

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 5 DEC. 1836, No. 152. contd.

...

The Right Honourable the Governor General of Bengal is authorized to give effect to this remission, His Lordship in Council cannot comply with the application of the Arab Merchants soliciting a general exemption from the discriminating duty on Foreigners. It is true that in consequence of the difference of duty ships sailing under Arab Colors will be subjected to a disadvantage relatively to those owned by Native subjects of the state sailing under British passes and employed in the same trade and the latter will therefore obtain a nearly all the freights unless a corresponding difference should be established in the ports of Arabia.

The measure may thus operate as an inducement to the Governments of Arabia to establish similar discriminating duties or it may lead to the transfer of Arab Ships to the ownership, nominal or real of parties native or resident in the British possessions and entitled therefore by existing rules to sail their vessels under British passes. His Lordship in Council is not prepared to decide that the advantage that will thus be obtained by the subjects of the state over Arab Foreigners is unreasonable or impolitic; the question, however deserves full consideration with reference to the facilities afforded by existing rules to the change of the flags under which vessels engaged in this trade have heretofore sailed. Preparatory to the further consideration of this question His Lordship in Council directs that a reference be made to the Government of Bombay with a view to obtain

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 5 DEC. 1836, No.152. contd.

...

obtain a communication of the sentiments of the Governor in Council upon the subject and in order that similar rules may be at once adopted on both sides of India.

His Lordship in Council further desires to learn whether the trade with Arabia and the footing on which Vessels and Merchandize should reciprocally be treated has ever been made matter of negotiations between the Government of Bombay and any States or Chiefs of Arabia.

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be transferred to the Political Department for communication to the Bombay Government from that Department and that the Political Considerations connected may be brought forward in that Department.

/True copy /

Sd/- H. Prinsep.

Secy. to Govt.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 5 DEC. 1836, No.153.

.....

Political Department  
the 5th December 1836  
To

W.H. Wathen Esquire,  
Chief Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India to forward to you the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department dated the 9th ultimo.

2. I am desired to request that the Right Honourable the Governor General will be pleased to furnish the information required relative to the political considerations referred to in the concluding paragraph of the abovementioned extract.

-I have &c.

Sd/-

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

.....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.5.

...

No.556

Bombay Castle

30th March 1837.

To

The Secretary to the Government  
of India, Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th December last, with its enclosure, requesting to be informed whether the trade with Arabia and the footing on which vessels and merchandizes should reciprocally be treated, has ever been made matter of negotiation between the Government of Bombay and any states or Chiefs of Arabia.

2. In reply I am instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, copies of the Treaties in force between the Imaum of Muscat and other Chiefs in Arabia and the British Government, hereafter mentioned; and to communicate the following observations on the subject at issue.

First. Engagement with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat dated 12th October 1798.

This Document admits of English Vessels trading with Muscat, and promises <sup>a</sup>aid from the Imaum to English vessels in distress. It permits the English

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No. 5. contd.

....

English to have a factory at the Port of Gombroom, and fixed the duties at the same rates as are levied at Bussora and Bushire. It however contains no stipulations in favour of His Highness the Imaum's vessels.

Second. Engagement with His Highness's dated the 18th January 1800.

This document permits an English Gentleman to reside at Muscat, to be the chief medium of communication between the Imaum and Government.

Third. Engagement with the Imaum dated the 29th August 1822.

This document exclusively relates to the slave trade.

Fourth. General Treaty with the Arab States of the Persian Gulf dated 8th January 1820.

Article X of this Treaty is as follows. "The vessels of the Friendly Arabs, bearing the Flag above described, shall enter into all the British ports, and into the ports of the allies of the British, so as 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."

The above treaty however is silent regarding the rates of duties to be paid by vessels availing themselves of the liberty of trade granted by the above article, but the Governor in Council, is of

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.5. contd.

...

of opinion there can be little doubt any increase of duties beyond the amount levied during the last 16 years, would be deemed a grievance.

3. With respect to the measures contemplated by the Government of India, I am instructed to state that the Acting Resident at Bushire has been directed to submit to Government his opinion on the subject, especially with reference to the Treaty concluded with the Arabs in 1820 and to our long standing connection with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

4. At the same time, I am instructed to observe that, it will not escape the notice of the Government of India that the object of the Treaty with the Arabs under date the 8th January 1820, was chiefly to put an end to piracy and plunder, and that its conditions, are common to all tribes and persons who shall hereafter adhere thereto equally with those who originally subscribed to it.

5. In conclusion I am instructed to acquaint you that a further communication to the Government of India on the above subject, will be made from the Revenue Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.6.

....

Translation of the Cowlnama or written engagement  
from the Imaum of Muscat.

L  S

Deed of Agreement from the State of the  
Omaunion Asylum, under the approbation of the Imaum  
the Directors, Syud Sultaun, whose Grandure be Eternal,  
to the high and potent English Company whose greatness  
be perpetuated as comprehended on the following arti-  
cles.

First. From the Intervention of the Nawaub Etmauded  
doula Mirza Milidy ali Khan Hulmut Jung, never shall  
there be any diviation from this Cowlnama.

second. From the Recital of the said Nawaub, my heart  
has become disposed to an increase of the friendship  
with that state from this day forth the friend of that  
Sircar is the friend of this, and the friend of this  
and the friend of this sircar is to be the friend of  
that Sircar and the enemy of this is to be the enemy  
of this is to be the enemy of that.

Third. Whereas frequent applications have been made  
and are still making by the French and Dutch people  
for a factory, i.e. a place to seal themselves in  
either at Muscat or at Gombroom or at the other parts  
of this Sircar. It is therefore written that whilst  
Warfare shall continue between the English Company and

FORE POLL. DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.6. contd.

...

and them~~g~~ never I shall from respects to the Company friendship, be given to them throughout all my territories a place to fix or seal themselves in; nor shall they get even ground to stand upon, ~~xxxix~~ within this state.

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

Fifth. In the event of any French Vessels coming to water at Mascat she shall not be allowed to enter the covr 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.

Sixth. 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.



FORE.POLL.DEPT. 1 MAY 1837, No.6. contd.

...

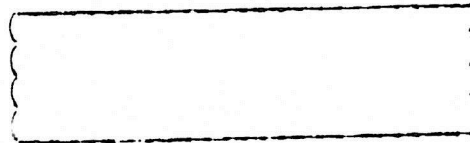
S.O.

Seventh. In the port of abassy (Gombroom) whenever the English shall be disposed to Establish a Factory I have no objection to their fatifying 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 sepoy, and for the rest the rate of Duties on goods on buying and selling will be on the same footing as at Bussoora and Abashcher.

Dated 1st of Jamddy al awul 1213.

Hajeree or 12th of October 1798.

L



S

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

Secretary to Government.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.6.

....  
A

Sketch of the Articles proposed by Captain Moresby to  
to His Highness the Imam of Muscat for the prevention  
of the Foreign Slave traffic.

Article 1st. The Imam to agree that all external  
Traffic in slaves shall cease, and be abolished for  
ever from his Dominion's and Dependencies.

2nd. The Imam to agree that all vessels  
carrying the Flag of His Highness or belonging to  
or navigated by his subjects, found or convicted  
of being engaged in the traffic of slaves to other  
places than his Dominions shall be considered as  
Pirates, and confiscated. The owners, Captains and  
Officers shall be treated as pirates, and have their  
goods and property forfeited to the Imam.

3rd. That all other persons serving on  
board such vessels as seamen, or in any capacity who  
shall not give information of such unlawful transac-  
tions to the Imam or his Governors within three months  
after the period of the termination of the voyage,  
shall be punished by fine, Imprisonment and Corporal  
infliction.

4th. His Highness to engage to deliver up or  
cause to be delivered up, all British subjects, who  
shall attempt the traffic of slaves, and the Imam  
shall imprison such English subjects until an  
opportunity may offer to give them over with proof

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 1 MAY 1837, No.6. contd.

....

proof of their crime to any of His Britannic Majesty's cruizers, or those of the East India Company, or others appointed to receive them, it being understood that such British subjects so seized shall have been actually detected in embarking slaves or having them on board as Cargo.

5h. That no individual may plead ignorance of the limit within which the slave trade is confined the Imam to agree that all vessels under His Highness Flag commanded or owned by any of his subjects found trading in slaves to the Southward of the Parallel of Cape Delgado, His Highness' most southern possessions in Africa, or to the Eastward of a line drawn from that cape, past the East point of the Isle-Socotra or to the Persian Shore, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation by any of His Britannic Majesty's cruizers or officers of customs, or others deputed by any of His Britannic Majesty's Governors, and dealt with the same as if such ships or vessel seized was navigated under the English Flag.

6th. His Highness the Imam must engage to publish in all the Dominions and dependencies of his Government, the present Treaty and to consider it equally binding on them all and finally to agree

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.6. contd.

\*\*\*\*

agree that the Treaty is provisional until ratified and confirmed by His Majesty's Ministers on the part of the King of Great Britain which ratification is to be forwarded without loss of time to His Highness the Imam, nevertheless the Treaty is to be carried into full effect from the present date.

Done at Muscat  
29th August 1822.

Signed/-Fairfax Moresby  
Capt.H.M's Ship Menai

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby  
Secretary to Government.

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55 a 48

نقل الاتفاق تم بين امام عمان و الزعيم جون مالكم ممثل الحكومة البريطانية

١٨ يناير ١٨٠٠م

- 56 -

FORB.POLL.DEPTT. 1. MAY 1837, No.7.

...

An agreement entered into by the Imam of the state of Oman with Captain John Malcolm Bahader Envoy from the Right Honorable the Governor General dated the 21st of Shabun 1213 Hijree 18th January 1800.

1st. The Doalnamah entered into by the Imam of Oman with Mehedy Ali Khan Bahader remains fixed and in full force.

2nd. As improper report of a tendency to interrupt the existing harmony and creat misunderstanding between the two states have gone abroad and have been communicated to the Right Honourable the Governor General the Earl of the Mornington K.P. with a view to prevent such evils infuture we actuated by sentiments of reciprocal friendship agree that an English Gentleman of respectability on the part of the Hon'ble 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 afforded to designing men are ever eager to promote dessorissons, and that the friendship of the two states may remain unspock till the end of time and till the sun and moon have finished their revoling career.

Sealed in my presence,

Sd/-John Malcolm,

/True copy and translate/



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.8.

...

'B'

Fourth Article marked B substituted for the fourth article Paper A the latter having been objected to by the Imam. -

4th. His Highness engages to appoint at such places as His Majesty the King of Great Britain may wish, Habitations for the residence of Consuls, Agents, and others charged with the suppression of the slave trade by English, subjected such Consuls, agents or others are to receive the assistance on application of His Highness the Imam or his Lieutenant Governor, or others for the apprehension and detention of all English subject who may attempt the Traffic.

Done at Muscat,  
29th August 1822.

Signed/-Fiarfax Moresly  
Capt. H.M.Ship Menai

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby  
Secretary to Government.

.....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.8. contd.

...

'G'

Additional requisition made by Captain Moresby to  
His Highness the Imam of Muscat -

That it may be understood in the most comprehensive manner, where Arab ships are liable to seizure by English Cruizers, after the expiration of four months, the Imam to make known, that any vessel found with slaves on board as Cargo by British Cruizers to the Eastward of a line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing East of Socotra and onto Dieu Head, the Western point of the Gulf of Cambay (unless driven by stress of weather) shall be treated by the English in the same manner, as if they were under the English Flag and navigated by English subjects.

Done at Muscat,

Signed/-Fairfax Moresby

8th September 1822. - - Capt. H.M.'s Ship Menai

/True copy /

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

Secretary to Government.

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

...

Additional requisition altered from the first proposal in Paper C to His Highness the Imam of Muscat by Captain Moresby.

That it may be understood in the most comprehensive manner, where Arab ships are liable to seizure by the King of England ship employed to prevent the illicit traffic in slaves after the expiration of four months from the date of the Treaty, the Imam to proclaim, that all ships under his Flag found with slaves on Board as Cargo by the King of England's ships employed in the prevention of the traffic to the Eastward of a line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing 60 miles to the East of Isle Socotra, and on to Cape Dieu, (the Western point of the Gulf of Company) unless driven by stress of weather, shall be treated in the same manner, as if such vessels were under the English Flag and navigated by English subjects.

Done at Muscat                      Signed/-Fairfax Moresby  
10th September 1822.      Capt.H.M's ship Menai.

/True copy /

Sd/-J.P. Willoughby

Secretary to Government.



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837. No.8.

...

Translation of the General Treaty with the Arab Tribes  
of the Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup>).

In the name of God the merciful the compas-  
sionate.

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.

Article 1st. There shall be accessation of plunder and  
piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs who are  
parties to this contract for ever.

Article II. 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 the killing of  
men, and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal,  
and the order of a government is plunder and piracy.

Article III. The friendly ("literally, the Pacified")  
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 of being equal to the breadth of the Red, as  
53 60

ترجمة اتفاقية عامة بين قبائل العرب في الخليج الفارسي الموقعة من شيخ راس الخيمة

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

....

as represented in the margin ("the whole forming the Flag known in the British Navy by the title of white perced Red.") and this shall be the Flag of the Friendly arabs, and they shall use it and no other.

Article IV. The Pacificated Tribes shall all of them continue in their former relations, with the exception that they shall bear 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.

Article V. The Vessels of the Friendly arabs shall all of them leave 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 tharabs 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 Nachodah, 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 VI. The friendly arabs, if they chuse, 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 chuses,

FORE. POL. DEPT. 1 MAY 1837, No. 9. contd.

...

the Envoy to them also 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 VII. 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 VIII. "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 mohammedans 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 of those who ordered it.

Article IX. 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

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

....

Article X. 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 XI. 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 and of the articles.

Issued at Rasal Khyma in triplicate, at mid-day on saturday the twenty second of the month of Rebial Auwal in the year of the Hejra 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 place and times under written.

/Signed/ at Rasal Khymaah the time of issue by

/Signed/-W. Grant Keir

(LS) Major General

Signed/-

(LS) Hassan ben Rahmah with his own hand

(Chief of Katt & Pallia, late of Rassal Khayma")

(LS) Kazibben Ahmed with his own hand.

("Chief of Jezeratal Hamara")

/An extract Translation/

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

...

Signed at Rasal Khyma on Tuesday the twenty fifth of the month of Rebial auwal in the year of the Hejra one thousand two hundred and thirty five (Corresponding to the eleventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty") by

/signed/

(LS) The signature of Shakbout with his own hand.

("Chief of aboubhahjee")

signed/ at Rasal Khyma, at mid-day on Saturday the "twenty ninth of the month of Rebial auwal in the year of the Hejra. One thousand two hundred and Thirty five ("Corresponding to the fifteenth of January 1820") by

(The seal is  
Capt. Thomsons'  
as Sheik Hassan  
had no seal at  
the time of  
signature).

/signed/-

(LS) The signature of Hassanben Ali with his own hand.

signed for Mohammed ben Haza ben Zaal, Sheik of Dubey, a minor, at Shargah, on Friday the twelfth of the month of Rebial Thany in the year of the Hejra One thousand two hundred and thirty five ("Corresponding to the twenty eighth of January 1820 ) by

/signed/-

(LS) Said Ben Seyf, uncle of Sheik Mohammed

("Chief of Dubey")

FORE.POLL.DEPT. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

...

Signed at Shargah at mid-day on Friday the Nineteenth of the month of Rebial Thany in the year of the Hejree One Thousand two hundred and Thirty five ("Corresponding to the fourth of February 1820") by

/Signed/

(LS) The signature of Sultan bin Suggur with his own hand  
/"Chief of Shargah")

signed at Shargah, by the Wakeel on the part of the Sheiks soleyman ben ahmed and Abdallah ben Ahmed in his quality of Wakeel to the Sheiks aforesaid, on Saturday the twentieth of the month of Rebial Thany in the year of the Hejra one thousand two Hundred and Thirty five ("Corresponding to the fifth of February 1820) by

/signed/-

(ES) The signature, with his own hand, of Seid Abdal Jalil ben Seid Yas, Wakeels of Sheikh Soleyman ben Ahmed and Sheikh Abdallah ben Ahmed, of the family of Kalifa Sheiks of Bahrein.

Signed and accepted  
Soleyman bin Ahmed  
of the house of Kalifa  
at Bahrein on the 9th  
of Jomada Awwal in the  
year of the Hejra 1235

(Corresponding to  
23rd February 1820 (LS)

signed and accepted by  
Abdallah ben Ahmed  
of the house of Kalifa at  
Bahrein, on the 9th of Jomada,  
Awwal in the year of the  
Hejra 1235.

(Corresponding to the 23rd  
February 1820 (LS)

Signed at Falcia at noon on Wednesday the twenty ninth of the month of Jomadal Awwal in the year of the Hejra One thousand two Hundred and Thirty five (corresponding

FORE.POLL.DEPIT. 1 MAY 1837, No.9. contd.

...

to the fifteenth of March 1820) by

signed/-

(LS) The signature of Rashid ben Homed with his own hand

/Sheik of Imam

signed at Falcia at noon on Wednesday the Twenty  
Ninth of the month of Jomadal Auwal in the year  
of the Hijra one thousand two hundred and thirty  
five ("Corresponding to the fifteenth of March 1820) by

Signed/-

(LS) The signature of Abdallah ben Rashed with his

own hand

("Sheik of Umen "Ul Gywyn" )

/True copy/

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secretary to Government.

.....

FORE. POLL. DEPTT. 9.5.1836, No.9.

...

No.600

Bombay Castle,

13th April 1836.

Political Department

To

The Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, copies of despatches dated

From the Civil Surgeon, incharge, dated 5th Sept. 1835 with enclosure.

From the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 27th Oct. 1835.

Reply to 21st Dec. 1835  
From the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated 31st Jany. 1836 with enclosures.

-do- -do- dt.24th Feby.1836.

as per margin, relative to the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf.

2. In forwarding the above despatches the Governor in Council requests to be furnished with such instructions as the Government of India may see fit to issue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-J.P.Willoughby

Secy. to Govt.

....



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 9.5. 1836, No.11.

...

Poll.Deptt., the 9th May 1836.

To

J.P. Willoughby Esquire,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th Ultimo, transmitting copies of Despatches relative to the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Bahrein in the Persian Gulph and soliciting instructions.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the particular point upon which instructions are required has not been stated, and His Lordship in Council is at a loss therefore to know the question upon which his opinion is required. But I am directed to add that the Governor General in Council only anxious that all measures should be avoided which may involve the Government of India in embarrassing engagements with any of the contending parties. He see no reason to disapprove the measures adopted by the Resident which as far as His Lordship in Council can judge from the imperfect information possessed

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 9.5.1836, No.11. contd.

...

possessed by him with regard to the Island of Bahrain appear to have been judicious, and his Lordship in Council can only express his hope that they may have been followed by the results which they secured well calculated to attain. It will be desirable that the Government of Bombay in referring for instructions regarding the affairs of the Persian Gulph should always give their own opinion for the consideration of the Government of India.

I have &Ca.

Sd/-

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 17.7.1839, No.44.

...

(Copy)

To

J.P. Willoughby Esquire,

Secretary to the

Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date 24th ultimo forwarding despatches from the Resident at Bushire, and Captain Hawkins of the Honourable Company's Sloop of War Clive, and in reply to state that the Governor General is happy to perceive that the truce of last year has been maintained with little infraction on the fact of the Arab Chiefs concerned in it, and that His Lordship entirely approves of the authority given by the Governor General in Council to Captain Hennell for its renewal.

Simlah,

the 9th May 1839

I have &c.

Sd/-T.H. Maddock,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India  
with the Govr. Genl.

/True copy/

Sd/-

Dy. Secretary to Govt. of India  
with the Governor General.

FORN. POLL. DEPT. 8.5.1834. No.26.

...

To

His Excellency

Vice Admiral,

Sir John Gore K.C.B.

Commander in chief of H.M.'s

Naval Forces in the E.I.

Sir,

We have had the honour to receive Your Excellency's letter dated 11th Ultimo forwarding copies of a report from Captain Hart of His Majesty's Ship Imogene on the subject of His Highness's the Imam of Muscut's Treaty with the Americans and his offer of the "Swarpool" for the service of His Majesty's and in reply we have to inform your Excellency, that your letter has been forwarded to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General.

We have &ca.

Fort William,

8th May 1834.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 12.12.1833, No.18.

...

No.1589

Bombay Castle,

15th November 1833.

To

The Secretary to the Supreme Government,  
Fort William.

Political Department,

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated the 2nd Instant, relative to the Imaum of Muscat, having entered into a Treaty of alliance &c. with the Americans.

2. In transmitting the above Memorandum, I am directed to observe that it does not appear to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the Imaum is prevented by Treaty from entering into such engagements with foreign states.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-

Chief Secretary.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 12.12.1833, No. 19.

...

Memorandum from the Persian Secretary dated 2 November 18

I have received the following information from the Government Agent at Muscat who is now in Bombay respecting the report of the Imaum of Muscat having entered into a Treaty of alliance &ca. with the Americans.

"I have made enquiries, relating to the Treaty which is said to have taken place between Syyed Syyed and the Americans and have ascertained the truth of that report and also the nature of the articles of agreement vizt.

1. That His Highness is to grant the Americans a Factory in Zangeabar that a resident may be there on their part.
2. That they shall pay the same duties as the British.
3. That they shall be supplied with wood and water &ca. in like manner as the English are.
4. That they shall render mutual assistance in case of either being in need.
5. Should they come to Muscat they are to be supplied in the same manner, as may be requisite."

Signed/-W.H.Mathen,

Persian Secy. to Govt.

/True copy/

Sd/-

Chief Secretary.

FORE.POLL.DEP'T. 12.12.1833, No.20.

...

To

C. Morris Esquire,  
Chief Secretary to Government,  
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No.1589, dated the 15th Ultimo, with copy of a memorandum by the Persian Secretary Communicating the substance of a Treaty of alliance &ca. between the Imaum of Muscat and the Americans.

2. The Governor General in Council desires me in reply to observe that he concerns with the Right Honourable the Governor in Council in the opinion that the Imaum of Muscat is not prevented by Treaty from entering into such engagements with the Foreign Nations though by the Treaty of 1798 all intercourse with the French and Dutch nations was prohibited during war with the British.

Fort William,  
12th December 1833.

I have &ca.

Sd/-

.....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 8.5.1834. No.25 (pp.45-57.).

...

Treaty

Of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty's Seyed Syeed Bin Sultan of Muscat and His Dependencies.

Article 1.

There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America and His Majesty Seyed Syeed Bin Sultan of Muscat and His Dependencies.

Article 2.

The Citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the Ports of His Majesty Syed 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 subject of the Sultan or others who may wish to purchase the same, or to barter the same for any produce or manufacture 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 buy, but the Trade shall be free on both sides to sell or buy, or exchange on the term 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 to do so, 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



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but in all other ports of the Sultan, the said Munitions of war may be freely sold without any restriction, whatever to the highest bidder.

Article 3.

Vessels of the United States entering any Port within the Sultan's Dominions shall pay no more than five percent duties on the Cargo landed, and this shall be in full consideration of all Import and Export Duties, Tonnage, Licence 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 refreshment, or to enquire the state of the Market.

Article 4.

The American Citizen shall pay no other duties on Export or Import, Tonnage, Licence to trade, or other charge whatever than the Nation the most favoured shall pay.

Article 5.

If any vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the Sultan Dominions, the person 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

...

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.

Article 6.

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 importation whatever for such liberty other than the general duties on imports which the most favored Nation~~x~~ shall pay.

Article 7.

If any citizen of the United States or their vessels or other property shall be taken by Pirates and bought within the Dominions of the Sultan, the persons shall be set at liberty and the property restored to the owner if he be present or to the American Consul or to any authorised Agent.

Article 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 favoured shall pay.

Article 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

FORE.POLL.DEPT. 8.5.1834, No.25. contd.

...

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, but their persons, and their 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.

Concluded signed, and sealed at the Royal Palace in the city of Muscat in the Kingdom of Oman the 21st 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 JamadaHawal in the year of the Allhajra /Hegira/ One thousand two hundred and forty nine.

" Signed"

Edmund Roberts.

WHEREAS the undersigned Edmund Roberts 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

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 8.5.1834. No.25. contd.

...

of the President and Seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the City of Washington the twenty ~~wixxx~~ sixth day of January Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and thirty two, for negotiating and 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 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. Done at the Royal Palace in the city of Muscat in the Kingdom of Aman on the 21st day of September in the year of our Lord 1833, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty seventh corresponding to the 6th day of the Moon called Jamada Alawal in the year Allhajra (Hegira) 1249.

"Signed"

Edmund Roberts.

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FOR. P. OLL. DEPTT. 8.5.1834, No. 25. contd.

List of the ships of War belonging to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat with their Force, Tonnage, age state and condition in laying at Zanzibar.

Names	Quality	Guns	When	Where	Tons	State	Remarks &c.
Liverpool	Ship	74	1826	Bombay	1800	good	Stall in good condition her master are and stripped except the lower masts and Yards are fore and aft on the booms she about 150 Native on board.
Shah Allum	Frigate	50	1820	Bombay	1100	Good	She was docked last year at Bobbay was Copper and had a thorough repair. She is at anchor off the Town of Zanzibar as a ship. Her masts are struck and stripped the lower masts and her Yards are fore on the Booms she has about 50 men on board.
Piedmontaise	Frigate	36	1829	Cochin	761	Good	In good condition and going to Madagasc at present in the same state as the other struck and yards fore and aft on the bo She has 18 or 20 men on Board.

F.O.I.P. M.L. DEPT. 8.5.1834, No. 25. contd.

...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Mustapha	Ship	25	Not known	Muscat	450	Indifft.	She was built at Muscat out of plant taken at Panggor & timber of Muscat. This plant did not answer. She is I understand the most in different of the squadron, she is now blockading the port of Mombass, and is the only one of the squadron not here.

Rahmeanly	Corvette	24	1833	Gochin	725	Excellent	A very fine and beautiful corvette with great beam drawing only 14 feet water, and is said to beat everything His Highness, the Imam came down from Muscat in this ship about 2 months since she is present in the same state as the others having struck her masts & yards and undid them since no have been here. She about 30 men on board.
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FORE. P. M. L. DEPT. 8.5.1834, No. 25. contd.  
.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Sultane	Park	10	1833	Bombay	300	Quite new.
Farge	Schooner	None	1829	Cochin	125	Good

8. She is very handsome, strong and well built vessel, only arrived from Bombay a few days ago, and is in the same state as the others with masts and yards down. She has about 10 or 15 men on Board. She is pretty little vessel and is intended as a Yatch she was built at Cochin at the same time as Riedmon-  
taise and is in the same state as the others, has 6 or 8 men on Board.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 8.5.1834. No.25. contd.

...

It will be seen that the squadron has but few men they might be taking nearly the whole of the men nowhere be able to send one ship to sea. Their plans is to keep but few men on board and when the squadron is wanted to send to Muscat for Crews which generally consists of half arab and half lascars His Highness finding the Liverpool of 74 Guns (a very fine ship and in good condition) too large for the Service of Muscat has offered her as a present to His Majesty.

(Signed) Henry Hart Captain.

His Majesty's Ship

Imogene

Zanzibar 4th February 1834.

I Seyed Syeed Bin Sultan of Muscat and its Dependencies do promise in the presence of Captain Henry Hart of His Majesty's ship Imogene that I will immediately cancel and make void the Treaty I made with the Americans at Muscat on the 21st day of September 1833, If the English Government of India, wish it, and will support me in doing so, and I also promise that in future I will make any Treaty without the advice and consent of my ancient allies, and good friends the English and I send herewith by Captain Henry Hart the original Treaty that my friend the English may see what I have done.

/A true copy/

Sd/-Henry Hart Captain, H.M.S. Imogene,



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 8.5.1834, No.25. contd.

...

This was translated to me in the presence of the Imaum by Captain Hassan of His Highness' Navy who speaks very good English, and was the Interpreter upon all occasions.

Translation.

Substance of a Persian Version of an Arabic Letter from Sultan Saeed Ahmed to Vice Admiral Sir John Gore R.C.B. dated 24th Rumzan 1249 Hijree or 4th February 1834.

After compliments.

My object in writing this letter to Your Excellency is to enquire concerning the state of your health and welfare. I have to acquaint Your Excellency that your respected letter has reached me through Captain Hart in one of His Majesty's Ships and I have understood all that he has conveyed to me in-person. I was very much delighted by the arrival of the said man of war and am always gratified on such occasions. I am warmly attached to Your Government and whenever you wish to have anything done in these parts, I beg you will mention it, and I shall be most happy to execute it, and thus you will take an Interest in me.

Captain Hart has been with me since his arrival at Muscat from Mericar I have taken back the letter which intended to send about Trade because I am but imperfectly informed in the matter and have therefore deferred it. Captain Hart is fully acquainted with the circumstances.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 8.5.1834. No.25. contd.

...

Do not therefore entertain any doubt of me whatever business great or small you may require to be done shall be readily executed.

The following is a translation of a separate Paper under the same Envelope.

I send you a few things not worthy of mentions and unsuited to Your Excellency's high rank viz. a Good Horse and another of the breed of Mujd in arabia- the dam's name is Abea, the Sires Jazeeyan, and the first Horse's dam's name is Shaveema, .....Zouhuree also a Koule of utter of Roses and an earring of God set with precious stones.

Graciously accept these trifles and pardon the liberty I have taken.

Address upon the Envelope .

By the Grace of God, this friendly letter is to be sent to Bombay and delivered to Sir John Gore K.C.B. Vice Admiral.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11.

...

p.1. (Duplicate) No.647.

Bombay Castle 8th May 1834.

Political Department.

To

The Secretary to the  
Right Honourable the  
Governor General.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General, the accompanying copy of a letter from His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, dated the 11th ultimo forwarding a report from Captain Hart, Commanding the Imogene, of his proceedings at Zangibar, to which place he had been deputed to the Imaum of Muscat, by the Vice Admira, and of the answer of this Government, to His Excellency.

1/

2/

3/-

p2.

2nd. His Highness having complained to Captain Hart whilst at Zanzibar, that no notice had been taken of several of his letters, the Persian Secretary, was requested to submit a statement of the Correspondence with His Highness, and this Government for the last three years, and I have now the honor to forward a Memorandum from that officer, of the real cause of the Imaum's discontent, together with a statement of letters received from him by this Government, and

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, No.6-11-contd.

...

3rd. With regard to the offer of His Highness  
the Imaum to break the  
Treaty which he apparently,  
through ignorance, has made  
with the Americans, and  
with reference to the Corres-  
pondence with the Supreme  
Government, noted in the margin,

p.3.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in  
Council to convey his request to be favoured with  
the instructions of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble  
the Governor General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/-

Chief Secretary.

....

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

p.5.

To

Melville in Madras,

His Excellency,

Roads 14th April 1834.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Clare

Governor in Council Bombay.

My Lord,

I transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a copy of the Report made to me by Captain Hart, upon his return to Bombay from executing the mission upon which he had been dispatched to the Imaum of Muscat, and I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with having so sent him.

I have sent a similar report to the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty for their Lordship's decision respecting the "Liverpool" and proposed should they accept the offer of her, that she should carry home the frame of an eighty gun ship, of Teak Timber, from Bombay.

I have the honor to be, &ca.

Sd/-John Gore

Vice Admiral & Commander in Chief

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

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2/

His Majesty's Ship Imogene  
at Sea, 10th February 1834.

To

His Excellency,

Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

Commander in Chief.

Sir,

No.1. Imam's  
original treaty  
with the Ameri-  
dians in Arabic  
and English.

2. Copy of do-  
in English.

3. List of the  
squadron of  
H.H.'s Imam.

4. Declaration  
of His Highness  
the Imamaum to  
Capt.Hy.Hart as  
written in  
Arabic with a  
Translation  
in English.

In pursuance of your  
Excellency's orders of the 14th  
ultimo I have to state my pro-  
ceedings with His Highness the  
Imaum of Muscat, and the informa-  
tion I have obtained respecting  
his Power Influence, and Trade,  
throughout his Dominions and its  
Neighbourhood and also the fact  
and particulars of the Treaty,  
lately made by His Highness with

the Americans and which I now forward with enclosures  
as per margin.

2. In execution of this order, I left Bombay on  
the 15th January and arrived at Zanzibar after a passage  
of fifteen days, on the evening of the 30th. We came  
to anchor off the Imaums Palace, alongside of the  
Liverpool 74 guns, His Highness, Flag ship, carrying  
a Red Flag at the main. This is the not usual place

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

.....

p.10. place of Anchorage and only made use by the Imaum's men of War, in consequence of its being immediately opposite the Palace, which stands on the beach, about a quarter of a mile from the ship. We found at this anchorage besides the Liverpool, two Frigates, two Corvettes, and a Brig, for the number, force, tonnage, state, age, and condition of His Highness Squadron, I beg to refer Your Excellency to enclosure No.3.

At the anchorage off the Town, which is about five miles from this, there were laying, one English merchant Brig. One American merchantship, and two Brigs with several small craft of the country. Before we had anchored, His Highness sent off a Captain of one of his Frigates to welcome us on our arrival, and to express His Highnesses great pleasure on seeing an English man of War. I thanked him for his attention and said I was sorry it was after sunset, as I could not salute His Highness, untill early the next morning, when I would do so with 21 Guns. He said they knew our custom very well and that the Flag ship was ready to return our salute whenever we began. He now went on shore and I begged him to state to His Highness, that I was sent to pay respects to him, and to enquire after his health; and that I had also dispatches which I would deliver at any time, His Highness would do me the honour to receive me. The next morning at Day light

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834. No.6-11. contd.

...

light, we fired a Royal Salute, which was taken up by the Flagship immediately after our last gun, and in the same time, so that it appeared a continuation of the same salute, and this exactness of returning a salut, they observed in all subsequent firing, taking it up at our last gun. At 9 O'clock the Captain returned bringing with him a present, which he said His Highness had sent for the Captain and consisting of Two Bullocks and vegetables with a quantity of Fruit, sufficient for a dessert for the whole crew after they had devoured one of the bullocks for dinner. He also brought a message to say, that His Highness would receive me whenever most convenient to myself I mentioned 10 D'clock and at that hour went on shore. His Highness with his officers, received me at the steps of the Verandah in the most courteous and kind manner, coming up to shake hands, and pointing out the way I was to go, followed me to a long room, at the head of which, he placed me on his right. We conversed through his interpreter, Captain Hassan, of his Highness's Navy, who though an Arab was educated at Bombay, reads and writes English well, and is His Highness confidential servant. Captain Hassan is a very pleasant, mild gentlemanly man, and very partial to the English, has been much at Calcutta, Bombay and various parts of India, and is appointed by His Highness, as Agent to the English and

p.12.



FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

...

p.13,

and it is through him alone that anything can be done. After many inquiries for my health, and hoped that I had not suffered by the voyage, he commenced, by saying how pleased he was to see an English Ship, and when he heard her fire a gun he was delighted, as he was sure she must be a man of War. He always considers the English as his best friends, and was happy to see them at all times, and when in his power to shew them very possible attention. I told him, the friendship was mutual that the English had a great regard for him, and his subjects, and we were glad to shew our sincerity, whenever we had an opportunity and that in saying this, I was only speaking the sentiments of my country towards him. We played at compliments for some time in a very pleasant good humoured manner when the Interpreter

p.14.

said, "that His Highness was more pleased than ever from the beginning to the end, and requested I would ask for every thing I wanted. This was a good opportunity to change the subject, and I then stated, that the Ship required to be supplied with Beef, Vegetables, Wood and water &ca. His Highness ordered the Boats off immediately and they brought off a quantity of water in the course of the afternoon. As this was our first interview I could not ~~every~~ well introduce what I wished, we therefore spoke about the ships of his squadron; I admired the Liverpool, a very fine ship of 74 guns, and told him she was very like the Melville. He said she was english

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. conts.

...

p.15.

on board the Imogene, Guns on a new construction, and if he would do me the honour, of visiting the ship, I should be glad to shew them. This he was quite ready to do, and Monday was fixed, to be the day. Having gone through the ceremony of drinking coffee and Sherbert, I took my leave, and went on Board. The next day I sent to introduce the officers to His Highness who was happy to see them, receiving us at the door, and we were shewn into the same room as yesterday, and served with coffee and sherbert. His Highness, and the Young Princes /his two sons/ shaking hands in the most good humoured manner, with all who offered to do so. When this was over, he told the Interpreter to take a chair near him and began in an under voice, saying that his Agent, had been writing to him, about His Highness having made a Treaty with the Americans, that he had done so, it was true but not with any intention of injuring or forgetting his best friends the English, to whom he felt himself so attached, that he was willing to give them every thing, even his country, if they wished it. That as for the Americans he cared nothing for them, they were nothing to him, his attachment was to the English, he would shew me the Treaty and if there was any thing in it, I objected to, he would immediately, alter or brake it and send it to America, as he thought nothing of it. As this was the subject upon which I felt most interested, and as the officers were all present

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FORE.POODL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834. Nos.6-11. contd.

....

present and he speaking in an under voice, I proposed sending them away, as putting him more at his ease. This was the time of their greatest called Ramadam, during which they fast all day and have frequent prayers, the hour for which was now approaching and he requested I would come the next day at 3 or 4 O'clock, which was always the hourse appointed by him for an interview, we consequently took leave and returned on board. The next day I went on shore and after the compliments of the day, His Highness gave me the American Treaty, which he requested I would read, and take on board, and give him my opinion, and that he would make any alterations, or break it if I wished. He asked of the Americans come to attach me, will the English give me their support? I told him that as I had not yet read the Treaty, I could not say anything about it, but as for the latter question, it required some consideration to answer. It was a great pity, he had made a Treaty without consulting his greatest friends, the English, that he had no occasion to have made any, and that he could have told them, he was very glad to see their trade but as for a treaty he could not, and would not make one, without the consent and approbation of his great allies, the English. He said that it is all very right, and true, and in future if any one comes to me to make a Treaty, I will send them off directly to Bombay, telling them I will sign anything my good friends the English agree to, but it is now too late

p.17.

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11.contd.

....

p.18, me to break the Treaty, I will do so, but will the English support me in case the americans come to attack me ? I began and was going to say, if he had asked the English, and taken their advice, he might have had better reason to expect their support but he stopped me short and holding up both his hands, and laughing said. "No- No- no excuse, no excuse will the English support me ? I will do anything you like, and break the Treaty to morrow. I told him it was a question I had no power to answer, and at present I had not even read the Treaty. He repeated his wish for me to take it on board, and give him my opinion, and advice what to do; I now took leave, promising carefully to read the Treaty and went on board.

p.19. In reading the Treaty, I found that His Highness, had not only given the Americans, free liberty, to live, and to dwell at any place they pleased, in his dominion and to have consuls, or form Establishments at any Port, but that he had also signed away his own right to fix a value, on any cargo imported or exported that the Americans are to pay, 5 percent upon all goods, Imported which 5 per cent is to cover all charges of Exportation, as well as Importation, including Pilotage Tonnage, Anchorage, and Licence to Trade, nor is any other charge whatever to be made, and although the Americans agree to pay 5 per cent, upon their Import

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

.....

p.20 fixed by themselves, and neither the Imaum, or the Officers of his Customs, are to interfere. All the right, opinion and authority of His Highness or his Officers are to be subservient to the will of the Masters of the Americans, Merchant Vessels and he must take his per centage upon what value they choose to put upon their Cargoes. And whilst the masters of the American Vessels, are thus left to pay what they please, the Treaty grants. Article 8 to the Imaum, as an indulgence, leave to Trade to American on his paying the duties, and all other charges. His Highness says he did not understand the Treaty, and if there is any thing required to prove this, or that this is a most far fetched, and over reaching Treaty, ~~xxx~~ nothing more is necessary than the above fact, or the production of the Treaty itself.

In the course of the day Captain Hassan came on board, he lives here, and was not at Muscat when the Treaty was made. He had been present, and was Interpreter at all the Interviews I had with His Highness and therefore knew all that had passed. He said what a pity it was, that His Highness had not done, as I had said, and as he ought to have done, it would have been so easy and to use his own words, "things would have gone off so smoothly." That His Highness knew that now, but the time was gone past, and what His Highness wished to know, was, what he could do now. It

FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834. Nos.6-11. contd.

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I said it was easy to have avoided making the Treaty, but when once made, it was not so easy to break it. He said that was very true, we now sat down to read it over, article by article, he explaining the Arabic to me, and I the English to him; He was surprized and said the Imaum could never have understood it. It was now 10 O'clock, and as the Imaum was to visit the ship at 3 P.M. he went on shore, to attend His Highness on board. The ship in compliment to His Highness, had been dressed in colours, since 8 in the morning, and at the appointed time all the Boats attended to escort His Highness on board. - he coming off in the Barge, which hoisted his Red flag, the other Boats attending and forming in two lines. He was received with a Royal Salute and the officers in full uniform, and was attended on board by two of his sons, the Governor/who is his Uncle/ and several officers. From the Quarter Deck, went to the Cabin where they all took seats, and sat for some time, refreshment were offered, but it being their great fast of Ramadam, none were accepted. His Highness began, by thanking me for my great kindness, and attention, that he could not sufficiently express all he felt, but that it cause from his "inside and from the bottom of his heart" as the Liverpool was laying close under our stern, our attention was called to her, I admired her very much, and repeated her great likeness to the Melville.

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FORE.POLL.DEPTT. 29.5.1834, No.6-11. contd.

....

please him so much as for the English to have her, that if they would accept of her, he should be very happy; I thanked him, and told him I would faithfully report his munificent offer to my admiral. He said that is what I wish, and to the Admiralty, and to the King. She is in very good condition, but is too large for the service of Muscat; and if the King of England will accept of her, it will make me very happy. I will send her to Bombay or if you like, will give her to you here, We then went round the ship, and returned to the cabin, for a short time, when he took his leave apparently highly pleased, and with every expression of thanks and gratitude. He proceeded to the shore, under a Royal salute. The Boats attending in the same manner as they brought him off. The next day I went on shore to see the Imaum upon the subject of the Treaty, which I had now read. His Highness began our interview, by saying that Mr. Edmund Roberts, who was the american ambassador upon the occasion, began his mission to pay him some money, due to him from His Highness's subjects, upon some commercial transaction, which took place five or six years ago, when Mr. Roberts's was trading upon that coast that he His Highness had refused to do this, and then Mr. Edmund Roberts commenced

FORE.POLL.DEPT. 29.5.1834, Nos.6-11. contd.

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commenced making the Treaty, and said you allow other ships and people, to go, and settle at Zanzibar, what fault have we done, that we may not do the same; our little ships go trading all round the world, and we are now come to shew, that great ones can, and will follow them. His Highness laughèd, and said this was alluding to the Corvette, and Schooner, but we had seen much larger ships. He said, I only tell you this that you may know, that this was the beginning of the Treaty. Mr. Edmund Roberts, was an old, fat, blustering man, and I was glad to sign the Treaty to get rid of him. as I did not think it of any importance I never saw Mr. Edmund Roberts sign it, nor any one else, nor had it any witnesses, they brought the paper to me and I signed it. I told His Highness that he had done very wrong, in making any treaty, he might have said, he was very glad to see them to Trade, but as for a Treaty, he could not make one, without consulting his Allies, and great Friends, the English.

He said that was very good and very true, but it would have taken a long time to get an answer from Bombay I said no, I thought not; but if it did so much the better, if they got tired of waiting they could go away but it would not take very long. He said, what I am going to say, is by no means by way of complaint, and merely letting me see, what right he had to expect an answer to a letter from Bombay.



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The Admiral would have given mean answer immediately but not the Government of Bombay. I said I perfectly understood the distinction he wished to draw; and he then proceeded, repeated, "what I am going to say, is by no means by way of complaint, for I never complain of the English, and it is only to let you see, if I had any right to expect an answer from Bombay, if I had written about the Americans. If I wrote to the Agent at Bushire he answers me if he pleased, or says, has sent my letter to the Governor of Bombay; and If I write to the Governor of Bombay, he refers me to the Agent at Bushire, and I am now six months without receiving any answer to my letters. I told him it most likely arose from some mistake, or miscarriage that if he would entrust me with a letter, I would answer for its being delivered". He shook his head, saying, no, no.. He then went on to say, that the King of Persia /His Highness married the grand daughter of the Persian King/ was going to war with the Chief of the bushire people, and called upon me to assist him; that he the Inaam applied to Major Wilson, on the Bombay Government, for permission to do so. They wrote word, and told me, if you wish to keep the friendship of the English Government, you will not assist the King of Persia. Therefore I did not do so, and wrote to the King of Persia/ to say that if you want assistance, you must not ask me, you ~~xx~~ must

ask some other power. The King of Persia in consequence

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of this was very angry, and wrote he would have nothing more to say to me and I lost my friend and my relation. Now, the King of Persia, threatens war with me, and I ask the English to support me, and have been waiting six months for a reply but they will not give me any answer, and so between the two stools, I fall to the ground. He said I make no complaints, and only relate, this to shew you, what right. I had to expect any answer, if I had written to Bombay about the Americans. One thing more I will tell you, and still without its being considered a complaint. Some years since the English wanted and took possession of the Island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, at which the Persian King took great offence, and wished to know what right the English had to come and take one of his Islands and close to his own Dominions. The English applied to me, and I said, it is my Island, and my country, and you shall have it. The King of Persia was outrageous at this, declared War, and marched 3000 men against me, down as far as Gambroom, where I met him, and the business was settled, and the English kept the Island. When the Americans came to Muscat, had I a right to expect an answer, if I had written, ~~xxx~~ to Bombay. I said I thought he certainly would have had an answer. He then said I will never in future, make a Treaty without their consent. I have now received a letter from the French Governor of Bourbon, saying he would come to

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have nothing to say to him, but tell him, to go to Bombay, and whatever they agree to, those will I sign! I like the English Nation, though those who belong to it in this country, are always against me. „They are the same as my Brothers, my country is their country, and if they wish for it and give me a quiet place to retire to, they shall have it tomorrow. But the business now is, what am I to do? I will do any thing you tell me, and if you promise the English to support me, I will send this treaty to America tomorrow, and say I cannot comply with it cannot you do something now, immediately without waiting. I told him, I had no authority to make a Treaty, and the breaking of one, was too serious thing for me to take upon myself to advise but the best thing he could do, was, to make out a promise to me, that in future he would make no treaty without the consent of the Bombay Government, and that he was quite ready to break the present treaty if the English wished, and would support him and to give me also, a copy of the Treaty. This he said, he would do, and directed his Interpreter to get it done, and he would sign it. As I was going away, he said, he wished above all things to have an English person always with him; there was a house, quite ready and he wished, some one would come and live in it, and he would be guided by him, and

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and then you must not blame me. I now took leave and went on board. The next day I went to receive my despatches, and take my leave, as this was our last interview, His Highness repeated, almost everything he had said before, and placed in my hands a paper written in Arabic, at the same time, directing his Interpreter to read over, and explain it to me, he the whole time listening with the greatest attention. This was his written promise, that in future he would make no treaty, without the advice and consent of his Friends the English, and that he was ready to break, the present Treaty with the Americans whenever the English wished him to do so. He then said is this right, I said yes, he returned it to me, and said I will give you, the Original Treaty and will keep the Copy for myself. I now received His Highness Despatches, and after many expressions, of the pleasure he had experienced in having an English Man of War with him and his great attachment, to the English Nation he shook my hand, in the most friendly manner, wishing me every success, and happiness, he then attended me to the steps, on the beach, where I bowed, and took my leave, and sailed the next morning.

Imaum the King  
of Muscat.

The Imaum is said by his Interpreter; to be 44 years of age, but he appears to me more. He is a tall, stout and noble looking man, with a benevolent countenance, clear, intelligent sharp eye, and remarkably pleasant and agreeable in conversation.

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and everything that is English and appeared to have a pride in telling me, all his saddles were made in England. He was wounded some years since when in a joint expedition with the English, and appears to wish to be considered as an Englishman in everything, whom he says he looks upon us as his brothers, and will willingly give them his country. He married the grand daughter of the King of Persia, but in consequence of a quarrel between His Highness and the King of Persia, about the English, he lost his wife, and she is now detained in Persia. He has three sons, the eldest 21 years of age, is now in charge of Muscat, and the other two, are with him at Zanzibar. When His Highness visited this Island last year, the eldest son was then left at Muscat, but some disturbance taking place, His Highness was obliged to return. He has now been here about two months, and it is understood, that if things remain quiet at Muscat, he will remain here for a year or two.

Queen of Madagascar: His Highness has lately been endeavouring to form an alliance with the queen of Madagascar by offering his hand, and sent an Ambassador to the Court of Tananareiro for that purpose. The ambassador returned last December, and met the Imam at Samoo, on his way down from Muscat. His Highness had long been expecting these tender documents, and cruel, as love letters always are, he found contrary to all expectations, that they were