

ARTICLE 8.

PERSIA.

No. XXVII.

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

ARTICLE 9.

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

ARTICLE 10.

Should any Persian subject of distinction showing signs of hostility and rebellion take refuge in the British dominions, 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, it being understood that the aforesaid obligations are reciprocal between the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 11.

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 at other harbours without permission, except from absolute necessity.

PERSIA.
Nos. XXVII
& XXVIII.

A definitive Treaty between the two States having formerly been prepared, consisting of 12 Articles, and certain changes not inconsistent with friendship having appeared necessary, we, the plenipotentiaries of the two States comprising the said Treaty in 11 Articles, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the royal city of Teheran, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, corresponding with the twelfth Zialhajeh, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

L. S.

JAMES MORIER.

L. S.

ISASI.

L. S.

ABDUL WAHAB.

L. S.

MOHAMMED SHEFFEE.

L. S.

HENRY ELLIS.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a BOND granted by ABBAS MIRZA, Prince Royal of Persia, to
LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACDONALD, British Envoy.

Be it known to Colonel Macdonald, British envoy at our Court, that we, the heir apparent to the Persian throne, in virtue of the full powers vested in us by the Shah, in all matters touching the foreign relations of this kingdom, do hereby pledge our solemn word and promise that if the British Government will assist us with the sum of two hundred thousand Tomans (2,00,000) towards the liquidation of the indemnity due by us to Russia, we will expunge, and hereafter

consider as annulled, the 3rd and 4th Articles of the definitive Treaty between the two States, concluded by Mr. Ellis, and obtain the royal sanction to the same. PERSIA.
No. XXVIII.

This paper bears the Seal of His Royal Highness Abbas Mirza and that of his Persian Majesty's minister the Kaim Mukam.

Dated in the month of Shaban, or March 1828.

RUCKUM of His Royal Highness the heir apparent, ratifying the abrogation of the Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty with England.

Relative to the Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty between England and Persia, which was concluded by Mr. Ellis, in the month Zihija A. H. 1229, agreeably to the engagements entered into with your Excellency, that in consequence of the sum of 2,00,000 Tomans, the currency of the country, presented as an aid to Persia in consideration of the losses she has sustained in the war with Russia, we, the heir apparent, vested with full powers in all matters connected with the politics of this nation, have agreed that the said two Articles shall be expunged, and have delivered a bond to your Excellency, which is already in your hands.

In the month of Zikeyda A. H. 1243, on our going to wait upon His Majesty at Teheran, in conformity with the note addressed to your Excellency by Mirza Abul Hossein Khan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, we were appointed sole Agent in this matter by His Majesty with unlimited authority; therefore, as the government of England, through the medium of Colonel Macdonald, have afforded us the assistance of 2,00,000 Tomans, we, the representative of the king, have on this day, the 14th of the month Suffer, and the 24th of the Christian month August, annulled the two obnoxious Articles of our propitious Treaty.

The envoy, considering this document as a ratification on the subject of the two Articles, will know that it is liable to no further comment from the ministers of the Shah's Court.

Sealed by H. R. H. ABBAS MIRZA.

PERSIA. TRANSLATION of a FIRMAN from His Majesty the SHAH to COLONEL MACDONALD,
 Nos. XXVIII British Envoy in Persia.
 & XXIX.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Let it be known to Colonel Macdonald, the English envoy exalted by our munificence, that our noble son having represented to us his having recently come to an arrangement relative to the two Articles of the Treaty with England, we have ordered that what has been executed by our son touching this transaction, in conformity with the Firman of full powers granted him by us, be confirmed by our royal ratification and consent, and we duly appreciate the exertions of your Excellency during the last year, which have obtained you the good-will of the Shah.

Regarding the crore of Tomans required for the redemption of Khore, agreeably to what has been laid before us, His Royal Highness Abbas Mirza has directed the payment of 4,00,000 Tomans by Mahomed Mirza, and we have besides instructed the remaining 1,00,000 Tomans to be delivered to Mirza Abul Hossein Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of being transmitted to you.

Your Excellency will therefore, conceiving this Firman as your security, become responsible for the payment of the above sum, which will be afterwards repaid to you by the Lord of Exalted Rank Mirza Abul Hossein Khan; also make known to us all your wishes.

Sealed by H. H. FUTTEH ALI SHAH.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of a FIRMAN from HIS MAJESTY FUTTEH ALI SHAH of Persia, to
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS HOSSEIN ALI MIRZA, Governor General of Fars.

This auspicious Firman is issued to inform our beloved and renowned son, Hossein Ali Mirza, the Governor General of Fars, that the British Agent at the Court has represented to our ministers that the officers of the customs of Fars and the ports have commenced to exact a duty on horses purchased in Persia by British subjects for exportation to their own country. According to his statement this regulation did not formerly exist; and in consideration of the friendship between the two

States, which has rendered their interests inseparable, it is our wish in every respect to cultivate the present alliance; therefore our beloved son is ordered to give instructions, both with regard to horses and other property and goods belonging to British subjects, that no duties shall in future be levied on them, excepting such as long-established usages authorize.

You are enjoined to pay the fullest attention to the purport of this Firman, and not only to prevent the subjects of the British Government from suffering any injustice or molestation, but to extend them every protection and indulgence.

Seal of His
Majesty Futteh
Ali Shah.

(True Translation)

(Signed) GEORGE WILLOCK.

Dated Zilkad 1238, corresponding with July and August 1823.

No. XXX.

Seal of
Mohammed
Shah.

Whereas the relations of friendship and amity between the powerful and dignified governments of Persia and England are fixed upon the most perfect and firm basis, and whereas it is agreeable to the exalted character of His Majesty that this friendship and amity should daily increase, and that mutual advantage should thence result, therefore, in the present auspicious year, and henceforth according to this gracious proclamation,

PERSIA.

Nos. XXIX
& XXX.

PERSIA. we grant liberty and permission to the merchants of the British nation
 Nos. XXX that having brought their merchandize to the territorial possessions of
 & XXXI. Persia, they may dispose of the same in perfect security and confidence,
 and that they shall pay to the officers of government the same public
 dues upon their goods as are paid by the merchants of the Russian
 government.

In the month of Mohurram, in the year of the Hegira 1252, May
 A. D. 1836.

Witnesses' Seals follow.

No. XXXI.

COMMERCIAL TREATY concluded with the SHAH of Persia in 1841.

Preamble.—Whereas by the benign favour of the one Almighty God, whose bounties are infinite, from the day on which the Treaty of friendship and attachment was concluded between the glorious States of Great Britain and Persia, the renowned and just Sovereigns of the two everlasting States have day by day and at all times attended to and observed the whole of its Articles and stipulations, and have caused the subjects of both governments to enjoy all its benefits and advantages except the Treaty of commerce, which, in the preamble of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the two governments engaged to conclude, and which up to this time, for certain reasons, has been postponed and left unfinished, therefore in this fortunate year, that all the stipulations of the auspicious Treaty may be fulfilled, His Majesty the Shah of Persia has appointed His Excellency Hajee Mirza Abul Hossein Khan, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his sole plenipotentiary, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of India, has appointed Sir John McNeill, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, to be her sole plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries having concluded a commercial Treaty in these two Articles, have annexed and

united it to the original Treaty that by the aid of God it may henceforth be observed between the two governments and be a source of advantage to the subjects of both.

PERSIA.

No. XXXI.

ARTICLE 1.

The merchants of the two mighty States are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries, and on the goods which they import or export custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of custom duties shall be levied once for all that is levied on merchandize imported by the merchants of the most favoured European nations, and at the time of going out of the country the same amount of custom duties which is levied on the merchandize of merchants of the most favoured European nations shall be levied from the merchants, subjects of the high contracting parties, and except this no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two States in each other's dominions on any pretext or under any denomination, and the merchants or persons connected with or dependant upon the high contracting parties, in each other's dominions mutually, shall receive the same aid and support and the same respect which is received by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE 2.

As it is necessary, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the merchants of the two parties respectively, that from both governments commercial Agents should be appointed to reside in stated places, it is therefore arranged that two commercial Agents on the part of the British Government shall reside, one in the capital and one in Tabreez, and in those places only, and on this condition, that he who shall reside at Tabreez, and he alone, shall be honoured with the privileges of Consul General; and as for a series of years a Resident of the British Government has resided at Bushire, the Persian government grants permission that the said Resident shall reside there as heretofore; and in like manner two commercial Agents shall reside on the part of the Persian government, one in the capital London, and one in the port of Bombay, and shall enjoy the same rank and privileges which the commercial Agents of the British Government shall enjoy in Persia.

PERSIA.

Nos. XXXI
& XXXII.

This commercial Treaty we, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, have agreed to, and in witness thereof have set thereunto our hands and seals, at the capital city of Teheran, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, corresponding to the twelfth day of the month Ramzan, in the year of the Hegira 1257.

(Signed) JOHN McNEILL.

Scaled by MIRZA ABUL HOSSEIN KHAN,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. XXXII.

TRANSLATION of a Firman relating to bankruptcies, issued by the Persian government for the protection of British merchants at the instance of COLONEL SHEIL, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, dated Jummadee-ool-Awul 1260 Hegira, corresponding with May and June 1844.

This, that the high in rank (with other usual titles) Hossein Khan, Adjutant Bashee, Governor of the province of Yezd, honoured and exalted by the increasing favor of His Majesty, may know that the ministers of the British Government having, from a high sense of justice, certified that, with reference to the property remaining with bankrupts and insolvents, to be proportionately distributed and divided among their creditors, the subjects of the exalted Persian and British Governments, the dependants of that government (British), shall not on this head receive the slightest favour or distinction; and having at the present time requested, through the medium of their Chargé d'Affaires, His Excellency Colonel Sheil, that suitable regulations comprehended in certain Articles, not incompatible with the religion of Islam, should be passed for the protection of merchants, the dependants of the British Government, from all kinds of deceptions, frauds, and evil designs on the part of the insolvent and fraudulent bankrupt, and His Persian Majesty being earnestly desirous that foreign nations and merchants, the subjects of other States in the protected territories of the Shah in Shah, should be secured from every evil design of the insolvent and fraudulent bankrupt, accordingly these commercial regulations, which have been arranged between

the ministers of the Persian government and His Excellency Colonel Sheil, the British Chargé d'Affaires, and have received the auspicious approval and approbation of His Majesty, are written and detailed for the information of that high in rank, &c. (Hossein Khan) in the body of this document.

PERSIA.
No. XXXII.

ARTICLE 1.

All deeds of purchase and sale, bonds, &c., shall henceforth be registered in the respectable (Dewan Khaneh) Courts of Equity in the special dufturs (records), which are returned by the Governor of each province, sealed with the Government Seal; in the said dufturs all claims should, according to their respective dates and numbers, be entered. The dates and numbers of the dufturs (entries) should also be inscribed on the face of the agreement. The pages of the dufturs should be numbered, and should contain no emendations or erasures.

ARTICLE 2.

Agreements which have been rendered valid by registry in the large duftur should be again separately written in the Dewan Khaneh in alphabetical order, together with the names of the contracting parties, and a numerical list of the large dufturs be framed.

ARTICLE 3.

Should there exist in one spot two bonds in the shape of claims for money, which have been duly registered in the Dewan Khaneh, that whose entry in the Dewan Khaneh shall bear the older date shall be first executed. This condition not to supersede those regulations relative to the proportional division of property which are to have effect at the period of bankruptcy.

ARTICLE 4.

The registry of agreements is not essential, but bonds which, according to regulation, have been rendered valid by registry in the Dewan Khaneh, shall especially be held of greater validity over external bonds (contracted independently), which shall not be executed until the

PERSIA. execution of those bonds which have been duly registered in the
No. XXXII. Dewan Khaneh shall have taken place; such independently contracted bonds may be brought to and registered in the Dewan Khaneh during the space of one year.

ARTICLE 5.

Whoever shall (desire to) sell or place in pledge his immoveable property, shall give into the hands of the purchaser a deed of sale or (بنچاق) transfer; should he not pay the money at the time agreed upon, he shall cause it to be put up to sale, and the Dewan Khaneh, previous to registering and rendering valid such agreement of purchase or sale, shall ascertain that its deed of sale or transfer has been delivered into the hands of the purchaser, and that the said real estate has not been sold nor given in pledge or security to some other person.

ARTICLE 6.

The payment of the money of a bond shall not be (considered) proved until both creditor and debtor shall have attached their seals and signatures to the bond that the whole of the money has been received; otherwise, at the time of emergency, it will be necessary to establish the settlement of the debt by producing evidence and making affidavit.

ARTICLE 7.

On the death of a debtor, the creditors shall have the right of claiming their money from the heirs of the deceased previous to the maturity of the bond or promissory note, and the heirs to the property of the deceased shall satisfy those claims.

ARTICLE 8.

Every trader and merchant who shall appear insolvent shall make affidavit that he has not secreted any of his property, and shall establish (prove) his insolvency; so, also, his partners and agents shall take oath that they have not secreted any of his property.

ARTICLE 9.

PERSIA.

No. XXXII.

Such bankrupt shall not be at liberty until he shall have afforded bail for his appearance, and the magistrate shall distrain the effects of the bankrupt, and those of his children and women ; but in the event of its being proved that he has become owner of such property subsequent to his insolvency, whatever belonging to his relatives, and in which the bankrupt has no concern whatever, which has reached them as inheritance, or as the product of a separate trade or profession, or which has passed away to the husbands as the dowries of the daughters, shall be free from distraint.

ARTICLE 10.

If the bankruptcy has been caused by accidental fire or shipwreck, proven, or by robbery by enemies, then in that case bail shall not be required.

ARTICLE 11.

The punishment of the fraudulent bankrupt shall be the same as that (laid down) for the thief and liar, and the authority to mitigate punishment in certain exceptions shall rest with the king only. The fraudulent bankrupt shall be imprisoned during the period of investigation, and shall not (be permitted) to hold communication with any one, even his own governors. All his property shall be distrained, and he may not a second time engage in trade, nor be (a Mabashir Kar) an agent in business. Similar punishment shall be inflicted upon his accomplices, and those persons who may have secreted his property.

ARTICLE 12.

Agreements entered into by an insolvent after his insolvency has appeared and been proven shall be null and void ; and in like manner, all deeds of gift drawn out after his insolvency shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 13.

The division of the property of a bankrupt among his creditors shall take place after the lapse of four months. If the effects of the bankrupt are of a kind (liable) to be speedily injured or destroyed, such

PERSIA. as cattle, articles of food, &c., they shall, without delay, be turned into
 No. XXXII. money. Merchandize which, after the publication of his insolvency, may be sent to the bankrupt, shall be distrained in the Custom House and sent to the Dewan Khaneh, and, in like manner, letters of whatever kind to the address of the bankrupt, indicative of absence of the truth of his insolvency, shall be taken to the Dewan Khaneh.

ARTICLE 14.

The bankrupt not having satisfied all claims against him shall still be considered a debtor. His creditors shall, of their own accord, allow him time on account of the remainder of their claims, and in the interim whatever he may obtain or become heir to shall be given up in payment of his debts.

ARTICLE 15.

Should there be any discrepancy between the entry in the *duftur* and the bond itself, and the Dewan Khaneh have erroneously made the registry, it (the Dewan Khaneh) shall make good the debts of the insolvent.

ARTICLE 16.

Those reckoned fraudulent bankrupts are of the following description:—*1st*, those who cannot establish their insolvency nor give a public account of the money and effects they have received from others; *2nd*, those who, whether secretly or openly, convey merchandize to their homes; *3rd*, those who, aware of their insolvency, shall, after the same having become apparent, make gifts with a view to securing to themselves (*lit.* eating up) the property of their creditors; *4th*, those who shall again sell or give in pledge immoveable property already sold to or in pledge with others; *5th*, those who shall sell or give in pledge religious endowments (*مال وقف*).

ARTICLE 17.

His Majesty the king has abolished all places of asylum in the homes of individuals, except in certain mosques and sanctified places, such as the houses of well known (Oolumas) priests and the king's

palaces, which, from olden time, have been places of refuge; and has commanded that none of the subjects of this government (the Persian) shall admit into their houses delinquents, such as thieves, bankrupts, and others. Whoever shall disobey these royal orders shall subject himself to punishment.

PERSIA.

No. XXXII.

ARTICLE 18.

Since, for the transaction of mercantile affairs a (Mullick-oo-Tijjar), or Chief of merchants, is in every place necessary, accordingly the ministers of the Persian government will appoint a Mullick-oo-Tijjar in every place in Persia where extended commerce is carried on; and moreover, when the business of British merchants shall be transacted in the Dewan Khaneh, it (the Dewan Khaneh) shall arrange and settle the same in the presence of a delegate from the mission or consulate; and so, in like manner, the distraint of the property of a bankrupt or of the effects of a deceased debtor, in cases connected with foreign subjects, shall be made in the presence of a delegate from the British Authorities. The British Agents shall demand (the amount of) the claims of (due to the) bankrupts from his debtors, being natives of the country, in the same manner as if the debtors were themselves subjects of the British Government.

Reverting to Article 5, treating of immoveable property. In Persia there are three descriptions of persons holding villages: 1st, the king; 2nd, the landed proprietor (Malik); 3rd, the inhabitants. Should the Malik (desire to) place his village in pledge, he shall, in order to obviate discussion, first obtain the permission of the king's government and of the inhabitants.

It is necessary that the high in rank before mentioned should make known and publish the above-written details in the Dewan Khanehs of the province of Yezd according to these instructions, and strictly warn the authorities and executives of the Dewan Khanehs of the province alluded to, to act up to the commands conveyed in this august document, nor in any way swerve from or disobey them. Let them consider the same their bounden duty.

Written in the month of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira 1260.

PERSIA.

No. XXXIII.

No. XXXIII. ENGAGEMENT prohibiting the importation of African slaves into Persia by sea.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FARRANT to HAJEE MIRZA AGHASSEE, June 12th, 1848.

With regard to the abolition of the traffic in negroes (slaves) by sea, it is a long time since it was promised, and your Excellency recently informed me yourself that the discussions on this subject were nearly brought to a conclusion, and that, please God, it would be completed in a few days; but as yet it has not been finished.

If the Persian government had appreciated my representations on this subject, the prohibition would ere this have been sanctioned; but as this has not been the case, I am now obliged to demand a clear and decisive answer on this subject, as to whether the Persian government will issue an order prohibiting the importation of negroes by sea or not.

If it be the intention of the Persian government to issue this order, I request to be made acquainted with it to-day; and if it is not their intention to do so, an immediate and explicit answer is necessary to enable me to forward it for the information of my government, and that your Excellency, after all your promises, should no longer evade giving me a decided answer on this subject.

The British Government are very anxious to know the determination of the Persian government, and I therefore request your Excellency will be good enough to send me a positive answer, as my government will not consent to any further delay on my part in this matter.

Translated by

(Signed) JOSEPH REED.

TRANSLATION of an Autograph Note from HIS MAJESTY the SHAH to HAJEE MIRZA AGHASSEE, June 12th, 1848, Rejjeb 10th, 1264.

Your Excellency the Hajee, let them not bring any negroes by sea, let them be brought by land. Purely for the sake of Farrant Sahib (Lieutenant Colonel Farrant), with whom I am much pleased, I have consented to this. On this subject write to the Governors of Fars and Arabia (Persian Arabia).

Solely on account of the goodness of Farrant* I have consented, PERSIA.
 otherwise some trifling discussions still exist between us and the English No. XXXIII.
 Government.

Translated by

(Signed) JOSEPH REED.

HAJEE MIRZA AGHASSEE to LIEUTENANT COLONEL FARRANT, 12th June 1848.

Translation.

Your communication regarding negroes has been received and its contents fully understood.

With a view to the request made by you, my sincere and esteemed friend, and solely on account of the sincere friendship and good feelings I entertain towards you, I did not consider it proper to withhold or delay the fulfilment of your desire, and exerted my endeavours to preserve the existing friendship between the two exalted governments of Persia and England by laying your request in detail at a most fortunate time before His Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah; may his dominion and sovereignty be everlasting!

An imperative order has been issued which evinces the exceedingly great favour entertained towards you, my honoured friend, by His Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah, which is evident will always increase. The importation of slaves by sea alone is forbidden, and imperative orders will be issued to the Governors of Fars and Arabia that hereafter strict prohibition should be observed that no negroes should be either imported or exported except by land.

This affair, in fulfilment of the request of that esteemed friend, has, thank God, been concluded through the countless favour of His Majesty, &c., &c., &c., the Shah, towards you, and by my exertions.

But the Persian ministers in equal proportion require that, by the true friendship of the ministers of the British Government, when they make a request it will also be acceded to.

Translated by

(Signed) JOSEPH REED.

* Thus in the original.

PERSIA. TRANSLATION of a FIRMAN issued by HIS MAJESTY the SHAH to HOSSEIN KHAN,
 No. XXXIII. Governor of Fars.

To the high in rank, the pillar of nobility, &c., &c., Hossein Khan, the Controller of State affairs and Governor of Fars, who has been exalted and supported by the distinguished favours of His Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah, be it known—

That it is a long time since a request for the abolition of the importation of negroes by sea was made on the part of the ministers of the British Government to the ministers and authorities of this kingdom, but their request during this long period has not obtained an answer or (our) consent.

But in consequence of the favour entertained by our august sovereign, &c., &c., towards the high in rank, the sincere well-wisher of the State, the chosen among Christian nobles, &c., &c., Colonel Farrant, Chargé d'Affaires of the English Government, on account of his respectful conduct and manner of proceeding which have been made manifest, and purely for the regard we entertain for him, we have accepted and complied with his request, and we have ordained that henceforward that high in rank shall warn all merchants and persons passing to and fro to discontinue to bring negroes by sea; and that they shall not export or import negroes except by land, which is by no means forbidden. That high in rank will be held responsible for the fulfilment of the orders contained in this communication.

Written in the month of Rejjeb 1264.

Translated by
 (Signed) JOSEPH REED.

TRANSLATION of a FIRMAN issued by HIS MAJESTY the SHAH to MIRZA NEBBE KHAN, Governor of Ispahan and Persian Arabia.

To the high in rank, the superior of Generals, the esteemed of the sovereign, Mirza Nebbee Khan, Chief of the Civil Law Court and Governor of Ispahan and Arabia, who has been honoured by the favour of the pure mind of the king of kings, be it known that at this time the high in rank, the noble and exalted, possessed of dignity, the pillar of

Christian nobles, the cream of the great men of Christendom, the undoubted well-wisher of the State, Colonel Farrant, Chargé d'Affaires of the exalted English Government, who enjoys the unbounded favour of His Majesty the Shah, whose resplendent mind is desirous to gratify him, made a friendly request on the part of the ministers of that exalted government from the ministers of His Majesty the Shah, &c., &c., that with a view to preserve the existing friendship between the two exalted States, a decree should be issued from the source of magnificence (the Shah) that hereafter the importation of the negro tribes by sea should be forbidden, and this traffic be abolished.

In consequence of this, it is ordered and ordained that that high in rank after perusing this Firman, which is equal to a decree of fate, it will be incumbent on him to issue positive and strict injunctions to the whole of the dealers in slaves who trade by sea, that henceforth by sea alone the importation and exportation of negroes into the Persian dominions is entirely forbidden, but not by land. Not a single individual will be permitted to bring negroes by sea without being subjected to severe punishment.

That high in rank must in this matter give peremptory orders throughout his government and not be remiss.

Written in the month of Rejeb 1264, June 1848.

No. XXXIV.

CONVENTION concluded between COLONEL SHEIL and AMEER-E-NIZAM for the detention and search of Persian vessels by British and East India Company's cruizers.

The Persian government agrees that the ships of war of the British Government and of the East India Company shall, in order to prevent the chance of negro slaves, male and female, being imported, be permitted for the period of eleven years to search Persian merchant vessels in the manner detailed in this document, with the exception of Persian government vessels, not being vessels the property of merchants, or the property of Persian subjects; with those government vessels

PERSIA. there is to be no interference whatever. The Persian government agrees
No. XXXIV. that in no manner whatever shall any negro slaves be imported in the
vessels of the Persian government.

THE AGREEMENT IS THIS—

First.—That in giving this permission to search mercantile vessels and those of subjects, the search shall from the first to the last be effected with the co-operation, intervention, and knowledge of Persian officers, who are to be on board vessels of the English Government.

Second.—The merchant vessels shall not be detained longer than is necessary to effect the search for slaves. If slaves should be found in any of those vessels, the British Authorities are to take possession of them, and to carry them away, without detaining or causing them (that is, the people of the ship importing slaves) any other damage besides that of depriving them of the slaves. The vessel itself in which the slaves have been imported shall, by the co-operation and knowledge of the officers of the Persian government, who are on board of the British cruisers, be delivered to the authorities of the Persian ports, who are there on the part of the Persian government; and the authorities of this (the Persian) government are to punish and fine, in a manner suitable to the crime he has committed, the owner of that slaving vessel who has acted in contravention of the commands of His Majesty the king of Persia by importing slaves.

The British ships of war are not in any manner to interfere with the Persian trading vessels without the co-operation of the Persian government officers; but the Persian government officers must not on their part be remiss in the duty committed to them.

This convention is to be in force for a period of eleven years, and after these eleven years have expired, and the stipulated period has elapsed, if the Persian vessels shall be interfered with for even a single day beyond the eleven years, it will be opposed to the course of friendship with the Persian government and to the maintenance of her rights, and this government will make a demand for satisfaction.

If the slaves who have been heretofore in Persia, and are now there, should, from the present date and henceforward, wish to proceed by sea on a pilgrimage to Mecca, or to India, or travel by sea, they must, with

the knowledge of the British Resident in Bushire, procure a passport from the officer at the head of the Persian Passport Office in Bushire, and no exception shall hereafter be taken to any slave holding a passport. The passport (regulation) obtained with the knowledge of the British Resident at Bushire, is, like the other stipulations written above, to be for a period of eleven years. PERSIA.
Nos. XXXVI
& XXXV.

This agreement of the right of search, and the appointment of the Persian government officers to be on board the British cruizers, will come in force on the 1st of Rubbee-ool-Awul 1268 (January 1st, 1852).

From the date of this document to the above date there is no right of search.

The Articles written in this document have from first to last been agreed to by both parties, and confirmed by the ministers of both governments, and nothing is to be done in contravention thereof.

Written in the month of Shuwal 1267, August 1851.

Done in duplicate, signed and sealed by Mirza Tukee Khan, Ameer-é-Nizam of the Persian government. Date as above.

JUSTIN SHEIL,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Minister
Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraor-
dinary at the Court of Persia.*

No. XXXV.

ENGAGEMENT of the Persian government regarding Herat.

*Translation.**

15th Rebbel-oo-Sanee 1269, (January 25th, 1853.)

The Persian government engages not to send troops on any account to the territory of Herat, excepting when troops from without attack that place, that is to say, troops from the direction of Cabool, or from

* This translation was made in 1857 from the original Persian, as some doubt was raised as to the correctness of the translation made in 1853.

PERSIA. Candahar, or from other foreign territory ; and in case of troops being
No. XXXV. despatched under such circumstances, the Persian government binds itself that they shall not enter the city of Herat, and that immediately on the retreat of the foreign troops to their own country, the Persian force shall forthwith return to the Persian soil without delay.

The Persian government also engages to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, likewise in (regard to) occupation or taking possession, or assuming the sovereignty or government, except that the same amount of interference which took place between the two in the time of the late Zuheer-ood-Dowlah, Yar Mahomed Khan, is to exist as formerly. The Persian government, therefore, engages to address a letter to Syed Mahomed Khan, acquainting him with these conditions, and to forward it to him (by a person) accompanied by some one belonging to the English mission, who may be in Meshed.

The Persian government also engages to relinquish all claim or pretension to the coinage of money and to the "Khootbeh," or to any other mark whatever of subjection or of allegiance on the part of the people of Herat to Persia. But if, as in the time of the late Kamran and in that of the late Yar Mahomed Khan, they should, of their own accord, send an offering in money and strike it in the Shah's name, Persia will receive it without making any objection. This condition will also be immediately communicated to Syed Mahomed Khan. They also engage to recal Abbas Koolee Khan, Peeseean, after four months from the date of his arrival, so that he may not reside there permanently ; and hereafter no permanent agent will be placed in Herat, but intercourse will be maintained as in the time of Yar Mahomed Khan. Neither will they maintain a permanent agent on the part of Herat in Teheran. There will be the same relations and privileges which existed in Kamran's time, and in that of the late Yar Mahomed Khan. For instance, if at any time it should be necessary for the punishment of the Toorkomans, or in case of disturbance or rebellion in the Shah's dominions, that the Persian government should receive assistance from the Heratees, similar to that afforded by the late Yar Mahomed Khan, they may, as formerly, render assistance of their own accord and free will, but not of a permanent nature.

The Persian government further engages, unconditionally and without exception, to release and set free all the Chiefs of Herat who are in Meshed or in Teheran or in any other part of Persia, and not to receive any offenders, prisoners, or suspected persons whatsoever from Syed Mahomed Khan, with the exception of such persons as, having been banished by Syed Mahomed Khan from Herat, may come here and themselves desire to remain, or to enter the service. These will be treated with kindness and favour as formerly. Distinct orders will be issued immediately to the Prince Governor of Khorassan to carry out these engagements.

PERSIA.
No. XXXV.

The above six engagements on the part of the Persian government are to be observed and to have effect; and the Persian ministers, notwithstanding the rights which they possess in Herat, solely out of friendship, and to satisfy the English Government, have entered into these engagements with the English Government so long as there is no interference whatsoever on its part in the internal affairs of Herat and its dependencies; otherwise these engagements will be null and void, and as if they never had existed or been written. And if any foreign (State), either Afghan or other, should desire to interfere with or encroach upon the territory of Herat or its dependencies, and the Persian ministers should make the request, the British Government are not to be remiss in restraining them and in giving their friendly advice, so that Herat may remain in its own state of independence.

Seal and autograph of the Sadr Azim.

Translated by

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

THE SADR AZIM TO SYED MAHOMED KHAN, Ruler of Herat.

Translation.

January 26th 1853.

The Persian ministers, from the time when they began to give aid and assistance to you, my son, had no intention of taking possession or

PERSIA. assuming sovereignty over Herat ; nay, they were desirous that it should
No. XXXV. remain in a state of independence, and be preserved from the attacks and
invasions of foreigners. They had no views of acquisition on the Herat
soil, or of raising contributions from Herat or the people of Herat, and
these circumstances were made known to the Mufti (lately Political Agent
from the Governor of Herat to the Shah) when he was here. Now, when
their intentions have, thank God, been accomplished, it is necessary that
I should inform you, my son, of the Articles and engagements which the
(Persian) ministers have imposed upon themselves. They are to the fol-
lowing effect :—

That the Persian ministers never had, nor will ever have, any idea
of taking possession, assuming the sovereignty, or governing either
Herat or the Herat territory, or its people, and will not interfere in any
manner whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, so that they may be
independent in their country and their own affairs, without the inter-
ference of any one belonging either to this government or to the Afghans
of Cabool and Candahar, or other foreigners. They will not in any manner
agree that the Khootbeh (prayer in the Shah's name) should be recited in
the name of His Majesty (the Shah). With regard to the coinage also,
solely to secure your independence, my son, they will never consent that
the current coin should be struck in the name of His Majesty (the Shah).
But if, as in the times of the late Kamran and the late Yar Mahomed
Khan, you should desire to send a sum of money as an offering, and
that money should be struck in His Majesty's name, the Persian minis-
ters will not object to it and it will be received. If at any time it should
be necessary that the people of Herat should give assistance to Persia
in order to punish the Toorkomans, or when there is a disturbance or
rebellion in the Persian territory, they may of their own free will, as was
formerly done in the time of the late Yar Mahomed Khan, send assist-
ance in men, but not as a permanent force. Yes, that which His
Majesty the Shah considers imperative on him, on account of the
services rendered by the late Zuhcer-ood-Dowlah is, that if any foreign
troops, Afghan or other, should invade Herat, the ministers of this ever-
enduring State shall despatch troops to the aid of Heratees, to join the
Herat troops outside of the town of Herat, and when the foreign troops
have been expelled from the Herat soil, to return immediately to the

Persian territory. No doubt after you have become acquainted with the real sentiments of the (Persian) ministers, you will act in conformity with them. PERSIA.
No. XXXV,

Translated by
(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOUR THOMSON.

FIRMAN of the SHAH to SYED MAHOMED KHAN, Ruler of Herat.

Translation.

January 29th 1853.

Let the high in rank, &c., Zuhcer-ood-Dowlah, Syed Mahomed Khan, feel assured of our royal favour, and know that the engagement given by the ministers of this government, with regard to Herat, and to acquire independence for him, is as His Excellency the Sadr Azim has written to him. No doubt he, Syed Mahomed Khan, will be made acquainted with it, and will act in conformity with it. Let him know that he enjoys the highest favour of our royal person, and represent his prayers to us.

Translated by
(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOUR THOMSON.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SHEIL to SYED MAHOMED KHAN, Ruler of Herat.

Your Excellency has no doubt heard of the anxiety testified many years ago by the government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain for the maintenance of the independence of Herat. Although circumstances have withdrawn Her Majesty's government of late from any direct connection with Afghanistan, they have not ceased to take a warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of Herat, and in the preservation of its independence under Afghan rule. They have watched with solicitude during the last year and a half, since your Excellency's accession to the government of that country, the progress of events in

PERSIA. Herat, and the issue has been that they have felt themselves called on to
No. XXXV. require an explanation from the Persian ministers for their share in certain proceedings connected with your Excellency's territory, and to claim from them assurances for the maintenance of that territory independent of Persian rule. The discussions which followed terminated in certain engagements concluded by this government, and which I deem it my duty to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency. They are contained in the three enclosed papers which are copies of the originals, consisting of a document sealed by the Prime Minister of Persia, a letter from the Prime Minister to your Excellency, and a Firman from the Shah to your address, ratifying the engagements of the Sadr Azim.

These documents sufficiently explain the views of Great Britain, which, briefly stated, are a determination that Herat shall remain in Afghan hands and in independence.

I sincerely trust that the time has arrived when you will cease to require aid from the government of this country, and that henceforward your Excellency will be able alone to maintain the integrity of your country. Your Excellency may be assured that the ruler who seeks foreign aid loses the respect and the loyalty of his subjects, and that there is only one termination to repeated applications for foreign succour. The good-will of your subjects is your surest safeguard. By upright, just, and impartial government, by cultivating Afghan national feeling, there can be no doubt of your ability to maintain your position against all intruders, in the same manner that your Excellency's father, the late Yar Mahomed Khan, accomplished with such brilliant success.

My messenger, who will deliver this communication, will await your Excellency's convenience to return with an answer in acknowledgment of its receipt.

Translated into Persian by
(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOUR THOMSON.

No. XXXVI.

PERSIA.

TREATY OF PEACE between HER MAJESTY the QUEEN of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and HIS MAJESTY the SHAH of Persia. No. XXXVI.

Signed, in the English and Persian languages, at Paris, March 4th, 1857.

[Ratifications exchanged at Bagdad, May 2nd, 1857.]

In the name of God, the Almighty, the All-Merciful.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, whose standard is the Sun, the sacred, the august, the great monarch, the absolute king of kings of all the States of Persia, being both equally and sincerely animated by a desire to put a stop to the evils of a war, which is contrary to their friendly wishes and dispositions, and to re-establish on a solid basis the relations of amity which had so long existed between the two exalted States by means of a peace calculated for their mutual advantage and benefit, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for carrying into effect this desired object the following, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c., &c., &c.

And His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Excellency the abode of greatness, the favourite of the king, Ferokh Khan, Ameen-ool-Moolk, the great ambassador of the mighty State of Persia, the possessor of the royal portrait and of the blue cordon, the bearer of the diamond-studded girdle, &c., &c., &c.

Who, having exhibited and exchanged their full powers, and found them to be in due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her

PERSIA. Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and No. XXXVI. Ireland on the one part and His Majesty the Shah of Persia on the other, as likewise between their respective successors, dominions, and subjects.

ARTICLE 2.

Peace being happily concluded between their said Majesties, it is hereby agreed that the forces of Her Majesty the Queen shall evacuate the Persian territory, subject to conditions and stipulations hereafter specified.

ARTICLE 3.

The high contracting parties stipulate that all prisoners taken during the war by either belligerent shall be immediately liberated.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia engages, immediately on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all Persian subjects who may have in any way been compromised by their intercourse with the British forces during the war from any responsibility for their conduct in that respect, so that no persons, of whatever degree, shall be exposed to vexation, persecution, or punishment on that account.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia engages further to take immediate measures for withdrawing from the territory and city of Herat, and from every other part of Afghanistan, the Persian troops and authorities now stationed therein; such withdrawal to be effected within three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia agrees to relinquish all claims to sovereignty over the territory and city of Herat and the countries of Afghanistan, and never to demand from the Chiefs of Herat, or of the

countries of Afghanistan, any marks of obedience, such as the coinage, or "Khootbeh," or tribute. PERSIA.

No. XXXVI.

His Majesty further engages to abstain hereafter from all interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan. His Majesty promises to recognize the independence of Herat and of the whole of Afghanistan, and never to attempt to interfere with the independence of those States.

In case of differences arising between the government of Persia and the countries of Herat and Afghanistan, the Persian government engages to refer them for adjustment to the friendly offices of the British Government, and not to take up arms unless those friendly offices fail of effect.

The British Government, on their part, engage at all times to exert their influence with the States of Afghanistan, to prevent any cause of umbrage being given by them, or by any of them, to the Persian government; and the British Government, when appealed to by the Persian government, in the event of difficulties arising, will use their best endeavours to compose such differences in a manner just and honourable to Persia.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of any violation of the Persian frontier by any of the States referred to above, the Persian government shall have the right, if due satisfaction is not given, to undertake military operations for the repression and punishment of the aggressors; but it is distinctly understood and agreed to that any military force of the Shah which may cross the frontier for the above mentioned purpose shall retire within its own territory as soon as its object is accomplished, and that the exercise of the above-mentioned right is not to be made a pretext for the permanent occupation by Persia, or for the annexation to the Persian dominions, of any town or portion of the said States.

ARTICLE 8.

The Persian government engages to set at liberty without ransom, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, all

PERSIA. prisoners taken during the operations of the Persian troops in Afghanistan, and all Afghans who may be detained either as hostages or as captives on political grounds in any part of the Persian dominions shall, in like manner, be set free; provided that the Afghans, on their part, set at liberty, without ransom, the Persian prisoners and captives who are in the power of the Afghans.

No. XXXVI.

Commissioners on the part of the two contracting powers shall, if necessary, be named to carry out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 9.

The high contracting parties engage that, in the establishment and recognition of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, each shall be placed in the dominions of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation; and that the treatment of their respective subjects and their trade shall also, in every respect, be placed on the footing of the treatment of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 10.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty have been exchanged, the British mission shall return to Teheran, when the Persian government agrees to receive it with the apologies and ceremonies specified in the separate note signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE 11.

The Persian government engages, within three months after the return of the British mission to Teheran, to appoint a Commissioner, who, in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the British Government, shall examine into and decide upon the pecuniary claims of all British subjects upon the government of Persia, and shall pay such of those claims as may be pronounced just, either in one sum or by instalments, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the award of the Commissioners, and the same Commissioners shall examine into and

decide upon the claims on the Persian government of all Persian subjects, PERSIA.
or the subjects of other powers, who, up to the period of the departure No. XXXVI.
of the British mission from Teheran, were under British protection, which
they have not since renounced.

ARTICLE 12.

Saving the provisions in the latter part of the preceding Article, the British Government will renounce the right of protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actually in the employment of the British mission, or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, provided that no such right is accorded to or exercised by any other foreign powers; but in this, as in all other respects, the British Government requires, and the Persian government engages, that the same privileges and immunities shall in Persia be conferred upon and shall be enjoyed by the British Government, its servants and its subjects, and that the same respect and consideration shall be shown for them, and shall be enjoyed by them, as are conferred upon and enjoyed by and shown to the most favoured foreign government, its servants and its subjects.

ARTICLE 13.

The high contracting parties hereby renew the agreement entered into by them in the month of August 1851 (Shawal 1267) for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf, and engage further that the said agreement shall continue in force after the date at which it expires, that is, after the month of August 1862, for the further space of ten years, and for so long afterwards as neither of the high contracting parties shall, by a formal declaration, annul it; such declaration not to take effect until one year after it is made.

ARTICLE 14.

Immediately on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the British troops will desist from all acts of hostility against Persia, and the British Government engages further that, as soon as the stipulations in regard to the evacuation by the Persian troops of Herat

PERSIA. and the Afghan territories, as well as in regard to the reception of
 No. XXXVI. the British mission at Teheran, shall have been carried into full effect, the British troops shall, without delay, be withdrawn from all ports, places, and islands belonging to Persia; but the British Government engages that, during this interval, nothing shall be designedly done by the Commander of the British troops to weaken the allegiance of the Persian subjects towards the Shah, which allegiance it is, on the contrary, their earnest desire to confirm; and further, the British Government engages that, as far as possible, the subjects of Persia shall be secured against inconvenience from the presence of the British troops, and that all supplies which may be required for the use of those troops, and which the Persian government engages to direct its authorities to assist them in procuring, shall be paid for, at the fair market-price, by the British Commissariat immediately on delivery.

ARTICLE 15.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bagdad in the space of three months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, in quadruplicate, this fourth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) COWLEY.

FEROKH (*in Persian.*)

Separate Note referred to in Article X. of the foregoing Treaty.

(*Signed in the English and Persian languages.*)

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of the French, and His Persian Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to His said Imperial Majesty, being duly authorized by their respective governments, hereby agree that the following ceremonial shall take place for the re-establishment of diplomatic and friendly relations between the

Courts of Great Britain and Persia. This agreement to have the same force and value as if inserted in the Treaty of peace concluded this day between the undersigned :—

PERSIA.

No. XXXVI.

The Sadr Azim shall write, in the Shah's name, a letter to Mr. Murray, expressing his regret at having uttered and given currency to the offensive imputations upon the honour of Her Majesty's Minister, requesting to withdraw his own letter of the 19th of November, and the two letters of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 26th of November, one of which contains a rescript from the Shah, respecting the imputation upon Mr. Murray, and declaring, in the same letter, that no such further rescript from the Shah as that inclosed herewith in copy was communicated, directly or indirectly, to any of the foreign missions at Teheran.

A copy of this letter shall be communicated officially by the Sadr Azim to each of the foreign missions at Teheran, and the substance of it shall be made public in that capital.

The original letter shall be conveyed to Mr. Murray at Bagdad by the hands of some high Persian officer, and shall be accompanied by an invitation to Mr. Murray, in the Shah's name, to return with the mission to Teheran, on His Majesty's assurance that he will be received with all the honours and consideration due to the representative of the British Government; another person of suitable rank being sent to conduct him as Mehmandar on his journey through Persia.

Mr. Murray, on approaching the capital, shall be received by persons of high rank deputed to escort him to his residence in the town. Immediately on his arrival there, the Sadr Azim shall go in State to the British mission, and renew friendly relations with Mr. Murray, leaving the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to accompany him to the royal palace, the Sadr Azim receiving Mr. Murray and conducting him to the presence of the Shah.

The Sadr Azim shall visit the mission at noon on the following day, which visit Mr. Murray will return, at latest, on the following day before noon.

Done at Paris, this fourth day of the month of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) COWLEY.

FEROKH (*in Persian*).

PERSIA.

Annex to the preceding Note.

No. XXXVI.

The Shah to the Sadr Azim, December 1855.

Translation.

Last night we read the paper written by the English Minister Plenipotentiary, and were much surprised at the rude, unmeaning, disgusting, and insolent tone and purport. The letter which he before wrote was also impertinent. We have also heard that in his own house he is constantly speaking disrespectfully of us and of you, but we never believed; now, however, he has introduced it in an official letter. We are therefore convinced that this man, Mr. Murray, is stupid, ignorant, and insane, who has the audacity and impudence to insult even kings! From the time of Shah Sultan Hossein (when Persia was in its most disorganised state, and during the last fourteen years of his life, when by serious illness he was incapacitated for business) up to the present time, no disrespect towards the sovereign has been tolerated, either from the government or its Agent. What has happened now that this foolish Minister Plenipotentiary acts with such temerity? It appears that our friendly missions are not acquainted with the wording of that document; give it now to Mirza Abbas and Mirza Maleum, that they may take and duly explain it to the French Minister and Hyder Effendi, that they may see how improperly he has written. Since last night till now our time has been passed in vexation. We now command you, in order that you may yourself know, and also acquaint the missions, that until the Queen of England herself makes us a suitable apology for the insolence of her envoy, we will never receive back this her foolish Minister, who is a simpleton, nor accept from her government any other Minister.

No. XXXVII.

PERSIA.

ENGAGEMENT entered into by the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs for the No. XXXVII
construction of a line of Telegraph from Khanakeen to Bushire.

ARTICLE 1.

The Persian government considers it necessary to construct a line of Telegraph without delay from Khanakeen to the capital, Teheran, and from Teheran to the port of Bushire; and they agree that, whenever the English government may require to communicate by the said Telegraph, they are to be at liberty to do so through the Persian Telegraph officers in the way they may desire, paying for the same at rates to be specified hereafter.

ARTICLE 2.

The Persian government will assign a sum sufficient for the construction of this Telegraph, and for the purchase of such materials as are not procurable in Persia, or can be better obtained in Europe.

ARTICLE 3.

The Persian government engages to purchase from the English government all the materials which are better procurable in Europe, and the English government agrees to supply such materials at moderate prices.

ARTICLE 4.

In order that the said line of Telegraph may be well constructed and officially worked, the Persian government agrees to place it under the superintendence of an English Engineer Officer, who is to be paid by the English government, and they further agree to fix a period during which instruction may be given and the line may be brought into good working order; and His Royal Highness the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh, the Minister of Public Instruction, and His Excellency the Amin-ed-Dowleh will have cognizance of the aforesaid officer's proceedings.

PERSIA.

ARTICLE 5.

No. XXXVII.

The said officer will be fully empowered to call upon the Persian authorities to supply any materials he may consider requisite for this work, and the Persian authorities will make no alteration in his requisitions unless it should be impossible to obtain the thing required. But a Persian officer will accompany him everywhere, so that he may be informed of what is done, and of the prices of the materials; and the accounts will be audited by the above-mentioned Prince and by the Amin-ed-Dowleh every three months, when a report will be drawn up and printed in the *Teheran Gazette*.

ARTICLE 6.

In order to increase the friendship between the two governments, and to promote the above undertaking, the English government engages to purchase in England, at reasonable rates, with the approval of the Persian Minister Plenipotentiary, the materials required for this work, and to convey them to the Persian frontier, and to receive from the Persian government the price paid for the above articles by five instalments in five years after they are delivered on the frontier of Persia.

(In the handwriting of the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

The Persian government accepts this engagement. If the English government desires it, the construction of the line of Telegraph will be commenced in conformity with the above stipulation.

Approved and accepted by Her Majesty's government on 6th February 1863.

HERAT.

WHEN the Dourani empire created by Ahmed Shah Abdali was lost by his grandsons and parcelled out among the Barukzye brothers, Shah Kamran managed to maintain a precarious footing at Herat. He was the son of Mahmood, and, therefore, nephew of Zeman Shah, Shah Suja-ool-moolk, and Feroze-ood-deen, and the last remaining representative of the Suddozye princes in Afghanistan. Herat was all that remained to him of the empire of his family. Dost Mahomed was supreme at Cabool and Ghuzni; his half-brother Kohundil Khan ruled conjointly with his brothers in virtual independence at Candahar, while other districts had fallen to other sons of Poinda Khan, Barukzye. Kamran was a man of evil passions, cruel, and dissipated, and was entirely ruled by his minister Yar Mahomed Khan Alakozye, a man able but more infamous than himself, who had risen to eminence by the murder of the other Chiefs.

On 23rd November 1837, Mahomed Shah, king of Persia, laid siege to Herat in pursuance of his ambitious policy* for the re-conquest of Afghanistan. It was on this occasion that Herat sustained the memorable ten months' siege, and all the efforts of the Persian king to capture it, aided by the advice and direction of Russian officers, were defeated. To check these aggressive measures on the part of Persia and Russia, the British Government in India determined† to interpose a friendly power in Afghanistan between their frontier and Persia by re-establishing the Suddozye dynasty at Cabool in the person of Shah Suja, and maintaining the independence of Herat as a separate State. The tripartite Treaty between the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Suja contained a clause guaranteeing the integrity of Herat, and on the entry of the British troops into Afghanistan, Eldred Pottinger, through whose military talents and energy the efforts of the king of Persia to take Herat had been defeated, was appointed Political Agent.

* See above, page 97.

† See Vol. II., page 426.

HERAT. Yar Mahomed, however, chafed under the restrictions which the British mission placed on his tyranny, more particularly on his traffic in slaves. He made secret overtures to Persia and to the Candahar Sirdars, who had taken refuge in Persia, for a league to expel Shah Suja and the British from Cabool. Another Agent, Major D'Arey Todd, was sent to Herat in 1839, under instructions from the envoy at Cabool to negotiate an alliance with Shah Kamran. On 9th June 1839 Articles (No. XXXVIII.) were given to Yar Mahomed, acknowledging him as minister of Herat and the channel of all communications with Shah Kamran; and on 30th August, a Treaty (No. XXXIX.) of perpetual peace and friendship was concluded, the terms of which were that the British Government should abstain from interference in the internal administration of Herat, and assist the Shah with money and officers against all foreign encroachment; and that the Shah should prohibit the sale of his subjects into slavery; should refrain from entering into hostilities or political correspondence with any foreign power except with the consent of the British Government, to whose arbitration all disputes with Shah Suja were to be referred; should employ no Europeans except subjects of Great Britain; and should facilitate trade.

Within a few weeks after the Treaty was signed, Yar Mahomed was detected in renewed intrigues, offering to put Herat under the protection of Persia and urging the Shah to join in a league for the expulsion of the English from Afghanistan. His insolent treatment of the mission compelled Major Todd to withdraw and to suspend the subsidy of Rupees 25,000 a month which was paid to Herat. The envoy at Cabool earnestly urged the advance of a force to punish the vizier for his treachery, but this did not meet Lord Auckland's views, who disavowed Major Todd's proceedings. Shortly afterwards those disasters occurred at Cabool which ended in the evacuation of Afghanistan. No sooner was Yar Mahomed relieved of all apprehension of the interference of the British Government, than he strangled his sovereign Shah Kamran, usurped the government of Herat, and professed himself a dependant of Persia. This was in 1842.

The policy of Yar Mahomed was to maintain himself in real independence, while soothing the Shah of Persia by empty acknowledgments of allegiance. On his death in 1851 his son Syud Mahomed Khan

succeeded him. This Chief was deposed in 1855 by Mahomed Yusoof, grandson of Feroze and grandnephew of Shah Zeman, Shah Suja, and Shah Mahmood, in whose person the Suddozye family was once more restored in Herat. At this time Dost Mahomed, the Ameer of Cabool, having quarrelled with his brothers, took possession of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and soon afterwards, on 6th January 1856, possessed himself of Candahar. His ambition, however, was directed to the reduction of Herat, which he always considered to be an integral part of the Afghan dominions. Dreading the advance of Dost Mahomed, the new ruler Mahomed Yusoof threw himself on the support of Persia, declared himself to be a vassal of the Shah, and offered to issue coin and have prayers read in the Shah's name. HERAT.

On the advance of the Persian army, whose assistance he had invited, Mahomed Yusoof, being now threatened both from east and west with the loss of his independence, hoisted the British flag at Herat and declared himself a subject of the British Government. This proceeding was repudiated by Lord Canning in the name of the Queen's government as a presumptuous and dishonest act. Mahomed Yusoof was soon after deposed by a faction in Herat headed by Isa Khan, and sent a prisoner to the Persian camp. The aggression of Persia on Herat, coupled with the insults which had been offered to the British mission at Teheran, led to the declaration of war between England and Persia in 1856. Measures were immediately taken* to subsidize Dost Mahomed and to encourage him to advance against the Persians. Assistance in money was also sent to Isa Khan at Herat, but before it reached him he had been compelled to surrender to the Persians, who took possession of the city on 25th October 1856 and created him vizier of the province on behalf of the Shah. He was murdered within a few weeks by a party of Persian soldiers.

By the Treaty of Paris concluded between England and Persia on 4th March 1857, the Persians were required to evacuate Herat. Before they withdrew they installed Sultan Ahmed Khan, better known by the name of Sultan Jan, as ruler of Herat, and the British Government did not refuse to recognize him as *de facto* ruler. This Chief was a nephew

* See Vol. II., page 431.

HERAT. and son-in-law of Dost Mahomed. On the occupation of Candahar No.XXXVIII. by the Ameer, he had fled to Persia, where he was well received. He was supposed to be unfriendly to the British Government, and although relieved of the presence of a Persian army, he observed all the outward forms of dependence on the Shah. In consequence of a quarrel with Mahomed Shureef Khan, the Governor of Furrah, one of Dost Mahomed's sons, Sultan Jan made an expedition against Furrah, which surrendered to him on 30th March 1862. The Ameer of Cabool immediately collected his forces to resent this aggression. He retook Furrah on 29th June, and on 28th of July laid siege to Herat. After a siege of ten months, during which Sultan Jan died, the Ameer took Herat by storm on 27th May 1863. He died eleven days afterwards, and was succeeded in the government of Cabool by his son Sher Ali Khan, who placed his own son Mahomed Yakooob Khan in charge of the captured city. Herat has thus been again annexed to the Afghan dominions.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum of certain wishes and expectations of VIZIER YAR MAHOMED KHAN agreed to at Candahar, on the 9th of June 1839, between MAJOR TODD, with the sanction of the envoy and minister at the Court of HIS MAJESTY SHAH SUJA-OOO-MOOLK, on the part of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and NUJEEB OOLLAH KHAN, envoy from Herat, on the part of VIZIER YAR MAHOMED KHAN.

ARTICLE 1.

That the high in rank, &c., Yar Mahomed Khan, vizier of His Majesty Shah Kamran of Herat, shall henceforth be recognized as the vakeel or medium of communication between the British and Herat authorities, and whoever shall disregard the vizier's authority in this respect shall be considered as having acted contrary to the laws of friendship and the Treaty of amity.

ARTICLE 2.

HERAT.

No. XXXVIII.

Whatever sums may be expended at Herat by the British Government in restoring the prosperity of the country or for other purposes shall be paid in the first instance to the vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, who engages not to disburse the sum except in the presence, or with the consent and advice, of the British Political Officer at Herat.

ARTICLE 3.

The vizier engages not to act in any matter contrary to the wishes and advice of the British Political Officer at Herat, and will be guided in all that concerns the welfare of the two States by the counsel of the above-mentioned officer; and should the British Agent interfere in the affairs of Herat without the knowledge and consent of the vizier, he shall be considered as endeavouring to disturb the friendship between the two States.

ARTICLE 4.

That the British Agent at Herat shall not, without the consent of the vizier, entertain as servants a greater number than one hundred of the people of Afghanistan, and of these hundred persons there shall be none of the vizier's relations, unless permission to entertain them be obtained from Yar Mahomed.

ARTICLE 5.

As the government of Herat is vested in the person and descendants of Shah Kamran, so is the office of vizier recognized in the person and descendants of Yar Mahomed Khan as long as they shall be worthy of the trust; and, in the event of their being unfit for the office, a subsistence shall be provided for them by the British Government to place them above want and distress.

Scaled by Major E. D'A. Todd and Nujeeb Oollah Khan.

HERAT.

No. XXXIX.

No. XXXIX. TREATY of friendship and alliance between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN of Herat, concluded on the thirteenth day of August 1839, corresponding with the second day of JEMMADEE-OOS-SANI 1255 A. H., by MAJOR E. D'ARCY TODD, envoy from the Governor General of India on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN for himself, his heirs and successors, on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government recognises the government of Herat, as at present constituted, as being vested in His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs and successors, and the British Government engages not to interfere in any way with the internal administration of His Majesty's dominions.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to strengthen and perpetuate the concord subsisting between the British Government and Shah Kamran, an accredited British Agent shall always reside at the Court of His Majesty; in like manner, should His Majesty see fit, he will depute an accredited Agent to reside at the Durbar of the Governor General.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government undertakes to provide His Majesty Shah Kamran with loans of money, with officers, and with all other means that may be found necessary for the protection of His Majesty's person and country, and to assist in the defence of His Majesty's rights and interests against all foreign encroachment to the utmost of its ability.

ARTICLE 5.

HERAT.

No. XXXIX.

With a view to enable the British Government efficiently to fulfil the obligation contained in the preceding Article, and to obviate all just ground of complaint on the part of other powers, His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to prohibit for ever the practice of kidnapping or seizing human beings for the purpose of selling them into slavery by any of His Majesty's subjects; and should there be any persons now in a state of bondage within the limits of His Majesty's authority, who may have been enslaved in the manner above mentioned, His Majesty engages to exert his utmost endeavours to procure the liberation of such persons.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty Shah Kamran engages to co-operate with the British Government and with His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk to the utmost of his ability in preserving the integrity of their respective dominions against the encroachment of all foreign powers, but at the same time His Majesty Shah Kamran binds himself to refrain from entering into hostilities with any foreign power without the advice and consent of the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees on his part that, should any dispute arise between himself and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk as to the boundaries of their respective territories or with regard to any other matter, the said dispute shall be referred to the arbitration and decision of the British Government, and the British Government further undertakes to use its best endeavours for the accommodation of all subsisting differences, or of such as may hereafter arise between His Majesty Shah Kamran and other powers.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to refrain from entering into any correspondence with foreign powers without the knowledge and consent of the British representative residing at his Court.

HERAT.

ARTICLE 9.

No. XXXIX.

In acknowledgment of the steady support and friendship of the British Government, whose interests are identical with those of the Afghan nation, His Majesty Shah Kamran will never take individuals of any European nation (Ahli Furung) other than those belonging to Great Britain (Ingles) into his service, nor will he permit such Europeans to reside in his country.

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty Shah Kamran will remove all unnecessary obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and will adopt such arrangements for increasing the facilities of traders as may appear to His Majesty, with the counsel of the British representative at his Court, to be expedient.

ARTICLE 11.

The above ten Articles shall remain always in force so long as the sovereignty of Herat is vested in the family of Shah Kamran.

Done and concluded at Herat the day and year above written.

(Signed) E. D'ARCY TODD,
Envoy to Herat.

Ratified by the Governor General of India on 16th March 1840.

PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

TURKISH ARABIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

TURKISH ARABIA.

THE relations of the British Government with the Pashas or temporary governors of Bagdad are regulated more by the requirements of European than of Indian diplomacy, and by the obligations recorded in the Treaties between Great Britain and Turkey, which are beyond the scope of this collection. But in connection with the early trade in the Persian Gulf, direct intercourse was for many years maintained with the governors of Turkish Arabia without much consideration of their relation to Constantinople. In the year 1639 there seems to have been an English factory at Bussora subordinate to the factory at Gombroon and protected by firmans. In 1728 Mr. French, the Agent at Bussora, obtained a firman conferring on the Agent power to try the servants of the factory who were guilty of crime, and providing for the adjustment of claims on the people of the country; and in 1731 he obtained another firman, fixing three per cent. as the duty to be taken on English goods at the port of Bussora. But the first firman on record is one granted in 1759 (No. XL.) by the Pasha. The factory at Bussora was never recognized by the Sublime Porte till 1764, in which year the ambassador at Constantinople, with much difficulty, obtained a Consulary Birat (No. XLI.) as the only efficacious means of protecting English commerce and the property of English subjects at Bussora.

In 1765 it was proposed permanently to appoint an Agent at Bagdad, but the proposal was disapproved by the Court of Directors. In 1783, however, a native Agent was appointed, and in 1798 a Resident,

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whose chief duty was to transmit intelligence overland between India and England, and to watch and report on the proceedings of the French emissaries in connection with Napoleon's projected invasion of India by way of Egypt and the Red Sea. In 1802, on the death of Soleiman Pasha, who had governed Bagdad for twenty years, and the appointment of his son-in-law Ali Pasha to succeed him, Lord Elgin, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, took the opportunity to procure a Consulary Birat (No. XLII.) for the Resident at Bagdad, whose appointment had till then never been sanctioned by the Sultan.

On the rupture between England and Turkey in 1807, Soleiman Pasha, who had succeeded to the government of Bagdad on the murder of his uncle Ali Pasha, took the Residents at Bussora and Bagdad under his protection and persuaded them not to withdraw from the country. But after the conclusion of peace in 1809, he, for some reasons unknown, committed himself to a series of indignities and insults towards the Resident at Bagdad, which compelled the latter to withdraw. Friendly intercourse was not renewed till, on the remonstrance of the Bombay Government, the Pasha, on 25th January 1810, subscribed certain conditions (No. XLIII.) binding himself never to interfere in the affairs of the Residency and to restore the former privileges of the Resident.

The Bagdad and Bussora Residencies were amalgamated in 1810; and in 1812 the designation of Resident was changed to that of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia. Two decrees were obtained from the Pasha in 1812, one (No. XLIV.) for preventing the desertion of sailors and workmen from British ships at Bussora, and the other (No. XLV.) for the restoration of natives of India carried off to Bussora as slaves.

Soleiman Pasha was deposed from office by order from Constantinople. Refusing to obey, he was defeated in battle and slain on 5th October 1810. His successor Abdoola Pasha was put to death by the Montafik Arabs in 1813, and Syud Beg was proclaimed Pasha. On receiving an order from Constantinople deposing him from office, he rebelled, but was defeated and put to death, and succeeded in the government by Daood Effendi. The conduct of this Pasha towards the Political Agent was so insulting and overbearing, that it was impossible to land goods at Bussora, or to recover debts from native dealers, without an unseemly quarrel. In 1821 he besieged the Residency. He afterwards removed

the restrictions on the movements of the Political Agent and permitted him to withdraw from the country. The establishments at Bussora were withdrawn. Friendly relations with the Pasha were broken off, and not renewed till the Pasha agreed (No. XLVI.) to restore the former tariff, to repay all he had levied in excess of it, and the value of all goods injured or destroyed, and to treat future Agents of the British Government and all travellers with respect.

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On 12th June 1831 Daood Pasha was removed from office and Hajee Reza Pasha was appointed in his stead. On his accession he issued a Booyooroldi or order (No. XLVII.) confirming the privileges enjoyed by British subjects. In 1834 a scheme was formed for overland communication between India and England by the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia. Two steamers were sent out from England to open the route and navigate the Euphrates. A firman (No. XLVIII.) was granted by the Sultan of Turkey for the protection of the steamers.

In 1835 the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, who had hitherto been under the Bombay Government, was put directly under the control of the Supreme Government. In 1841 consular powers were conferred on the Agent by Her Majesty's Government.

The measures which the British Government adopted for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf could not be made effectual so long as the Turkish ports remained open to vessels engaged in the traffic. In 1847, therefore, Her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople obtained from the Sultan a firman (No. XLIX.) which was supplemented by vizierial instructions to Nejib Pasha, then governor of Bagdad. These documents authorized the confiscation of Turkish vessels engaged in slave traffic, the exclusion of Arab and Persian slavers from Turkish ports in the Persian Gulf, and the delivery of liberated slaves to British vessels to be carried back to their native country.

In October 1863 an engagement (No. L.) was made with the Sublime Porte for the continuation of lines of telegraph from Bagdad to Bussora and from Bagdad to Kanakeen, in order to meet the Indian telegraph by way of the Persian Gulf and the line through Persia to the Turkish frontier.

The present governor of Bagdad is Manick Pasha.

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ARABIA.

No. XL.

TRANSLATE OF SOLEIMAN PASHA'S general Firman.

No. XL.

To the chief of the Siads, Zous, and Frecholders, our Aga, the Motusullim of Bussora, for the time being (whose state God increase), be it known unto you that my commands are as follows:—In the city of our great Sultan called Bussora, there is an English Balios, or chief of the merchants, &c., his nation being in peace with our high Porte (whose grandeur God continue everlastingly); therefore, there in his hands the high and respectable capitulations of our lofty Porte, to which all submission must be paid, and it behoves all men to obey the orders therein contained. Therefore, in the manner that it is commanded and ordered in said high capitulations, article by article, whether regarding the customs and all things relative thereto, or whether regarding other matters, or whether the respecting, favouring, assisting, and protecting the said English Balios and his effects agreeable to the said high capitulations, you must, as ordered by our Great Sultan, in all things conform and pay obedience thereto, and you must not in any the least respect depart from, or act contrary to, said respected capitulations; and this our Booyooroldi or order I send you for this purpose. When it arrives you be it known unto you that it is by us directed that, conformable to the said high capitulations, which are the commands of our great Sultan, the English Balios you are to aid, assist, and protect, and in all other respects you are to pay obedience thereto, and from the letter of the said high capitulations you must not in any respect depart, and agreeable to this our order or Booyooroldi you are commanded to act.

<p>L. Signandi. Mohurum 1173.</p>

No. XLI.

TURKISH
ARABIA.

LITERAL translate of the Imperial Firman constituting ROBERT GARDEN, Esq.,
Consul in Bussora, issued on the 27th day of the month Suffer in the year of
the Hegira 1178.

No. XLI.

(Signed) SAMUEL MANESTY,
Resident.

In these times the English ambassador residing at our Court, Henry Nevile, Esq., has presented to us a formal memorial to the following effect, that the English Envoys at Aleppo, Alexandria, Tripoli in Syria, the Grecian Islands, Tunis, Tripoli in Barbary, Scio, Smyrna, and Egypt, and all the other considerable towns having scales or ports in our dominions, may have the power of appointing Consuls of their own nation; and, in the event of their choosing to change any of them and appoint others in their room, that no person may be permitted to interfere or to prevent such an arrangement. Now, be it known that former agreements have established this. Moreover, it appears that before the present period the East India Company had sent a person to Bussora, by name William Shaw, Esq., to represent them and superintend their affairs, who was not possessed of any Consulary Birat; but upon the expiration of his period of service and his removal, they appointed in his room the bearer of these royal letters, Robert Garden, Esq., who was also furnished with a Commission from the Company. Now, according to the tenor of former engagements, as well as in compliance with the wishes of the ambassador, it became proper and necessary to deliver the Birat in question into his hands. We have accordingly consigned to him our royal diploma.

According to what we have written, the aforesaid Robert Garden, Esq., is constituted British Consul, under the regulations to be here explained by us, as well in regard to his latitude of action, as the conduct to be observed towards him.

1st.—He is nominated and appointed Consul in Bussora.

2nd.—He shall have full and sole power of taking cognizance of all affairs concerning those of the nation to which he belongs, such as captains of ships, merchants, and also all who may be under the protection of the English flag; all matters relating to the above are to be under his peculiar care.

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No. XLI.

Without his express written order, no English vessel shall be permitted to come to Bussora.

The servants of the Consul shall not be subject to the poll tax or any other species of tax or tribute. Their butchers shall not pay any duty, and, in fine, the aforesaid description of persons must be protected from any kind of contribution.

In the event of their purchasing male and female slaves, they shall also be exempted from the above-mentioned duties.

No person shall interfere in respect to their furniture, their eatables or drinkables, for these have been privileges of old standing; such articles too shall be free from customs.

No person shall dare to imprison or put in fetters the Ambassador, the Consul, or their Agents, neither shall they seal up their houses; and should the Consuls where they reside have with them a military detachment, and wish to place them in separate houses, let none molest them for so doing.

We repeat that their male and female servants are to be exempted from taxes, as are their butchers from duties, all which exemptions are of old.

In the event of the Consul conceiving himself aggrieved, or any person having cause of complaint against him, we, in conformity to former agreements, hereby order that the matter shall be referred to our Court for decision, and that you shall not hear the discussion elsewhere.

Should the aforesaid Consul happen to travel, in whatever part he may choose to visit, either by sea or land, he, his suite, servants, cattle, and goods shall be sacred from any harm, and upon his return, should he, from not being provided with a stock of necessaries, wish to make requisite daily purchases on the road, let none refuse to supply him, or dare to engage in disputes with him.

In places where danger may be apprehended, they shall be permitted to wear the turban and the sword, to ride on horseback, to carry the bow, spear, and all the appurtenances of war, and whatever Cathies or others should see them so provided, they are not to molest them.

But should they exceed the bounds of these agreements, privileges and concessions, you are to check and prevent them, for such salutary restraint and observance of good order is necessary.

To all future times these regulations and instructions shall be valid, for we will not suffer the least infringement thereof, nor shall we sanction any excess.

TURKISH
ARABIA.
No. XLI.

Birat or Consular Commission.

We, the Right Honourable Henry Grenville, Ambassador to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, at the Ottoman Porte, &c., &c.

To all whom these presents may concern greeting.

L. S.

H. GRENVILLE.

Having judged it very proper and necessary to grant this present for the service of the Honourable English United East India Company, as also for the better security and prosperity of their affairs in trade at Bussora, and also when in the Ottoman dominions, as also to secure and assure a protection to all persons in the respective Residencies of their Agents and Ministers, that from thenceforth there be established a Consul with ample and full power over all belonging to his charge to execute the above-mentioned.

Be it therefore known that we, by virtue of authority granted us by royal letters patent under the great Seal of Great Britain, and conformable to an Imperial Birat granted by the emperor's Sublime Porte and the Sultan Mustafa, son of Sultan Ahmed, always victorious: By these presents we declare and acknowledge the illustrious Mr. Robert Garden, the present Agent of the said Honourable Company (or also their future Agents), and whoever be Agent in future and whoever be British Consul for transacting their affairs in the city of Bussora, or other places thereto belonging, or dependent thereon, granting, however, to the said Mr. Robert Garden, or even to any who shall be Agent in future, full and ample power in all things belonging to his charge, and in this respect we order all His Britannic Majesty's subjects to acknowledge him in quality of British Consul, praying their Excellencies the Honourable

TURKIS H Pasha and other Officers, Ministers, and Magistrates of the Ottoman
 ARABIA. Empire, to whom these presents shall be shown, to suffer them freely to
 Nos. XLI enjoy and amply and peaceably to enjoy their Consulship, and to aid
 & XLII. them with their assistance, protection, and favour, whenever their occasions lead them to have recourse to them, conformable to the good and ancient friendship subsisting between the Crown of Great Britain and the Sublime Porte and conformable to the sacred capitulations.

In faith of which we have signed these presents with our own hands and have caused it to be countersigned by our chief Secretary, applying thereto the royal Seal of our embassy.

Done in our palace of Pera at Constantinople this 29th August 1764.

No. XLII.

TRANSLATION of an IMPERIAL OTTOMAN DIPLOMA granted to HARFORD JONES, Esq.,
 British Consul of Bagdad and the environs.

At the request of Lord Elgin, English Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, in a memorandum given to us by him, to wit, that in consequence of the capitulations, the English Minister having named Consuls at the ports of Aleppo, Alexandria, Tripoli of Syria, Algiers, Tripoli of Barbary, Tunis, Scio, Smyrna, Egypt, and other ports requiring custom houses, and wishing shortly to change or replace them by others, and having for the present assigned and established as Consul in the city of Bagdad and its environs, Harford Jones, Esq., a British subject, and residing in the said city of Bagdad, in order to protect the affairs of British merchants established there, or of travellers, we have given him our Imperial Birat in conformity with the requisitions of the said capitulations, confirming and ordaining the said Harford Jones, Esq., as Consul in the said city of Bagdad, that in conformity with the said capitulations the affairs of merchants and travellers under the protection of the British flag in this country, in cases of difficulty arising, should be referred to him, and that the departure of all vessels should take place only under his cognizance, and that no public servants under his orders should be molested under the

pretext of tribute, or certain regulations entitled *Kharatz*, neither of others named *Avariz*, nor of such as is levied by ships called *Cassab Akeessi*, or other arbitrary impositions called *Tekialifi Orfye*; that no one shall exact the *Kharatz* nor other dues for male and female slaves in his service, and that no person shall interfere nor obstruct the domestic affairs of the said Consul, but, on the contrary, they shall be free from all impositions according to the prevailing customs, neither shall they be subject to the customs or excise duties; that the Consul being established by the British Ministers is not subject to imprisonment; that his house cannot be closed or searched, or have any body of troops lodged therein; that assistants and slaves belonging to him shall be free and exempt from *Kharatz* and *Avariz*, *Cassab Akeessi*, and from all *Tekialifi Orfye*; that any complaint made by any person against him shall be referred to us and cannot be disposed of by any other means; that should the said Consul find it necessary to travel into any part of the country, either by land or by sea, at any stations or ports he may arrive at, no one shall molest him or his servants, or cattle, or baggage, guides, or any thing connected with him; that any captain of country vessels on being paid shall be compelled to carry his provisions according to the prevailing regulations, and that no one shall seek pretext for disputes against him; and that in dangerous parts of the country he be allowed to wear a white turban, sabre, bow, or other warlike instruments.

That all judges and commandants or others shall not molest him, but shall assist and protect him, and shall prevent any one from throwing obstacles in his way, and always behave towards him in conformity with the capitulations, and that no one shall presume to oppose, but, on the contrary, shall give every credence to this decree, given under our most respectable and noble Seal.

Given under our hand this 7th day of the moon of Rejib 1217, that is to say, 2nd November 1802, at our city of Constantinople.

TURKISH
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No. XLIII.

No. XLIII. LITERAL TRANSLATION of the Turkish note delivered in by the Resident to the Pasha as the terms on which the reconciliation was to be effected, to the contents of which the Pasha signified his unqualified assent.

ARTICLE 1.

The Pasha must renounce all species of authority or command in any shape over the Resident, as such is neither warranted either by usage or the treaties.

ARTICLE 2.

The Pasha shall never, on any pretext whatever, interfere in any manner with the affairs and arrangement of the Resident respecting his establishment, his customs and rights, his beating drums, &c., &c., and there shall be, on no account, objections made to any of the Resident's orders, as such matters in no way concern the Pasha, nor come under his cognizance; particularly there shall be no objection made to the celebration of His Britannic Majesty's birth-day in the most public manner, with all the necessary ceremonies. In a word, there shall be no species of objection or interference in any of the Resident's states and ceremonies.

ARTICLE 3.

The Pasha shall never prohibit the customary interchange of visits between the great officers of the Turkish Government and the Resident.

ARTICLE 4.

The Resident has never, nor will ever, show the least disposition to any undue interference in the Pasha's affairs or government, and will show every readiness to comply with the Pasha's wishes, provided they do not interfere or are not contrary to any of the Articles of this Treaty, or the interests of the British Government; and so it is agreed for the benefit of both parties.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever the Pasha shall have any business with the Resident, he shall make it known to him by one of his own confidential men of rank; also should the Resident ever have any important business, and demand confidential persons on the part of the Pasha to converse with, there shall be no objections made to it, and the person required shall be immediately sent; the benefits arising from this Article are clearly reciprocal.

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ARTICLE 6.

There shall be no equivocation in any of these Articles. Should any doubts hereafter arise relative to any particulars contained in the Articles (especially Article 2), the explanation of it shall be in favour of the Resident.

No. XLIV.

DECREE of the PASHA of Bagdad in 1812 for preventing the desertion of sailors at Bussora.

It is declared that the sailors and those who work on board the cruizers and merchant ships of the British Government, sometimes by drunkenness or other offences, incur the displeasure of their captains, and become liable to just and necessary punishment and correction; and moreover, be it known that should the sailors or workmen aforesaid, in order to escape such chastisement, take refuge with, and expect protection from, either yourself or the head captain of Shutel Arab (vulgarly called the captain Pasha) you shall by no means afford them protection, but deliver them up to the Agent at Bussora of the esteemed Resident of the British Government at Bagdad, in which intention this order has been written, decreed, and transmitted. When this shall reach you by the power of the Most High, you will immediately regulate your conduct and act by the decree contained in it.

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No. XLV.

ARABIA.

Nos. XLV

& XLVI.

DECREE of the PASHA of Bagdad in 1812 for the restoration of natives of India brought to Bussora as slaves.

It is declared that, in consideration of the amicable relations subsisting between the sublime government of perpetual strength and internal stability (*i. e.*, the Porte) and the British Government, whose friendship it behoves us to cultivate, should the captain or crew of ships trading on the seas, whether belonging to Bussora or Muscat, steal and bring subjects of the aforesaid government in India, either males or females, natives of India, for sale at Bussora in the manner of negro male and female slaves, and the Agent of the esteemed Resident at Bagdad for the British Government established at Bussora prove that the aforesaid male and female slaves are not negroes, but natives of India, who have been kidnapped, they shall be taken from the hands of the thieves and despoilers and delivered up into his hands, and for carefully establishing this clear law in the government this order is written, decreed, and transmitted with the power of the Most High. When this shall reach you, you will immediately regulate your actions and conduct by the Articles contained in it.

No. XLVI.

TRANSLATE of a letter from HIS HIGHNESS the PASHA of Bagdad to the Political Agent at Bussora.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The Dragoman of the English nation has arrived here, bearing a sealed despatch from the government and a letter from yourself containing the following demands:—

ARTICLE 1.

A compliance with all stipulations contained in the Imperial Treaties and regal firmans, ancient or recent.

ARTICLE 2.

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ARABIA.

The restitution of whatever was taken from Mr. Sturmeý above the proper rate of customs, and of such property of Mr. Seoododa as was damaged or lost.

No. XLVI.

ARTICLE 3.

Whatever may be deemed to constitute the complete safety in every respect of the life, property, and honour of all agents or vakeels of the government, of their protected dependants and subjects, together with an attentive regard for their views, wishes, a due estimation and honouring of them, and an admission of their rights to grant asylum, and all other claims according to their ancient rights and customs; and that they may entertain as many servants as they see necessity for.

ARTICLE 4.

Should hereafter an agent, not an Englishman, be established at Bagdad, he shall unquestionably meet with every proper honour and consideration as it is due to his station.

ARTICLE 5.

Bills of Exchange shall not be taken from their shroffs by force; nor money from their dependants or protégés by compulsion, nor shall temporary or arbitrary taxes of any kind ever be levied on their landed or other property contrary to their due right and custom.

ARTICLE 6.

No tax, except one previously well defined and arranged, shall be levied on boats the property of British subjects and protégés; such, for instance, as pass between Bussora and Bagdad; nor shall their boats be seized for the public service; nor shall the property of merchants being British subjects or portegés arriving at Bagdad, otherwise than as is usual on the arrival of the same at Bussora, enter the custom house contrary to stipulation and covenant.

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No XLVI.

ARTICLE 7.

Should British subjects and protégés lose any property in the town or on public roads, and by theft or plunder, every exertion shall promptly be made to recover the same.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any dependant of the government suffer from any of our subjects' offence or injury, the injured individual shall receive immediate satisfaction and reparation.

ARTICLE 9.

In commercial dealings goods having been bought shall not be returned except on legal and just plea; and commercial disputes shall be adjusted by an assembly of merchants according to mercantile usage.

ARTICLE 10.

Should British or Indian seaman desert, they shall not be forced to become converts to Islam, and in case of their willing conversion, they shall be subsequently delivered up to their duty in order to prevent any detriment to the interests of the ship.

ARTICLE 11.

A spot shall be assigned on lease to the Resident for a house and garden wherever he may point out.

ARTICLE 12.

The proven claims of British protégés to be enforced on whomsoever of our subjects it may be, without the smallest loss or injury to the claimants.

We have considered and fully comprehended these demands, in like manner also as we are convinced of the very great and faithful regard of His Imperial Highness for the English nation; with regard, therefore, to such part of them as are contained in those Imperial Treaties and royal

decrees which are in their hands, it has even been fulfilled to them hitherto, and we shall continue likewise to observe it in time to come, and this too, in due consideration of the fulness of that valued friendship and the abundance of ancient and lasting unanimity which has existed between the two States in ages past.

TURKISH
ARABIA.
No. XLVI.

With respect, however, to the overplus of customs taken from Mr. Sturmev and the goods lost to Mr. Scoododa, we have made investigation and discovered that the circumstances occurred by chance and not from premeditation; we have consequently returned them to the Dragoman above mentioned, as we cannot consent to any conduct towards the British Government contrary to Treaty and covenant—our friendship for them being of ancient date—and also in compliance with the engagements of our predecessors up to the present date.

In conformity, therefore, with the firm and lasting alliance formed between the Imperial and British Governments with a view to confirm and secure the foundation of that faithful alliance and to strengthen the bonds of the immutable and important union set forth in the Imperial Treaties and royal edicts which are in their possession, and in conformity with ancient rule and former precedent, we have agreed to the observance of all the stipulations above mentioned, and have sealed this instrument as a proof of our consent, and delivered the same into the hands of the Dragoman aforesaid.

Be you therefore informed of this and consider it as fully efficient.

Seal
of Daood
Pasha.

TURKISH
ARABIA.

No. XLVII.

TRANSLATION of a Boyooroldi from His Highness HAJEE ALI REZA, Pasha of Bagdad, Aleppo, Diarbekir, and Mousul, to the Political Agent at Bussora, dated the 27th Rubee-oos-sance A. H. 1247, or 2nd October A. D. 1831.

Official Sign.

To the spiritual leader of Islam, the Lieutenant (of the Qadhee of Constantinople) at Bussora, to His Excellency the Muftee Effendi of Bussora, whose piety and excellence be increased, to the Chief of the exalted Ministry and Government the Motusullim Aga, be his rank and station increased, and to the elders and men of weight of the Council and country, whose dignity be magnified. In reference to all affairs supervening at Bussora, and relating to the excellent Resident of England, the high and exalted Mr. Taylor, Balios Beg residing with our eternal government, and in observance of his rights and those of his agents, interpreters, and all his protégés and dependants, and of all the subjects of his government, and the merchants and ships arriving from Hindoostan, according to the stipulations and Treaties which have been arranged and ratified with our exalted State: as they have been held in times preceding, to which we adhere, and for which we even exceed the former regard out of a wish to protect their rights; so you also the Naye Effendi, and Muftee Effendi, and Motusullim Aga, and Ayan (inferior ministers) will in likewise deport yourselves towards, and protect the rights and regard the just claims of the dignified Mr. Taylor, Beg, his agents, interpreters, protégés, and dependants, and the subjects of the government arriving from Hindoostan, and their ships and merchants, and all others soever, conformably to what we have promulgated in this our Boyooroldi, which you will on no account infringe: and thus be it known unto you.

No. XLVIII.

TURKISH
ARABIA.

TRANSLATE of an Imperial Firman of protection for the English Steam Vessels
destined to navigate the River Euphrates, dated 29th December 1834.

No. XLVIII.

To their Excellencies the Viziers, Pashas of three tails, to the illustrious Miri Mirans, Pashas of two tails, to the learned Judges, to the Wainadas, Captains of Ports, and other Magistrates of places situated on both banks of the Euphrates, health.

On receiving the imperial command, you will know as follows:—The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at Constantinople, Lord Ponsonby, one of the most illustrious personages among the Christian nations, has presented at our Sublime Porte an official note, by which he intimates that the British Government requires permission to cause to navigate by turns two steam boats on the river Euphrates, which flows at a small distance from the city of Bagdad, for the purposes of facilitating commerce.

We in consequence issued to our very illustrious governor of Bagdad and Bussora, Ali Reza Pasha, an order to furnish our Sublime Porte with information of the proposed navigation.

Although the answer of the Pasha had not arrived, the Ambassador made representations on this point, informing our Sublime Porte the British Government awaited our reply.

For this reason we have and do permit two steam boats to navigate the Euphrates by turns, and this navigation is to continue as long as, conformably to what has been represented to us, it may prove useful to the two powers, and no inconvenience result therefrom, and it is to this purpose that an official rule has been transmitted to the British Ambassador.

A firman couched in the same terms has been addressed to the Pasha of Bagdad and Bussora.

TURKISH
ARABIA.

No. XLIX.

No. XLIX.

TRANSLATION of an Imperial Firman addressed to the VALEE of Bagdad, dated in the beginning of Suffer 1263, or end of January 1847, communicated the 23rd January 1847.

To the Valee of Bagdad,—Ordained (that) whereas, although special conventions have been entered into between the British Government and certain rulers in Africa for the purpose of preventing the exportation of black slaves from that country to (the ports of) America and to other places, certain merchant ships contrive to kidnap slaves from the African coasts, and continue to transport them to other places, owing to which the provisions of the aforesaid convention cannot be carried into execution ; a request has been therefore lately made on the part of the British Government that the necessary measures should be adopted in this matter by my Sublime Porte with reference to those places ; and whereas the inhuman and barbarous treatment adopted with regard to kidnapped slaves in the places to which they are transported is not like unto (that adopted towards) slaves coming to these places, and that the prevention thereof would be both just and commiserate : It is therefore my supreme and imperial will that the slave trade carried on on the aforesaid coast by the merchant vessels under my imperial flag be henceforward entirely prohibited, that any (vessels) acting in contravention to this prohibition and captured by the ships of my imperial fleet which by the grace of God are to be sent into those waters, or taken by the British ships of war cruizing in those parts and delivered up by them to the Authorities of my royal ports in the Gulf of Bussora, be taken possession of by my Sublime Porte, and that the captains thereof be punished ; that those whom it may concern be peremptorily warned thereof, and that the utmost care and attention be paid to the full and perpetual observance of the present prohibition, and to the punishment of those acting in contravention thereto as aforesaid.

You, therefore, who are the Valee of aforementioned, will act conformably (hereto), and beware of transgressing (these orders).

TRANSLATION of a communication made by the PORTE to Her Majesty's Embassy.

TURKISH
ARABIA.

No. XLIX.

A vizierial letter, dated the 10th September, (27th January 1847), has been addressed to the Valee of Bagdad as follows:—

An Imperial Firman just issued concerning the prohibition to the exportation of black slaves from Africa to America and other places is herewith transmitted to your Excellency, and it is the supreme command of His Majesty that you should be careful to enforce the orders contained in it.

Without entering into unnecessary details (on the subject) with your Excellency it is necessary to observe that, as the publication of this Imperial Firman will not be without its objections, you should keep it by you, and, without any reference whatever thereto, duly issue the orders contained in it to the Authorities of such places as may be requisite.

His Majesty has moreover ordered that towards next spring some vessels of the imperial fleet should be sent (God willing) to superintend the full execution of this interdiction, as well as to promote the welfare of those coasts as heretofore; and whereas it would be productive of loss to some of His Majesty's subjects ignorant in the beginning if the prohibition of the execution thereof were to be enforced contemporaneously with its promulgation: the publication of these orders are to be made by you on the receipt of this despatch. You will also make known that they are to be in full vigour four months after the date hereof, that is, after the 10th of Suffer (27th January 1847), and that the slaves which may be on board any merchant vessels under the Ottoman Flag, which shall have dared to act in contravention thereof, after the expiration of the aforesaid period, and which having escaped the vigilance of the Authorities on their passage may enter any of the Turkish ports, shall be taken possession of and detained.

You will also adopt suitable measures for sending back to the place from which they may have been kidnapped, the slaves arriving in any of His Majesty's ports.

TURKISH COPIE OFFICIELLE d'une lettre adressée par le GRAND VIZIER au PASHA de
ARABIA. Bagdad en date 6th Avril 1847.

No. XLIX.

TRADUCTION.

J'ai informé, V. Excellence par une dépêche que je vous ai écrite dernièrement relativement à la défense aux batimens sous pavillon Ottoman de faire le commerce des esclaves avec les côtes d'Afrique qu'en conséquence des ordres prohibitifs qui ont été donnés à cet effet, les batimens Ottomans qui après l'expiration du terme qui a été fixé auront l'audace de contrevenir à ces ordres, et qui auront été arrêtés pour cela, seront confisqués avec les esclaves qu'il y aura à bord, mais prévenir les mal-entendus et la confusion à cet égard, je veux donner sur cette question les éclaircissemens suivans.

Votre Excellence sait qu'il y a dans ces environs là des Gouvernemens et des *Imams* indépendants, et cela étant, les châtimens dont il s'agit, ne peuvent pas être appliqués à leurs batimens. Il faudra donc se borner à l'égard de ces batimens à leur défendre de transporter et d'introduire des esclaves dans les ports de la S. P. qui sont dans le Golfe Persique et s'ils en viennent Votre Excellence aura seulement à les renvoyer et à les éloigner. Ainsi V. E. voudra bien donner aux autorités compétentes les ordres nécessaires dans le sens au dessus expliqué.

20 *Rebi-al-Akhir* 1263.

TRANSLATION.—Instructions to NEJIB, Pasha of Bagdad, about the African Slaves.

As your Excellency well knows, I have stated in the despatch I wrote to you, in consequence of the firman issued for the purpose of prohibiting the transport of black slaves from Africa to America and other places, that it will be necessary to take measures for sending back conveniently to the places whence they had been kidnapped, those slaves who shall come to any port of the Ottoman Empire in vessels under the flag of the Sublime Porte.

But on thinking again on this matter, we found that this plan is not quite exempt from inconvenience, for it is not improbable that the slaves should fall, while on their way home, into the hands of people dealing in slaves, and experience again all sorts of misery.

Now the slaves who shall have been liberated from the hands of the merchants are naturally become thus free, and they may, of course, act as they like. Such of them, then, as will not return, but choose to remain, cannot be forced to go, and they must be allowed to stay where they please.

TURKISH
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Nos. XLIX
& L.

But humanity requires that measures should be taken to send safely to the place of their destination those who wish to return, and, therefore, it has been thought expedient, and the Sultan has given orders to that effect, that those among them who wish to return should be consigned to the British Authorities in those environs, put on board the British men of war, or on board other vessels which shall be assigned by the English, and sent away.

This matter has been talked of with the British embassy, and your Excellency will therefore talk about it with the British Consul at Bagdad, and send the analogous instructions to the competent Authorities; and as to those among the slaves that have been captured, who may wish to remain in this country, your Excellency will take care to furnish them with a Tezkéré, that they may not be molested by any body whatever after that.

No. L.

PROTOCOL.

TRANSLATION.

A la suite d'un échange de notes qui a en lieu entre l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté le Sultan, au sujet de la prolongation de la ligne Aérienne de Bagdad jusqu'à Bussora et Khanakain, dans le but de relier par deux lignes différentes les télégraphes Indiens au réseau télégraphique de l'Europe l'Ambassadeur de la Reine de la Grande Britain prés la

Consequent upon the exchange of notes which has taken place between the Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty and the ministry of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Sultan on the subject of the extension of the line above ground from Bagdad to Bussora and to Khanakain, with the object of connecting by two different lines the Indian telegraphs with the telegraphic network of Europe, the Ambassador of

TURKISH
ARABIA.

No. L.

Sublime Porte et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Sultan, en vue d'assurer la réalisation de ces entreprises, ont arrêté l'arrangement suivant :—

Her Britannic Majesty at the Sublime Porte and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sultan, with a view to this, have decided on the following arrangement :—

ARTICLE 1.

Le Gouvernement Ottoman fera prolonger à ses frais :—

1. La ligne de Bagdad à Bussora.

2. Il construira une ligne Aérienne de Bagdad jusqu'à Khanakain, sur la frontière Persane Ces deux lignes seront à deux fils, dont l'un sera destiné au service exclusif des messages directs.

ARTICLE 2.

Le Gouvernement Indien portera, de son côté à ses frais le câble sous-marin Indien, aboutissant à Bushire, soit à Bussora soit à un autre point quelconque de l'embouchure du Shat-el-Arab, qui sera désigné plus tard, et qui sera relié à la ligne Aérienne.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Gouvernement Indien fournira en outre au Gouvernement Ottoman tous les matériaux nécessaires, y

ARTICLE 1.

The Ottoman Government will extend at its own expense—

1. The line above ground from Bagdad to Bussora.

2. It will construct a line above ground from Bagdad to Khanakeen on the Persian frontier. These two lines shall consist of two wires, of which the one shall be kept exclusively for direct messages.

ARTICLE 2.

The Indian Government, on its side, at its own cost, shall carry the Indian sub-marine cable, which joins at Bushire, either to Bussora or to some other point at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, which shall be designated later, and which shall be connected with the line above ground.

ARTICLE 3.

The Indian Government besides shall furnish to the Ottoman Government all the necessary materials,

compris les pôleaux en fer, pour la construction des deux lignes Aériennes ci-dessus indiquées.

Les deux Ingénieurs télégraphiques qui se trouvent déjà à Bagdad, ainsi que l'Inspecteur et les quatre Sous-officiers de génie Britannique qui sont attendus prochainement dans cette ville, seront mis à la disposition des Autorités Ottomanes pour coopérer à la construction de ces lignes.

including the poles of iron, for the construction of the two lines above ground before mentioned.

The two telegraphic Engineers, who are already at Bagdad, as also the Inspector and the four Sub-officers of the British Engineers who are soon expected to arrive in that city, shall be placed at the disposal of the Ottoman Authorities to co-operate in the construction of these lines.

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ARTICLE 4.

Le Gouvernement Ottoman payera les matériaux ainsi fournis par le Gouvernement Indien, sur la recette des messages télégraphiques Indiens, qui traverseront la ligne de l'extrême frontière Européenne de l'Empire Ottoman soit jusqu'à Busso-ra, soit jusqu'à Khanakain, d'après un arrangement spécial que les deux Gouvernements se réservent d'établir pour déterminer la mode et l'époque des versements du prix de ces matériaux.

La rétribution des Ingénieurs reste à la charge du Gouvernement Indien.

Les matériaux qui sont fournis par le Gouvernement Indien seront consignés à leur arrivée, entre les

ARTICLE 4.

The Ottoman Government shall pay for the materials thus furnished by the Indian Government with the money received for telegraphic messages from India, which shall traverse the line of the extreme European frontier of the Ottoman Empire, be it to Bussora or as far as Khanakeen, according to a special arrangement which the two governments reserve to themselves to establish, to determine the mode and the period of the payment of the price of these materials.

The salaries of the Engineers to be paid by the Indian Government.

The materials which shall be furnished by the Indian Government shall be consigned on their arrival

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No. L.

maines des autorités Ottomanes contre leur reçu.

to the hands of the Ottoman Authorities, and a receipt given for them.

ARTICLE 5.

Les autorités Impériales recevront l'ordre de faire commencer immédiatement les travaux de la ligne de Bagdad à Bussora.

ARTICLE 5.

The Imperial Authorities shall immediately receive orders to begin the works upon the line from Bagdad to Bussora.

ARTICLE 6.

Le cable sousmarin qui doit se relier à la ligne Aérienne de Bagdad à Bussora devra être posé le plutôt possible, afin d'en assurer le fonctionnement simultané.

ARTICLE 6.

The sub-marine cable which is to meet the line above ground from Bagdad to Bussora shall be laid as soon as possible, in order to secure simultaneous operations.

ARTICLE 7.

Aussitôt que cette ligne aura été achevée le Gouvernement Ottoman mettra la main à celle de Bagdad à Khanakain, pour laquelle le Gouvernement Indien s'engage à fournir également les matériaux et les Ingénieurs aux mêmes conditions qui ont été stipulées pour la ligne de Bussora.

ARTICLE 7.

As soon as this line shall have been completed, the Ottoman Government shall commence the line from Bagdad to Khanakeen, for which the Indian Government equally engages to furnish materials and Engineers on the same conditions as those which have been stipulated for the line from Bussora.

ARTICLE 8.

La Sublime Porte aura soin, selon la nécessité, d'employer pour le service de ces lignes des personnes possédants la langue Anglaise.

ARTICLE 8.

The Sublime Porte shall take care, if need be, to employ, for the working of these lines, persons acquainted with the English language.

ARTICLE 9.*

Toutes les dépêches à destination ou provenant des Indes seront partagées à portion égale entre la ligne projetée de Bagdad à Bussora d'une part, et celle de Khanakain d'autre part.

Pour éviter toute difficulté d'exécution, l'application du partage aura lieu de la manière suivante :—

Toutes les dépêches provenant des Indes devront passer par la ligne de Khanakain. Par contre toutes celles à destination des Indes traverseront la ligne de Bagdad à Bussora.

ARTICLE 9.*

All the despatches addressed to or coming from India shall be equally divided between the line from Bagdad to Bussora on the one hand and that of Khanakeen on the other.

To avoid all difficulty of execution, the application of this system of division shall be as follows :—

All despatches coming from India shall pass by the line from Khanakeen. On the other hand, all those for India shall be sent by the line from Bagdad to Bussora.

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ARTICLE 10.

La stipulation de l'Article 9 sera en vigueur pendant dix ans, à l'expiration desquels il pourra être révisé moyennant une nouvelle entente entre les deux Gouvernements.

ARTICLE 10.

The stipulation of Article 9 shall remain in force for ten years, at the end of which it can be revised by means of a new understanding between the two governments.

ARTICLE 11.

Les deux Gouvernements se réservent d'arrêter et de conclure une Convention Télégraphique sur les bases de l'Acte de Bruxelles,

ARTICLE 11.

The two governments reserve to themselves the right to determine on and conclude a Telegraphic Convention on the basis of the Act

* On 9th December 1863 an additional Article was added to the Protocol, stipulating that, instead of dividing the traffic equally between the Bussora and Khanakeen lines, messages should be forwarded indifferently by either line, and that payment should be calculated on the mean between 375 and 89 miles, the distances between Bagdad and Bussora and Bagdad and Khanakeen respectively, so long as both lines are kept in efficient working order.

TURKISH ARABIA. qui constitue la Loi Internationale des Signes Electriques.

No. L.

En foi de quoi, l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan ont signés le present Protocole, en double expédition, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à la Sublime Porte, le vingt du mois d'Octobre, de l'an mil huit cent soixante trois.

of Brussels, which constitutes the International Law of Lines of Electric Telegraphs.

In faith of which the Ambassador of Her Britannic Majesty and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan have signed the present Protocol in duplicate and have annexed their Seals.

Done at the Sublime Porte the 20th day of October 1863.

FOR SIR HENRY BULWER.

L. S.	E. M. ERSKINE.
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FOR SIR HENRY BULWER.

L. S.	E. M. ERSKINE.
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L. S.	ALI.
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PERSIAN GULF.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. XXI. of new Series.

THOSE portions of the coasts of the Persian Gulf which are not occupied by tribes having treaty relations with the British Government are either under the dominion of Turkey or Persia. The Turkish suzerainty is acknowledged on the southern shore from the Shat-el-Arab to a point nearly opposite Demam, a small portion nearest the Shat-el-Arab being directly under the Pasha of Baghdad, and the rest being occupied by Arab Chiefs, who acknowledge dependence on the Turkish Government. The northern shore nearest the Shat-el-Arab is held by Arab Chiefs owing allegiance to Persia, and the coast eastward to a point nearly opposite to the western extremity of the Island of Kishm is governed directly by officers of the Shah of Persia.

MUSCAT.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the Muscat Arabs having driven the Persians from Oman, established their ascendancy in the Persian Gulf, and gained a footing in Zanzibar and several other parts on the African coast. The Persians regained their supremacy for a short time in the reign of Nadir Shah, but during the weakness and distractions in Persia which followed Nadir Shah's death, Ahmed bin Saeed, the Arab Governor of Sohar, drove the Persians out of Muscat and contemptuously rejected the claims of the Shah to tribute. He was elected Imam. He was succeeded in the government of Muscat by his second son, Syud Sultan, who usurped the rights of his elder brother. It was in 1798, during the rule of this Chief, that the first Treaty (No. LI.) with Muscat was negotiated by Mehendi Ali Khan, the Company's Agent at Bushire, with a view to exclude from Muscat all prejudicial influence of the French with whom Syud Sultan was brought in contact through his trade with the Mauritius. When Sir John Malcolm visited Muscat on his first mission to Persia, he formed another engagement (No. LII.) with Syud Sultan, stipulating for the strict observance of the previous Treaty and for the residence of an English gentleman in an official capacity at Muscat.

PERSIAN
GULF.*Muscat.*

Syud Sultan was killed on 14th November 1803 in battle with his enemies the Uttoohees and Joasmees. The rights of his two young sons were disputed by their uncle Syud Ghes of Sohar, who aimed at usurping the government of Muscat. To oppose their uncle's pretensions the two youths put themselves in the hands of their cousin Syud Budr bin Halol, who called in the Wahabees, and with their help defeated Syud Ghes and recovered Bundur Abbass and Hormus, which had been seized by the Shaikh of Kishm. The weakness resulting from this disputed succession gave the Wahabees a footing in Muscat, which they have never wholly lost. This sect adopted strict and puritanical doctrines. They denied divine honours to Mahomed, abhorred and destroyed all holy tombs, abstained from the use of tobacco, and waged war against all Mahomedans who did not accept their peculiar views. Their doctrines spread with amazing rapidity. In 1800 they made their first appearance in Oman. They reduced all the sea coast of the Persian Gulf from Bussora to Debaye, released the Chiefs of Zaheera and Sohar from allegiance to Muscat, and forced Syud Sultan to beg for a three years' truce, which they broke soon after. They would probably have conquered all Oman if they had not been stopped by the assassination of their Chief.

The Wahabees reached the height of their power shortly after the accession of Syud Saeed, the second son of Syud Sultan, who succeeded Budr bin Halol in 1807. This Chief, to whom the religious title of Imam was not conceded by the Arabs, although he is generally so styled, ruled for fifty years, during which time he cultivated a close intercourse with the British Government. In 1808 the Imam, smarting under the insults of the Wahabees, whose agents were forcibly converting his subjects in his very capital, roused the Arab tribes in Oman to a combination against them. If Muscat had fallen under the Wahabees, the Imam would have been drawn into the general system of piracy which the Wahabees encouraged, and would have been converted from a friend into a dangerous enemy. The British Government, therefore, resolved to support him. An armament was accordingly sent towards the close of 1809, which destroyed the piratical boats at Ras-ool-Khyma, Linga, and Luft, and bombarded and took Shinas. No arrangements, however, were made permanently to secure the advantages then obtained. Piracy

was soon renewed, and another expedition had to be sent against the pirates in 1819, in which also the Imam co-operated. With these exceptions, till the year 1822, when a Treaty (No. LIII.) was concluded for the suppression of slavery, there is nothing requiring special notice in the intercourse between the British Government and Syud Saeed, who was chiefly occupied in wars with his rivals, the Joasmees, and in fruitless attempts to possess himself of the Island of Bahrein.

PERSIAN
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Muscat.

The Treaty of 1822 aimed at the suppression of the foreign slave trade with Christian nations only, and not of the trade with Mahomedan countries and within the Muscat dominions, except in cases of kidnapping; and the permission given under the Treaty to British cruizers to seize slave ships east of the line defined in the Treaty, applied to His Majesty's ships only, and not to vessels of the Indian Navy. In 1839, however, a Treaty of commerce (No. LIV.) was concluded with the Imam by Her Majesty's plenipotentiary at Muscat, by the fifteenth Article of which the Imam confirmed the Treaty of 1822 for the suppression of slave trade with Christian countries, and conceded power of search and seizure to vessels of the East India Company; and on 17th December of the same year he agreed with the Resident in the Persian Gulf to add three additional Articles (No. LV.) to the Treaty of 1822, authorizing the right of search and extending the boundary laid down in the Treaty of 1822 from Diu head to Passein, the eastern boundary of the Muscat possessions on the Mekran coast, so as to include the coasts of Kattywar, Kutch, Kurrachee, and upwards of four degrees westward in the limits within which his subjects were forbidden to engage in the slave trade. In the fourth Article of the Arabic version of the Treaty of 1822 no mention was made of the obligation of the Imam or his authorities to assist in the apprehension of British subjects engaged in the slave trade, although this obligation was distinctly specified in the English version. The Imam was urged to have the omission rectified by an addition to the Arabic text. He was, however, averse to any alteration being made in the Treaty; but in a separate letter, dated 18th August 1845, he bound himself, his heirs, and authorities to afford assistance, when required by persons authorized to demand it, in the apprehension of British subjects engaged in slave trade.

PERSIAN
GULF.*Muscat.*

In 1845 the Imam entered into a Treaty* (No. LVI.) prohibiting, from 1st January 1847, the export of slaves from his African dominions and their importation from any part of Africa into his dominions in Asia, and agreeing to use his influence with the Chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf to put a stop to the slave trade. The Treaty, however, did not prohibit the transport of slaves from one port in his African possessions to another. In consenting to this Treaty the Imam requested that three additional Articles† might be added, prohibiting the search of his vessels in the limits within which the transport of slaves was allowed under the Treaty, and of his vessels coming from the Arabian and Red Seas to Africa, and stipulating that, if slaves were stolen from the Zanzibar territories, the Imam should not be held responsible. These Articles appear never to have been formally agreed to; but the Imam was informed, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, that British ships of war would search only such vessels under the flag of the Imam as might reasonably be suspected of being engaged in slave trade; that, therefore, the description of vessels mentioned in the Articles would not be searched unless there should be good ground for suspecting them to be so engaged; but, at all events,

* An Act of Parliament, 11 and 12 Vic., Chap. 128, was passed to give effect to this Treaty. See Appendix.

† ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the AGREEMENT concluded on the 2nd October 1845, corresponding to the 29th Ramzan 1261 Hegira, according to the wish of HIS HIGHNESS the IMAM of Muscat.

ARTICLE 1.

That no vessels belonging to His Highness Syud Saeed bin Sultan, the Imam of Muscat, or belonging to his subjects, be searched by English Men-of-War between the boundary of Lamoo to the north and Kitwar to the south, mentioned in the Treaty concluded on the 2nd October 1845, corresponding with the 29th Ramzan 1261.

ARTICLE 2.

It may perhaps be reported to them (the British Government) that an individual has stolen slaves from the territories of Syud Saeed, the Sultan of Muscat, which are in Africa; unless this be proved, His Highness Syud Saeed, the Sultan of Muscat, shall not be called to account for it.

ARTICLE 3.

It is known that the vessel belonging to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and those belonging to his subjects coming from the Arabian and Red Seas do not bring slaves from those parts to the territories of the Sultan of Muscat which are in Africa; accordingly English Men-of-War shall not search nor trouble them.

that, if they should be searched and found not to be so engaged, that fact would be ascertained in a very short space of time, and they would not be prevented for more than a quarter or half an hour from continuing their voyage.

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In consequence of some discussion regarding the right of the Imam to duty on goods transhipped in his ports, he issued Rules (No. LVII.) in 1846 for the levy of full duty of 5 per cent. on goods transhipped, but exempting from duty ships putting into his harbours from stress of weather and all stores of the British Government landed at his ports.

During the later years of his rule the affairs of Syud Saeed in his Asiatic dominions fell into much confusion, owing, in a considerable degree, to his prolonged residence at Zanzibar, which, in 1840, he made the permanent seat of his government, and the incapacity of the Agents whom he left at Muscat, and latterly of his son Syud Thowaynee. On more than one occasion his power was saved only by the intervention of the British Government. The Wahabees forced him in 1833 to pay them a tribute of 5,000 crowns a year, and to renew the obligation in 1845, raising the tribute to 20,000 crowns, 12,000 being for Muscat, and 8,000 for Sohar. About the same time also he got into trouble with Persia regarding his possessions on the Mekran coast. Besides his possessions on the Arabian and African coasts, the Imam holds the Islands of Hormus and Kishm in the Persian Gulf, and is acknowledged as feudal lord by the Arabs on the Mekran coast between Jask and Passein. He holds Bunder Abbass and its dependencies on rent from Persia. He also holds the ports of Gwador and Charbar, his rights to which, according to tradition, were derived from the Khan of Khelat. In 1846 Hussein Khan, the Persian Governor of Fars, despatched a force against Bunder Abbas with the view of extorting a large sum of money from Sheikh Seif bin Subhan, the Imam's deputy and Governor. The Imam threatened to retaliate by destroying Bushire. It was not till a change of ministry took place on the death of Mahomed Shah that redress was granted to the Imam. In 1853 the Shah of Persia resumed possession of Bunder Abbass and its dependencies; but he restored them to the Imam in 1856 on much less advant-

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ageous terms* than formerly. The rent was raised from 6,000 to 16,000 Tomans a year, and the Islands of Hormus and Kishm, the Imam's hereditary possessions, were ceded to Persia.

* TRANSLATED purport of an Order from HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TAMASP MIRZA MOAYED-ED-DOWLAH, dated Shaban 1272 H., A. D. 1855.

By order and permission of the ministers of the exalted government of Persia and on the following conditions, we entrust the government of Bunder Abbas, the Islands of Kishm and Hormuz, and the districts of Ossein, Tazyan, Shemie, Minah, Khameer, and Biyahan, and all their dependencies that are all the very territories of the exalted government, to His Highness Syud Saeed Khan, the Imam of Muscat and Oman. His Highness should act according to these conditions and not avoid any of them :—

ARTICLE 1.

That the Chief of Bunder Abbas should be a dependent of the Persian government, and give a writing to that effect to the ministers of that government, and, like all other Chiefs in Fars, must obey the Governor General of Fars.

ARTICLE 2.

That His Highness should remit with a confidential man of his, in four instalments, the annual sum, as herein detailed, of sixteen thousand Tomans on account of the revenue, peshkush, and present for Bunder Abbas, getting a receipt for the same from the Governor General of Fars.

Total 16,000 Tomans	{	Revenue	...	...	...	...	12,500 Tomans.
		Peshkush for Prime Minister	...	...	...	...	2,000 ditto.
		Ditto for Governor General of Fars	...	...	...	...	1,000 ditto.
		Present for Shoja-el-Moolk	...	...	...	...	500 ditto.

ARTICLE 3.

That His Highness should cause the ditch that is now being dug around the fort of Bunder Abbas, to be filled in, and it should never be re-dug again.

ARTICLE 4.

That until twenty years the Imam of Muscat and his son will have the right of the government of Bunder Abbas, and after the expiration of twenty years, they will have to repair the place and make it over to the Persian government. Should the ministers of the exalted government then again wish to grant the government of Bunder Abbas to the Imam and his sons, they will, through friendship, do so under a new Firman and instructions, otherwise they can occupy the place and depute another Chief there.

ARTICLE 5.

That they should always fly the Persian flag at Bunder Abbas, and there will always be a few Persians there to take care of the flag. A Taskarachce also will be appointed and sent to remain permanently at Bunder Abbas. Every respect due to the Persian flag should be brought into effect. There will be a monthly courier sent to Bunder Abbas to

In 1854 the Imam ceded (No. LVIII.) to the British Crown the Kooria Mooraa Islands on the south coast of Arabia. The islands are valuable only for the guano deposits which are found on them.

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take newspapers and to look after the flag and its attendants. On all festivals and on the anniversary of the Shah's birthday a salute should be fired. The usual morning and evening guns will also be fired.

ARTICLE 6.

The Chief of Bunder Abbas should in no respect annoy or oppress the subjects and inhabitants of that place who have for some years past served the Persian government, but on the contrary he must take great care of them.

ARTICLE 7.

The Chief of Bunder Abbas should not interfere with any other places than those that have been since the time of the late Fath Ali Shah and are at present under his authority.

ARTICLE 8.

Should at any time the Governor General of Fars or Governor of Laristan desire to go for recreation or sport to Bunder Abbas, the Chief, like other Chiefs, should pay the necessary respect of receiving and every due attention.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of the Governor General of Fars or Governor of Kerman requiring, in certain emergent cases, to send troops to Cutch, Mekran, or Beloochistan, the Chief of Bunder Abbas, like those of other places, should not fail in attending to his wants, giving provisions and guides, paying the necessary respect on their departure, and doing all like services.

ARTICLE 10.

In case the Governor General of Fars finding any fault in the Chief of Bunder Abbas, the Imam immediately, on its being brought to his notice, should, without any excuse, discharge the Chief and depute another whom he may deem fit, and who would be obedient to the Governor General of Fars.

ARTICLE 11.

Should any of the subjects of Laristan, Sabaa, and other districts of Fars, or of any of the districts of Kerman, emigrate to Bunder Abbas, on notice being given by the Chief of such district, the Chief of Bunder Abbas should return them to their places.

ARTICLE 12.

These conditions have been made with the present living Imam Syud Saeed Khan and his sons. But should at any time an usurper get into possession of Muscat, the ministers of the Persian government will not be bound to any of these conditions.

ARTICLE 13.

As long as Bunder Abbas, the above-mentioned two Islands, Shernil, Minab, and their dependencies are in the hands of the Imam of Muscat, he should not allow any Officers of foreign governments to go there. He should also promise to protect those places by land and sea, providing for every port having an anchorage some ships, bughlas, and other

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Syud Saeed died in 1856. In 1844 he had intimated his desire to appoint his sons Syud Khalid and Syud Thowaynee as his successors in his African and Asiatic dominions respectively, and had appointed them his deputies. Syud Thowaynee accordingly succeeded to the government of Muscat on his father's death. In virtue of his succession to the Chiefship of Oman, he claimed also feudal supremacy over Zanzibar* and prepared to establish his claim by force of arms. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Lord Canning, who decided (No. LIX.) that Zanzibar should be independent of Muscat, but should pay an annual subsidy of 40,000 crowns.

In 1865 a Convention (No. LX.) was made with the Imam for the extension of the Electric Telegraph through his Dominions in Arabia and Mekran.

vessels of war. He should further promise to protect all the boundaries of the above-mentioned places from all interference and intrusion of strangers, whether in an amicable or hostile manner. He should not at any time allow any ship, bughla, or other vessels of war, or any hostile person armed or otherwise, Arab or foreign, to approach or get a footing at Bunder Abbas or the Persian territory with hostile intentions or other pretences.

ARTICLE 14.

The Imam of Muscat, notwithstanding these conditions, has not the right of letting Bunder Abbas and the above said places to any foreigner or others. He can only himself hold them, appointing one of his relatives for the management thereof, who would act in accordance with these conditions.

ARTICLE 15.

It is reported by Persian merchants that formerly an Indian, the Contractor of Customs at Muscat, had deputed an Agent at Bunder Abbas, and there received the Muscat duty for goods sent from Bunder Abbas to India and other places, whereas no such rules exist in any country as charging the duty of one place, where the goods are not being sent, in another. As this proceeding is against rules and customs, the Imam should prevent the occurrence thereof hereafter, and should only levy such export and import duty as the late Sheikh Saif used to do, and no more.

ARTICLE 16.

The merchandize detained on the Island of Kishm should be brought to Bunder Abbas and distributed to their respective consigners there through Hajee Abd-el Mahomed, the Melek-el Toojar of Bushire, and their receipts taken and sent to Tehran.

* See below, Zanzibar.

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SOHAR.—The present ruling family of Muscat are, as has been already noted, descended from Ahmed bin Saced, the Governor of Sohar, who, in 1730, expelled the Persians and became the first Imam of Muscat. Syud Ghes, of Sohar, who had attempted to supplant his nephew Syud Saced in the government of Muscat, was killed in 1808, and his family were deprived of their patrimony. In 1830, however, his grandson Syud Hamood bin Azan, the cousin of Syud Saced, taking advantage of the absence of the latter at Zanzibar, regained possession of Sohar and compelled the Imam to restore to him also other districts on payment of tribute. His popularity in Oman was great, and, but for the intervention of the British Government, he would have succeeded in dismembering the Muscat possessions. In 1839 a reconciliation was effected between Syud Saced and Syud Hamood through the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and an engagement (No. LXI.) was mediated between them, by which they engaged to abstain from aggressions on each other, and to admit free intercourse and trade between their respective possessions. The Imam also bound himself to support the Chief of Sohar when attacked by his enemies.

By this agreement the Chief of Sohar became independent. As the general engagements for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf were concluded while the relations of Sohar to Muscat were still undefined, a formal agreement had not been concluded with Syud Hamood. But in 1848 he was invited to enter into the general arrangements, and accordingly a Treaty* (No. LXII.) similar to those concluded with the other maritime states for the suppression of the slave trade, was concluded, on 22nd May 1849, with his son Syud Saif, who was then in possession of the government. Syud Saif, who had usurped his father's authority, was soon afterwards put to death by him.

The Treaty concluded in 1839 between Muscat and Sohar contained no Article by which the British Government undertook to guarantee its conditions. But the very formal manner in which it was negotiated was considered to make it more than usually binding on both parties. Notwithstanding this, Syud Thowaynee, who governed Muscat during his

* An Act of Parliament, 16 and 17 Vic., Chap. 16, was passed to carry this Treaty into effect. See Appendix.

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No. LI.

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father's absence at Zanzibar, treacherously seized Syud Hamood at a friendly conference and laid seige to Sohar by land and sea. Failing in his attempts to take the fort, he returned to Muscat, carrying his prisoner with him. Syud Hamood died from the rigour of his confinement on 23rd April 1850. Syud Ghes, his brother, took up arms to avenge his death, and, with the help of the Joasmees, took Shinas and several other forts. The Imam, however, returning from Muscat, gained over the Joasmees to his side, and defeated Syud Ghes, from whom he took Sohar, leaving to him Roostak and Hebee, and assigning him a monthly stipend of 200 crowns.

On the death of Syud Saeed, his son Syud Toorkee, who had been placed in the government of Sohar, made several unsuccessful attempts to make himself independent of his elder brother Syud Thowaynee and to create a rebellion in Oman.

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of the COWLNAMAH, or written Engagement from the IMAM of Muscat.

L. S.

Deed of Agreement from the State of the Omani an asylum, under the approbation of the Imam, the Director, Syud Sultan, whose grandeur be eternal! to the high and potent English Company, whose greatness be perpetuated! as comprehended in the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

From the intervention of the Nawab Etmandi Adowla Mirza Mehedy Ally Khan Bahadoor Hurhmut Jung never shall there be any deviation from this Cowlnamah.

ARTICLE 2.

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From the recital of the said Nawab my heart has become disposed to an increase of the friendship with that State, and from this day forth the friend of that Sircar is the friend of this, and the friend of this Sircar is to be the friend of that; and, in like manner, the enemy of that Sircar is the enemy of this, and the enemy of this is to be the enemy of that.

No. 11.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas frequent applications have been made, and are still making, by the French and Dutch people for a Factory, *i. e.*, to seat themselves in either at Muscat or Goombroon, or at the other ports of this Sircar, it is therefore written that, whilst warfare shall continue between the English Company and them, never shall, from respect to the Company's friendship, be given to them throughout all my territories a place to fix or seat themselves in, nor shall they get even ground to stand upon within this State.

ARTICLE 4.

As there is a person of the French nation, who has been for these several years in my service, and who hath now gone in command of one of my vessels to the Mauritius, I shall, immediately on his return, dismiss him from my service and expel him.

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of any French vessel coming to water at Muscat, she shall not be allowed to enter the cove into which the English vessels are admitted, but remain without; and in case of hostilities ensuing here between the French and English ships, the force of this State by land and by sea, and my people, shall take part in hostility with the English, but on the high seas I am not to interfere.

ARTICLE 6.

On the occurrence of any shipwreck of a vessel or vessels appertaining to the English, there shall certainly be aid and comfort afforded on the part of this government, nor shall the property be seized on.

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& LII.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 7.

In the port of Abassy (Goombroon) whenever the English shall be disposed to establish a Factory, I have no objection to their fortifying the same and mounting guns thereon, as many as they list, and to forty or fifty English gentlemen residing there, with seven or eight hundred English Sepoys, and for the rest, the rate of duties on goods on buying and selling will be on the same footing as at Bussora and Abushehr.

Dated 1st of Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1213, Hegira, or 12th of October 1798.

L. S.

No. LII.

L. S.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by the Imam of the State of Oman with CAPTAIN JOHN MALCOLM BAHADOOR, Envoy from the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 21st of Shaban 1213 Hegira, or 18th January 1800.

ARTICLE 1.

The Cowlmah entered into by the Imam of Oman with Mehedy Ally Khan Bahadoor remains fixed and in full force.

ARTICLE 2.

As improper reports of a tendency to interrupt the existing harmony and create misunderstanding between the States have gone abroad, and have been communicated to the Right Honourable the Governor General, the Earl of Mornington, K. P.; with a view to prevent such evils in future, we, actuated by sentiments of reciprocal friendship, agree that

an English gentleman of respectability, on the part of the Honourable Company, shall always reside at the port of Muscat, and be an Agent through whom all intercourse between the States shall be conducted, in order that the actions of each government may be fairly and justly stated, and that no opportunity may be offered to designing men, who are ever eager to promote dissensions, and that the friendship of the two States may remain unshook till the end of time, and till the sun and moon have finished their revolving career.

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& LIII.

Muscat.

L. S.

Sealed in my presence.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,

Envoy.

Approved by the Governor General in Council on 26th April 1800.

No. LIII.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the Most High God! In the name of the Most High God!

Particulars of the requisitions which were made by Captain Moresby, Commander of the Ship "Meáni," who arrived at the port of Muscat on the 9th of the sacred (month of) Zilhujjah 1237 (27th August 1822) from the Island of Mauritius, on the part of the Governor Sir Robert Farquhar Bahadoor.

Answers to the requisitions which were made by Captain Morseby on the part of the Governor Sir Robert Farquhar Bahadoor, may his glory be eternal! which (requisitions) are mentioned on the back of this paper.

ARTICLE 1.

That you (the Imam) instruct all the Officers in your dominions to prevent the subjects from selling slaves to Christians of all nations.

ARTICLE 1.

That we did write last season to all our Officers to prohibit the sale of slaves to all the Christian nations, and we will send further instructions to them on the subject.

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No. LIII.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 2.

That you do issue orders to all your Officers, who are on your part throughout your dominions, as well in Zanzibar as in other places, to the effect that if they discover persons on board any Arab vessel buying slaves for the purpose of taking them to Christian countries, they (the Officers) should seize such vessel with all that she may contain, and should send to you the Nakhoda (*i. e.*, the Commander) and the crew in order that you may punish them.

ARTICLE 3.

That it shall be obligatory on the crew of every vessel that shall clandestinely convey slaves to Christian countries to give, on their return to an Arab port, information to the Governor of that port in order that he may punish the Commander, and that if they fail to give the information, all shall suffer punishment.

ARTICLE 4.

That your Highness give us a written order on your part to the Governor of Zanzibar and your other Governors in that quarter to the effect that they do allow a person to be stationed on our part in

ARTICLE 2.

That we will send orders to all our Officers who are employed throughout our dominions to the effect that if they find any Arab vessel buying slaves for the purpose of taking them to Christian countries, they must seize the vessel and inflict punishment on persons connected with her, even if they be bound for the Island of Madagascar.

ARTICLE 3.

That we will instruct our Officers and notify throughout our dominions that the crew of a vessel conveying slaves for sale to Christian countries are required, on their return to an Arab port, to give information to the Governor of the port in order that he may punish the Commander, but that if they conceal (the fact), all shall suffer punishment.

ARTICLE 4.

That a written order which you wish to have, permitting the stationing of a person on your part in Zanzibar and the neighbouring parts for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of the sale of slaves

any place in those countries which we shall see fit, and that they do allow us a place for residence in order that we may obtain intelligence of any vessel that may convey slaves to Christian countries.

to Christian nations, has been granted, and will reach through the hands of the respected Captain Moresby. May his dignity endure for ever!

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No. LIII.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 5.

That you give us a written permission that if we find any vessel laden with slaves for sale, carrying them to Christian countries, after four months from the date of such written permission, we may seize her.

ARTICLE 5.

That a written permission which you wish to have, permitting you, after four months, to seize vessels conveying slaves for sale to Christian countries, will reach through the hands of the said Captain.

ARTICLE 6.

That you do write to all your Governors that on the sailing of every vessel they shall write out a pass for her, stating clearly what port she is leaving and what she is bound to, in order that if our ships should meet a vessel having no pass, but having on board slaves for sale and proceeding in the direction of the Christian countries, they (the British ships) may seize her; such a vessel, if found within the line of the Island of Madagascar and the neighbourhood of Zanzibar and Lamoo, to be carried into Muscat for punishment by you; but if found sailing beyond the Island of Madagascar and in the sea of Mauritius, to be seized by themselves (British ves-

ARTICLE 6.

That we will write to our Governors regarding the granting of a pass to every vessel proceeding on a voyage, specifying therein the port she sails from and the port she is bound to, and you may seize every vessel you may fall in with beyond the Island of Madagascar and in the sea of Mauritius after four months from the date of the written permission alluded to in the fifth requisition; and if any vessel be found on this side, the matter should come to us, provided she do not possess a pass from the Governor of the port of departure.

PERSIAN sels), and this (to take place) after
GULF. four months from the date of the
No. LIII. written permission.

Muscat.

Here end the answers to the six requisitions, and they have been written by the most humble Abdul Kâhir bin Syud Mahomed Ali Majid by order of his master, who commands his obedience, Syud Saced bin Syud Sultan bin Imam Ahmed bin Saced Al Boo Saeedee.

Written on the 17th of the sacred (month of) Zilhujjah 1237 one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of the Hegira, (4th September 1822).

This is signed by the humble Saced bin Sultan with his own hand.

Saced bin Sultan bin Ahmed.

TRANSLATION.

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GULF.

No. LIII.

*Muscat.**In the name of the Most High God! In the name of the Most High God!*

Particulars of an additional requisition made by Captain Moresby for the suppression (of the sale of) slaves carried on board vessels to Christian countries.

Answer to the additional requisition made by Captain Moresby for the suppression (of the sale of) slaves carried to Christian countries.

It is necessary to define the line beyond which we may seize Arab vessels carrying slaves to Christian countries after four months from the date of the written permission mentioned in the fifth requisition. Let it be understood that all vessels on board of which there may be slaves for sale, and which may be found by our ships beyond a straight line drawn from the Cape Delkada and passing six zains (*i. e.*, sixty miles) from Socotra on to Dieu, shall be seized by our ships, but that vessels found beyond the said line driven by stress of weather or by any other unavoidable circumstance shall not be seized.

I permit the Captains of ships belonging to the English government to seize all Arab vessels carrying slaves to Christian countries which may be found beyond a straight line drawn from the Cape Delkada and passing sixty miles from Socotra on to Dieu* after the date of the written permission mentioned in the fifth requisition, but not to seize vessels found beyond the line which may have been driven by stress of weather or any other unavoidable circumstance.

Written by Abdul Kahir bin Syud Mahomed bin Syud Majid by order of his master, who commands his obedience, Saeed bin Syud Sultan Imam Ahmed bin Saeed Al Boo Saeedec.

*Written on the 22nd Zilhujjah
1237, 9th September 1822.*

* Here is omitted four months.

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GULF.

Nos. LIII
& LIV.

Muscat.

TRANSLATION of the annexed letter, dated 18th August 1845, from His Highness the Imam of Muscat to CAPTAIN HAMERTON, relative to the fourth Article of the Treaty concluded on the 10th September 1822 by CAPTAIN MORESBY with His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Your excellent letter has reached, and your friend understood its contents; you mention that you have received a letter from the mighty government, containing orders to you to bring to our notice that, in the fourth Article of the Treaty we concluded with Captain Moresby in the year 1822, it is mentioned in the English version that it is incumbent on us, and our heirs and Governors, to assist in apprehending English subjects engaged in the slave trade, but that such is not mentioned in the Arabic version of the Treaty, and my friend (you) considering it not necessary to alter the Treaty, nevertheless we consider it incumbent on us, our heirs and Governors, that we should assist to apprehend English subjects who may be engaged in the slave trade. Therefore whoever may be accredited from the government, and require assistance from us, shall receive it accordingly. Whatever you may require let us know, and peace be on you.

Dated 4th Shaban 1241, 18th August 1845.

No. LIV.

TREATY of Commerce between HER MAJESTY the QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness SULTAN SEID SAEED BIN SULTAN, Imam of Muscat.

PREAMBLE.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and its dependencies, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between them, and to promote by means of a convention the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects; and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat being, moreover, desirous to record in a more formal manner the engagements entered into by His Highness on the 10th of September 1822, for the perpetual abolition of the slave trade between the dominions of His Highness

and all Christian nations, they have accordingly appointed as the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, Robert Cogan, Esq., a Captain in the Naval Service of the East India Company, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., and Hasin bin Ebrehim, and Ali bin Naser on behalf of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, &c., &c., who having communicated their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and conclude the following Articles :—

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GULF.

No. LIV.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 1.

The subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandize through all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and in Asia, and shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations; and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in like manner, have full liberty to enter, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandize through all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and shall in those dominions enjoy all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 2.

British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land or houses in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

The houses, ware-houses, or other premises of British subjects, or of persons actually in the service of British subjects in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall not be forcibly entered, nor on any pretext searched without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the Consul or British Resident Agent. But such Consul or Resident Agent, on just cause being adduced by the authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall send a competent person, who, in concert with the Officers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall conduct the search, and shall prevent the use of unnecessary violence or of improper resistance.

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GULF.

ARTICLE 3.

No. LIV.

Muscat.

The two high contracting parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing Consuls to reside in each other's dominions wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such Officers, and such Consuls shall at all times be placed in the country in which they reside on the footing of the Consuls of the most favored nations. Each of the high contracting parties further agrees to permit his own subjects to be appointed to consular offices by the other contracting party, provided always that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the sovereign whose subjects they may be.

The public functionaries of either government residing in the dominions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed within the same dominions by similar public functionaries of other countries.

ARTICLE 4.

Subjects of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, actually in the service of British subjects in those dominions, shall enjoy the same protection which is granted to British subjects themselves, but if such subjects of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be convicted of any crime or infraction of the law requiring punishment, they shall be discharged by the British subject in whose service they may be, and shall be delivered over to the authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

ARTICLE 5.

The authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall not interfere in disputes between British subjects or between British subjects and the subjects or citizens of other Christian nations. When differences arise between a subject of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and a British subject, if the former is the complainant, the cause shall be heard by the British Consul or Resident Agent, who shall administer justice thereupon. But if the British subject is the complainant against any of the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or the subjects of any other Mahomedan power, then the cause shall be

decided by the highest authority of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or by persons nominated by him, but in such case the cause shall not be proceeded in except in the presence of the British Consul or Resident Agent, or of some person deputed by one or other of them, who shall attend at the Court House, or where such matter shall be tried. In causes between a British subject and a native of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, whether tried before the British Consul or Resident Agent, or before the above-mentioned authority of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the evidence of a man proved to have given false testimony on a former occasion shall not be received.

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ARTICLE 6.

The property of a British subject who may die in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or of a subject of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat who may die in the British dominions, shall be delivered over to their heirs, or executors, or administrators of the deceased, or to the respective Consul or Resident Agent of the contracting parties, in default of such heirs, or executors, or administrators.

ARTICLE 7.

If a British subject shall become bankrupt in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the British Consul or Resident Agent shall take possession of all the property of such bankrupt, and shall give it up to his creditors to be divided among them. This having been done, the bankrupt shall be entitled to full discharge of his creditors, and he shall not at any time afterwards be required to make up his deficiency, nor shall any property he may afterwards acquire be considered liable for that purpose. But the British Consul or Resident Agent shall use his endeavors to obtain, for the benefit of the creditors, any property of the bankrupt in another country, and to ascertain that every thing possessed by the bankrupt at the time when he became insolvent has been given up without reserve.

ARTICLE 8.

If a subject of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat should resist, or evade payment of his just debts to a British subject, the authorities

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of His Highness shall afford to the British subject every aid and facility in recovering the amount due, and in like manner the British Consul or Resident Agent shall afford every aid and facility to subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat in recovering debts justly due to them from a British subject.

ARTICLE 9.

No duty exceeding 5 per cent. shall be levied at the place of entry in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat on any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty imported by British vessels, and this duty shall be deemed to be a full payment of all import and export and tonnage duties of license to trade, of pilotage and anchorage, and of any other charge by government whatever upon the vessels or upon the goods so imported or exported. Nor shall any charge be made on that part of the cargo which may remain on board unsold; and no additional or higher duty shall be levied upon these goods when afterwards transported from one place to another in the dominions of His Highness; but the above-mentioned duty having once been paid, the goods may be sold by wholesale or retail without any further duty. No charge whatever shall be made on British vessels which may enter the ports of His Highness for the purpose of refitting or for refreshments, or to enquire about the state of the market.

ARTICLE 10.

No articles whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, but the trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and those of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be perfectly free, subject to the above-mentioned duty upon goods imported, and to no other; and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby engages not to permit the establishment of any monopoly or exclusive privilege of sale within his dominions except in the articles of ivory and gum copal on that part of the east coast of Africa from the Port of Tangate situated in about five and a half degrees of south latitude to the Port of Quila lying in about seven degrees south of the equator, both ports inclusive; but in all other ports and places in His Highness's dominions there shall be no

monopoly whatever, but the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty to buy and sell with perfect freedom from whomsoever and to whomsoever they chose, subject to no other duty by government than that before mentioned.

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ARTICLE 11.

If any disputes should arise in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat as to the value of goods which shall be imported by British Merchants and on which the duty of 5 per cent. is to be levied, the Custom Master, or other authorized Officer acting on the part of government of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall be entitled to demand one-twentieth part of the goods in lieu of the payment of 5 per cent., and the Merchant shall be bound to surrender the twentieth part so demanded whenever, from the nature of the articles, it may be practicable to do so; but the Merchant having done so, shall be subject to no further demand on account of customs on the other nineteen-twentieths of those goods in any part of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat to which he may transport them. But if the Custom Master should object to levy the duty in the manner aforesaid by taking one-twentieth part of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the Custom Master and the other by the importer, and a valuation of the goods shall be made, and if the referees shall differ in opinion, they shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

ARTICLE 12.

It shall not be lawful for any British Merchant to expose his goods for sale for the space of three days after the arrival of such goods, unless, before the expiration of such three days, the importer and Custom Master shall have agreed as to the value of such goods. If the Custom Master shall not within three days have accepted one of the two modes proposed for ascertaining the value of the goods, the authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, on application being made to them to that effect, shall compel the Custom Master to choose one of the two modes by which the amount of the customs to be levied is to be determined.

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ARTICLE 13.

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If it shall happen that either the Queen of England or His Highness the Sultan of Muscat should be at war with another country, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall nevertheless be allowed to pass such country through the dominions of either power with merchandize of every description except warlike stores, but they shall not be allowed to enter any port or place actually blockaded or besieged.

ARTICLE 14.

Should a vessel under the British flag enter a port in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat in distress, the local authorities at such port shall afford all necessary aid to enable the vessel to refit and to prosecute her voyage, and if any such vessel should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the authorities of His Highness shall give all the assistance in their power to recover and to deliver over to the owners all the property that can be saved from such vessel. The same assistance and protection shall be afforded to vessels of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and property saved therefrom under similar circumstances in the ports and on the coasts of the British dominions.

ARTICLE 15.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby renews and confirms the engagements entered into by His Highness with Great Britain on the 10th of September 1822 for the entire suppression of slave trade between his dominions and all Christian countries; and His Highness further engages that the ships and vessels of war belonging to the East India Company shall be allowed to give full force and effect to the stipulations of the said Treaty, agreeably with the conditions prescribed therein, and in the same manner as the ships and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 16.

It is further acknowledged and declared by the high contracting parties that nothing in this Convention is intended in any way to inter-

ferre with, or rescind any of the rights or privileges now enjoyed by the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat in respect to commerce and navigation within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.

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ARTICLE 17.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Muscat or Zanzibar as soon as possible, and, in any case, within the space of fifteen months from the date hereof.

Done on the Island and at the Town of Zanzibar this thirty-first day of May in the year of Christ eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, corresponding with the seventeenth of the month Rubbee-ul-Awul of the Ul Hegira twelve hundred and fifty-five.

FORM OF DECLARATION made on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT previous to exchange of the ratifications.

The undersigned Samuel Hennell, Esq., a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to exchange Her Majesty's ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar, on the 31st May 1839, by Robert Cogan, Esq., a Captain in the Naval Service of the East India Company on the part of Her said Majesty, and by Hassan bin Ebrehim, and Mahabat Ali bin Nasir, on the part of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, against the ratification of the same Treaty by His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, is commanded by the Queen, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words contained in the ninth Article of the said Treaty, "any other charge by government whatever," to declare to Syud Mahomed Ibin Syud Shurruf, appointed by His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, to exchange His Highness's ratification, that the aforesaid words are by Her Majesty taken and understood to mean "any other charge whatever made by the government, or by any local authority of the government."

Muscat, this twenty-second day of July 1840.

L. S.

(Signed) S. HENNELL.

PERSIAN FORM of DECLARATION made on the part of the MUSCAT GOVERNMENT previous to
GULF. exchange of the ratifications.

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Muscat.

The undersigned Syed Mahomed Ibin Syud Shurruf, appointed by His Highness the Sultan of Muscat to exchange His Highness's ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar, on the 31st May 1839, by Robert Cogan, Esq., a Captain of the Naval Service of the East India Company on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by Hassan bin Ebrehim, and Mahabat Ali bin Nasir, on the part of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, against the ratification of the same Treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having received from Samuel Hennell, Esq., a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed to act in this matter on behalf of Her said Majesty, a declaration stating that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words "any other charge by government whatever," contained in the ninth Article of the said Treaty, the aforesaid words are by Her Majesty taken and understood to mean "any other charge whatever made by the government, or by any local authority of the government," the undersigned Syud Mahomed Ibin Syud Shurruf, being duly authorised by His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, hereby accepts and adopts the said declaration in the name and on the behalf of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Muscat, this twenty-second day of July 1840.

L. S.

(Signed) SYUD MAHOMED IBIN SYUD SHURRUF.

FORM of CERTIFICATE signed on the exchange of the ratifications.

PERSIAN
GULF.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, concluded and signed at Zanzibar on the 31st day of May 1839, and the respective ratifications of the said instrument having been carefully perused, the said exchange took place this day in the usual form.

No. LIV.

Muscat.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Certificate of exchange and have affixed thereto their respective Seals.

Done at Muscat, the twenty-second day of July 1840.

L. S.

(Signed) S. HENNELL.

L. S.

„ SYUD MAHOMED IBIN SYUD SHURRUF.

TRANSLATION of the ratification of HIS HIGHNESS the IMAM of Muscat to the Treaty of Commerce.

We having duly considered the Treaty above drawn out have approved, accepted, and confirmed the several Articles and Clauses therein set forth, and by this document do hereby approve, accept, and confirm the same for ourselves, our heirs and successors. Accordingly we do by our word promise and engage sincerely and faithfully to perform all and every thing set forth and contained in the aforesaid Treaty, and further that to the utmost of our power we will allow no one to violate and infringe this engagement in any way whatsoever. In witness whereof we have directed our seal to be affixed to this document, which we have signed with our own hand in this our Port of Muscat this 22nd day of Jemmadee-ul-Awul A. H. 1256, according to 22nd July 1840 of the Christian era.

L. S.

(Signed) SYUD SAEED.

PERSIAN
GULF.

No. LV.

No. LV.

Muscat.

TRANSLATION of additional Articles regarding the suppression of the foreign slave trade, entered into by HIS HIGHNESS SAEED SYUD BIN SULTAN, the Imami of Muscat.

I agree that the following Articles be added to the above Treaty concluded by Captain Moresby on the aforesaid date :—

ARTICLE 1.

That the government cruizers, whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to my subjects beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra and ending at Pussein, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruizers are permitted to detain and search it.

ARTICLE 2.

Should it on examination be found that any vessel belonging to my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women, or children, for sale beyond the aforesaid line, then the government cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo. But if the said vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line owing to stress of weather, or other case of necessity not under control, then she shall not be seized.

ARTICLE 3.

As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are "Hoor" or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalees are included in the Hoor or free, I do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that four months from this date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished as pirates.

Dated 10th Showal 1255 A. H., corresponding to the 17th December A. D. 1839.

Seal of
SYUD BIN
SULTAN.

No. LVI.

PERSIAN
GULF.

AGREEMENT between HER MAJESTY the QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and HIS HIGHNESS SYUD SAEED BIN SULTAN, "the Sultan of Muscat," for the termination of the export of slaves from the African Dominions of HIS HIGHNESS the Sultan of Muscat.

No. LVI.

Muscat.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being earnestly desirous that the export of slaves from the African dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat should cease, and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, in deference to the wishes of Her Majesty and of the British nation, and in furtherance of the dictates of humanity which have heretofore induced him to enter into engagement with Great Britain to restrict the export of slaves from his dominions, being willing to put an end to that trade, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat having resolved to record with due form and solemnity this further restriction of the export of slaves, and Her Majesty having given due authority to Captain Hamerton, Her Representative at the Court of the Sultan of Muscat, to conclude an agreement with His Highness, accordingly His Highness Saeed Syud bin Sultan, for himself, his heirs and successors, and Captain Hamerton, on behalf of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat here engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the export of slaves from his African dominions, and to issue orders to his Officers to prevent and suppress such trade.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat further engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the importation of slaves from any part of Africa into his possessions in Asia, and to use his utmost influence with all the Chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in like manner, to prevent the introduction of slaves from Africa into their respective territories.

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ARTICLE 3.

No. LVI.

Muscat.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat grants to the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, as well as to those of the East India Company, permission to seize and confiscate any vessels, the property of His Highness or of his subjects, carrying on slave trade, excepting only such as are engaged in the transport of slaves from one port to another of his own dominions in Africa between the port of Lamoo to the north and its dependencies, the northern limit of which is the north point of Kuyhoor Island in $1^{\circ} 57'$ (one degree and fifty-seven minutes) South Latitude, and the port of Kulwa to the south and its dependencies, the southern limit of which is the Songa Manora or Pagoda Point in $9^{\circ} 2'$ (nine degrees and two minutes) South Latitude, including the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfea.

ARTICLE 4.

This agreement to commence and have effect from the (1st) first day of January 1847, (one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven) of the year of Christ, and the 15th day of the month of Mahaneerun 1263, (twelve hundred and sixty-three) of the Hegira.

Done at Zanzibar this 2nd (second) day of October 1845, (one thousand eight hundred and forty-five) of the year of Christ, and 29th day of Ramzan 1261 (twelve hundred and sixty-one) of the Hegira.

(Signed) ATKINS HAMERTON,

Captain.

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors.

Seal of CAPTAIN HAMERTON.

No. LVII.

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RULES established by HIS HIGHNESS the IMAM of Muscat, in April 1846, in regard to the duties to be hereafter charged on the cargoes of vessels putting into HIS HIGHNESS's ports. No. LVII.

Muscat.

In a letter dated the 13th April 1846, Captain Atkins Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul, and Honourable Company's Agent in the dominions of His Highness the Imam of Muscat, reported that His Highness the Imam of Muscat had ordered the following Rules to be henceforth observed in regard to the landing or transhipment of the cargoes of vessels putting into Muscat or into any of His Highness's other ports:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the full duty of five per cent. shall be levied on all articles transhipped from one vessel into another in all the ports and harbours belonging to His Highness the Imam.

ARTICLE 2.

That a vessel of any nation being obliged to put into any of His Highness's ports through stress of weather, or for the purpose of refit, shall not be required to pay duty on any part of her cargo which may be landed and stored during the repair of the vessel provided it be re-embarked in her.

ARTICLE 3.

That no duty shall, under any circumstances whatever, be levied on stores the property of the British Government when landed at any of His Highness's ports.

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GULF.

No. LVIII.

No. LVIII.

Muscat.

DEED of CESSION of the Koria Moria Islands executed by HIS HIGHNESS the IMAM of Muscat in the presence of Captain Fremantle, Commanding Her Majesty's Ship *Juno*, under date the 14th June 1854.

From the humble Saeed bin Sultan, to all and every one who may see this paper, whether Mahomedans or others—

There has arrived to me from the powerful nation (England) Captain Fremantle, belonging to the Royal Navy of the Great Queen, requesting from me the (Jesair i bin Colfaim) Koria Moria Islands, viz., Helaneeaa, Jibleea, Soda, Haski, and Gurzond; and I hereby cede to the Queen Victoria the above-mentioned Islands, to be her possessions, or her heirs and successors after her. In proof whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and seal, on behalf of myself and my son after me, of my own free will and pleasure, without force, intimidation, or pecuniary interest whatsoever.

And be the same known to all to whom these presents may come.

Done at Muscat the 17th day of the month Showal 1270, 14th July 1854.

Given under my hand,

Seal.

(Signed by the IMAM.)

Done in the presence of me,

(Signed)

STEPHEN G. FREMANTLE,

Captain, H. M.'s Ship "Juno."

Muscat, the 14th July 1854.

No. LIX.

PERSIAN
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LETTER to HIS HIGHNESS SYUD THOWAYNEE BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN, of Muscat.

No. LIX.

Muscat.

Beloved and esteemed Friend!

I address your Highness on the subject of the unhappy differences which have arisen between yourself and your Highness's brother the ruler of Zanzibar, and for the settlement of which your Highness has engaged to accept the arbitration of the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Having regard to the friendly relations which have always existed between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of Oman and Zanzibar, and desiring to prevent war between kinsmen, I accepted the charge of arbitration between you, and in order to obtain the fullest knowledge of all the points in dispute, I directed the Government of Bombay to send an Officer to Muscat and Zanzibar to make the necessary enquiries. Brigadier Coghlan was selected for this purpose, an Officer in whose judgment, intelligence, and impartiality the Government of India reposes the utmost confidence.

Brigadier Coghlan has submitted a full and clear report of all the questions at issue between your Highness and your brother.

I have given my most careful attention to each of these questions.

The terms of my decision are as follows:—

1st.—That His Highness Syud Majid be declared ruler of Zanzibar and the African dominions of His late Highness Syud Saeed.

2nd.—That the ruler of Zanzibar pay annually to the ruler of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 crowns.

3rd.—That His Highness Syud Majid pay to His Highness Syud Thowaynee the arrears of subsidy for two years, or 80,000 crowns.

I am satisfied that these terms are just and honourable to both of you; and as you have deliberately and solemnly accepted my arbitration, I shall expect that you will cheerfully and faithfully abide by them, and that they will be carried out without unnecessary delay.

The annual payment of 40,000 crowns is not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat, neither is it to be considered as merely personal between your Highness and your

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brother Syud Majid. It is to extend to your respective successors, and is to be held to be a final and permanent arrangement, compensating the ruler of Muscat for the abandonment of all claims upon Zanzibar and adjusting the inequality between the two inheritances derived from your father His late Highness Syud Saeed, the venerated friend of the British Government, which two inheritances are to be henceforward distinct and separate.

I am your Highness's

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd April 1861.

}

Sincere Friend and well wisher,
(Signed) CANNING.

TO HIS EXALTED EXCELLENCY LORD CANNING, Governor General of India,
&c., &c., &c.

In the name of the Great God !

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—At a most propitious and favourable time we were honoured with the receipt of your esteemed letter and were highly gratified with its contents. What your Excellency has stated is most satisfactory to us, more especially as regards your award betwixt us and our brother Majid. We heartily accept the same, and are at a loss how to express our regret for having occasioned you so much trouble, and our appreciation of the kindness which has been manifested towards us in this matter. We thank God for your efforts on our behalf, praying also that your good will may be rewarded and that you may never cease to be our support. We further pray that our sincere affection may always be towards the Great (British) Government and that it may increase continually : moreover, that your exalted affection and noble solicitude may always be exercised towards us, and that we may never be deprived thereof. As regards our brother Majid, we pray God during our life time he may never experience any thing from us but kindness and hearty good will. Furthermore, we rely implicitly on your arbitration between us (being carried out).

What your exalted Excellency may require in any way from your attached friend, a hint alone will suffice for its accomplishment, and we shall feel honoured in executing it.

We pray finally that you may be preserved to the highest honours and in the most perfect health. We send you the salutation of peace as the best conclusion.

From your truly sincere friend, the servant of God, who confides in him as the Giver of all good.

(Sd.) THOWAYNEE BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN.

4th of *Eb-Kaada* 1277.

15th May 1861.

L. S.

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Nos. LIX

& LX.

Muscat.

No. LX.

CONVENTION between the British Government and His Highness SYUD THOWAYNEE BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN, the Sultan of Muscat, for the extension of the Electric Telegraph through the dominions subject to the sovereignty of His Highness in Arabia and Mekran.

ARTICLE 1.

That the British Government shall be at liberty to construct one or more Telegraphic lines, and to erect Telegraph Stations, in any portion of territory subject to the sovereignty of His Highness, both in Arabia and Mekran, which shall be most convenient to them.

ARTICLE 2.

That the cost of materials, landing charges, labour, housing, provisions, &c., &c., shall be paid by the British Government, who will make any arrangement they consider most convenient regarding their own supplies, labour, &c., the Sultan of Muscat undertaking that no impediment of any sort shall be thrown in their way in collecting them; on the contrary, that every protection and assistance shall be given on his part.

ARTICLE 3.

That His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall afford protection to the best of his ability to the lines of Telegraph, the Telegraph Stations, and the persons employed in their construction and maintenance.

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No. LX.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any disagreements arise in the possessions of the Sultan of Muscat, situate near Arabia, between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness, the said disagreements shall be referred to the British Political Officer at Muscat, if they cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot.

ARTICLE 5.

In like manner, should any disagreements arise in the possessions of the Sultan of Muscat, situate in Mekran, between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness, the said disagreements shall be referred to the Assistant British Political Officer at Gwadur, if they cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot.

ARTICLE 6.

This Convention, together with any supplementary Articles that may hereafter thereunto be added, is to be considered dependent for completion and effect upon the approval of the British Government.

Done at Muscat this nineteenth day of January in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, corresponding with the twentieth day of the month Shaban of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and eighty-one, day of the week Thursday.

(Signed) HERBERT DISBROWE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Pol. Agent at Muscat,
on the part of the British Govt.

No. LX *A*.PERSIAN
GULF.

ARTICLES of Agreement agreed to before LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS PELL, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT DISBROWE, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent at Birka, Muscat, by HIS HIGHNESS SYED THOWEYNEE BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN, the Sultan of Muscat,—under date this 17th day of November 1864.

No. LX *A*.*Muscat.*

ARTICLE 1.

My ancient and faithful ally, the British Government, is at liberty to construct one or more lines of telegraphic communication anywhere within the territories appertaining to the State of Muscat.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government is further at liberty to construct one or more lines of telegraphic communication in any territories which I may hold in lease from the Shah of Persia.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage, for myself, my heirs, and successors, to respect and abstain from all and every interference with telegraphic operations carried on by the British Government in or near the territories of Muscat.

ARTICLE 4.

And in the event (which God forbid) of any of my subjects or dependants committing an act of aggression or trespass on the said telegraphic lines and stations, or other telegraphic material, I will immediately punish the offender, and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to my notice.

ARTICLE 5.

Nothing in these Articles shall be held as conferring any dominion or sovereign right on the part of the British Government over the territory of Muscat through which the line may pass, neither of any additional dominion or right on my part as Sultan of Muscat over territory which I may hold in lease from the Shah of Persia.

ARTICLE 6.

In like manner, nothing in these Articles shall be held as invalidating or derogating from the title of the British Government to the station of Bassadore, that station having been freely granted to the British Government by my late illustrious father, of blessed memory, the late Imaum Syed Saeed bin Sultan, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors.

PERSIAN
GULF.

No. LX A.

Muscat.

ARTICLE 7.

Nothing in these Articles shall be held as invalidating any Article of any Treaty entered into by myself or forefathers with our ancient and faithful ally, the British Government, from the year 1798 downwards.

Dated Birka, Muscat, 17th November 1864. Signed in our presence by Syed Thoweynee bin Saeed, Sultan of Muscat, this 17th day of November 1864, and sealed in our presence by His Highness's Minister, Hajee Ahmed, at Muscat, this 18th day of November 1864.

Seal.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
H. B.M.'s Poltl. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

(Sd.) HERBERT DISBROWE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
H. B. M.'s Poltl. Agent, Muscat.

No. LXB. *Agreement of the IMAUM OF MUSCAT relative to the slave-trade, Zanzibar, dated May 6th, 1850.*

From—SYUD SAEED, Sultan of Muscat.
To—The British Consul and Agent.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—Your excellent letter has reached, and your friend understood all you have mentioned; and, with reference to the people of that quarter, from Sarga Manara to Tenghe, you say you wish permission for the ships-of-war of Her Majesty the Queen of England to enter the creeks, rivers, and harbours of those who deal with the slave hunters.

My dear friend, we and all belonging to us, even our countries, are at the disposal of Her Majesty, and should the men-of-war of Her Majesty the Queen of England require to enter the creeks, rivers, and ports, we are willing they should enter; we object not, and all ships or vessels found in those places to whomsoever belonging, if engaged in the slave-trade, may be seized, and all barracoons or places erected for carrying on the slave-trade may be burned or destroyed. We have no wish to the contrary of yours, and with respect to the banian, we will send and have him seized. Whatever you require of us we are ready. The sign is with you.

Dated 23rd *Jamadel Akber* 1266, equivalent to the 6th May 1850.

L. S.

(Sd.) ELHAKIR EL FAKIR SAEED.

Note.—In the above, the clerical errors contained in the translation given, or the Admiralty instructions, are corrected, and one sentence slightly modified otherwise identical.—(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. LXI.

PERSIAN
GULF.

TRANSLATION of a TREATY of PEACE between HIS HIGHNESS SYUD SAEED BIN
SULTAN, the Imam of Muscat, and SYUD HUMOOD, the Chief of Sohar.

No. LXI.

Muscat.
(*Sohar.*)

Praise be to Him who has caused peace to be the means of adjusting the affairs of mankind, and who is the Promoter of friendship in every class of life.

The object of writing this paper and these words of truth is, that peace has been established between His Highness the Imam of Muscat, Syud Saeed, the son of Syud Sultan, and the Chief of Sohar, the Honourable Syud Humood, the son of Syud Azan, through the mediation of Captain Hennell, the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, this 17th day of Showal A. H. 1255, corresponding with the 23rd December A. D. 1839, upon the following conditions :—

ARTICLE 1.

That from this day there shall be a perfect, lasting, and established peace between the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE 2.

That the subjects of the two contracting parties shall carry on a free intercourse with each other's territory for purposes of trade without hinderance or molestation.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever subjects of either of the two contracting parties remove voluntarily from the territories of the one and take up their residence in those of the other, no blame shall attach to the ruler of the territory in which they settle, and moreover it shall not be incumbent upon him to cause them to return to their original country unless he thinks proper to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

That neither of the two contracting parties shall commit any sort of aggression upon the territories of the other, neither openly nor secretly, and shall not excite others to do so.

PERSIAN
GULF.

No. LXI.

Muscat.
(Sohar.)

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of either of the two contracting parties proceeding to punish any rebellious person among his own subjects, the other shall not assist or support such rebel either openly or secretly, nor shall encourage him in his rebellion by word or by letter.

ARTICLE 6.

As the district of Roostak, which belongs to Syud Humood bin Azan is surrounded by the territory of His Highness Syud Saeed bin Sultan, the communication and road between the aforesaid district and the other territories of Syud Humood shall not be interrupted or closed.

ARTICLE 7.

In the event of an enemy arising against Syud Humood and making war upon him, His Highness Syud Saeed is to support him in every way to the utmost of his power and ability.

These are the conditions upon which this engagement has been made on both sides and with the consent of both parties, and to this the Almighty is a witness.

Dated Muscat, the 17th Shawal 1255, A. H., corresponding with the 23rd December A. D. 1839.

The Seal of
SYUD HUMOOD
BIN AZAN.

The Seal of
SYUD SAEED
BIN SULTAN

No. LXII.

PERSIAN
GULF.

TRANSLATION of an Engagement entered into by SYUD SYF BIN HUMOOD, Chief
of Sohar, for the abolition of the African slave trade in his ports.

No. LXII.

Muscat.
(Sohar.)

It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conventions have lately been entered into by the Ottoman Porte and other powers with the British Government for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa and elsewhere, and it having, moreover, been explained to me that, in order to the full attainment of the objects contemplated by the aforesaid Conventions, the concurrence and co-operation of the Chiefs of the several ports situated on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf are required, accordingly I, Syud Syf bin Humood, Chief of Sohar, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa and elsewhere on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependants, such prohibition to take effect from the 29th Rujut 1265, or the 21st June A. D. 1849.

And I do further consent, that whenever the cruizers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels, or those belonging to my subjects or dependants, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, they may detain and search them, and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated the engagement by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatever, they (the Government cruizers) shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 20th day of Jemmadeood Akhir A. H. 1265, or 22nd day of May 1849.

L. S.

SYUD SYF BIN HUMOOD.

Approved by the Government of Bombay on 4th August 1849.

MARITIME TRIBES.

THE so-called maritime Chiefs of the Persian Gulf with whom the British Government have concluded Treaties are the Joasmee Chief of Ras-ool-Khyma and Shargah, the Chief of the Beniyas tribe of Aboothabee or Boo Debaye, the Chief of the Boo Filasa tribe of Debaye a branch of the Beniyas, and the Chiefs of Amalgavine and Ejman. The possessions of these Chiefs extend from Ras-ool-Khyma along the coast westward beyond the Island of Bahrein. They all pay tribute to the Wahabee Chief of Nejd, but are really independent.

The Joasmees, who have occupied the Province of Seer from the earliest times, carried on a vigorous and profitable trade by sea, till, in 1805, they succumbed to the influence of the Wahabees and were drawn into the piratical projects of that turbulent sect. Under their influence the Joasmees plundered two British vessels and treated the Commanders with great cruelty. An expedition was sent to the Persian Gulf to punish them for this aggression and to co-operate with the Imam of Muscat, who was then at war with them. The expedition resulted in the conclusion of a Treaty (No. LXIII.) on 6th February 1806, binding the Joasmees to respect the flag and property of the British and to assist vessels touching on their coast. This Treaty appears to have been concluded without reference to the Wahabees.

The spread of the Wahabees in Oman soon threatened the Imam of Muscat with destruction, and the British Government determined to support him and to destroy the piratical fleets as the only means of preserving the peace of the Gulf. A strong force was despatched in 1809, which took Ras-ool-Khyma, Linga, Luft, and Shinas, and destroyed the boats of the pirates. No Treaty could at this time be concluded with the Joasmees, whose government had been completely overthrown by the Wahabees, nor were any permanent measures taken to secure the advantages gained in 1809; consequently piracy soon re-appeared. In 1814 the Joasmees professed a desire to be at peace with the British Government, provided they were left at liberty to make war on the neighbouring Arab tribes. They even expressed themselves ready to abstain from

molesting their Arab neighbours if the British Government would guarantee them protection from the vengeance of the Wahabee Chief. But they were quite unable to make good their professions. Even after the negotiation of preliminary Articles of peace with the Resident at Bushire, the Joasmees attacked and plundered British vessels. Other tribes were soon drawn under the Wahabee influence, and piracy increased beyond endurance. An expedition under Sir W. Grant Keir was therefore despatched to the Persian Gulf in 1819 for the purpose of completely crushing them. Ras-ool-Khyma was taken on 9th December, and engagements (No. LXIV.) were made with the Arab Chiefs preliminary to the conclusion of a general Treaty (No. LXV). The object of the preliminary engagements was to include all matters of a temporary or individual character, so as to reserve the general Treaty exclusively for arrangements of a permanent nature common to all the Arab Chiefs who might be disposed to subscribe it.

By the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1820 the carrying off of slaves from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, was declared to be plunder and piracy. This was not interpreted as forbidding traffic in slaves, but as prohibiting kidnapping only. A very extensive trade in slaves was carried on from the ports of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf with Kattywar, Kutch, and the native States on the west coast of India, which, under the interpretation put on the Treaty of 1820, the British Government had no power to interfere with. In April 1838, under instructions from Government, the Resident in the Persian Gulf obtained from the maritime Chiefs of Ras-ool-Khymah, Ejman, Debaye, and Aboothabee an Agreement (No. LXVI.) giving to British cruizers the right to detain and search vessels suspected of being employed in carrying off slaves, and to confiscate the vessels if found so employed. In the following year the Chiefs of Ras-ool-Khyma, Debaye, Aboothabee, and Amalgavine entered into an Agreement (No. LXVII.) of three Articles; the first and second of these Articles gave to the British Government the right to search and confiscate slave vessels found beyond a line from Cape Delgado, on the African coast, passing two degrees east of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, on the Mekran coast, unless driven beyond that line by stress of weather or other necessity. By the third Article the sale of persons

MARITIME TRIBES. of the Somalce tribe was declared to be piracy. The same Chiefs and also the Chiefs of Ejman and Bahrein entered into Engagements* (No. LXVIII.) in 1847, binding themselves to prohibit, from and after 10th December 1847, the exportation of slaves from the African coast, or elsewhere, in vessels belonging to themselves or their subjects, and authorizing British cruisers to confiscate vessels found engaged in the forbidden traffic.

The Treaty concluded with the maritime Arab Chiefs in 1820 did not limit the right of the Chiefs to carry on acknowledged war with each other by sea, that is to say, war proclaimed and avowed by one Chief upon another. All other hostile aggressions, however, were declared to be piratical. But under the name of acknowledged war, many acts of piracy were committed, especially during the season of the pearl fishery. The Chiefs were therefore induced, in 1835, to bind themselves by a maritime truce, not, under any circumstances, to engage in hostilities by sea for a period of six months, on the understanding that the British Government would not interfere with their wars by land. The effects of this truce were so marked that the Chiefs were easily persuaded in the following year, and again in 1837 to renew it for eight months. Thereafter it was renewed annually till 1843, when it was prolonged (No. LXIX.) for ten years. On the expiry of the ten years' truce in 1853, a Treaty (No. LXX.) of perpetual peace was concluded, which provided that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea between the subjects of the subscribing parties; that in the event of aggressions on any one by sea, the injured tribe should not retaliate, but refer the matter to the British authorities in the Persian Gulf; and that the British Government should watch over the peace of the Gulf and ensure at all times the due observance of the Treaty.

In 1864 the maritime Chiefs bound themselves (No. LXXI.) to prevent their subjects from interfering with the telegraphic operations in or near their territories.

* An Act of Parliament 12 and 13 Vic. Chap. LXXXIV. was passed to give effect to these engagements. See Appendix.

No. LXIII.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

COULNAMAH or Agreement between SHEIKH ABDULLA BIN CROOSH, on the part of SHEIKH-UL MUS SHEIKH AMEER SULTAN BIN SUGGUR, BIN KASHID, Joasmee, and CAPTAIN DAVID SETON, on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY. In Bander Abbass, this 6th day of February 1806.

No. LXIII.
Joasmees.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be peace between the Honourable East India Company and Sultan bin Suggur, Joasmee, and the whole of his dependants and subjects on the shores of Arabia and Persia, and they shall respect the flag and property of the Honourable East India Company, and their subjects wherever and in whatever it may be, and the same the Honourable East India Company towards the Joasmee.

ARTICLE 2.

Should the Joasmee infringe the above, they shall be liable in the sum of dollars 30,000, and on this condition Captain David Seton agrees to receive from Amcer Sultan bin Suggur the Brig now laying at Muscat, and to drop the claims to the cargo guns, &c., of the said vessel and the *Shannon*.

ARTICLE 3.

Whatever British property shall be found in the Soric fleet shall be restored.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any British vessel touch on the coasts of the Joasmee for wood or water, or be forced on shore by stress of weather, or any other cause, the Joasmee shall assist and protect the said vessel and property, and permit it to be disposed of or carried away, as their owners shall see fit, without claim or demand.

ARTICLE 5.

Should Johood compel the Joasmee to infringe this peace, they shall give three months' previous notice in all places.

MARITIME
TRIBES.Nos. LXIII
& LXIV.*Preliminary.*

ARTICLE 6.

When the above is confirmed and ratified by both parties, the Joasmee shall frequent the English ports from Surat to Bengal as before.

(Signed) DAVID SETON.

(Scaled) ABDULLAH BIN CROOSH.

Signed, sealed, and confirmed.

SULTAN BIN SUGGUR.

Approved and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council on
29th April 1806.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary TREATY with SULTAN BIN SUGGUR.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

Know all men that Sultan bin Suggur has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

Sultan bin Suggur shall surrender to the General towers, guns, and vessels which are in Shargah, Imam, Umin-ul Gyuyun, and their dependencies. The General will leave the boats which are for the pearl fishery and fishing boats, and the remainder of the vessels shall be at the disposal of the General.

ARTICLE 2.

Sultan bin Suggur shall give up all the Indian prisoners if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The General will not allow the troops to enter the towns to lay them waste.

ARTICLE 4.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

After the execution of these engagements, Sultan bin Suggur shall be admitted to the same terms of peace as the remainder of the friendly ("or pacificated") Arabs.

No. LXIV.

Preliminary.

On these conditions there is a cessation of hostilities between the General and Sultan bin Suggur and his followers, with the exception that their boats are not to go to sea.

Done at Rasal Khyma on the twentieth of Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year 1235, corresponding to the sixth of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

L. S.

SULTAN BIN SUGGUR
with his own hand.

Copy of the Articles entered into with Sultan bin Suggur. Witness my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary TREATY with HASSUN-BIN RAHMAH.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

Know all men that Hassun bin Rahmah has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

The town of Rasal Khyma and Maharra, and the towers which are in the date groves near the town, shall remain in the hands of the British Government.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXIV.

Preliminary.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of the vessels of Hassun bin Rahmah are in Shargah or Umin-ul Gyuyn or Imam, or any other of the places to which the General shall go with the force, they shall be surrendered to the General, and the General will leave those which are for the pearl fishery and fishing boats.

ARTICLE 3.

Hassun bin Rahmah shall give up all the Indian prisoners if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 4.

After the execution of these engagements, Hassun bin Rahmah shall be admitted to the terms of the general Treaty with the friendly (literally the pacificated) Arabs. End of the Articles.

Issued at Rasal Khyma in the forenoon of Saturday, the twenty-second of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the eighth of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

L. S.

The signature of HASSUN BIN RAHMAH

Copy of the Articles between the General and Hossun bin Rahmah.
Witness my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary TREATY with the SHEIKH of Dubey.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

No. LXIV.

Know all men that Mahomed bin Haza bin Zaal, a minor, accompanied by Ahmed bin Futeiss, has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

Preliminary,

ARTICLE 1.

The people of Dubey shall surrender to the General the vessels which are in Dubey and its dependencies and the guns which are in the town and in the towers. The General will leave the boats which are for the pearl fishery and fishing boats.

ARTICLE 2.

The people of Dubey shall give up all the Indian prisoners if any such are in their possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The General will not allow the troops to enter the town to lay it waste, and further, as a mark of consideration towards His Highness the Imam Saeed bin Sultan on the part of the General, he will not demolish the fort and towers.

ARTICLE 4.

After the execution of these engagements, Mahomed bin Haza bin Zaal and his followers shall be admitted to the same terms of peace as the remainder of the friendly (literally the “pacificated”) Arabs.

On these conditions there is a cessation of hostilities between the British and Mahomed bin Haza bin Zaal and his followers, with the exception that their boats are not to go to sea.

Done at Rasal Khyma on the 23rd of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year 1235, corresponding to the 9th of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,

Major General.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXIV.

Preliminary.

Seal of
Ahmed Futeis.

Witnessed by the signature of Sheikh Hamza bin Mahomed bin Zubu al Moyzzine, Sheikh of Kishme, with his own hand.

Copy of the Articles between the General and Mahomed bin Haza bin Zaal.

Witness my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary TREATY with SHEIKH SHAHBOUT, of Abou Dabyee.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

Know all men that Sheikh Shahbout bin Dhyab al Talahij has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

If in Abou Dabyee or any other of the places belonging to Sheikh Shahbout there are any of the vessels of the piratical powers which have been attached or may be hereafter attached by the General during the present war against the pirates, he shall deliver such vessels to the General.

ARTICLE 2.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

Sheikh Shahbout shall be admitted to the terms of the general Treaty with the friendly Arabs.

No. LXIV.

Preliminary.

Done at Rasal Khyma on the twenty-fifth of the Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the eleventh of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

L. S.

(Signed) SHAHBOUT.

Copy of the Articles between the General and Sheikh Shahbout.

Witness my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary TREATY with HASSUN BIN ALI.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

Know all men that Hassun bin Ali has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

If any of the vessels of Hassun bin Ali are in Shargah, or Umul Gyunn, or Imam, or Abou Dabyee, or any other of the places to which the General shall go with the force, such vessels shall be surrendered to the General, and the General will leave those which are for the pearl fishery and fishing boats.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXIV.

Preliminary.

ARTICLE 2.

Hassun bin Ali shall give up all the Indian prisoners if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 3.

After this Hassun bin Ali shall be admitted to the terms of the general Treaty with the friendly (literally the "pacificated") Arabs. End of the Articles.

Issued at Rasal Khyma in the forenoon of Saturday, the twenty-ninth of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the 15th of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

L. S.

(Signed) HASSUN BIN ALI.

Copy of the Articles entered into between the General and Hassun bin Ali in the forenoon of Saturday, the twenty-ninth of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the 15th of January 1820.

Witness my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

No. LXV.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

TRANSLATION of the general TREATY with the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate !

Praise be to God, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab tribes, who are parties to this contract, on the following conditions:—

No. LXV.

General.

ARTICLE 1.

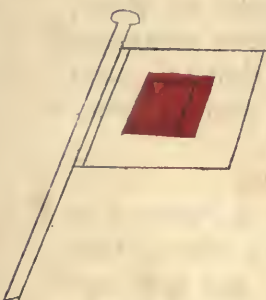
There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs, who are parties to this contract, for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

If any individual of the people of the Arabs contracting shall attack any that pass by land or sea of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy and not of acknowledged war, he shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind and shall be held to have forfeited both life and goods. And acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed, and ordered by government against government; and the killing of men and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal, and the order of a government, is plunder and piracy.

ARTICLE 3.

The friendly (literally the pacificated) Arabs shall carry by land and sea a red flag, with or without letters in it, at their option, and this shall be in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, as represented in the margin, (the whole forming the flag known in the British Navy by the title of white pierced red,) and this shall be the flag of the friendly Arabs, and they shall use it and no other.



ARTICLE 4.

The pacificated tribes shall all of them continue in their former relations, with the exception that they shall be at peace with the British Government, and shall not fight with each other, and the flag shall be a symbol of this only and of nothing further.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXV.

General.

ARTICLE 5.

The vessels of the friendly Arabs shall all of them have in their possession a paper (Register) signed with the signature of their Chief, in which shall be the name of the vessel, its length, its breadth, and how many Karahs it holds. And they shall also have in their possession another writing (Port Clearance) signed with the signature of their Chief, in which shall be the name of the owner, the name of the Nacodah, the number of men, the number of arms, from whence sailed, at what time, and to what port bound. And if a British or other vessel meets them, they shall produce the Register and the Clearance.

ARTICLE 6.

The friendly Arabs, if they choose, shall send an envoy to the British Residency in the Persian Gulf with the necessary accompaniments, and he shall remain there for the transaction of their business with the Residency; and the British Government, if it chooses, shall send an envoy also to them in like manner; and the envoy shall add his signature to the signature of the Chief in the paper (Register) of their vessels, which contains the length of the vessel, its breadth, and tonnage; the signature of the envoy to be renewed every year. Also all such envoys shall be at the expense of their own party.

ARTICLE 7.

If any tribe, or others, shall not desist from plunder and piracy, the friendly Arabs shall act against them according to their ability and circumstances, and an arrangement for this purpose shall take place between the friendly Arabs and the British at the time when such plunder and piracy shall occur.

ARTICLE 8.

The putting men to death after they have given up their arms, is an act of piracy and not of acknowledged war; and if any tribe shall put to death any persons, either Mahomedans or others, after they have given up their arms, such tribe shall be held to have broken the peace; and the friendly Arabs shall act against them in conjunction with the British, and, God willing, the war against them shall not cease until the surrender of those who performed the act and of those who ordered it.

ARTICLE 9.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.

No. LXV.

General.

ARTICLE 10.

The vessels of the friendly Arabs, bearing their flag above described, shall enter into all the British ports and into the ports of the allies of the British so far as they shall be able to effect it; and they shall buy and sell therein, and if any shall attack them, the British Government shall take notice of it.

ARTICLE 11.

These conditions aforesaid shall be common to all tribes and persons, who shall hereafter adhere thereto in the same manner as to those who adhere to them at the time present. End of the Articles.

Issued at Ras-ool-Khyma, in triplicate, at mid-day, on Saturday, the twenty-second of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the eighth of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and signed by the contracting parties at the places and times under written.

Signed at Ras-ool-Khyma at the time of issue by

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

L. S.

(Signed) HASSUN BIN RAHMAN,
*Sheikh of Hatt and Falna, formerly of
Ras-ool-Khyma.*

L. S.

(Signed) RAZIB BIN AHMED,
Sheikh of Jourat al Kamra.

(An exact Translation)

(Signed) J. P. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
17th Light Dragoons and Interpreter.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXV.

General.

Signed at Ras-ool-Khyma, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of the month of Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the eleventh of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) SHAKBOUT,
Sheikh of Abooshabee.

Signed at Ras-ool-Khyma, at mid-day, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth of the month Rabe-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fifteenth of January 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) HASSUN BIN ALI,
Sheikh of Zyah.

The seal is Captain Thompson's, as Sheikh Hassun bin Ali had not a seal at the time of signature.

Copy of the general Treaty with the friendly (literally the "pacified") Arabs, with the signatures attached to it, up to the fifteenth day of January 1820 inclusive. Given under my hand and seal.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

(Signed) T. P. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
17th Light Dragoons, and Interpreter.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 2nd April 1820.

Signed for Mahomed bin Haza bin Zaal, Sheikh of Debaye, a minor, at Shargah, on Friday, the twelfth of the month of Rubee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the twenty-eighth of January 1820.

MARITIME
TRIBES.
No. LXV.
General.

L. S.

(Signed) SAEED BIN SYF,
Uncle of Sheikh Mahomed.

Signed at Shargah, at mid-day, on Friday, the nineteenth of the month of Rubee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fourth of February 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) SULTAN BIN SUGGUR,
Chief of Shargah.

Signed, at Shargah, by the Vakeel on the part of the Sheikhs Suleman bin Ahmed and Abdoolla bin Ahmed, in his quality of Vakeel to the Sheikhs aforesaid, on Saturday, the twentieth of the month of Rubee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the 5th of February 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) SYUD ABDOOL JABEL BIN SYUD YAS,
*Vakeel of Sheikh Suleman bin Ahmed and
Sheikh Abdoolla bin Ahmed, of the family
of Khalifa, Sheikhs of Bahrein.*

Signed and accepted by Suleman bin Ahmed, of the house of Khalifa, at Bahrein, on the ninth of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the twenty-third of February 1820.

L. S.

MARITIME
TRIBES.Nos. LXV
& LXVI.*Slave Trade.*

Signed and accepted by Abdoolla bin Ahmed, of the house of Khalifa, at Bahrein, on the ninth of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the twenty-third of February 1820.

L. S.

Signed at Faleia, at noon, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth of the month of Jemadec-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fifteenth of March 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) RASHED BIN HAMID,
Chief of Ejman.

Signed at Faleia, at noon, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth of the month of Jemmadec-ool-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fifteenth of March 1820.

L. S.

(Signed) ABDOOLLA BIN RASHID,
Chief of Amalgavine.

L. S.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

No. LXVI.

ARTICLE of AGREEMENT entered into by SHEIKH SULTAN BIN SUGGUR, dated Shargah, the 22nd Mohurram A. H. 1254, or 17th April A. D. 1838.

In the event of vessels connected with my ports, or belonging to my subjects, coming under the suspicion of being employed in the carrying off (literally stealing) and embarkation of slaves, men, women, or children, I, Sultan bin Suggur, Sheikh of the Joasmee Tribe, do hereby

agree to their being detained and searched, whenever and wherever they may be fallen in with on the seas, by the cruizers of the British Government; and further that upon its being ascertained that the crews have carried off (literally "stolen") and embarked slaves, their vessels shall be liable to seizure and confiscation by the aforesaid cruizers.

MARITIME
TRIBES.
Nos. LXVI
& LXVII.
Slave Trade.

Sealed by
SULTAN BIN
SUGGUR.

Scaled by SULTAN BIN SUGGUR.

Similar agreements signed by SHEIKH RASHED BIN HAMID, of Ejman; SHEIKH MUKTOOM BIN BUTYE, of Debaye; SHEIKH KHULEEFA BIN SHAKBOUT, of Aboothabee.

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by SHEIKH SULTAN BIN SUGGUR, Chief of Ras-ool-Khymah, dated off Ras-ool-Khymah, 3rd July 1839.

I, Sultan bin Suggur, Sheikh of the Joasmee Tribe, do hereby declare that I bind and pledge myself to the British Government in the following engagements:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the government cruizers, whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects beyond direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruizers are permitted to detain and search it.

ARTICLE 2.

Should it on examination be proved that any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women, or children, for sale beyond the aforesaid line, then the government

MARITIME TRIBES. Cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo. But if the aforesaid vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line owing to stress of weather, or other case of necessity not under control, then she shall not be seized.

Slave Trade.

ARTICLE 3.

As the the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are "Hoor" or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalee tribe is included in the "Hoor" or free, I, Sultan bin Suggur, do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that after four months from this date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished the same as pirates.

Seal of SULTAN BIN SUGGUR.

NOTE.—A similar agreement to the above was entered into by SHEIKH KHULEEFA BIN SHAKBOUT on the 1st July 1839, and by SHEIKH MUKTOOM, of Debaye, and SHEIKH ABDoola BIN RASHED, of Amalgavine, on the 2nd of the same month.

No. LXVIII.

TRANSLATE of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SHEIKH SULTAN BIN SUGGUR, Chief of Ras-ool-Khymah and Shargah, for the abolition of the African slave trade in his ports.

It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conventions have lately been entered into by His Highness the Imam of Muscat and other powers with the British Government for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the African coast and elsewhere, and it having, moreover, been explained to me that, in order to the full attainment of the objects contemplated by the aforesaid conventions, the concurrence and co-operation of the Chiefs of the several ports situated on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf

are required, accordingly I, Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of the Joasmee tribe, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa and elsewhere on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependants; such prohibition to take effect from the 1st day of Mohur-rum A. H. 1264, (or 10th December A. D. 1847.)

MARITIME
TRIBES.
No. LXVIII.
Slave Trade.

And I do further consent that whenever the cruizers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels, or those belonging to my subjects or dependants, suspected of being engaged in slave trade, they may detain and search them; and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated this engagement, by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatever, they (the government cruizers) shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 14th day of Jemmadec-ool-Awul A. H. 1263, or 30th day of April A. D. 1847.

L. S.

(Signed) SHEIKH SULTAN BIN SUGGUR.

Debye.—Sheikh Muktoom's Engagement is dated 14th Jemmadec-ool-Awul 1263, or 30th April 1847.

Ejman.—Sheikh Abdool Azeez's Engagement is dated 15th Jemmadec-ool-Awul 1263, or 1st May 1847.

Amalgavine.—Sheikh Abdoolla bin Rashed's Engagement is dated 15th Jemmadec-ool-Awul 1263, or 1st May 1847.

Aboothabee.—Sheikh Saced bin Tahnoon's Engagement is dated 17th Jemmadec-ool-Awul 1263, or 3rd May 1847.

Bahrein.—Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuleefa's Engagement is dated 22nd Jemmadec-ool-Awul 1263, or 8th May 1847.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXIX.

*Ten year's
truce.*

No. LXIX.

TERMS of a maritime truce for ten years agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian coast, under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated 1st June 1843.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, *viz.*, Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of the Joasmee Tribe, Khuleefa bin Shakbout, Chief of the Beni yas, Muktoom bin Butye, Chief of the Boo Falasa, Abdoollah bin Rashed, Chief of Amalgavine, Abdool Azeez bin Rashed, Chief of Ejmanee, being fully impressed with a sense of the evil consequences arising from our subjects and dependants being prevented carrying on the pearl fishery without interruption on the banks, owing to the various feuds existing amongst ourselves, and, moreover, duly appreciating the general advantage to be derived from the establishment of a truce, do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

That from the 1st June A. D. 1843 (the corresponding Mahomedan date 2nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul Hegira 1259), there shall be a cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependants, and that from the above date until the termination of the month of May A. D. 1853, an inviolable truce shall be established, during which period our several claims upon each other shall rest in abeyance.

ARTICLE 2.

That in the event of any of our subjects or dependants committing any acts of aggression at sea upon those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

ARTICLE 3.

That in the event of any acts of aggression being committed at sea upon any of our subjects or dependants, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident or the Commodore at Bassidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

ARTICLE 4.

MARITIME
TRIBES.Nos. LXIX
& LXX.*Perpetual
Truce.*

That on the termination of the month of May 1853, by God's blessing, we will endeavour to arrange either an extension of this truce, or a firm and lasting peace; but in the event of our being unable to come to a satisfactory adjustment regarding our respective claims, we hereby bind ourselves to give notice, on or about the above date, to the British Resident, of our intention to renew hostilities after the expiration of the term now fixed upon for this truce, *viz.*, the end of the month of May 1853.

Signed as in the preamble.

No. LXX.

TREATY of Peace in perpetuity agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian coast in behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Khyma, Sheikh Saeed bin Tahnoon, Chief of Aboothabee, Sheikh Saeed bin Butye, Chief of Debaye, Sheikh Hamid bin Rashed, Chief of Ejman, Sheikh Abdoolla bin Rashed, Chief of Amalgavine, having experienced for a series of years the benefits and advantages resulting from a maritime truce contracted amongst ourselves under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf and renewed from time to time up to the present period, and being fully impressed, therefore, with a sense of the evil consequence formerly arising from the prosecution of our feuds at sea, whereby our subjects and dependants were prevented from carrying on the pearl fishery in security, and were exposed to interruption and molestation when passing on their lawful occasions, accordingly, we, as aforesaid, have determined, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to conclude together a lasting and inviolable peace from this time forth in perpetuity, and do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

That from this date, *viz.*, 25th Rujjub 1269, 4th May 1853, and hereafter, there shall be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependants, and a perfect maritime truce shall endure between ourselves and between our successors, respectively, for evermore.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

No. LXX.

*Perpetual
Truce.*

ARTICLE 2.

That in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependants committing an act of aggression at sea upon the lives or property of those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately punish the assailants and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

ARTICLE 3.

That in the event of an act of aggression being committed at sea by any of those who are subscribers with us to this engagement upon any of our subjects or dependants, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident or the Commodore at Bas-sidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

We further agree that the maintenance of the peace now concluded amongst us shall be watched over by the British Government, who will take steps to ensure at all times the due observance of the above Articles, and God of this is the best witness and guarantee.

L. S.

(Signed) ABDOOLLA BIN RASHED,

Chief of Amalgavine.

L. S.

,, HAMED BIN RASHED,

Chief of Ejman.

,, SAEED BIN BUTYE,

Chief of Debaye.

,, SAEED BIN TAHNOON,

Chief of the Beniyas.

,, SULTAN BIN SUGGUR,

Chief of the Joasmecs.

Approved by the Governor General in Council on 24th August 1853.

No. LXXI.

MARITIME
TRIBES.

ADDITIONAL Articles for the protection of the Telegraph line and stations, agreed to before LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEWIS PELLY, Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and appended to the Treaty of Peace of the 4th May 1853.

No. LXXI.

Telegraph.

Whereas, under date 25th Rujjub 1269 (4th May 1853), we, Chief of the Joasmees, Chief of the Beniyas, Chief of Amalgavine, Chief of Ejman, Chief of Debaye, did agree to a perpetual Treaty of Peace at sea, and whereby our vessels have been respected and our commerce increased; and whereas the British Government, in the further interests of commerce and of the general peace, are preparing telegraphic lines and stations at various points in or near the Persian Gulf, we do hereby engage for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to respect and abstain from all and every interference with the said telegraphic operations that may be carried on by the said British Government in or near our territory.

And in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependents committing an act of aggression or trespass on the said telegraphic lines and stations or other telegraphic material, we will immediately punish the offender and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

The telegraphic line being^{*} intended for the common good, our subjects and dependents shall be permitted to send messages by the Telegraph at such rates of payment as may be paid by British subjects.

BAHREIN.

THE Island of Bahrein, owing to the richness of its pearl fisheries, was long a field of contention between the different powers that towards the end of last century strove for supremacy in the Persian Gulf. In the year 1799, after having often changed masters, it was conquered by the Uttoobee tribe, by whom it has ever since been held under allegiance at one time to Muscat and afterwards successively to the Wahabees, to Turkey and to Persia, and now in independence.

In 1820, after the capture of Ras-ool-Khyma by the expedition sent against the piratical tribes in the Gulf, the two Chiefs, Abdoolla bin Ahmed and Suleiman bin Ahmed, who then ruled Bahrein conjointly, signed a preliminary engagement (No. LXXII.) not to permit in Bahrein the sale of property procured by plunder and piracy, and to restore all Indian prisoners then in their possession. They also subscribed the general Treaty (No. LXV.) for the pacification of the Persian Gulf.

The Chiefs of Bahrein were not parties to any of the agreements concluded after 1820 with the Arab Chiefs except the engagement (No. LXVIII.) in 1847 for the suppression of the slave trade. This was signed on 8th May 1847 by Mahomed bin Khulcefa. This Chief was the grandson of Suleiman bin Ahmed, who had signed the general Treaty in 1820. Suleiman died in 1825, and his son Khuleefa, who had succeeded to his share in the government, died in 1834. Mahomed bin Khuleefa for some years was kept out of power by his grand-uncle Abdoolla bin Ahmed, but in 1843 he succeeded not only in recovering his rights, but in expelling Abdoolla bin Ahmed from Bahrein. The latter, who found refuge in Demam, made several unsuccessful attempts with the help of the Wahabees and the Chief of Koweit, to recover his power. He died in 1848, but his son Mahomed bin Abdoolla continued the feud. His warlike preparations and his piracies so endangered the peace of the Gulf, that in 1859 he was declared a public enemy and expelled from Demam by a British force. No sooner was this done, than Mahomed bin Khulcefa of Bahrein commenced to levy forceable imposts on Wahabee vessels and to carry off their property. On being remonstrated with,

he ostensibly put himself under allegiance first to Persia and then to Turkey. The policy of the British Government, however, as guardians of the general tranquillity of the Persian Gulf, required that Bahrein should be considered independent. Early in the year 1861, therefore, when the Chief of Bahrein, in violation of his Treaty engagements, again blockaded the Wahabee ports, he was forced by the Resident in the Persian Gulf to withdraw the blockade, and was required to conclude a perpetual Treaty (No. LXXIII.) of peace and friendship, binding himself to abstain from war, piracy, and slavery by sea on condition of protection against similar aggressions, and to permit all British subjects to trade with Bahrein on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on their goods.

No. LXXII.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary Treaty with the SHEIKHS of Bahrein.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

Know all men, there hath come into the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir the Saced Abdool Jalil, Vakeel on the part of the Sheikhs Suleiman bin Ahmed and Abdoolla bin Ahmed, and there have passed between the General and the said Abdool Jalil, on the part of the above named, the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the Sheikhs shall not permit from henceforth, in Bahrein or its dependencies, the sale of any commodities which have been procured by means of plunder and piracy, nor allow their people to sell any thing of any kind whatsoever to such persons as may be engaged in the practice of plunder and piracy; and if any of their people shall act contrary hereto, it shall be equivalent to an act of piracy on the part of such individuals.

ARTICLE 2.

That they shall deliver up all the Indian prisoners who may be in their possession.

BAHREIN.

ARTICLE 3.

Nos. LXXII
& LXXIII.

The Sheikhs Suleiman bin Ahmed and Abdoolla bin Ahmed shall be admitted to the terms of the general Treaty with the friendly Arabs. End of the Articles.

Issued at Shargah in triplicate, on Saturday, the twentieth of the month of Rabe-ool-Thany, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fifth of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

L. S.

(Signed) W. G. KEIR,

Major General.

The above Articles accepted by me in quality of Vakeel of the Sheikhs named above.

(Signed) Saeed Abdal Jalil bin Saeed Yasal Tabatabay.

No. LXXIII.

TERMS of a friendly Convention entered into between Sheikh MAHOMED BIN KHULEEFA, independent ruler of Bahrein, on the part of himself and successors, and CAPTAIN FELIX JONES, Her Majesty's Indian Navy, Political Resident of Her Britannic Majesty in the Gulf of Persia, on the part of the British Government.

PRELIMINARY.—Considering the tribe disorders which arise and are perpetuated from maritime aggressions in the Persian Gulf, I, Sheikh Mahomed Bin Khuleefa, independent ruler of Bahrein, on my own part and on that of my heirs and successors, in the presence of the Chiefs and elders who are witnesses to this document, do subscribe and agree to a perpetual Treaty of peace and friendship with the British Government, having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coasts of this sea :—

ARTICLE 1.

I recognize as valid and in force all former Treaties and Conventions agreed to between the Chiefs of Bahrein and the British Government, either direct or through the mediation of its representatives in this Gulf.

ARTICLE 2.

BAHREIN.

No. LXXIII.

I agree to abstain from all maritime aggressions of every description, from the prosecution of war, piracy and slavery by sea, so long as I receive the support of the British Government in the maintenance of the security of my own possessions against similar aggressions directed against them by the Chiefs and tribes of this Gulf.

ARTICLE 3.

In order that the above engagements may be fulfilled, I agree to make known all aggressions and depredations which may be designed, or have place at sea, against myself, territories, or subjects, as early as possible, to the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, as the arbitrator in such cases, promising that no act of aggression or retaliation shall be committed at sea by Bahrein, or in the name of Bahrein, by myself or others under me, on other tribes without his consent or that of the British Government, if it should be necessary to procure it. And the British Resident engages that he will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for every injury proved to have been inflicted, or in course of infliction by sea upon Bahrein, or upon its dependencies in this Gulf. In like manner, I, Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuleefa, will afford full redress for all maritime offences, which in justice can be charged against my subjects, or myself, as the ruler of Bahrein.

ARTICLE 4.

British subjects of every denomination, it is understood, may reside in, and carry on their lawful trade in the territories of Bahrein, their goods being subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. in cash or in kind. This amount once paid shall not be demanded again on the same goods if exported from Bahrein to other places; and in respect to the treatment of British subjects and dependants, they shall receive the treatment and consideration of the subjects and dependants of the most favoured people. All offences which they may commit, or which may be committed against them, shall be reserved for the decision of the British Resident, provided the British Agent located at Bahrein shall fail to adjust them satisfactorily. In like manner, the British Resident will use his good offices for the welfare of the subjects of Bahrein in the ports of the maritime Arab tribes of this Gulf in alliance with the British Government.

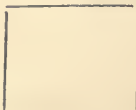
BAHREIN.

ARTICLE 5.

No. LXXIII.

These Articles of alliance shall have effect from the date of ratification or approval by the British Government.

Done at Bahrein this twentieth day of Zilkad, in the year of the Hegira 1277, corresponding with the thirty-first day of May 1861.



Signature and Seal of FELIX JONES,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Seal of Sheikh
Mahomed,
Ruler of Bahrein.

Seal of Sheikh
Ali bin Khuleefa,
Brother of the above.

Seal of Sheikh
Hamid bin Mahomed,
Cousin of Sheikh
Mahomed.

Seal of Sheikh Ahmed
bin Mubarek, Cousin
of Sheikh Mahomed.

Seal of Sheikh Khuleefa
bin Mahomed Cousin
of Sheikh Mahomed.

Elders of Bahrein and witnesses to this Convention.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th October 1861, and ratified by the Government of Bombay on 25th February 1862.

PART III.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO THE

ARABIAN AND AFRICAN COASTS.

A D E N.

ON the expulsion of the Turks in 1630, the greater part of Southern Arabia fell into the hands of the Imams of Senna. In 1735 the latter were in turn expelled from Aden and other districts by the native Arab tribes who assumed independence.

Abdalees (Lahej).—Aden, Lahej, and some villages to the north of Aden, with the country round them, were occupied by the Abdalee tribe.

The first political intercourse with the Chiefs of Aden took place in 1799, when a naval force was sent from Great Britain with a detachment of troops from India to occupy the Island of Perim and prevent all communication of the French in Egypt with the Indian Ocean by way of the Red Sea. The Island of Perim was found unsuitable for troops, and the Sultan of Lahej, Ahmed bin Abdool Kureem, received the detachment for some time at Aden. He proposed to enter into an alliance and to grant Aden as a permanent station, but the offer was declined. A Treaty (No. LXXIV.), however, was concluded with the Sultan in 1802 by Admiral Sir Home Popham, who was instructed to enter into political and commercial alliances with the Chiefs on the Arabian Coast of the Red Sea.

From that time there was little or no intercourse with Aden till 1837, when attention was drawn to the plunder and maltreatment of the crews of British vessels wrecked on the Aden Coast. The most notable case was the plunder of the *Deria Dowlut*, the crew of which were

ADEN. stripped and most barbarously treated. Captain Haines, who was then employed in the survey of the Arabian Coast, was instructed to demand satisfaction. He was at the same time to endeavour to purchase Aden as a coaling depôt for the steamers plying between India and the Red Sea. The Sultan Mahsin, who had succeeded his uncle Sultan Ahmed in 1827, at first denied all participation in the plunder, but finding the British Commissioner firm in his demands, he eventually consented to give up part of the property, and paid compensation for the rest. A draft Treaty for the cession of Aden was laid before the Sultan, to which he verbally gave his consent and promised formally to agree after consulting his Chiefs. In this draft the amount of compensation to be paid for Aden was left undetermined, but it was afterwards arranged that an annual payment of 8,700 crowns should be made. On 22nd January 1838 Sultan Mahsin sent a letter under his seal,* engaging, after two months, to make over Aden, but stipulating that the Sultan's authority over his people in Aden should be maintained after the cession. To the continuance of the Sultan's jurisdiction the British Agent objected. The Sultan replied that he was willing to abide by the terms first offered, but if these were not accepted, his letter of 22nd January should be returned to him. Negotiations were at this stage when a plot was laid by Ahmed, the Sultan's son, to seize the Agent and rob him of his papers. Delivery of the property stolen from the wreck of the *Deria Dowlut* was also refused; preparations were therefore made to coerce the Sultan. On 19th January 1839 Aden was bombarded and taken, and the Sultan and his family fled to Lahej. On 2nd February peace (No. LXXV.) was made in the Sultan's name by his son-in-law, and on 18th June the Sultan himself signed a Bond (No. LXXVI.) engaging to maintain peace and friendship with the British Government, who agreed to pay

* At pages 232 and 283 of a Collection of Treaties published by Mr. Hughes Thomas in 1851 under the authority of the Government of Bombay, an extract from a letter of the Sultan of Lahej, dated 23rd January 1838, is given, which purports to complete and conclude the transaction for the transfer of Aden to the British Government. The facts, however, are, as stated in the text, that in the sequel of the letter the Sultan desired that the negotiations should be broken off if his jurisdiction in Aden were not admitted; and the bargain, owing to the subsequent course of events, was never concluded. The title of the British Government to Aden rests exclusively on conquest, and not on purchase.

him and his heirs 6,500 German crowns a year, and likewise to pay the stipends which the Sultan was bound to give to the Foudhelee, Yafface, Hooshabee, and Ameer tribes. Peace, however, was soon after broken, by an unsuccessful attempt which Sultan Mahsin made in November 1839 to retake Aden, and the payments were therefore stopped. A second attack made in May 1840 was also unsuccessful, and the repulse of a third attack in July of the same year completely disheartened the Arabs for a time. In 1843 Sultan Mahsin came to Aden and sued for peace. An engagement (No. LXXVII.) was made on 11th February 1843, which the British Government considered in the light of an agreement to be observed between the Political Agent and the Sultan, but not of a Treaty to be formally ratified. In February 1844 a monthly stipend of 541 crowns was restored to the Sultan with a year's arrears, and before paying it, another agreement (No. LXXVIII.) was taken from him, binding him faithfully to observe his engagements.

Sultan Mahsin, Chief of the Abdalee tribe, died on 30th November 1847, and was succeeded by his son Ahmed, who died on 18th January 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Ali Mahsin. Shortly after his accession, a Treaty (No. LXXIX.) of peace, friendship, and commerce which was under negotiation with his predecessor was concluded with him. Among its other provisions this Treaty stipulated for the restoration of the monthly stipend which had been stopped in consequence of the share taken by Sultan Mahsin in an attack on Aden in August 1846.

Ali Mahsin, Sultan of Lahej, died on 7th April 1863. His son Foodhel Ali Mahsin was elected by the tribes and elders to succeed him in the government. The stipend enjoyed by his father has been continued to him.

Foodhelees.—The Sultans of Lahej had been in the habit of paying annually sums of money to the neighbouring tribes through whose territory the trade of the country passed, and these payments were continued by the British Government on condition of the Chiefs remaining in friendly alliance. From the weakness of the character of Ali Mahsin, through whom it was the early policy of the Agent to transact all business with the Arabs of Aden, the neighbouring tribes ventured for some years to perpetrate a series of atrocities upon individual British Officers and others, which the Sultan was quite unable to prevent or

ADEN. punish. His efforts, indeed, to procure compliance with the demands of the British Government for satisfaction for these outrages brought on him the hostility of his rivals the Foodhelee tribe, who had sheltered some of the murderers, and who endeavoured to stir up some of the neighbouring tribes to hostility with the British. The Foodhelees, with whom an engagement (No. LXXX.) was concluded after the capture of Aden, are one of the most powerful, fanatical, and warlike tribes near Aden. Their possessions lie immediately to the east of that Settlement. The stipend of the Foodhelee Chief was stopped till he should expel the criminal who had taken refuge with him. This he did, and on the restoration of his stipend, he voluntarily signed an agreement (No. LXXXI.) to protect the roads from Aden through his territory. The powerlessness of the Sultan of Lahej, however, to prevent or punish these crimes led to a change in the policy of dealing with the tribes, and to the commencement of intercourse with the Chiefs direct instead of through the Sultan of Lahej.

Akrabees.—The Akrabee tribe are a sub-division of the Abdalees, who, under Sheikh Mehdi, threw off allegiance to Abdool Kureem of Lahej and became independent. Their residence is at Bir Ahmed and the harbour of Little Aden. An engagement (No. LXXXII.) was concluded with them after the capture of Aden. In 1857 the Chief of the Akrabee tribe renewed (No. LXXXIII.) his profession of peace and good will. In 1863 an agreement (No. LXXXIV.) was made with him, in which, for an immediate payment of 3,000 dollars and a monthly stipend of 30 dollars, he engaged not to sell, mortgage, or give for occupation, save to the British Government, any portion of the Peninsula of Little Aden.

Oulakees.—This tribe occupies the coast from the borders of Hudramat westwards about fifty-five miles, and about two hundred miles inland. The tribe is divided into two sections, the upper and the lower Oulakee, each under an independent Chief. In 1855 an engagement (No. LXXXV.) was made with them for the prohibition of slavery.

Other Tribes.—After the conquest of Aden, the efforts of the Political Agent were chiefly directed to the establishment of friendly relations with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood, with several of whom, the Hooshabees, Yaffaces, Subcihees, and others, engagements (Nos. LXXXVI. to XCIII.) were concluded.

The following is a list of Aden Chiefs who receive stipends from the British Government :—

ADEN.

No. LXXIV.

NAMES.	Annual amount of Stipends.			<i>Abdalees (Lahej).</i>
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Sultan Ahmed bin Abdoola Foodhelee, of Foodhelee tribe	782	15	0	
Sultan Foodhel Ali Mahsin of Lahej, of the Abdalee tribe	14,119	15	0	
Sheikh Abdool Bahadoor Mehdi, Akrahee Chief	782	15	0	
Sultan Obaid bin Yehia, of the Hooshabee tribe... ..	1,409	6	2	
Sheikh Salleh, of the Allowee tribe	130	7	11	
Sultan Mahomed Syud, of the Ameer tribe	108	11	11	
Sultan Ali Ghoolab, of the Yaffae tribe	543	11	11	
Sheikh Widjeden D'bene	91	5	7	
Sheikh Allidulla Rugae, of the Subeihee tribe	26	1	7	

No. LXXIV.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Councillors over all the British Possessions in the East Indies, being desirous of entering into a Treaty of amity and commerce with Sultan Ahmed Abdool Kureem, Sultan of Aden and its dependencies, has named, on his part, Sir Home Popham, Knight of the Most Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Ambassador to the States of Arabia; and the said Sultan has named Ahmed Basaib, Prince of Aden, who having both met, and being satisfied with each other's powers, have agreed to the following Articles for the mutual benefit of their respective nations, but subject to the final ratification of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of India:—

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall be a commercial union between the Honourable the East India Company, or such British subjects as may be authorized by the Governor General of India, and the subjects of Sultan Ahmed Abdool Kureem.

ADEN.

ARTICLE 2.

No. LXXIV.

Abdalees
(*Lahej*).

The Sultan agrees to consider the ports of Aden as open for the reception of all goods brought on British ships, which goods or merchandize are to pay a duty of two per cent. and no more, for the space of ten years, on the invoice or manifest of the goods, and no other charges whatever are to be exacted for anchorage, weighing, or custom-house fees, by the Sultan or any of his Officers.

ARTICLE 3.

After the aforesaid term of ten years is expired, then the duties are to be raised to three per cent. and never to be made higher by the Sultan, his heirs and successors, on pain of forfeiting the friendship and commercial intercourse of the British nation. The Sultan also binds himself not to make any other charges whatever, of anchorage, weighing, or custom-house fees, under the penalty before mentioned.

ARTICLE 4.

The same duties of two per cent. for the first ten years, and three per cent. for ever after, are also to be paid on all goods exported from Aden, which are the produce of the Sultan's territories, or the country surrounding them; and no other charges or demands whatever are to be made on those goods by the Sultan or any of his Officers.

ARTICLE 5.

If, however, any goods are purchased by the Honourable the Company, or any British subjects in the town or the port of Aden, the produce of Africa, Abyssinia, or any other country, not in the possession of the Sultan, then no duty is to be paid, as it is to be considered that such goods have paid a duty on their first being landed, and consequently the Sultan agrees that they shall not pay duty a second time.

ARTICLE 6.

The British subjects who use the ports of Aden shall have the privilege of transacting their own business, and not be obliged to commit it to the arrangement of any other person, nor forced to use any broker

or interpreter whatever, unless they shall please to do so ; and then such broker or interpreter to be a person of their own choice, and not subject to any control on the part of the Sultan.

ADEN.
No. LXXIV.
Abdalees
(*Lahej*).

ARTICLE 7.

It shall be lawful and free for the subjects of the British nation to make over their property to whomsoever they please, without any control, either in health or in sickness ; and if any person, being a British subject, should die suddenly and without a will, then the whole of his property, after paying his just debts to the subjects of the Sultan, is to be vested in trust in the hands of the British Resident, to be transmitted by him to the Supreme Government, or any other Presidency, for the benefit of his family and his lawful heirs.

ARTICLE 8.

That no dispute may hereafter arise about the person claiming the protection of the British flag, whether European or Native, a Register shall be kept of all the British subjects residing at Aden, where every person having a certificate from either of the Presidencies in India shall, by that certificate, be registered in the Office of the Cadi and the British Resident, and if he fails to register himself, he shall not be entitled to the benefits contained in the seventh Article.

ARTICLE 9.

The benefit resulting from the seventh Article is to be considered as extending to any travelling merchants, or supra cargoes, being subjects of the British Government, and the crews of all the ships navigating under the British flag, upon a certificate being produced from the Commander of such ships to which they belonged at the time of making a will, or dying without one.

ARTICLE 10.

The Sultan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to give every assistance in his power to recover the debts due from any of his subjects to the British subjects ; and that after three months from the time that any British subject shall send his demand to the Cadi for his assistance

ADEN. and prove a just debt, that then, if it is not paid, the Cadi shall have the
 No. LXXIV. power to order the property of the debtor to be seized and sold for the
 ———
 Abdalees benefit of the creditor; but if the person owing the debt to the British
 (Lafey). subject has no property, then the Cadi shall confine him in gaol till some
 arrangement is made which is satisfactory to the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

If any disputes arise between registered British subjects, they are to be referred to the British Resident, who is to give his award according to the best of his judgment, founded on the laws of his own country. This award to be final in any case not exceeding two thousand dollars; but above that sum it is to be subject to an appeal in the different Presidencies of India. If, however, either party refuses to comply with this award, then the Sultan is to give power to the Cadi to imprison the party, according to the request of the Resident. This Article is introduced for the purpose of establishing the most perfect regularity and harmony between the registered subjects of the British nation and those of the Sultan.

ARTICLE 12.

All disputes between the subjects of the Sultan and those of the British nation are to be settled by the established laws of the country.

ARTICLE 13.

The Sultan agrees, for the consideration of dollars, to give over a piece of ground on the west side of the town, of yards by yards, for the use and purpose of the British nation, on which the Company may erect any house or building, and completely wall it in, if it shall be judged necessary to do so; and the Sultan agrees to prevent any building whatever from being made within twenty yards in front of the said Company's wall, or fifteen yards on either side.

ARTICLE 14.

The British nation not to be subject to any indignities, and to have free permission to enter the town by any gate or direction, and ride, or use, without the least molestation whatever, either horse, mule, ass, or any other beast which they may think proper.

ARTICLE 15.

ADEN.

If any soldier or British subject, not being a Mahomedan, should desert and go to the Cadi or other Officer of Government and offer to embrace the Mussulman religion, then the Cadi is to make a report to the Resident, that he may claim him as a British subject; but if no claim is made after the expiration of three days from the time the report is made by the Cadi, or other Officer, he is to act as he pleases with the person who so deserts from his own country.

Nos. LXXIV
& LXXV.*Abdalees*
(*Lahej*).

ARTICLE 16.

The Sultan to give over a piece of ground as a public burying place for all the British subjects who may die in the territories of the Sultan, and no charge to be made for the interment of any person except such as shall be agreed on for those who assist in the funeral.

ARTICLE 17.

Any other Articles which may be proposed by either of the parties and mutually agreed on may be hereafter entered in this Treaty, and the Ambassador on the part of the British Government is ready to convey any further proposition from the Sultan to the Governor General, or enter into a contract for the purchase of any quantity of coffee, or the delivery of any British goods, on the prices which may be mutually agreed on.

The above-written seventeen Articles of Treaty, having been read and maturely considered by the plenipotentiaries on both sides and the Sultan, the Sultan has put his hand and seal to a true copy in Arabic, and the British Ambassador has set his hand and seal to this English copy, on board of His Majesty's Ship the *Ranney* in Aden Roads this 6th day of September 1802.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

No. LXXV.

COPY of a Treaty of friendship between the Abdallees and English signed by Sultan M. Houssain's accredited Agent and son-in-law.

Bismillah Rehmaan Rehim Bemenet Alla!

From this day and the future, Syud M. Houssain bin West bin Hamed Suffrain gives this promise to Commander Haines, gentleman, on his own head, in the presence of God, that there shall be friendship,

ADEN. and peace and every thing good between the English and Abdalees. I
 No. LXXV. promise no wrong or insult shall be done, but it shall be peace and the
 Abdalees British Government agree to the same. Sultan M. Houssain and all
 (Lahej). interior Sultans agree to this, and I am responsible, all those even on the
 roads to the interior shall be kept from molesting any one by me, as they
 were when Sultan M. Houssain possessed Aden. This is agreed upon
 between me and Commander Haines on the part of government, and
 I promise to do even more than I have hitherto done, please God. I
 require respect from Commander Haines in return, and more than before
 if possible.

	(Signed)	SYUD M. HOUSSAIN WEST.
17TH ZILKADAH,	„	HASSAN CATEEF.
2nd February 1839. }	„	S. B. HAINES.

COPY of a TREATY between SULTAN M. HOUSSAIN and his children and the English
 through his accredited Agent.

This Treaty is formed between Syud Mahomed Houssain and Has-
 sun Cateef on account of the Sultan of Lahej and Commander Haines,
 the Agent to the Government.

On the word and promise of Sultan M. Houssain, I promise that
 no insult or molestation shall take place on the road, or between the
 English and my people, and that all shall be peace and quietness; and I
 agree that between my people and your people there shall be no differ-
 ence or oppression, and that the English agree that all shall be peace, and
 that all merchants shall be free to trade without oppression.

The witnesses to this are—

RASHED ABDOOLLA.
 HADJEE M. HOUSSAIN.
 SHAH MONTEE.
 HADJEE JAFFER.

	(Signed)	SYUD M. HOUSSAIN BIN WEST.
	„	HOUSSAIN BIN ABDOOLLA CATEEF.
4th February 1839..	„	S. B. HAINES.

Approved by the Bombay Government on 23rd February 1839.

No. LXXVI.

ADEN.

TRANSLATION of a BOND entered into by SULTAN M. HOUSSAIN FUDTHEL and his sons SULTAN AHMED M. HOUSSAIN FUDTHEL, ALI, ABDOOLLA, and FUDTHEL, with Commander HAINES, the Political Agent at Aden.

No. LXXVI.

Abdalees
(Lahej).

Sultan M. Houssain Fudthel and his sons named above agree, with a view to the tranquillity of their territory, the protection of the poor and weak, the security of their tribe, and the safety of the roads, that the Sultan shall be answerable for any outrages committed by his people on the roads, and that they shall not offer any opposition to the British Government; that the interests of both shall be identical. The claim for the stipends due to Foodheli, Yafface, Hooshabee, and Ameer tribes shall be upon the British Government. Sultan M. Houssain and his children, in perpetuity, and from generation to generation, shall receive from the British Government a stipend of 6,500 dollars annually, to begin from the month of Zilkad Hegira 1254 (January, February 1839). The land from Khor Muksa to Lahej, as far as it is known to belong to the Abdallee tribe, is under the authority of the Sultan. In case of any attacks upon Lahej or the Abdallee tribe, or upon Aden or the British troops, we (the Sultan) and the British shall make a common cause. Any of our subjects entering Aden must be obedient to the British laws, and any of the British subjects, when in Lahej, must submit to our authority. If I (the Sultan) or my children proceed to and from Aden, we shall not be liable to any customs.

Dated Tuesday, 6th Rubecoosance Hegira 1255, 18th June 1839.

Witnesses :

Seal of M. Houssain Fudthel.

(Signed)	JAFFER, <i>Vakeel of Commander Haines.</i>
„	HASSAN ABDOOLLA ALI CATEEF.
„	ABDOOL SUFFER BIN.
„	ABDOOLLA RUBEE.
„	ALI BE ABDOOLLA.
„	ALI AHMED.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India on the 24th of October 1839.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India;
with the Governor General.*

ADEN.

No. LXXVII.

No. LXXVII. This TREATY is made by SULTAN M. HOUSSAIN FUDTHEL, his heirs and successors, the tribes of the Azeibee and Sellamee, on their visit to Aden on Saturday, the 27th day of Shar el Hadjel Haram 1258.

Abdalees
(*Lahej*).

Being anxious to make peace with the British Government, Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines, in the name of the British Government, has given his consent and has made peace with Sultan M. Houssain Fudthel and his adherents, and on this Treaty has Sultan M. Houssain Fudthel placed his seal, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines, on the part of the British Government, has set his seal. Inasmuch as peace is good and desirable for both parties, the Sultan M. Houssain Fudthel of Lahej, in the name of himself, heirs, successors, and the tribes of Sellamee and Azeibee, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria 1st, of Great Britain and Ireland, have made this holy agreement, that between the two governments shall exist a firm and lasting friendship that shall never be broken from the beginning unto the end of all things, and to this agreement God is witness.

ARTICLE 1.

In consideration of the respect due to the British Government, Sultan M. Houssain Fudthel agrees to restore the lands and property of all kinds belonging to the late Hassan Abdoolla Khuteeb, Agent to the British at Lahej, after such property shall be proven. But the Sultan M. Houssain expects in return that certain revenue and territorial books styled Deiras, said to be in the possession of the Khuteeb family, should be restored to the government of Lahej, and then their persons shall be safe, should they wish to go inland.

ARTICLE 2.

The Sultan will, on the same consideration, and has, in the presence of witnesses, settled all claims made by Shumaiel, the Jew, and he will also attend to all claims that may be brought against him during his fifteen days' residence in Aden.