AMITY AND COMMERCE

Treaty signed at Muscat September 21, 1833
Senate advice and consent to ratification June 30, 1834
Entered into force June 30, 1834
Ratified by the President of the United States January 3, 1835
Ratified by Muscat September 30, 1835
Ratifications exchanged at Muscat September 30, 1835
Proclaimed by the President of the United States June 24, 1837
Replaced June 11, 1960, by agreement of December 20, 1958 \(^1\)

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States of America and His Majesty Seyed Syeed Bin Sultan of Muscat and His Dependencies

Article 1. There shall be a perpetual Peace between the United States of America and Seyed Syeed bin Sultan and his dependencies.

2. 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, & they shall have the 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 merchandize they may wish to purchase—but the trade shall be free on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange on the terms, & for the price 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

\(^1\) 11 UST 1835; TIAS 4530.
\(^2\) For a detailed study of this treaty, see 3 Miller 789.
severely punished. It is understood & 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.

3. Vessels of the United States entering any port within the Sultan’s
dominions, shall pay no more than Five per centum Duties on the Cargo
landed; and this shall be in full consideration of all import & 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, & reexported—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 re-fitting, or for refreshments, or to enquire the
state of the market.

4. 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
favored shall pay.

5. If any vessel of the United States shall suffer Shipwreck on any part
of the Sultans Dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be
taken care of and hospitably entertain’d at the expense of the Sultan, until
they shall find an opportunity to be return’d to their country—for the
Sultan can never receive any remuneration whatever for rendering succour
to the distress’d—and the property saved from such wreck, shall be carefully
preserv’d and delivered to the owner, or the Consul of the United States,
or to any authorized Agent.

6. The Citizens of the United States resorting to the Ports of the Sultan
for the purpose of trade, shall have leave to land, & 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 favored nation shall pay.

7. 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.

8. 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 favored shall pay.

9. 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, & 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.

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, & Thirty three of the Christian Era, & the Fifty Seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponding to the Sixth day of the Moon called Jamada Alawel, in the year of the Alhajra (Hegira) Twelve hundred and Forty Nine.

EDMUND ROBERTS [SEAL] 3

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 & thirty two, for negotiating & concluding a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America, and His Majesty Seyed Seyed bin Sultan of Muscat. Now Know Ye, That I Edmund Roberts, Special Agent as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing Treaty of Amity & Commerce, and every Article & Clause therein contain’d, reserving the same nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate of the United States.

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 & thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Fifty Seventh, corresponding to the Sixth day of the Moon, called Jamada Alawel, in the Year of Alhajra (Hegira) one thousand two hundred and Forty nine.

EDMUND ROBERTS

3 The Arabic text was signed by the Ruler of Muscat.