found himself strong enough to rebel against Ahmed Shah, who ceded to him the districts of Shawl and Mustung. In the west his dominions were extended by the conquest of Punjgoor and Kedge. He was succeeded in 1795 by his son Mahmood Khan, and he, in 1819, by his son Mehrab Khan, in whose time the political connection of the British Government with Khelat commenced.

From the time of Nusseer Khan the Chiefs of Khelat remained faithful in their allegiance to Cabool. In their internal government they acted in concert with the Chiefs of Sarawun and Jalawun, who held the position of hereditary counsellors. The office of minister was also hereditary. Mehrab Khan was a well-meaning but weak ruler. He

disgusted his Chiefs by surrendering himself to the influence of one Daood Mahomed, a man of low extraction, for whom he sacrificed the hereditary minister Futteh Mahomed. Daood Mahomed, however, was killed by Futteh Mahomed's son, Naib Moolla Hossein, who was restored to the hereditary office, but who never forgave the injury done to his father. To the treacherous revenge of Moolla Hossein are attributable all the misfortunes which subsequently overtook Mehrab Khan.

On the failure of Shah Suja's first attempt to recover his dominions in 1833, the ex-king found refuge for a short time at Khelat before his return to his exile at Loodhiana. When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of the Shah was determined on, a British officer, Lieutenant Leech, was sent to Khelat to secure the co-operation of Mehrab Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Moolla Hossein, however, contrived to create a dislike between the Khan and Lieutenant Leech, and the latter left without attaining his object. The treacherous minister further caused it to be believed that the Khan had seized stores of grain which had been collected for the British troops, and he wrote orders in the Khan's name, but without his knowledge, inciting the tribes to rise and harrass the British army on its line of march. Sir Alexander Burnes was deputed to Khelat to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan and to negotiate a Treaty* with him. The Treaty was signed contrary to the secret wishes of Moolla Hossein, and the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah Suja. Sir A. Burnes

* ARTICLES of an ENGAGEMENT concluded between the British Government and MEHRAB KHAN, the Chief of Khelat.

Whereas a Treaty of lasting friendship has been concluded between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk, and Mehrab Khan, the Chief of Khelat, as well as his predecessors have always paid homage to the Royal House of the Suddozyes; therefore, with the advice and consent of the Shah, the under-mentioned Articles have been agreed upon by Mehrab Khan and his descendants from generation to generation. As long as the Khan performs good service, the following Articles will be fulfilled and preserved:—

ARTICLE 1.

As Nusseer Khan and his descendants, as well as his tribe and sons, held possession of the country of Khelat, Kutchee, Khorstan, Mekran, Kedge, Bela, and the port of Soumeecanee in the time of the lamented Ahmed Shah Dooranee, they will in future be masters of their country in the same manner.

KHELAT. preceded him, and on his way was waylaid by a party appointed by Moolla Hossein and robbed of the draft Treaty which the Khan had signed. The belief that this was done at the instigation of the Khan was studiously impressed on the British Government, and the Khan himself was prevented from going to Quetta by Moolla Hossein, who

ARTICLE 2.

The English Government will never interfere between the Khan, his dependants and subjects, particularly lend no assistance to Shah Newaz. Futteh Khan and the descendants of the Mahabutzye branch of the family, but always exert itself to put away evil from his house. In case of His Majesty the Shah's displeasure with the Khan of Khelat, the English Government will exert itself to the utmost to remove the same in a manner which may be agreeable to the Shah and according to the rights of the Khan.

ARTICLE 3.

As long as the British army continues in the country of Khorasan, the British Government agrees to pay to Mehrab Khan the sum of one and a half lakh of Company's Rupees from the date of this engagement, by half-yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 4.

In return for this sum the Khan, while he pays homage to the Shah and continues in friendship with the British nation, agrees to use his best endeavours to procure supplies, carriage, and guards to protect provisions and stores going and coming from Shikarpore by the route of Rozan, Dadur, the Pass of Bolan, through Shamal, to Koochlak from one frontier to another.

ARTICLE 5.

All provisions and carriage which may be obtained through the means of the Khan, the price of the same is to be paid without hesitation.

ARTICLE 6.

As much as Mehrab shows his friendship to the British Government by service and fidelity to the Suddozye family, so much the friendship will be increased between him and the British Government, and on this he should have the fullest reliance and confidence.

This agreement having been concluded, signed, and sealed, by Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. Burnes, Knight, envoy on the part of the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, and Mehrab Khan, of Khelat, on the part of himself, the same shall be duly ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Done at Khelat the 28th day of March A. D., 1839 corresponding with the 12th day of Mohurrum A. H. 1255.

(Signed) A. BURNES,
Envoy to Khelat.

frightened him into the belief that the British intended to make him a prisoner. The proofs of the Khan's hostility were now apparently complete, and it was resolved to punish him when a fitting opportunity occurred. KHELAT.

When General Wiltshire's brigade was returning from Cabool in 1839, a detachment was sent to Khelat to punish the Khan. The town was taken by storm on the 13th of November. Mehrab Khan fell in the assault, and his son Hossein Khan fled. From the papers discovered in the fort, the treachery of Moolla Hossein was fully proved. He was therefore made a prisoner. In attendance on the British army was one Shah Newaz Khan, a youth of fourteen, descended in the direct male line from Mahabut Khan, who had been deposed by Ahmed Shah. This youth, and his brother Futteh Khan, had been imprisoned by Mehrab Khan, but had effected their escape. Shah Newaz Khan was set up by the British Government as Khan of Khelat, but the provinces of Sarawun and Kutch Gundava were annexed to the dominions of the king of Cabool.

Shortly after the accession of Shah Newaz Khan, a revolution broke out, headed by Mehrab Khan's son, who had assumed the name of Nusseer Khan. Shah Newaz was deposed, the British representative at Khelat was murdered, and there was open war between Nusseer Khan and the British Government. As the only means of quieting the country and doing tardy justice to the memory of the unfortunate Mehrab Khan, the British Government reversed its policy, established Nusseer Khan in power, and restored to him the districts which had been annexed to Cabool. A Treaty (No. XVI.) was concluded with him on 6th October 1841.

After the withdrawal of the British armies from Cabool, this Treaty, by which Khelat was acknowledged to be a dependency of Cabool, became a dead letter. In 1842 a proposal was made to conclude a Supplementary Treaty, by which pecuniary aid should be substituted for military support to the Khan; but this suggestion was not acted upon. In 1854, however, when war between England and Russia was threatened, and it became of importance to strengthen British influence on the western frontier, a new Treaty (No. XVII.) was concluded with the Khan, which abrogated the Treaty of 1841, renewed the obligations of the Khan to oppose all the enemies of the British Government, to act in subordination to the

KHELAT. British Government, to enter into no negotiations with other States without its consent, and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary. By this Treaty also the British Government granted to the Khan an annual subsidy of Rupees 50,000, on condition of his preventing his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, of his protecting merchants, and permitting no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

Nusseer Khan died in 1857. It was afterwards discovered that he had been poisoned. There were three claimants for the succession, Azim Khan, brother of Mehrab Khan; his son, of the same name; and Khodadad Khan, half-brother of the late Chief. The last, an imbecile youth, was elected by the Chiefs, with whom, however, he soon embroiled himself. He also had to contend against the pretensions of Futteh Khan, the brother of our nominee Shah Newaz Khan, who was supported by Azad Khan, of Kharan. But for the countenance and support of the British Government, he could not have maintained himself in power for many days. In 1859 the British Government gave the Khan Rupees 50,000, in addition to the subsidy paid under the Treaty, to enable him to strengthen his hands and meet the cost of reducing the rebellious tribe of Murrees, who harrassed the British frontier. This additional grant was paid for four successive years, but very little good resulted from it. The leading Chiefs of Khelat conspired against Khodadad Khan, and, on 17th March 1863, proclaimed his cousin, Sherdil Khan, as their ruler. The town and fort of Khelat were surrendered to the rebels without a show of defence. Sherdil Khan was murdered in May 1864, and Khodadad Khan was re-elected Chief of the State. He has been recognized by the British Government as Khan of Khelat, and the payment of the subsidy of Rupees 50,000, under the Treaty of 1854, which had been suspended during the disturbances in the country, has been revived.

In 1863 a convention (No. XVIII.) was made with Khodadad Khan, by which he engaged to secure the protection of the Mekran telegraph within the territories of his feudatory Chiefs in consideration of a subsidy of Rupees 5,000 a year to be paid to the Chiefs, and authorized the British Government to make their own arrangements for subsidizing his feudatories. During the revolution in Khelat this convention was declared to be in abeyance.

No. XVI.

KHELAT.

TREATY entered into between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and MEER NUSSEER KHAN,
Chief of Khelat. No. XVI.

Whereas Meer Nusseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having tendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk recognise him, the said Nusseer Khan, and his descendants as Chief of the principality of Khelati-Nusseer on the following terms :—

ARTICLE 1.

Meer Nusseer Khan acknowledges himself and his descendants the vassals of the king of Cabool, in like manner as his ancestors were formerly the vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the tracts of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, namely, Cutchee, Moostung, and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nusseer Khan and his descendants through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk.

ARTICLE 3.

Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to the Honourable Company or Shah Suja-ool-moolk, in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

ARTICLE 4.

Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British officer residing at his Durbar.

ARTICLE 5.

The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan from the river Indus on the one side, and from the sea-port of Soumceance on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nusseer Khan as far as practicable, nor

KHELAT. will any aggression be practised on such persons, or any undue exactions
No. XVI. made beyond an equitable toll to be fixed by the British Government
 and Meer Nusseer Khan.

ARTICLE 6.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to hold any political communication or enter into any negotiations with foreign powers without the consent of the British Government and of His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk, and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the governments of British India and of the Shah ; but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer Khan by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

ARTICLE 8.

Meer Nusseer Khan will make due provision for the support of Shah Newaz Khan, either by pension to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that Chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estates within Khelat possessions, as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

Done at Khelat this 6th day of October A. D. 1841, corresponding with the 20th Shaban A. H. 1257.

Seal.

(Signed) MEER NUSSEER
 KHAN.

Seal.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Ratified and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 10th day of January 1842.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XVII.

KHELAT.

No. XVII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NUSSEER KHAN, Chief of Khelat, concluded on the part of the British Government by MAJOR JOHN JACOB, C. B., in virtue of full powers granted by the MOST NOBLE the MARQUIS of DALHOUSIE, K. T., &c., Governor General of India, and by MEER NUSSEER KHAN, Chief of Khelat.

Whereas the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, the following Articles have been agreed on between the said government and His Highness :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, on the 6th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

ARTICLE 4.

Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British Authorities.

ARTICLE 5.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory ; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh or by

KHELAT. the sea-port of Soumceanee, or other sea-ports of Mekran, and to permit
No. XVII. no exactions to be made beyond an equitable duty to be fixed by the
 British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be
 shown in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

ARTICLE 7.

If during any year the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

MUSTOONG, }
 14th May 1854. }

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
*Political Superintendent and Commandant
 on the frontier of Upper Sindh.*

Schedule showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandize passing through the dominions of the Khan of Khelat referred to in Article V. of this Treaty.

On each camel-load, without respect to value, from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee or other port, Company's Rupees 6.

On each camel, as above, from the northern frontier to Shikarpore, Company's Rupees 5.

The same duties to be levied on merchandize passing in the contrary direction from the sea, or from Sindh to the Khelat territory.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
*Political Superintendent and Commandant
 on the frontier of Upper Sindh.*

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat, and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, c. B., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer Khan on the other, at Mustoong, on the 14th May A. D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban A. H. 1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His Highness, duly ratified by the Governor General in Council, within two months from this date.

KHELAT.
Nos. XVII
& XVIII.

(Signed)	DALHOUSIE.
,,	J. DORIN.
,,	J. LOW.
,,	J. P. GRANT.
,,	B. PEACOCK.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, this 2nd day of June 1854.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XVIII.

CONVENTION between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS KHODADAD KHAN, Khan of Khelat and Belochistan, for the extension of the Electric Telegraph through such portions of the dominions of His Highness in Mekran as lie between the western boundary of the province under the feudatory rule of the Jam of Beyla and the eastern boundary of the territory of Gwadur.

ARTICLE 1.

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat shall afford protection to the line of telegraph and to the persons employed in its construction and maintenance through the tract of the country lying between the western boundary of the province under the rule of the Jam of Beyla and the eastern boundary of the Gwadur territory.

KHELAT.No. XVIII.

ARTICLE 2.

That the British Government shall be at liberty to erect stations in such parts of the said country as they may deem most convenient for telegraph purposes.

ARTICLE 3.

That the material of the telegraph may be landed, free of duty, wherever the British Government may think most convenient on His Highness's coast.

ARTICLE 4.

That the cost of material, labour, landing charges, housing, provisions, &c., shall be borne by the British Government, who will also make any arrangements they may consider most convenient regarding their own supplies, labour, &c., His Highness the Khan undertaking that no impediment shall be thrown in their way, but that, on the contrary, every protection and assistance shall be afforded on his part.

ARTICLE 5.

That for the protection of the line and those employed upon it, the British Government will agree to pay the annual sum of Rupees five thousand (5,000), and His Highness the Khan of Khelat is not to be called upon to go to any further expense than the above sum.

ARTICLE 6.

That His Highness the Khan shall give notice through the Political Agent to the British Government of the proportions of the sum above mentioned which he may wish to be paid to the various Chiefs to whom he will entrust the conservation of the line, it being understood that the whole sum paid by the British Government for that purpose will be expended amongst the Chiefs and people through whose country the line passes. On receipt of His Highness's wishes in this respect, the sums will be paid to the named parties through the Political Agent or other officer appointed by the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

KHELAT.

No. XVIII.

That annual payment will commence from the date that the Telegraph officers may report that 50 miles of the line have been erected, and that its conservation is complete for that distance.

ARTICLE 8.

That any disagreement between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat shall be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat if it cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot by the Telegraph officers in communication with the Agent of His Highness.

ARTICLE 9.

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement at any time on the part of the British Government.

(Signed) M. GREEN, *Major,*
Actg. Political Agent at the Court of
His Highness the Khan of Khelat.

CAMP KUSHMORE, }
 The 20th Feb. 1863. }

ADDITIONAL CLAUSE (X.) of a CONVENTION with HIS HIGHNESS the KHAN of Khelat, for the passage of the Electric Telegraph through his Mekran territory.

ARTICLE 10.

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat, with the view of accelerating the erection of the Electric Telegraph, agrees that the English Government may subsidize and make their own arrangements with the tribes (his subjects) in Mekran.

It being understood that the above shall not include any cession of Khelat territory without his (the Khan's) consent, and that, should offices or buildings be erected, their sites shall always be considered as belonging to the Khelat government.

On the part of the British Government,

JACOBABAD, UPPER SINDH; }
 The 23rd March 1863. }

(Signed) M. GREEN, *Major,*
Actg. Political Agent at Khelat.

Seal.

(Signed) KHODADAD KHAN,
Ruler of Khelat.

BEYLA OR LUS.

BEYLA
OR LUS.

No. XIX.

THE province of Lus is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the Jam of Beyla by Abdulla Khan, of Khelat, as a reward for services in the field. The conditions of the tenure were that the Jam should acknowledge the supremacy of the Khan and maintain a body of troops for service when required. On the death of Abdulla Khan, the grant was confirmed by Mahabut Khan to Jam Ali, from whom the present Chief, Jam Meer Khan, is regularly descended.

The present Jam succeeded his father Jam Meer Ali about the year 1830. Of late years he has been endeavouring to throw off allegiance to Khelat and make himself independent. The population of his territories is estimated to be about 25,000 souls, and the revenues about Rupees 25,000 from sea-customs and Rupees 10,000 from an assessment on cultivated lands.

In December 1861 an agreement (No. XIX.) was made with Jam Meer Khan for the protection of that portion of the Mekran Telegraph which traverses Lus, in consideration of a subsidy of Rupees 10,000 a year, which was afterwards increased to Rupees 15,000.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION OF AGREEMENT with the JAM of Beyla, dated the 21st December 1861.

Whereas it is in contemplation to carry on, as far as India, the communication now opened between Great Britain and other high States of Europe and Asia by continuing the line of Electric Telegraph from Constantinople and Bagdad, through Persia and Belochistan, to Kurra-chee, and whereas in the prosecution of this scheme of universal benefit, it has become necessary to take measures for the security and protection of the said contemplated line, the high government of Bombay have deputed Major F. J. Goldsmid for the special purpose of entering into such negotiations with the several Chiefs holding territory between Kurra-chee and Gwadur as may be deemed necessary for the due furtherance of the aforesaid undertaking.

Now the line of coast from the Hubb River to Khos Kulmut or its vicinity, a distance of 240 measured miles, being within the territory of Jam Meer Khan, Chief of Lus Beyla, the undersigned, Major F. J. Goldsmid, on the part of the British Government, and with the knowledge and consent of its firm ally, Khodadad Khan, ruler of the sovereign State of Khelat, hereby makes agreement with Jam Meer Khan aforesaid for the construction, maintenance, and protection of the line of Telegraph between the above-mentioned places.

BEYLA
OR LUS.
No. XIX.

The detailed agreement is as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The materials for the line may be landed on any part of the coast between the Hubb River and Khos Kulmut, and all reasonable assistance will be rendered by the local authorities in ensuring its security and facilitating its construction, due payment being made for labour or articles supplied.

ARTICLE 2.

There will be two Telegraph stations erected for the residence and office of signallers, one at Soumeecanee and one at Ormara.

ARTICLE 3.

All individuals authoritatively employed in the construction, maintenance, or use of the line aforesaid shall receive such protection and assistance from the local authorities as will enable them to prosecute their work without let or hindrance, due payment to be made for labour or articles supplied.

ARTICLE 4.

A sum of Rupees 10,000* yearly shall be paid by the Political Agent at Khelat to the Jam of Beyla, on the understanding that he

* The amount of yearly payment must depend on further reference as to the actual work required. But the undersigned is of opinion that the full sum may be double that fixed for the pay of a watching establishment here entered. For instance, supposing such establishment to be Rupees 330 per mensem, the yearly amount would be Rupees 3,960, of which the double would be Rupees 7,920. This would be estimated in round numbers at Rupees 8,000.

BEYLA keeps up an establishment of not less than men, on salaries of Rupees
OR LUS. per mensem in the aggregate, for the due protection of the line, and
No. XIX. rendering such assistance as from time to time may be required by the
Telegraph employés stationed on the coast.

ARTICLE 5.

Should it be authoritatively reported at any time that the said establishment is insufficient, and such injury be done to the line as would lead to the belief that due care was not exercised in its protection, the Political Agent, Khelat, will be empowered to call upon the Jam of Beyla to make such additional payment as will not exceed in the whole the amount of full yearly subsidy.

ARTICLE 6.

The annual payment to the Jam will commence from the date that five miles of Telegraph wire may be reported set up; all intermediate payment being made according to labour or articles supplied as previously provided.

ARTICLE 7.

Complaints against individuals in the employ of the Telegraph Department not capable of satisfactory adjustment will be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat. Any cases of urgency, whether in the nature of a complaint or otherwise affecting such persons, may be referred to the Magistrate or Commandant of Police at Kurrachee as exceptional, should occasion require.

ARTICLE 8.

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement on the part of government at any time.

The agreement made between the parties hereto as above defined is to be considered dependent for completion and effect upon the approval of the Bombay Government.

Approved by the Governor General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

KEDGE.

KEDGE.

No. XX.

THIS is the most western of the provinces which are tributary to Khelat. Although often overrun by armies from Khelat, its subjection has been more nominal than real. The present Naib of Kedge is Fuqueer Noor Mahomed, of the Bezunjo tribe. In 1862 an engagement (No. XX.) was made with him, by which he agreed for an annual subsidy to protect the Mekran Telegraph which passes through his territories. The subsidy granted is Rupees 6,000, of which Rupees 1,000 are paid to the Chief of Pusnee.

No. XX.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT passed, under date the 24th January 1862, by FUQUEER MAHOMED BEZUNJO, Naib of Kedge, to MAJOR F. J. GOLDSMID, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, on behalf of the British Government.

Under instructions from His Highness the Khan of Khelat, Fuqueer Mahomed Bezunjo has presented himself before Major F. J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, and learnt all the arrangements contemplated for the establishment of the proposed line of Telegraph. He states in the presence of that officer and Rais Rahmutoollah Khan, Agent of His Highness, that if the British Government intend to set the Electric Telegraph on the Mekran coast, he will use his best endeavours to protect and maintain it from Kalmut-bunder to Gwadur-bunder, and will provide the men required for that purpose. For this service he shall receive through the Political Agent, Khelat, and with the consent of the Khan, the sum assigned and deemed proper by the British Government. He will also lend assistance to the due establishment of the Electric Telegraph by protecting the materials and stores in such manner that there shall be no obstruction to the work. It is understood that all articles supplied to the persons connected with the Telegraph shall be duly paid for by the receivers.

KEDGE.

No. XX.

Provided always that his responsibility in the above matter depends on his holding the office of Naib of Kedge.

Signed in the presence of Major F. J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, and in the presence of Rais Rahmutollah, Agent of His Highness the Khan, under date the 24th January 1862.

Note written before Fuqueer Mahomed, of Kedge, and signed by Rais Rahmutollah Khan on the 1st February 1862.

The word "Gwadur-bunder" shall be understood to comprise all lands within the recognized boundary of Gwadur.

Approved by the Governor General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

PERSIA.

It was in the beginning of the seventeenth century, during the reign of Shah Abbas the Great, that the English first established commercial settlements in Persia. Two enterprizing Englishmen, Sir Anthony Sherley and his brother, with a few followers, had made their way to the court of Persia, where they met with a distinguished reception. Sir Anthony returned as envoy from Shah Abbas to establish an alliance with the Christian monarchs of Europe for the destruction of the Turks and with a grant* permitting all Christian merchants to trade freely

* *Copy of an English translation of the grant obtained by Sir Anthony Sherley from Shah Abbas for all Christians to trade and traffick in Persia.*

Our absolute commanndement, will, and pleasure is that our countries and dominions shall be from this day open to all Christian people and to their religion; and in such sort, that none of ours, of any condition, shall presume to give them any evil word. And, because of the amitie now ioyned with the princes that professe Christ, I do give this pattent for all Christian marchants to repaire and traffick in and through our dominions without disturbances or molestations of any duke, prince, governor, or captaine, or any, of whatsoever office or qualitie, of ours; but that all merchandize that they shall bring shall be so privileged, that none of any dignitie or authoritie shall have power to looke unto it, neyther to make inquisition after, or stay, for any use or person, the value of one asper; neyther shall our religious men, or whatsoever sort they be, dare disturbe them, or speake in matters of their faith; neyther shall any of our justices have power over their persons or goodes for any cause or act whatsoever.

If by chaunce a marchant shall die, none shall touch any thing that belongeth unto him; but if the marchant have a companion, he shall have power to take possession of those goodes. But if (by any occasion) he be alone, onely with his servants, the governor, or whomsoever shall be required by him in his sickness, shall be answerable for all such goodes unto any of his nation which shall come to require them. But if he die suddainly, and have neyther companion nor servant, nor time to recommede to any what he woulde have done, then the governor of that place shall sende the goodes to the next marchant of his nation which shall be abiding in any parts of our dominions.

And those within our kingdomes and provinces having power over our tolles and customes shall receive nothing, nor dare to speake for any receipt from any Christian marchant.

And if any such Christian shall give credite to any of our subiectes (of any condition whatsoever) he shall, by this pattent of ours, have authoritie to require any caddie, or governor, to do him justice, and thereupon, at the instant of his demaunde, shall cause him to be satisfied.

PERSIA. with Persia. Under the patronage of Shah Abbas, the English, the French, and the Dutch had established factories at Gombroon, to which place the Persian monarch afterwards gave the name of Bunder Abbas or the Port of Abbas, by which it is now known. Shah Abbas, however, had less toleration for the Portuguese, who, in 1507, under Albuquerque, had conquered and occupied the island of Hormuz, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, not far from Gombroon, and he resolved on their expulsion. He was joined in this enterprise by the English, then at war with Portugal, with whom in 1622 he entered into an engagement* granting them half the plunder of the island and half the future customs of Gombroon and Hormuz. The Portuguese were driven out, but the promises of the king of Persia to the English were not kept. The factory at Gombroon was maintained through many losses and disasters till 1761, when it was withdrawn in consequence of the oppressions of the provincial Governor of Lâr.

Neither shall any governor, or justice, of what qualitie soever he be, dare take any rewarde of him, which shall be to his expense; for our will and pleasure is, that they shall be used in all our dominions to their owne full content, and that our kingdomes and countries shall be free unto them.

That none shall presume to aske them for what occasion they are heere.

And although it hath bin a continuall and unchangeable use in our dominions every yeere to renew all pattsents, this pattsent, notwithstanding, shall be of full effect and force for ever, without any renewing, for me and my successors, not to be chaunged.

* *The following is the substance of the Articles of Agrément as given in Fryer's Travels, Chapter XII.*

First.—Stipulating that the Persian soldiers should not meddle with the spoils before “the English mariners were satisfied, [which were such of all sorts of jewels, gold and silver, that they refused to carry off any more.]

“*Secondly.*—That Bunder Abassi, now Gombroon, should yearly divide half the customs between the English and Persians, and that whatever English ship should enter the port should be free from any manner of tribute.

“*Thirdly.*—That it should be lawful for them to transport twenty horses, of which number two might be mares, yearly.

“*Provided first.*—That the English should keep two men of war constantly to defend the Gulf; and

“*Secondly.*—That they should deliver the Portugal's forts into the Persians' hands, in doing which the English should always be esteemed the emperor's friends; and

“*Lastly.*—Should have the first seat in the Council, and their Agents be looked on “with equal grace to their prime nobility.”

The death of Shah Abbas in 1628 was followed by the rapid fall of the Suffavean dynasty. Four weak princes of that house successively ascended the throne of Persia. During their reign the Turks severed from the Persian empire some of the best of the western provinces, the Arab ruler of Muscat possessed himself of the islands in the Persian Gulf, the Afghans of the Abdali tribe made themselves independent in Herat and the Ghiljies in Candahar, and in 1722, within a century after the death of Shah Abbas, Ispahan was besieged by Mahmood of Candahar, to whom Shah Hossein formally resigned his crown.

The Afghan dynasty was short-lived. Mahmood died in a state of raving madness in 1725. His cousin and only successor Ashraf was slain in 1730 while fleeing in the desert before his conqueror Nadir Kooli Khan, the notorious Nadir Shah. After the abdication of Shah Hossein, his son Tamasp had assumed the name and state of king, and was unceasing in his feeble efforts to recover the crown. He entered into a Treaty with Russia, ceding all the possessions of Persia on the Caspian Sea on condition of the emperor expelling the Afghans and placing him on the throne, and with the same view he entered into negotiations with the Turks, who were extending their conquests in the north and west. Without much consideration, however, for Tamasp and his pretensions, the courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople concluded a Treaty in 1725, by which they partitioned Persia between themselves. It was entirely to the energy and talents of Nadir Kooli Khan, who had acquired a great reputation for courage and enterprise, that Tamasp was indebted for the recovery of his fortunes. Nadir Kooli was put in command of Tamasp's small army in 1727. He compelled the whole of Khorassan to acknowledge the son of Shah Hossein, and by the close of the year 1730 the foreign Afghan rulers were expelled from Persia, most of their followers were put to the sword, and the Suffavean dynasty was once more represented on the throne in the person of Shah Tamasp, who granted to Nadir Kooli, as a reward for his services, the provinces of Khorassan, Mazenderan, Seistan, and Kerman.

Shah Tamasp was permitted to enjoy his nominal sovereignty only two years, when he was dethroned by Nadir Kooli, who, with affected reluctance, accepted the crown. Under Nadir Shah the Persian empire recovered for a time its former glory. He not only recovered the

PERSIA. provinces conquered by the Turks and the Russians, but reduced Sindh, Candahar, Cabool, Balkh, and the whole country between the Oxus and the Caspian Sea, carried his arms to Delhi, gave up the capital of the Moghuls to plunder and massacre, and compelled the emperor of Delhi to cede to him all his possessions west of the Indus.

Nadir Shah was murdered in 1747. Within a few years after his death the mighty empire which he had re-created was dismembered. Ahmed Khan Abdali proclaimed himself king of the Afghans, took Candahar and Herat, and laid the foundation of an empire which he extended by conquests more brilliant than those of Nadir Shah. The province of Khorassan was all that was left to Shah Rokh, the blinded grandson of Nadir Shah. This was guaranteed in his independent possession by Ahmed Khan, but was soon broken up into a number of independent principalities. The southern and western provinces of Lâr, Fars, Irak, Azerbaijan, and Mazenderan were subdued by Kureem Khan of the tribe of Zund, and a prince of the Suffavean house named Shah Ismael, a son of the sister of Shah Hossein, was set up as king. He was, however, a mere puppet, and was at last cast into prison, while the reins of government were held by Kureem Khan alone. Kureem Khan was a just and enlightened ruler. He took great pains to extend and encourage commerce, and, during his reign, the English, who had abandoned Gombroon, obtained, in 1763, a Firman (No. XXI.) for a factory at Bushire and the trade of the Persian Gulf.

Kureem Khan died in 1779 after a vigorous rule of twenty-six years. His death was the signal for fresh revolutions marked by the most atrocious cruelties, in the course of which the four surviving sons of Kureem Khan were savagely mutilated, and which ended in 1795 in the elevation of Aga Mahomed Khan of the Kujur tribe, the founder of the present dynasty, to the throne of Persia. In 1788, during the brief rule of Jaffir Khan, nephew of Kureem Khan, and the last representative but one of the Zund family, the English, who, during the revolution, had been subjected to many oppressive exactions, obtained through the Chief of their factory at Bussora another Firman (No. XXII.) for unrestricted trade in the Persian dominions.

Aga Mahomed Khan, who for many years had ruled over a considerable province of the Persian empire, but who was not acknowledged

as independent sovereign till 1795, was scarcely established in power when he found himself involved in a war with Russia. Taking advantage of the distracted state of Persia, Heraclius, the Wullee of Georgia, had, in 1783, transferred his allegiance from Persia to Catherine the Second, who received him under her protection and guaranteed the integrity of his possessions. In 1795 Aga Mahomed Khan resolved to punish the Georgians for their defection, and marching upon the country with a rapidity which prevented the Wullee from receiving support from Russia, he ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants, sparing the young and beautiful, whom he carried off into captivity. Persia was instantly invaded by a Russian army, who soon gained important successes and were advancing on Teheran, when their progress was stopped, and they were recalled by the death of the empress in 1796.

In the following year Aga Mahomed Khan was murdered. He was one of the most prudent and able kings who ever ruled in Persia. He was succeeded by his nephew Futteh Ali Khan, during whose rule commenced that closer connection between the British Government and Persia which had its origin in the fear of an Afghan invasion of India, the designs of the French on the British dominions in the east, and the competition of European powers for influence at Teheran.

From the success which had attended the invasion of India by Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali, it was believed that the plains of India were exposed to be periodically ravaged by any ambitious ruler in Afghanistan. In 1796 Zeman Shah, grandson of Ahmed Shah Abdali, advanced to Lahore with the professed purpose of restoring the House of Timour from the domination of the Mahrattas. Disturbances in his own dominions recalled him in the following year; but this invasion and rumours of renewed preparations, coupled with the apprehension of an invasion of India by the French, and the deputation of a secret embassy by Napoleon to establish his influence at Teheran, forced the British Government to measures for the security of their Indian possessions. Captain Malcolm was accordingly deputed as envoy to Persia to negotiate a political and commercial alliance. He concluded two Treaties in 1801 with the Persian minister, which the king ratified by prefixing his Firman. By the terms of the political Treaty (No. XXIII.) the king of Persia engaged to lay waste the country of the Afghans if ever they

PERSIA. should invade India, and to prevent the French from settling or residing in Persia, while, in the event of war between the Afghans or the French and Persia, the English were to assist the king with military stores. By the commercial Treaty (No. XXIV.) all the privileges of the old factories were restored, several more were granted, and the duties to be collected from purchasers of staples were reduced to 1 per cent.

In 1805, during the war between Persia and Russia, which originated in the invasion of Georgia, the king of Persia, having suffered severe reverses, and being threatened with the vengeance of Russia for the treacherous murder of the Russian General, threw himself on the support of Napoleon, who was then at the height of his power, and made overtures for a union of political interests with France. He bitterly resented the interpretation which the British Government put upon the Treaty of 1801 and their refusal to give him the assistance against Russia which he claimed under that Treaty, and in consideration of which he had offered, through his ambassador Aga Mahomed Nubbee Khan, to relinquish the French alliance. The proposals of the French were that they should compel the Russians to restore the provinces wrested from Persia, and that they should furnish the king with military stores and officers to organize his army on the European system, while the king on his part was to declare immediate war with the English, to invade India by way of Afghanistan, and to permit a French army to invade India through his territories. These negotiations were frustrated by the peace concluded at Tilsit between Napoleon and the emperor Alexander, but they had the effect of rousing the British Government to efforts for the recovery of their lost ascendancy at the Court of Teheran and the protection of their Indian empire by binding the western frontier States in a chain of friendly alliance. Missions were sent to the Ameers of Sindh, Runjeet Sing, and the Court of Cabool, and Sir John Malcolm was again accredited as envoy to Persia. Unfortunately, however, without previous concert with the Indian Government, and in ignorance of the measures concerted by them, Sir Harford Jones was at the same time deputed direct from England as plenipotentiary on the part of the crown. This event led to unseemly complications, which had the effect of rendering both governments ridiculous in the eyes of the Persians.

Sir John Malcolm was instructed, in the event of Sir Harford Jones arriving at Bombay on his way to Persia before him, to proceed as envoy to Baghdad for the purpose of establishing an alliance with the Pacha and the petty Chiefs in Arabia, leaving Sir H. Jones to conduct the negotiations at Teheran; but the paramount importance of recovering a footing in Persia was to over-rule all other considerations, and Sir J. Malcolm was to proceed on his mission to Persia without delay if he should find himself the first in the field. Sir John arrived in Persia first, while the king was still trusting to the liberal promises with which the French amused him. Considering the dignity of the British Government insulted by an attempt, which he attributed to the influence of the French embassy, to exclude him from the royal presence and draw him into negotiations with subordinate officials at Shiraz, he concluded that there was no hope of a friendly alliance. He therefore abruptly quitted the country, and, proceeding to Calcutta, induced Lord Minto to prepare for the occupation of the island of Kharack in the Persian Gulf as a position from which the British Government could either negotiate with dignity or act with effect if war should be declared. The instructions given to Sir Harford Jones were that he should remain at Bombay till the issue of Sir John Malcolm's mission was known, but that he should proceed to Persia at once in the event either of Sir J. Malcolm being obliged to leave without attaining his object, or of his succeeding in concluding a preliminary Treaty. On Sir John Malcolm's return, therefore, he set out for Teheran. Further instructions to suspend his mission reached him too late. He arrived at Teheran when the king had lost all faith in the professions of the French, which, in consequence of the peace with Russia and reverses in Europe, they were no longer able to fulfil, and he therefore found no difficulty in concluding a preliminary Treaty (No. XXV.). By this Treaty, which was concluded on the 12th and exchanged on the 15th March 1809, all Treaties contracted by the king with European powers were annulled, the king engaged to prevent the passage of European armies through his dominions towards India, and the English were to assist him with troops or a subsidy if any European forces should invade his territories, and to take no part except as mediators in any war between Persia and Afghanistan.

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The validity of this Treaty, subject to such modifications as might afterwards be agreed upon, was recognised by Lord Minto, who, however, suspended the functions of Sir H. Jones, directed him to withdraw from Persia, and again sent Sir John Malcolm as envoy to the king for the purpose of concerting further arrangements. Meanwhile Sir H. Jones had received orders from England to remain at Teheran till the arrival of another plenipotentiary, Sir Gore Ouseley, whose powers superseded those both of Sir H. Jones and Sir J. Malcolm. • A definitive Treaty* (No. XXVI.) based on the preliminary Treaty of 1809 was concluded by Sir Gore Ouseley on 14th March 1812, but some of the stipulations were altered in England, and it was not till 1814 that the terms of the Treaty (No. XXVII.) were finally adjusted.

Throughout the long reign of Futteh Ali Shah, the Persian empire enjoyed rest from internal revolution, but it suffered severely from protracted war with Russia. The provinces of Georgia, Mingrelia, Daghistan, Sherwan, Karabagh, and Talish were successively severed from it, and only the good offices of the British Government arrested the further advance of the Russian arms. In October 1813 peace was concluded at Goolistan, and a Treaty was drawn up, indicating generally the boundary between the Russian and Persian empires, but leaving its exact direction to be afterwards settled by Commissioners. For some years thereafter there was nominal peace, but in the adjustment of the boundaries many difficulties and disputes arose. The Russians occupied and refused to evacuate the district of Gokcha, which the Persians claimed as theirs. Hostilities were renewed in 1826, the first attack being made by Abbas Mirza, the prince royal of Persia. At the commencement of the war, the Persians claimed from the British Government the assistance in money or troops stipulated for in the 4th Article of the definitive Treaty of 1814. After enquiry, however, assistance was refused, on the ground that actual hostilities had been provoked by aggression on the part of Persia, but for which the disputes might have been adjusted by negotiation—a decision of course unsatisfactory to the king of Persia, who argued that the

* This Treaty, although never formally ratified by His Majesty's government, is inserted in this collection because it is referred to in the Treaty of 1814, and the scope of the later Treaty cannot be fully understood without comparison with it.

Russian occupation of Gokcha was an aggression on his dominions. In PERSIA. the course of the war the Persians sustained severe losses, but at length, through the mediation of the British envoy, a Treaty of peace was concluded at Turkomanchai, on 23rd February 1828, by which the Persian government ceded to Russia the provinces of Erivan and Nukshivan, and agreed to pay indemnification for the expenses of the war. The emperor of Russia engaged to recognize Abbas Mirza, the king's eldest son, as heir and successor to the throne of Persia.

On the conclusion of the negotiation, opportunity was taken by the British envoy to purchase the abrogation (No. XXVIII.) of the 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty of 1814 by a payment of 2,00,000 Tomans, or one year's subsidy. These Articles had been found exceedingly onerous and inconvenient, and productive only of collision with the Persian government. By the cancelling of the 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty, the 6th and 7th Articles also were virtually abrogated.

Futteh Ali Shah died in October 1834. His son Abbas Mirza died the preceding year. By the influence of Russia and England, Mahomed Shah, son of Abbas Mirza, was placed on the throne, notwithstanding the opposition of many princes of the royal blood. After the pacification of Europe in 1815, and the removal of those dangers which had given such exaggerated importance to the Persian alliance, no steps were taken to maintain the influence in Persian counsels which had been secured to the British Government by the Treaty of Teheran in 1814. On the contrary, much was done to dishearten the Shah and impress him with the belief that the preservation of the integrity of his empire was a matter of indifference to England. Not the least offensive part of the change in policy was the transfer, in 1823, of the relations with Persia to the government of India, and the substitution of an envoy of the Governor General for the plenipotentiary of the crown. This change was accepted most reluctantly by the Shah, who believed that it was not only derogatory to his dignity, but dangerous to his power. The conflict between the crown and the Indian Government regarding the mission in 1809 had lowered his respect for the latter, and, moreover, he believed that the operations which the Indian Government undertook in the year 1819 against the pirates in the Persian Gulf, would have ended in aggressions on his government, but for the control of the English ministry. So

PERSIA. little care was taken to cultivate relations with Persia, that, after the peace of Turkomanchai and the abrogation of the subsidy agreement of 1814, a measure to which the Shah agreed only under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassments caused by the payment of indemnity to Russia, it is not surprising that the influence of the British Government at Teheran should have declined before that of Russia. The Shah for some years continued to urge the necessity of revising the Treaty of 1814, and of substituting for the abrogated Articles a general stipulation of protection which would at least evidence the wish of the British Government that the independence of Persia should be preserved. No steps, however, were taken to meet the expectations of the Shah, and when at last, after long delay, the British Government, in 1833, authorized their representative in Persia to enter on negotiations for a revision of the Treaty, their ascendancy had given place entirely to that of Russia. The negotiations were protracted till the year 1837, but led to no result. For a quarter of a century, indeed, British merchants in Persia had not even the protection of a commercial Treaty or any other security for trade than that which the general friendly relations of Britain with Persia afforded them, save a Firman (No. XXIX.) abolishing export duty on horses, and another (No. XXX.) granted in 1836, permitting British merchants to trade on payment of the same duties as those paid by Russian merchants. The preamble of the Treaty of 1814 provided that a commercial Treaty should be afterwards concluded; this, however, was never done, and the Persian government maintained that the commercial Treaty concluded by Sir John Malcolm was abrogated by the later Treaty of 1814. The British representatives, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Morrier, had, in 1814, addressed an official note to the Shah, proposing that commerce should remain on the footing of the Treaty of 1800, but this proposal was never accepted. Matters remained in this unsatisfactory state till 1841, when a commercial Treaty (No. XXXI.) was concluded, which put the trade of Britain and Persia on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations, and provided for the establishment of commercial Agencies in the two countries. In 1844 a Firman (No. XXXII.) was obtained, prescribing the procedure to be followed for the protection of merchants in cases of bankruptcy and insolvency.

In 1848, when the British Government were making strenuous exertions to suppress the traffic in African slaves, an engagement (No. XXXIII.) was obtained from the Shah to prohibit the importation of slaves into Persia by sea. The priests were greatly averse to the abolition of slave traffic, and the Shah did not feel himself strong enough to brave their opposition and to absolutely and explicitly prohibit the importation of slaves into his dominions; but he virtually did so by forbidding importation by sea, as the route by land is not practicable. In 1851 a Convention (No. XXXIV.) was concluded for the search and seizure of Persian vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade.

The reconquest of Afghanistan was always a favorite dream of the Kujur dynasty, who conceived that their rights of sovereignty over that country were as complete as in the days of the Suffavean kings. The first use which the Russians made of their ascendancy after the peace of 1828 was to encourage Futteh Ali Shah in his ambition for eastern conquests as an off-set for the cessions on his north-western frontier, and as a means of indirectly establishing their own influence as far as the Indus. Futteh Ali Shah projected two unsuccessful expeditions against Afghanistan and the city of Herat, which is the key to the country. His son Mahomed Shah, who was ever a friend of Russia and an enemy to British interests, revived the project, and with a large force laid siege to Herat on 23rd November 1837. He was aware and had been warned that any hostile movement against Herat would be viewed with dissatisfaction by the British Government. Confident, however, in the support of Russia, he rejected all offers for the settlement of his disputes with Shah Kamran of Herat by friendly mediation, and treated the British mission with a marked discourtesy, which compelled the envoy to lower his flag and declare the alliance with Persia at an end. To force the Shah to renounce his ambitious projects, a demonstration was made in the Persian Gulf by the occupation of the island of Kharack. This had the effect of forcing him to withdraw his troops from Herat after a memorable siege of ten months, in which all his efforts to take the city were defeated by the energy and ability of Eldred Pottinger, a young English officer of Artillery. On the withdrawal of the British armies from Afghanistan, Shah Kamran was deposed and mur-

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dered by his vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, who in words professed himself to be a dependant of the Shah of Persia, but maintained himself in real independence.

Mahomed Shah died in August 1848 and was succeeded by his eldest son Naseer-ood-deen, the present king. On the death of Yar Mahomed Khan, of Herat, in 1851, his son Syud Mahomed Khan succeeded him. Feeling himself insecure in power, and being threatened by the Ameer of Cabool and by Kohundil Khan from Candahar, Syud Mahomed Khan made overtures to Persia, and a force was despatched by the Shah nominally to reduce the Turkomans, but in reality to occupy Herat. The British envoy at Teheran remonstrated and required from the Persian government explicit assurances of the course they meant to adopt. On 25th January 1853 the Persian government signed an Agreement (No. XXXV.) not to send troops to Herat unless it should be attacked by a foreign force, and not to interfere further in its affairs than had been done in the life-time of Yar Mahomed. This interference with their ambitious projects greatly irritated the Persian court, who showed their annoyance by a series of vexatious slights, which destroyed all cordiality of intercourse with the British envoy, and eventually caused a new rupture. In 1854 Mirza Hashim Khan, who had been discharged from the Shah's service, was appointed to be agent at Shiraz for the British mission. The Persian government objected to the appointment, and threatened to imprison him if he should proceed on his duty. They next seized and imprisoned his wife. As all redress was persistently refused, the envoy at Teheran struck his flag on the 20th November and withdrew from the Persian dominions. An official notification was issued by the Persian government justifying their proceedings, and insinuating that the interest of the British envoy in the case sprang from an intrigue with the wife of Mirza Hashim. In the mean time Mahomed Yusoof, grandson of Feroze one of the brothers of Shah Suja, had put Syud Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Herat, to death, and had applied to the Shah of Persia for assistance. A force was sent, in December 1855, in violation of the agreement which had been made by the Persian government. Mahomed Yusoof was taken prisoner, and Herat was captured on 26th October 1856. Every effort having failed to induce the Persian government to adjust the quarrel and to

apologize for the insults to the British mission, a force was despatched from Bombay to occupy the island of Kharack, and war was formally declared on 1st November 1856. After a brief campaign, hostilities were terminated by the Treaty of Paris (No. XXXVI.) concluded on 4th March 1857. This Treaty revived none of the earlier Treaties cancelled by the war except the Convention of August 1851 for the suppression of slavery in the Persian Gulf, which by the 13th Article is renewed till August 1872, and for such time afterwards as neither of the contracting parties by a formal declaration annul it.

In 1861 proposals were made for a convention between the Indian and Persian governments for the construction of a line of telegraph from the Turkish frontier through Persia to Bunder Abbas, to form part of a telegraph line from England to India. After some negotiations, however, the Persian government, on 25th April 1862, declined the terms offered. The route through Persia was therefore abandoned, and the Turkish and Indian lines of telegraph were connected by a sub-marine cable in the Persian Gulf. The Shah afterwards decided on constructing an alternative line at his own cost from Khanakeen, on the Turkish frontier, through Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz, to meet the other line at Bushire, and for this purpose he concluded an engagement (No. XXXVII.) in December 1863, to place the construction and working of the line for a time under the superintendence of an English Engineer officer, to purchase the materials from the British Government, and to allow the British Government the use of the line on payment of specified charges.

PERSIA.

No. XXI.

No. XXI.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with SHAIK SADOON, of Bushire, the 12th April 1763.

ARTICLE 1.

No customs or duties to be collected on goods imported or exported by the English; and, in like manner, only three per cent. to be taken from the merchants who buy or sell to the English.

PERSIA.

No. XXI.

ARTICLE 2.

The importation and sale of woollen goods to be solely in the hands of the English ; and if any person whatever attempts to bring woollen goods clandestinely, it shall be lawful for the English to seize them. This Article to take place in four months from the date hereof.

ARTICLE 3.

No European nation whatever is to be permitted to settle at Bushire so long as the English continue a factory here.

ARTICLE 4.

The brokers, linguists, servants, and others of the English are to be entirely under the protection and government of the English ; nor is the Shaik, or his people, in any shape to molest them, or interfere in their affairs.

ARTICLE 5.

In case any of the inhabitants become truly indebted to the English and refuse payment, the Shaik shall oblige them to give the English satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6.

The English to have such a spot of ground as they may pitch upon for erecting a factory, and proper conveniences for carrying on their commerce to be built at the Shaik's expense. They are to hoist their colours upon it, and have twenty-one guns for saluting.

ARTICLE 7.

A proper spot of ground to be allotted the English for a garden and another for a burying ground.

ARTICLE 8.

The English, and those under their protection, not to be impeded in their religion.

ARTICLE 9.

PERSIA.

No. XXI.

Soldiers, sailors, servants, slaves, and others belonging to the English, who may desert, are not to be protected or entertained by the Shaik or his people, but, *bonâ fide*, secured and returned.

ARTICLE 10.

In case any English ships sell to or buy from the country merchants apart from the factory, a due account thereof is to be rendered to the English Chief for the time being, for which purpose one of his people is to attend at the weight and delivery of all goods so sold, which is to be done at the public Custom House.

ARTICLE 11.

If through any accident an English vessel should be drove on shore in the country belonging to the Shaik, they shall not in any respect be plundered; but, on the contrary, the Shaik shall afford the English all the assistance in his power for saving them and their effects, the English paying them for their trouble.

ARTICLE 12.

The Shaik shall not permit his subjects to purchase any goods from English vessels in the road, but only on shore.

The Seal of Shaik Sadoon.

ROYAL GRANT from KAREM KHAN, King of Persia, 1763.

The Great God having, of his infinite mercy, given victory unto Karem Khan, and made him Chief Governor of all the kingdoms of Persia, and established under him the peace and tranquillity of the said kingdoms, by means of his victorious sword, he is desirous that the said

PERSIA. kingdoms should flourish and re-obtain their ancient grandeur by the increase of trade and commerce, as well as by a due execution of justice.

No. XXI.

Having been informed that the Right Worshipful William Andrew Price, Esq., Governor General for the English nation in the Gulf of Persia, is arrived with power to settle a factory at Bushire, and has left Mr. Benjamin Jervis, Resident, who, by directions from the said Governor General, has sent unto me Mr. Thomas Durnford and Stephen Hermit, linguist, to obtain a grant of their ancient privileges in these kingdoms, I do, of my free will and great friendship for the English nation, grant unto the said Governor General, in behalf of his king and Company, the following privileges, which shall be inviolably observed and held sacred in good faith:—

That the English Company may have as much ground, and in any part of Bushire, they choose to build a factory on, or at any other port in the Gulf. They may have as many cannon mounted on it as they choose, but not to be larger than six pounds bore; and they may build factory houses in any part of the kingdom they choose.

No customs shall be charged the English on any goods imported or exported by them at Bushire, or any other port in the Gulf of Persia, on condition that at no time they import or export other persons' goods in their names. They may also send their goods, customs free, all over the kingdom of Persia; and on what goods they sell at Bushire, or elsewhere, the Shaik, or Governor, shall only charge the merchants an export duty of three per cent.

No other European nation, or other persons, shall import any woollen goods to any port on the Persian shore in the Gulf, but the English Company only; and should any one attempt to do it clandestinely, their goods shall be seized and confiscated.

Should any of the Persian merchants, or others, become truly indebted to the English, the Shaik, or Governor of the place, shall oblige them to pay it; but should he fail in his duty herein, the English Chief may do his own justice and act as he pleases with the debtors to recover what owed him or them.

In all the kingdom of Persia the English may sell their goods to, and buy from, whomever they judge proper; nor shall the Governor, or Shaik, of any ports or places, prevent their importing or exporting any goods whatever.

When any English ship or ships arrive at any ports in the Gulf of Persia, no merchants shall purchase from them clandestinely, but with the consent and knowledge of the English Chief there resident.

PERSIA.

No. XXI.

Should any English ship or vessel be drove on shore, unfortunately wrecked, or otherwise lost in any part of the Gulf of Persia, the Shaiks, or Governors of the adjacent places, shall not claim any share of the said wrecks, but shall assist the English, all in their power, in saving the whole or any part of the vessel or cargo.

The English, and all those under their protection, in any part of the kingdom of Persia, shall have the free exercise of their religion, without molestation from any one.

Should soldiers, sailors, or slaves desert from the English in any part of Persia, they shall not be protected or encouraged, but, *bonâ fide*, delivered up, but not be punished for the first or second offence.

Wherever the English may have a factory in Persia, their linguist, brokers, and all other their servants, shall be exempt from all taxes and impositions whatever, and under their own command and justice, without any one interfering therein.

Wherever the English are, they shall have a spot of ground allotted them for a burying ground; and if they want a spot for a garden, if the king's property, it shall be given them *gratis*; if belonging to any private person, they must pay a reasonable price for it.

The house that formerly belonged to the English Company at Schyrash I now re-deliver to them, with the garden and water thereto belonging.

ARTICLES desired by the KHAN.

That the English, according to what was formerly customary, shall purchase from the Persia merchants such goods as will answer for sending to England or India, provided they and the Persians shall agree on reasonable prices for the same, and not export from Persia the whole amount of their sales in ready money, as this will impoverish the kingdom and in the end prejudice trade in general.

That the English, wherever they are settled, shall not maltreat the Mussulmen.

PERSIA.

Nos. XXI
& XXII.

What goods are imported by the English into Persia, they shall give the preference in sale of them to the principal merchants and men of credit.

The English shall not give protection to any of the king's rebellious subjects, nor carry them out of the kingdom, but deliver any up that may desert to them, who shall not be punished for the first or second offence.

The English shall at no time, either directly or indirectly, assist the king's enemies.

All our Governors of provinces, sea-ports, and other towns are ordered to pay a strict obedience to these our orders, on pain of incurring our displeasure, and of being punished for their disobedience or neglect.

Dated in Schyrash, the 23rd of Seerhoja 1176, or the 2nd of July 1763.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATE of a FIRMAN from JAFFIR KHAN.

In the name of the Almighty and Glorious God!

This is exalted Firmana.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—And as we are always desirous that the merchants and Coflas, who have occasion to pass backwards and forwards in our dominions, should do so in safety, that they should sleep in the cradle of security and confidence, and that they should transact all their business as far as in us lies, without trouble or vexation :—

Therefore the high, exalted Firmana has been issued forth, containing the strictest mandates to all Governors and Commanders of our towns and castles, to all our Sirdars, and to all Riotdars, who receive customs on the roads, that they do show every favour to all persons employed by the English nation in our dominions for the purpose of merchandize, whether it be for importation or exportation, and that they be constantly vigilant in protecting them, and moreover that these our above-mentioned servants, upon no account or pretence whatsoever, require any customs, presents, or money from the Agents of the English nation, but that it may so happen that from a confidence in us, and from a full persuasion of not receiving any insult or vexation, they, the

PERSIA.

No. XXII.

English, may be induced to pass backwards and forwards and to trade in our dominions. And whenever they shall have disposed of the goods and merchandize which they may import for sale, they shall have full liberty to make their returns according to their own wishes.

And it is therefore necessary that our most honoured friend, the English Balios at Bussora, should perfectly understand that in this way our favour is equal in magnitude to whatever he can hope or desire, and it is moreover necessary that in order to make trial thereof he should encourage his nation to trade into Persia, and he has again our word that they shall do so in the fullest and most perfect security.

Again, whatever goods or merchandize the English nation shall import for sale, there shall be no restrictions put upon the sale thereof, but after their Agents shall have completed the sales and fulfilled the design of their journey, they shall have every protection granted them on their return, and again upon our royal word there shall be no impositions laid upon them; for if ever, heretofore, there has been any impositions or vexations practised upon the English nation in Persia, it is our will that from this day they be abolished and forgotten.

And being persuaded of the sincerity of our most honoured friend the Balios, we accept of his offer of services and request of him to purchase immediately such rarities as are procurable at Bussora, favouring us at the same time with the amount cost thereof, in order that we may order the same to be repaid to the person who shall be sent with them.

Let our friend, therefore, on all occasions rest satisfied of our favour and protection. Let him on all occasions make known to us his wishes and wants, and let the above for ever remain a compact between us.

Written on the eighth of the second month of Rabua, in the year of Hijree one thousand two hundred and two, answering the 18th January 1788.

<p>The refuge of supplicants, Jaffir, the son of Mahomed Saduck.</p>
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PERSIA.

No. XXIII.

No. XXIII. TRANSLATION of a Firman from FUTTEH ALI SHAH, King of Persia, and of an annexed Treaty concluded by HAJEE IBRAHEIM KHAN, Prime Minister on the part of the King of Persia, by whom he was fully empowered, and by CAPTAIN JOHN MALCOLM, on the part of the English government, by virtue of powers delegated to him for that purpose by the MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.

FIRMAN.

In the name of the beloved and Great God !

The King of
Persia's Seal.

The earth is the Lord's. Our august commands are issued, that the high in rank, the exalted in station, the great rulers, officers, and writers of the ports, sea-coasts, and islands of the provinces of Fars and Khoozistaun, do consider themselves as particularly honoured and advanced by the royal favour ; and whereas, at this period, the foundations of union and friendship have been cemented, and the habits of amity and intercourse have been increased between the ministers of the Persian State, of eternal duration, and the ministers of the high government of the refulgent sun of the sky of royalty, greatness, and eminence, the sovereign of the countries of England and India ; and as various engagements and Treaties, calculated for duration and permanence, and for mutual good understanding, have been contracted, therefore this command, from the Palace of Glory, requiring obedience, has been proclaimed, that you, high in rank, do cheerfully comply and execute the clear sense and meaning of what has been established ; and should ever any person of the French nation attempt to pass your ports or boundaries, or desire to establish themselves either on the shores or frontiers, you are to take means to expel and extirpate them, and never to allow them to obtain a footing in any place, and you are at full liberty and authorized to disgrace and slay them. You are to look upon it as your duty to aid and act in a friendly manner to all traders, merchants, and men of rank of the English nation ; all such you are to consider as possessing the favour of the king ; and you must act in

conformity to the conditions of the annexed Treaty that has been concluded between the trustworthy of the high State, the bracelet of the graceful government, Hajee Ibraheim Khan, and the high in rank, Captain John Malcolm. View this as an obligation. PERSIA.
No. XXIII.

Dated the 12th of Shaban, in the year of the Hegira 1215, corresponding with the — of January A. D. 1801.

Sealed, in the usual form, on the back of the Firman, by the following ministers :—

Seal of
Hajee Ibraheim
Khan.

Seal of Mirza
Shuffee.

Seal of
Mirza Rezah
Kouli.

Seal of
Mirza Assud
Ooollah.

Seal of
Mirza Reezy.

Seal of
Mirza Ahmud.

Seal of
Mirza Mortiza
Kouli.

Seal of Mirza
Fuzullah.

Seal of
Mirza
Yusoof.

PERSIA.

Treaty annexed.

No. XXIII.

Preamble.—Praise be unto God, who said, “Oh you who believe perform your contracts, perform your covenants with God, when you enter into covenant with him, and violate not your engagements after the ratification thereof.” After the voice is raised to the praise and glory of the God of the world, and the brain is perfumed with the scent of the saints and prophets (to whom be health and glory), whose rare perfections are perpetually chaunted by birds of the melodious notes,* furnished with two, three, and four pair of wings, and to the highest seated in the heavens, for whom good has been predestinated, and the perfume mixed with musk, which scenteth the celestial mansions of those that sing hymns in the ethereal sphere, and to the light of the flame of the Most High, which gives irradiated splendour to the collected view of those who dwell in the heavenly regions, the clear meaning of (the Treaty) which has been established on a solid basis is fully explained in this page, and it is fixed as a prescription of law, that in this world of existence and trouble, and in this universe of creation and concord, there is no action among those of mankind that tends more to the perfection of the human race, or to answer the end of their being and existence, than that of cementing friendship, and of establishing intercourse, communication, and connexion between each other. The image reflected from the mirror of accomplishment is a tree fruitful and abundant, and one that produces good both now and hereafter. To illustrate the allusions that it has been proper to make and to explain these metaphors, worthy of exposition at this happy period of auspicious aspect, a Treaty has been concluded between the high in dignity and the exalted in station, attended by fortune, of great and splendid power, the greatest among the high viziers, in whom confidence is placed, the faithful of the powerful government; the adorned with greatness, power, glory, splendour, and fortune, Hajee Ibraheim Khan, on being granted leave, and vested with authority from the port of the high king, whose Court is like that of Solomon, the asylum of the world, the sign of the power of God, the jewel in the ring of kings, the ornament in the cheek of eternal empire,

* Metaphorically, Angels.

the grace of the beauty of sovereignty and royalty, the king of the universe, like Caherman of the mansion of mercy and justice, the phoenix of good fortune, the eminence of never-fading prosperity, the king powerful as Alexander, who has no equal among the princes exalted to majesty by the heavens in this globe, a shade from the shade of the Most High, a khooroo, whose saddle is the moon and whose stirrup is the new moon, a prince of great rank, before whom the sun is concealed.

PERSIA.
No. XXIII.

(ARABIC VERSE.)

“Thy benevolence is universally dispensed; everywhere drops are scattered. Thy kindness shadows cities; may God fix firm the basis of thy dominion, and may God fix and extend thy power over the servants of the Almighty!” And the high in dignity, the great and able in power, the adorer of those acquainted with manners, Captain John Malcolm, (delegated from the sublime quarter of the high in power, seated on a throne, the asylum of the world, the chief jewel in the crown of royalty and sovereignty, the anchor of the vessel of victory and fortune, the ship on the sea of glory and empire, the blazing sun in the sky of greatness and glory, lord of the countries of England and India, may God strengthen his territories and establish his glory and commands upon the seas!), in the manner explained in his credentials, which are sealed with the seal of the most powerful and most glorious, possessing fortune, the origin of rank, splendour, and nobility, the ornament of the world, the completer of the works of mankind, the Governor General of India.

This Treaty between these two great States shall be binding on race after race, and the two governments must ever, while the world exists, act in conformity to what is now settled.

ARTICLE 1.

As long as the sun, illuminating the circle of the two great contracting powers, shines on their sovereign dominions and bestows light on the whole world, the beautiful image of excellent union shall remain fixed on the mirror of duration and perpetuity, the thread of shameful

PERSIA. enmity and distance shall be cut, conditions of mutual aid and assistance
No. XXIII. between the two States shall be instituted, and all causes of hatred and hostility shall be banished.

ARTICLE 2.

If the king of the Afghans should ever show a resolution to invade India, which is subject to the government of the monarch (above mentioned), the prince of high rank, the king of England, an army overthrowing mountains, furnished with all warlike stores, shall be appointed from the State of the conspicuous and exalted, high and fixed in power (the king of Persia), to lay waste and desolate the Afghan dominions, and every exertion shall be employed to ruin and humble the above-mentioned nation.

ARTICLE 3.

Should it happen that the king of the Afghans ever becomes desirous of opening the gates of peace and friendship with the government of the king (of Persia), who is in rank like Solomon, in dignity like Jumsheed, the shade of God! who has bestowed his mercy and kindness on the earth; when negotiations are opened for an amicable adjustment, it shall be stipulated in the peace concluded that the king of the Afghans, or his armies, shall abandon all design of attack on the territories subject to the government of the king above mentioned, who is worthy of royalty, the king of England.

ARTICLE 4.

Should ever any king of the Afghans or any person of the French nation commence war and hostilities with the powerful of the ever-enduring State (of the king of Persia), the rulers of the government of the king (of England), whose Court is like heaven, and who has been before mentioned, shall (on such event) send as many cannon and warlike stores as possible, with necessary apparatus, attendants, and inspectors, and such supply shall be delivered over at one of the ports of Persia, whose boundaries are conspicuous, to the officers of the high in dignity, the king of Persia.

ARTICLE 5.

PERSIA.

No. XXIII.

Should it ever occur that an army of the French nation, actuated by design and deceit, attempts to settle with a view of establishing themselves on any of the islands or shores of Persia, a conjunct force shall be appointed by the two high contracting States to act in co-operation for their expulsion and extirpation, and to destroy and put an end to the foundation of their treason. It is a condition, if such event happens, and the conquering troops (of Persia) march, that the officers of the government of the king (of England), who is powerful as the heavens and as before mentioned, shall load, transport, and deliver (for their service) as great a quantity of necessaries, stores, and provisions as they possibly can. And if ever any of the great men of the French nation express a wish or desire to obtain a place of residence or dwelling on any of the islands or shores of the kingdom of Persia, that they may there raise the standard of abode or settlement, such request or representation shall not be consented unto by the high in rank of the State encompassed with justice (the government of Persia), and leave for their residing in such a place shall not be granted.

While time endures, and while the world exists, the contents of this exalted Treaty shall remain an admired picture in the mirror of duration and perpetuity, and submission to the fair image on this conspicuous page shall be everlasting.

Seal of
Hajee Ibraheim
Khan.

Seal of
Captain John
Malcolm.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *Envoy*.

PERSIA.

No. XXIV.

No. XXIV. TRANSLATION of a Firman from FUTTEH ALI SHAH, king of Persia, and of an annexed Treaty concluded by HAJEE IBRAHEIM KHAN, Prime Minister on the part of the king of Persia, by whom he was fully empowered, and by CAPTAIN JOHN MALCOLM, on the part of the English government, by virtue of powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Most Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., Governor General of India, &c., &c.

FIRMAN.

In the name of the beloved and great God.

<p>The king of Persia's Seal.</p>

The earth is the Lord's. Our august commands are issued that the high in dignity, the exalted in station, the refuge of power and glory, the noble and great in authority, the Chiefs of high nobles, the Beglebergs, the Hakims, the Naibs, and Mootaseddees of the kingdom under our protection (who are raised by our royal favour) become acquainted that at this period the dignified and eminent in station, the prudent, able, and penetrating, the greatest of the exalted followers of the Messiah, Captain John Malcolm, deputed from a glorious quarter (from the government of the king of England), whose Court resembles the firmament, an emperor in dignity like Alexander, possessing the power of the globe, and from the repository of glory, greatness, and ability, endowed with nobility, power, and justice (the Governor General of the kingdom of Hindoostan), for the purpose of establishing union and friendship between the two great States, has arrived at our threshold, founded on justice, and has been honoured by admission to our royal presence of conspicuous splendour, and has expressed a desire that the foundations of amity and union should be laid between the two States, that they should be connected together in the bonds of friendship and harmony, and that a constant union and reciprocal good understanding should exist. We from our august selves have given our consent and have granted the request and desires of the high in rank above mentioned, and a Treaty, sealed with the seal of the minister* of our ever-enduring government, has been given to him; and you exalted in station are

* Literally, one in whom confidence is placed.

positively enjoined of the necessity (after you become informed of our royal and august order) for all of you acting in strict conformity with the conditions of the Treaty concluded and exchanged between the high in rank, the exalted in station, the great and glorious in power, near to the throne, in whom the royal confidence is placed, Hajee Ibraheim Khan, and the high in rank, the envoy (Captain John Malcolm), whose titles have been before enumerated. Let no one act contrary to this high command, or to the contents of the annexed Treaty; and should it ever be represented to us that any of the great nobles conduct themselves in opposition to the stipulations of this Treaty, or are in this respect either guilty or negligent, such will incur our displeasure and punishment, and be exposed to our royal anger, which is like fire, and let them view this as an obligation.

PERSIA.
No. XXIV.

Dated in the month of Shaban, in the year of the Hegira 1215, corresponding with the month of January A. D. 1801.

Sealed, in the usual form, on the back of the Firman, by the following ministers:—

Seal of
Hajee Ibraheim
Khan.

Seal of
Mirza Shuffee.

Seal of
Mirza Reza
Kouli.

Seal of Mirza
Assudoollah.

Seal of
Mirza Reezy.

Seal of
Mirza Ahmud.

Seal of
Mirza Moortiza
Kouli.

Seal of Mirza
Fuzullah.

Seal of
Mirza Yoosuf.

PERSIA.

Treaty annexed.

No. XXIV.

Preamble.—Praise be to God, who has said, “perform your covenant, for the performance of your covenant shall be enquired into hereafter.”

As establishing the obligations of friendship between all mankind is a charge from the Almighty, and is a most laudable and excellent institution, and as the Creator is pleased, and the happiness and tranquillity of His creatures consulted by it, therefore, at this happy period of auspicious aspect, a Treaty has been concluded between the high in dignity, the exalted in station, attended by fortune, of great and splendid power, the greatest among the high viziers, in whom confidence is placed, the faithful of the powerful government, the adorned with greatness, power, glory, splendour, and fortune, Hajee Ibraheim Khan, on being granted leave and vested with authority from the port of the high king, whose Court is like that of Solomon’s, the asylum of the world, the sign of the power of God, the jewel in the ring of kings, the ornament in the cheek of the eternal empire, the grace of the beauty of sovereignty and royalty, the king of the universe, like Caherman, the mansion of mercy and justice, the phoenix of good fortune, the eminence of never-fading prosperity, the king powerful as Alexander, who has no equal among the princes, exalted to majesty by the heavens in this globe, a shade from the shade of the Most High, a Khooroo, whose saddle is the moon and whose stirrup is the new moon, a prince of great rank, before whom the sun is concealed.

(ARABIC VERSE.)

“Thy benevolence is universally dispensed, everywhere drops are scattered. Thy kindness shadows cities; may God fix firm the basis of the dominion!” And the high in dignity, the great and able in power, the adorer of those acquainted with manners, Captain John Malcolm (delegated from the sublime quarter of the high in power, seated on a throne, the asylum of the world, the chief jewel in the crown of royalty and sovereignty, the anchor of the vessel of victory and fortune, the ship on the sea of glory and empire, the blazing sun in the sky of greatness and glory, Lord of the countries of England and India, may God strengthen his territories and establish his glory and command upon the seas), in the manner explained in his credentials, which are

scaled with the seal of the most powerful and most glorious, possessing fortune, the origin of rank, splendour, and nobility, the ornament of the world, the completer of the works of mankind, the Governor General of India. This Treaty between these two great powers shall be binding on race after race, and the two governments must ever, while the world exists, act in conformity to what is now settled.

PERSIA.

No. XXIV.

ARTICLE 1.

The merchants of the high contracting States are to travel and carry on their affairs in the territories of both nations in full security and confidence, and the rulers and governors of all cities are to consider it their duty to protect from injury their cattle and goods.

ARTICLE 2.

The traders and merchants of the kingdom of England or Hindoostan that are in the service of the English Government shall be permitted to settle in any of the sea-ports or cities of the boundless empire of Persia (which may God preserve from calamity) that they prefer; and no government duties, taxes, or requisitions shall ever be collected on any goods that are the actual property of either of the governments; the usual duties on such to be taken from purchasers.

ARTICLE 3.

Should it happen that either the persons or property (of merchants) are injured or lost by thieves or robbers, the utmost exertions shall be made to punish the delinquents and recover the property. And if any merchant or trader of Persia evades or delays the payment of a debt to the English Government, the latter are authorized to use every possible mode for the recovery of their demands, taking care to do so in communication and with the knowledge of the ruler or governor of the place, who is to consider it as his duty to grant, on such occasion, every aid in his power. And should any merchants of Persia be in India, attending to their mercantile concerns, the officers of the English Government are not to prevent them carrying on their affairs, but to aid and

PERSIA. favour them, and the above-mentioned merchants are to recover their
No. XXIV. debts and demands in the mode prescribed by the customs and laws of
the English Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any person in the empire of Persia die indebted to the English Government, the ruler of the place must exert his power to have such demand satisfied before those of any other creditor whatever. The servants of the English Government, resident in Persia, are permitted to hire as many domestic natives of that country as are necessary for the transaction of their affairs; and they are authorized to punish such, in cases of misconduct, in the manner they judge most expedient, provided such punishment does not extend to life or limb; in such cases the punishment to be inflicted by the ruler or governor of the place.

ARTICLE 5.

The English are at liberty to build houses and mansions in any of the ports or cities of Persia that they choose, and they may sell or rent all such houses or mansions at pleasure. And should ever a ship, belonging to the English Government, be in a damaged state in any of the ports of Persia, or one of Persia be in that condition in an English harbour, the Chiefs and rulers of the ports and harbours of the respective nations are to consider it as their duty to give every aid to refit and repair vessels so situated. And if it happens that any of the vessels of either nation are sunk or shipwrecked in or near the ports or shores of either country, on such occasions whatever part of the property is recovered shall be restored to their owners or their heirs, and a just hire is to be allowed by the owners to those who recover it.

FINAL ARTICLE.

Whenever any native of England or India, in the service of the English Government, resident in Persia, wishes to leave that country, he is to suffer obstruction from no person, but to be at full liberty to do so, and to carry with him his property.

The Articles of the Treaty between the two States are fixed and determined. That person who turns from God turns from his own soul.

PERSIA.

Nos. XXIV
& XXV.

Seal of
Hajee Ibraheim
Khan.

Seal of
Captain John
Malcolm.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *Envoy*.

Additional Article.

It is further written in sincerity that on iron, lead, steel, broad cloth, and purperts that are exclusively the property of the English government, no duties whatever shall be taken from the sellers; a duty not exceeding one per cent. to be levied upon the purchasers. And the duties, imports, and customs, which are at this period established in Persia and India (on other goods) are to remain fixed and not to be increased.

The high in rank Hajee Kulleel Khan Mullick-oo-Tijjar is charged and entrusted with the arrangement and settlement of the remaining points relative to commerce.

Seal of
Hajee Ibraheim
Khan.

Seal of
Captain John
Malcolm.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *Envoy*.

No. XXV.

In the name of HIM who is ever necessary, who is all sufficient, who is everlasting, and who is the only Protector.

In these times distinguished by felicity, the excellent ambassador Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, Member of the Honourable Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent, has arrived at the royal city of Teheran in quality of ambassador from His Majesty the king of England (titles),

PERSIA. bearing His Majesty's credential letter, and charged with full powers
No. XXV. munitied with the Great Seal of England empowering him to strengthen
the friendship and consolidate the strict union subsisting between the
high States of England and Persia. His Majesty the king of Persia,
(titles) therefore, by a special Firman delivered to the said ambassador,
has appointed the most excellent and noble Lords, Mirza Mahomed
Sheffee, qualified with the title of Moatemmed-ed-dowlah, his first vizier,
and Hajee Mahomed Hossein Khan, qualified with the title of Ameen-
ed-dowlah, one of the ministers of Record, to be his plenipotentiaries
to confer and discuss with the aforesaid ambassador of His Britannic
Majesty all matters and affairs touching the formation and consolidation
of friendship, alliance, and strict union between the two high States, and
to arrange and finally conclude the same for the benefit and advantage of
both kingdoms. In consequence whereof, after divers meetings and dis-
cussions, the aforesaid plenipotentiaries have resolved that the following
Articles are for the benefit and advantage of both the high States, and
hereafter to be accordingly for ever observed :—

ARTICLE 1.

That as some time will be required to arrange and form a definite
Treaty of alliance and friendship between the two high States, and as the
circumstances of the world make it necessary for something to be done
without loss of time, it is agreed these Articles, which are to be regarded
as preliminary, shall become a basis for establishing a sincere and ever-
lasting definitive Treaty of strict friendship and union. And it is agreed
that the said definitive Treaty, precisely expressing the wishes and obli-
gations of each party, shall be signed and sealed by the said plenipoten-
tiaries and afterwards become binding on both the high contracting
parties.

ARTICLE 2.

It is agreed that the preliminary Articles formed with the hand of
truth and sincerity shall not be changed or altered, but there shall arise
from them a daily increase of friendship, which shall last for ever
between the two most serene kings, their heirs, successors, their subjects,
dominions, provinces, and countries.

ARTICLE 3.

PERSIA.

No. XXV.

His Majesty the king of Persia judges it necessary to declare that from the date of these preliminary Articles, every Treaty or agreement he may have made with any one of the powers of Europe becomes null and void, and that he will not permit any European force whatever to pass through Persia, either towards India, or towards the ports of that country.

ARTICLE 4.

In case any European forces have invaded or shall invade the territories of His Majesty the king of Persia, His Britannic Majesty will afford to His Majesty the king of Persia a force, or, in lieu of it, a subsidy with warlike ammunition, such as guns, muskets, &c., and officers to the amount that may be to the advantage of both parties for the expulsion of the force so invading, and the number of these forces, or the amount of the subsidy, ammunition, &c., shall be hereafter regulated in the definitive Treaty. In case His Majesty the king of England should make peace with such European power, His Britannic Majesty shall use his utmost endeavours to negotiate and procure a peace between His Persian Majesty and such power. But if, which God forbid, His Britannic Majesty's efforts for this purpose should fail of success, then the forces or subsidy, according to the amount mentioned in the definitive Treaty, shall still continue in the service of the king of Persia as long as the said European forces shall remain in the territories of His Persian Majesty, or until peace is concluded between His Persian Majesty and the said European power. And it is further agreed that in case the dominions of His Britannic Majesty in India are attacked or invaded by the Afghans or any other power, His Majesty the king of Persia shall afford a force for the protection of the said dominions according to the stipulations contained in the definitive Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

If a detachment of British troops has arrived from India in the Gulf of Persia, and by the consent of His Persian Majesty landed on the Island of Carrack, or at any of the Persian ports, they shall not in any manner possess themselves of such places, and from the date of these preliminary Articles, the said detachment shall be at the disposal of His Majesty the king of Persia, the amount of which shall be settled in the definitive Treaty.

PERSIA.

ARTICLE 6.

No. XXV.

But if the said troops remain by the desire of His Majesty the king of Persia either at Carrack or any other port in the Gulf of Persia, they shall be treated by the Governor there in the most friendly manner, and orders shall be given to all the Governors of Faristan that whatever quantity of provisions, &c., may be necessary, shall, on being paid for, be furnished to the said troops at the fair prices of the day.

ARTICLE 7.

In case war takes place between His Persian Majesty and the Afghans, His Majesty the king of Great Britain shall not take any part therein, unless it be at the desire of both parties, to afford his mediation for peace.

ARTICLE 8. .

It is acknowledged the intent and meaning of these preliminary Articles are defensive. And it is likewise agreed that as long as these preliminary Articles remain in force, His Majesty the king of Persia shall not enter into any engagements inimical to His Britannic Majesty or pregnant with injury or disadvantage to the British territories in India.

This Treaty is concluded by both parties in the hope of its being everlasting, and that it may be productive of the most beautiful fruits of friendship between the two most serene kings.

In witness whereof we, the said plenipotentiaries, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the royal city of Teheran, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, answering to the 25th of Moharem-il-Haram, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

MAHOMED SHEFFEE.

L. S.

MAHOMED HOSSEIN.

L. S.

HARFORD JONES.

L. S.

FORM of HIS MAJESTY FUTTEH ALI SHAH's ratification of the preliminary Treaty with England.

PERSIA.

Nos. XXV
& XXVI.

This auspicious and noble document is the preliminary Treaty which was concluded between the ministers of the two great States and sent (to England) by the high in family Mirza Abul Hossein Khan. At present our sincere well-wisher Sir Gore Ouseley, Baronet, ambassador extraordinary from that great State (England), has brought a copy of the said Treaty ratified by, and sealed with the seal, resplendent like the sun, of our brother the pearl of royalty, in dignity above the planets, the king of England and Hindoostan, and presented it to our auspicious view. We also by these presents have ratified and approved of the said preliminary Treaty and have affixed our prosperous seal to the same; and the Articles agreed to therein are of that nature which will be fully explained in the definitive Treaty.

No. XXVI.

PRaise be to GOD, the All-perfect and All-sufficient.

These happy leaves are a nosegay plucked from the thornless garden of concord and tied by the hands of the plenipotentiaries of the two great States in the form of a definitive Treaty, in which the Articles of friendship and amity are blended.

Previously to this period, the high in station, Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, envoy extraordinary from the English Government, came to this Court to form an amicable alliance, and in conjunction with the plenipotentiaries of Persia, their Excellencies (titles) Mirza Mahomed Sheffee and Hajee Mahomed Hossein Khan concluded a preliminary Treaty, the particulars of which were to be detailed and arranged in a definitive Treaty.

At this time the high in dignity and loyal well-wisher (titles) His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Baronet, appointed by His Britannic Majesty ambassador extraordinary to this Court, has arrived invested with full powers to conclude a definitive Treaty between the two illustrious monarchs.

The plenipotentiaries of this Court, in conjunction with His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Baronet, having consulted on the terms most

PEASIA. advisable for this alliance, have comprised them in the twelve adjoining
No. XXVI. Articles. What relates to commerce, trade, and other affairs will be
drawn up and concluded in a separate commercial Treaty :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Persian government judge it incumbent on them, after the conclusion of this definitive Treaty, to declare all alliances formerly contracted with European States null and void, and hold themselves bound not to allow any European army to enter the Persian territory, nor to proceed towards India, nor to any of the ports of that country, and also engage not to allow any individuals of such European nations whatever to enter Persia. Should any of the European powers wish to invade India by the road of Kharizen, Taturistan, Bokhara, Samarkand, or other routes, His Persian Majesty engages to induce the kings and governors of those countries to oppose such invasion, as much as is in his power, either by the fear of his arms or by conciliatory measures.

ARTICLE 2.

In case of any European nation invading Persia, should the Persian government request the assistance of the English, the Governor General of India, on the part of Great Britain, shall comply with the wish of the Persian government in sending from India the force required, if possible and convenient; if, however, the state of affairs in India prevent the possibility of sending troops, the English Government shall pay annually the sum of two hundred thousand Tomans so long as the war with such nation shall continue; and since the payment of the above subsidy will be made solely for the purpose of raising and disciplining an army, it is agreed that the British ambassador shall see and be satisfied of its being duly applied to the purpose for which it is assigned.

ARTICLE 3.

Should any European power engaged in war with Persia make peace with England, His Britannic Majesty engages to use his best endeavours to bring Persia and such European power to a friendly understanding; if, however, His Majesty's cordial interference shall fail of success, England shall still furnish an army from India, as specified in

the last Article, or pay an annual subsidy of two hundred thousand Tomans for the support of a Persian army, so long as a war in the supposed case shall continue and until Persia shall make peace with such nation. England shall fulfil her engagement to Persia on this head; and should the English make peace with the European nation at war with Persia, even then, so long as such war shall continue, the English government shall furnish officers, &c., &c., for the purpose of drilling and disciplining the Persian army, should they be required. Should Persia make peace with the supposed power and still require the aid of officers, &c., for the above purpose, the English government shall afford them if they can conveniently spare them.

PERSIA.
No. XXVI.

ARTICLE 4.

Since it is the custom of Persia to pay her troops six months in advance, the English ambassador shall do all in his power to pay the subsidy granted in lieu of troops in as early instalments as may be convenient and practicable.

ARTICLE 5.

Should the Afghans be at war with the British nation, His Persian Majesty engages to send an army against them in such manner and of such force as may be concerted with the English Government. The expenses of such an army shall be defrayed by the British Government in such manner as may be agreed on at the period of its being required.

ARTICLE 6.

If war shall be declared between the Persians and the Afghans, the English Government shall not interfere with either party, unless their mediation to effect a peace shall be solicited by both States.

ARTICLE 7.

Should the king of Persia form magazines of materials for ship-building on the coasts of the Caspian Sea, and resolve to establish a naval force, the king of England shall grant permission to naval officers, seamen, shipwrights, carpenters, &c., to proceed to Persia from London and Bombay and to enter the service of the king of Persia.

PERSIA. The pay of such officers, artificers, &c., shall be given by His Persian Majesty at the rates which may be agreed on with the English ambassador.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any Persian subject of distinction showing signs of hostility and rebellion take refuge in the British territories, the English Government shall, on intimation from the Persian government, turn him out of their country, or if he refuse to leave it, shall seize and send him to Persia. Previously to the arrival of such fugitive in the English territory, should the Governor of the district to which he may direct his flight receive intelligence of the wishes of the Persian government respecting him, he shall refuse him admission; after such prohibition, should such person persist in his resolution, the said Governor shall cause him to be seized and sent to Persia.

ARTICLE 9.

Should His Persian Majesty require assistance from the English Government in the Persian Gulf, they shall, if convenient and practicable, assist him with ships of war and troops. The expenses of such expedition shall be accounted for and defrayed by the Persian government, and the above ships shall anchor in such ports as shall be pointed out by the Persian government, and not enter other harbours without permission, except from absolute necessity.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government shall pay the allowances of the officers, drill serjeants, &c., sent to discipline the Persian army; but as it is not the wish of His Persian Majesty that any one should serve him without profiting by his generosity, His Majesty will make them an allowance as here detailed.

The king of Persia's allowance per annum to the different ranks of officers, serjeants, &c. :—

	Tomans.	<i>Horse Artillery.</i>	Tomans.
Lieutenant General	... 3,600	Colonel ...	... 750
Major "	... 2,600	Lieutenant Colonel ...	... 580
Brigadier "	... 1,800	Major ...	... 475
		Captain ...	... 300
		Lieutenant ...	... 200

<i>Engineers.</i>			Tomans.	<i>Infantry and Artillery.</i>			Tomans.	PERSIA.
Colonel	...	...	1,500	Colonel	...	...	625	No. XXVI.
Lieutenant Colonel	...	...	510	Lieutenant Colonel	...	...	470	
Major	...	...	340	Major	...	...	375	
Captain	...	...	210	Captain	...	...	205	
Lieutenant	...	...	150	Lieutenant	...	...	142	
<i>Horse Artillery.</i>				<i>Infantry.</i>				
Serjeant Major	...	...	25	Serjeant Major	...	...	20	
Serjeant	...	...	21	Serjeant	...	...	16	
Corporal	...	...	18	Corporal	...	...	13	

The officers and serjeants, &c., at present in Persia, as well as those who may hereafter arrive here, shall receive allowances according to the above rates, and the senior or commanding officer of whatever rank he may be shall receive a further gratuity of half the allowance annexed to his rank, in addition, during the period of his command; and if, God forbid, any of them should be negligent in their duty, the matter being represented to the ambassador, such persons shall be dismissed His Persian Majesty's service.

ARTICLE 11.

Since it is the earnest wish of the two great sovereigns that this permanent alliance shall continue in their posterity, the high contracting parties agree that the respective heirs apparent of each throne shall hold the Articles of this Treaty sacred, and if either of the heirs apparent shall require assistance of a nature not specified in this Treaty, such shall be afforded according to the ability of the party in the manner most beneficial to the interests of the State requiring such assistance. The other assistance and subsidy, on the conditions and for the purposes explained in the above Articles of this Treaty, are of course to hold good with the respective heirs apparent, &c., &c.

ARTICLE 12.

The intention of this Treaty and the respective wishes of the high contracting powers are to afford mutual assistance, and thereby strengthen, consolidate, and extend their power and dominions for the purpose of

PERSIA.

No. XXVI.

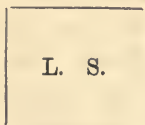
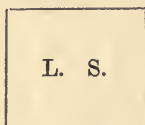
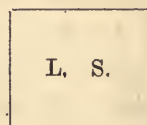
defeating the aggressions of their enemies. As the sincere desire of His Britannic Majesty particularly is to strengthen and consolidate the Persian government, so as to prevent foreign nations from invading Persia, and by his assistance to raise her political consequence and to increase her territory, the English Government will not interfere in any quarrels which may hereafter arise between the Princes, Noblemen, or great Chiefs of Persia, until the king then reigning shall require their assistance; and if one of the contending parties should offer a province of Persia with a view of obtaining assistance, the English Government shall not agree to such a proposal, nor by accepting it possess themselves of such part of Persia.

The Articles are thus auspiciously concluded.

This happy and fortunate Treaty, it is hoped, will for ever continue in force, and produce the fairest and most beneficial results.

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, having concluded this auspicious Treaty in the true spirit of amity and sincerity in the twelve foregoing Articles, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the royal city of Teheran, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, corresponding with the twenty-ninth of Safer-ol-Mazafer, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.

On the Persian leaf.

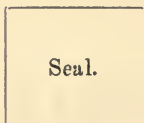
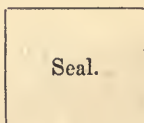
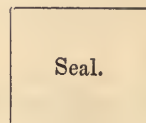


(Sd.) MOHAMMED
SHEFFEE.

(Sd.) MOHAMMED HOSSEIN.

(Sd.) GORE OUSELEY.

On the English leaf.



GORE OUSELEY.

MOHAMMED HOSSEIN.

MOHAMMED SHEFFEE.

FORM of HIS MAJESTY FUTTEH ALI SHAH's ratification of the definitive Treaty with England. PERSIA.

Nos. XXVI
& XXVII.

This auspicious definitive Treaty which the three plenipotentiaries of the two high States have drawn up with the hand of sincerity and truth, and the contents and meaning of which the splendid and glorious mind of the king like the sun has illuminated with its rays, has now received the splendour of his ratification. Please God, the all-perfect protector, the following Articles will for ever be preserved from langour in the execution of them.

FORM of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ABBAS MIRZA's ratification of the definitive Treaty with England.

His high and potent Majesty, the asylum of the world, having been pleased to nominate me the slave of the threshold of created beings' asylum heir apparent to his throne, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, (the shade of God to whom my life is a ready sacrifice), I have agreed to this same arrangement, and from this period to the end of time hold myself and my heirs, generation after generation, bound to respect and hold sacred the terms and the Articles comprised in this happy Treaty concluded between the two great States; and by the grace of God this alliance with Great Britain shall be binding and durable for ever. Please the Almighty, our defender during the lapse of ages, nothing shall intervene that may militate against it.

No. XXVII.

Praise be to God, the All-perfect and All-sufficient.

These happy leaves are a nosegay plucked from the thornless garden of concord and tied by the hands of the plenipotentiaries of the two great States in the form of a definitive Treaty, in which the Articles of friendship and amity are blended.

Previously to this period, the high in station, Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, envoy extraordinary from the English Government, came to this Court to form an amicable alliance, and in conjunction with the plenipo-

PERSIA. tentiaries of Persia, their Excellencies (titles) Mirza Mohammed Sheffee
No. XXVII. and Hajee Mohammed Hossein Khan concluded a preliminary Treaty, the particulars of which were to be detailed and arranged in a definitive Treaty, and the above-mentioned Treaty, according to its Articles, was ratified by the British Government.

Afterwards, when His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, ambassador extraordinary from His Britannic Majesty, arrived at this exalted and illustrious Court for the purpose of completing the relations of amity between the two States, and was invested with full powers by his own government to arrange all the important affairs of friendship, the ministers of this virtuous State, with the advice and approbation of the above-mentioned ambassador, concluded a definitive Treaty consisting of fixed Articles and stipulations.

That Treaty having been submitted to the British Government, certain changes in its Articles and provisions consistent with friendship appeared necessary, and Henry Ellis, Esq., was accordingly dispatched to this Court in charge of a letter explanatory of the above-mentioned alterations. Therefore their Excellencies Mirza Mohammed Sheffee, Prime Minister (titles), Mirza Buzurk Caimaian (titles), and Mirza Abdul Wahab, Principal Secretary of State, were duly appointed and invested with full powers to negotiate with the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, James Morier, Esq., recently appointed minister at this Court, and the above-mentioned Henry Ellis, Esq. These plenipotentiaries having consulted on the terms most advisable for this alliance, have comprised them in eleven Articles. What relates to commerce, trade, and other affairs will be drawn up and concluded in a separate commercial Treaty.

ARTICLE 1.

The Persian government judge it incumbent on them, after the conclusion of this definitive Treaty, to declare all alliances contracted with European nations in a state of hostility with Great Britain null and void, and hold themselves bound not to allow any European army to enter the Persian territory, nor to proceed towards India, nor to any of the ports of that country, and also engage not to allow any individuals of such European nations entertaining a design of invading India, or being

at enmity with Great Britain whatever, to enter Persia. Should any of the European powers wish to invade India by the road of Kharizen, Taturistan, Bokhara, Samarkand, or other routes, His Persian Majesty engages to induce the kings and governors of those countries to oppose such invasion, as much as is in his power, either by the fear of his arms or by conciliatory measures.

PERSIA.
No. XXVII.

ARTICLE 2.

It is agreed that these Articles formed with the hand of truth and sincerity shall not be changed or altered, but there shall arise from them a daily increase of friendship which shall last for ever between the two most serene kings, their heirs, successors, their subjects, and their respective kingdoms, dominions, provinces and countries; and His Britannic Majesty further engages not to interfere in any dispute which may hereafter arise between the Princes, Noblemen, and great Chiefs of Persia, and if one of the contending parties should even offer a province of Persia with a view of obtaining assistance, the English Government shall not agree to such a proposal, nor by adopting it possess themselves of such part of Persia.

ARTICLE 3.

The purpose of this Treaty is strictly defensive, and the object is that, from their mutual assistance, both States should derive stability and strength, and this Treaty has only been concluded for the purpose of repelling the aggression of enemies; and the purport of the word aggression in this Treaty is an attack upon the territories of another State. The limits of the territories of the two States of Russia and Persia shall be determined according to the admission of Great Britain, Persia, and Russia.

ARTICLE 4.

It having been agreed by an Article in the preliminary Treaty concluded between the high contracting parties that in case of any European nation invading Persia, should the Persian government require the assistance of the English, the Governor General of India, on the part of Great Britain, shall comply with the wish of the Persian government

PERSIA. by sending from India the force required, with officers, ammunition, and
No. XXVII. warlike stores, or, in lieu thereof, the English Government shall pay an annual subsidy, the amount of which shall be regulated in a definitive Treaty to be concluded between the high contracting parties; it is hereby provided that the amount of the said subsidy shall be two hundred thousand (2,00,000) Tomans annually. It is further agreed that the said subsidy shall not be paid in case the war with such European nation shall have been produced by an aggression on the part of Persia; and since the payment of the subsidy will be made solely for the purpose of raising and disciplining an army, it is agreed that the English minister shall be satisfied of its being duly applied to the purpose for which it is assigned.

ARTICLE 5.

Should the Persian government wish to introduce European discipline among their troops, they are at liberty to employ European officers for that purpose, provided the said officers do not belong to nations in a state of war or enmity with Great Britain.

ARTICLE 6.

Should any European power be engaged in war with Persia when at peace with England, His Britannic Majesty engages to use his best endeavours to bring Persia and such European power to a friendly understanding. If, however, His Majesty's cordial interference should fail of success, England shall still, if required, in conformity with the stipulations in the preceding Articles, send a force from India, or, in lieu thereof, pay an annual subsidy of two hundred thousand Tomans for the support of a Persian army so long as a war in the supposed case shall continue and until Persia shall make peace with such nation.

ARTICLE 7.

Since it is the custom of Persia to pay the troops six months in advance, the English minister at that Court shall do all in his power to pay the subsidy in as early instalments as may be convenient.