

## MUSCAT.

MUSCAT, 1833.

Sept. 21, 1833.

A TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY SEYED SYEED BIN, SULTAN OF MUSCAT, AND HIS DEPENDENCIES, CONCLUDED AT MUSCAT SEPTEMBER 21, 1833; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JUNE 23, 1834; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT CITY OF MUSCAT SEPTEMBER 30, 1835; PROCLAIMED JUNE 24, 1837.

## ARTICLE I.

**Perpetual peace.** There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America and Seyed Syeed Bin, Sultan, and his dependencies.

## ARTICLE II.

**Liberty of trade to citizens of the United States.**

The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of His Majesty Seyed Syeed Bin, Sultan, with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist; and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the Sultan, or others who may wish to buy the same, or to barter the same for any produce or manufactures of the kingdom, or other articles that may be found there. No price shall be fixed by the Sultan, or his officers, on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States or the merchandise they may wish to purchase; but the trade shall be free on both sides to sell or buy, or exchange, on the terms and for the prices the owners may think fit; and whenever the said citizens of the United States may think fit to depart, they shall be at liberty so to do; and if any officer of the Sultan shall contravene this article, he shall be severely punished. It is understood and agreed, however, that the articles of muskets, powder, and ball can only be sold to the Government in the island of Zanzibar; but, in all the other ports of the Sultan, the said munitions of war may be freely sold, without any restrictions whatever, to the highest bidder.

## ARTICLE III.

**Duties payable by vessels of the United States.**

Vessels of the United States entering any port within the Sultan's dominions shall pay no more than five per cent. duties on the cargo landed; and this shall be in full consideration of all import and export duties, tonnage, license to trade, pilotage, anchorage, or any other charge whatever; nor shall any charge be paid on that part of the cargo which may remain on board unsold and re-exported; nor shall any charge whatever be paid on any vessel of the United States which may enter any of the ports of His Majesty for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market.

## ARTICLE IV.

**Duties payable by American citizens.**

The American citizen shall pay no other duties on export or import, tonnage, license to trade, or other charge whatsoever, than the nation the most favoured shall pay.

## ARTICLE V.

If any vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the Sultan's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertained, at the expense of the Sultan, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country, (for the Sultan can never receive any remuneration whatever for rendering succour to the distressed;) and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved and delivered to the owner, or the Consul of the United States, or to any authorized agent.

Assistance to shipwrecked vessels of United States.

## ARTICLE VI.

The citizens of the United States resorting to the ports of the Sultan for the purpose of trade shall have leave to land and reside in the said ports without paying any tax or imposition whatever for such liberty other than the general duties on imports which the most favoured nation shall pay.

American merchants not to be taxed.

## ARTICLE VII.

If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels or other property, shall be taken by pirates and brought within the dominions of the Sultan, the persons shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to the owner, if he is present, or to the American Consul, or to any authorized agent.

Citizens of United States taken by pirates to be set at liberty.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Vessels belonging to the subjects of the Sultan which may resort to any port in the United States shall pay no other or higher rate of duties or other charges than the nation the most favoured shall pay.

Duties payable by vessels, &c., of Sultan in the United States.

## ARTICLE IX.

The President of the United States may appoint Consuls to reside in the ports of the Sultan where the principal commerce shall be carried on, which Consuls shall be the exclusive judges of all disputes or suits wherein American citizens shall be engaged with each other. They shall have power to receive the property of any American citizen dying within the kingdom, and to send the same to his heirs, first paying all his debts due to the subjects of the Sultan. The said Consuls shall not be arrested, nor shall their property be seized, nor shall any of their household be arrested, but their persons and property and their houses shall be inviolate. Should any Consul, however, commit any offence against the laws of the kingdom, complaint shall be made to the President, who will immediately displace him.

Appointment of Consuls of United States.

Powers and immunities.

Concluded, signed, and sealed at the Royal Palace, in the city of Muscat, in the Kingdom of Aman, the twenty-first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three of the Christian era, and the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponding to the sixth day of the moon, called Iamada Alawel, in the year of the Allhajra (Hegira) one thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Signature.

Date.

EDMUND ROBERTS. [L. s.]

Whereas the undersigned, Edmund Roberts, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, being duly appointed a Special Agent by letters-patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of America, bearing date, at the city of Washington, the twenty-sixth day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

Certificate of Edmund Roberts.

for negotiating and concluding a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty Seyed Syeed Bin, Sultan of Muscat :

Final ratification  
reserved for Presi-  
dent of United  
States.

Now, know ye, that I, Edmund Roberts, Special Agent as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty of amity and commerce, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Date.

Done at the Royal Palace, in the city of Muscat, in the Kingdom of Aman, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-seventh, corresponding to the sixth day of the moon, called Iamada Alawel, in the year of Allhajra (Hegira) one thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

EDMUND ROBERTS.