

MOROCCO.

MOROCCO, 1787.

January, 1787.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, CONCLUDED AT MOROCCO JANUARY, 1787; RATIFIED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 18, 1787.

[This treaty expired by limitation fifty years after date of ratification, and was renewed by treaty of 1836.]

To all persons to whom these presents shall come or be made known :

Preamble.

Whereas the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat, and negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister, or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce; to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification; and by one other commission, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority, under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers, to commence and prosecute the said negotiations and conferences for the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent,) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris, October the eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which, by the said second commission, we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by His said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit:

[ROYAL SEAL.]

Peace and friendship.

In the name of Almighty God.

This is a treaty of peace and friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book, and sealed with our royal seal, at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Shan, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

ARTICLE I.

We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to the Honourable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States, now at our court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

Mutual consent
to the treaty.

ARTICLE II.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

Commissions
from an enemy.

ARTICLE III.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

Release of per-
sons or goods cap-
tured in an enemy's
vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

Vessels to have
passports.

ARTICLE V.

If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

Examination of
vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to His Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's protection.

American citizens
and effects to be
restored.

ARTICLE VII.

If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

Vessels wanting
supplies.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

Vessels putting
in for repairs.

ARTICLE IX.

Stranded vessels. If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

ARTICLE X.

Vessels engaged within gunshot of fort. [See Additional Article, p. 520.] If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

ARTICLE XI.

Departure of enemy's vessels from port. If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulations shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ARTICLE XII.

Ships of war of United States. If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

ARTICLE XIII.

Salutes. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not with more or less.

ARTICLE XIV.

Commerce on footing of most favored nation. The commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

ARTICLE XV.

Privileges of merchants. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant or any other person authorized by either of the parties.

Exchange of prisoners.

ARTICLE XVII.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

Purchase and sale of goods.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

Examination of goods.

ARTICLE XIX.

No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

Vessels not to be detained.

ARTICLE XX.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

Disputes between Americans.

ARTICLE XXI.

If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Killing, &c., punishable by law of the country.

ARTICLE XXII.

If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

Estates of deceased Americans.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Consuls and their
privileges.

The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise, in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Agreement in
case of war.

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

ARTICLE XXV.

Duration of
treaty.

This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the beforementioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

Certificate of
Thomas Barclay.

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cardoza Nuñez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THOS. BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

Vessels of United
States to be pro-
tected.

I, the under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack Tennish, do certify that His Imperial Majesty, my master, (whom God preserve,) having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to compleat it, and in addition of the tenth article of the treaty to declare, "That if any vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the ports of His Majesty's dominions, or within gun-shot of his forts, she shall be protected as much as possible; and no vessel whatever, belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers, with whom the United States may be at war, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends."

[See Article X.]

And, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan,* in the year one thousand two hundred.

The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve,

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK TENNISH.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Tennish, in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Tennish made by the express directions of His Majesty.

THOS. BARCLAY.

* The Ramadan of the year of the Hegira 1200, commenced on the 28th of June, A. D. 1786.

Now, know ye, that we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

Approval of treaty.

Final ratification reserved to United States.

In testimony whereof, we have signed the same with our names and seals, at the places of our respective residence, and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS, [L. S.]
London, January 25th, 1787.

THOM. JEFFERSON, [L. S.]
Paris, January 1st, 1787.

MOROCCO, 1836.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 16, 1836; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 17, 1837; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 28, 1837; PROCLAIMED JANUARY 30, 1837.

Sept. 16, 1836.

In the name of God, the Merciful and Clement!

Emperor's	Abd	seal.
	Errahman	
	Ibenu Kesham,	
	whom God exalt!	

PRAISE BE TO GOD!

This is the copy of the treaty of peace which we have made with the Americans, and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm forever.

Written at Meccanez, the City of Olives, on the 3d day of the month Jumad el lahhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to September 16, A. D. 1836.)

ARTICLE I.

We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to James R. Leib, Agent of the United States, and now their resident Consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

Mutual consent to the treaty.

ARTICLE II.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

Commissions from an enemy.

ARTICLE III.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

! Release of persons or goods captured in an enemy's vessel.