

ومن خطبة له (عليه السلام) حين بلغه خبر الناكثين ببيعته [وفيها يذم عملهم ويلزمهم دم عثمان ويتهددهم بالحرب]

When he received reports about those who had broken their oath of allegiance to him [and about those who accused him of 'Uthmān's killing]

[ذَمِّ النَّاكثِينَ] أَلَا وَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ قَدْ ذَمَّرَ حَزْبَهُ وَاسْتَجَلَبَ جَلْبَهُ لِيَعُودَ الْجَوْرُ إِلَى أَوْطَانِهِ، وَيَرْجِعَ الْبَاطِلُ إِلَى نَصَابِهِ وَاللَّهُ مَا أَنْكَرُوا عَلَيَّ مِنْكَرًا، وَلَا جَعَلُوا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُمْ نَصْفًا

Beware! Satan has certainly started instigating his forces and has collected his army in order that oppression may reach its extreme ends and wrong may come back to its position. By Allāh they have not put a correct blame on me, nor have they done justice between me and themselves.

[دَمِ عُمَانَ] وَإِنَّهُمْ لَيَطْلُبُونَ حَقًّا هُمْ تَرَكُوهُ، وَدَمًا هُمْ سَفَكُوهُ، فَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ شَرِيكُهُمْ فِيهِ فَإِنَّ لَهُمْ لِنَصِيبِهِمْ مِنْهُ، وَلَيْتَنِي كَانُوا وَلَوْهُ دُونِي، فَمَا التَّبِعَةُ إِلَّا عَنْدهُمْ، وَإِنْ أَعْظَمَ حُجَّتَهُمْ لَعَلِّي أَنْفُسِهِمْ، يَرْضَعُونَ أَمَا قَدْ فَطَمْتُ وَيَحْيُونَ بِدَعَايَ قَدَامَتِي. يَا خِيَةَ الدَّاعِي! مَنْ دَعَا! وَالْإِلَامُ أَجِيبُ! وَإِنِّي لَرَاضٍ بِحُجَّةِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَعِلْمِهِ فِيهِمْ.

They are demanding of me a right which they have abandoned, and a blood that they have themselves shed. [1] If I were a partner with them in it then they too have their share of it. But if they did it without me they alone have to face the consequences. Their biggest argument (against me) is (really) against themselves. They are suckling from a mother who is already dry, and bringing into life innovation that is already dead. How disappointing is this challenger (to battle)? Who is this challenger and for what is he being responded to? I am happy that the reasoning of Allāh has been exhausted before them and He knows (all) about them.

[التَّهْدِيدُ بِالْحَرْبِ] فَإِنْ أَبَوْا أَعْطَيْتُهُمْ حَدَّ السَّيْفِ، وَكَفَى بِهِ شَافِيًا مِنَ الْبَاطِلِ، وَنَا صِرًا لِلْحَقِّ! وَمِنْ الْعَجَبِ بَعْثُهُمْ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَبْرَزَ لِلطُّعَانِ! وَأَنْ أَصْبِرَ لِلْجَلَادِ! هَبْلَتُهُمْ الْهَبُولُ! لَقَدْ كُنْتُ وَمَا أَهْدَى بِالْحَرْبِ، وَلَا أَرْهَبُ بِالضَّرْبِ! وَإِنِّي لَعَلِّي يَقِينٌ مِنْ رَبِّي، وَغَيْرِ شَبْهَةٍ مِنْ دِينِي.

If they refuse (to obey) I will offer them the edge of the sword which is enough a curer of wrong and supporter of Right. It is strange they send me word to proceed to them for spear-fighting and to keep ready for fighting with swords. May the mourning women mourn over them. I have ever been so that I was never frightened by fighting nor threatened by clashing. I enjoy full certainty of belief from my Allāh and have no doubt in my faith.

Footnote :

[1] When Amīr al-mu'minīn was accused of 'Uthmān's assassination he delivered this sermon to refute that allegation, wherein he says about those who blamed him that: "These seekers of vengeance cannot say that I alone am the assassin and that no one else took part in it. Nor can they falsify witnessed events by saying that they were unconcerned with it. Why then have they put me foremost for this avenging? With me they should include themselves also. If I am free of this blame they cannot establish their freedom from it. How can they detach themselves from this punishment? The truth of the matter is that by accusing me of this charge their aim is that I should behave with them in the same manner to which they are accustomed. But they should not expect from me that I would revive the innovations of the previous regimes. As for fighting, neither was I ever afraid of it nor am I so now. Allah knows my intention and He also knows that those standing on the excuse of taking revenge are themselves his assassins." Thus, history corroborates that the people who managed his ('Uthmān's) assassination by agitation and had even prevented his burial in Muslims' graveyard by hurling stones at his coffin were the same who rose for avenging his blood. In this connection, the names of Ṭalḥah ibn Ubaydillah, az-Zubayr ibn al-'Awwām and 'Ā'ishah are at the top of the list since on both occasions their efforts come to sight with conspicuousness. Thus Ibn Abi'l-Ḥadīd writes that :

Those who have written the account of assassination of 'Uthmān state that on the day of his killing Ṭalḥah's condition was that in order to obscure himself from the eyes of the people he had a veil on his face and was shooting arrows at 'Uthmān's house.

And in this connection, about az-Zubayr's ideas he writes:

Historians have also state that az-Zubayr used to say "Kill 'Uthmān. He has altered your faith." People said, "Your son is standing at his door and guarding him," and he replied, "Even my son may be lost, but 'Uthmān must be killed. 'Uthmān will be lying like a carcass on Sirāt tomorrow." (Sharḥ Nahj al-balāghah, vol. 9, pp. 35 – 36)

About 'Ā'ishah, Ibn `Abd Rabbah writes :

al-Mughirah ibn Shu'bah came to 'Ā'ishah when she said, "O Abu 'Abdillah, I wish you had been with me on the day of Jamal; how arrows were piercing through my hawdaj (camel litter) till some of them stuck my body." al-Mughirah said, "I wish one of them should have killed you." She said, "Allah may have pity you; why so?" He replied, "So that it would have been some atonement for what you had done against 'Uthmān." (al-'Iqd al-farīd, vol. 4, p. 294)