

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 Shaban, 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 Errahman Ibenu Kesham, whom God exalt!	seal.
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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.

ARTICLE IV.

Vessels to have
passports.

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.

ARTICLE V.

Examination of
vessels.

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.

ARTICLE VI.

American citi-
zens and effects to
be restored.

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.

ARTICLE VII.

Vessels wanting
supplies.

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.

ARTICLE VIII.

Vessels putting
in to repair.

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 reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

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.

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 en-
emy's vessel from
port.

If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, and any of our vessels sails 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.

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.

Ships of war of United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

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 more or less.

Salutes.

ARTICLE XIV.

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.

Commerce on footing of most favored nation.

ARTICLE XV.

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.

Privileges of merchants.

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.

Vessels not to be detained.

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.

ARTICLE XX.

Disputes between Americans.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute 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.

ARTICLE XXI.

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

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.

ARTICLE XXII.

Estates of deceased Americans.

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 of the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Consuls and their privileges.

The Consul 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 indulgence, 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 force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months' notice to the other of an intention to abandon it; in which case its operations shall cease at the end of the twelve months.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known.

Whereas the undersigned, James R. Leib, a citizen of the United States of North America, and now their resident Consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed Commissioner by letters-patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of North America, bearing date, at the city of Washington, the fourth day of July, A. D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of North America and the Empire of Morocco: I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Certificate of
James R. Leib.

Final ratification
reserved to Presi-
dent of the United
States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and the seal of this consulate, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

JAMES R. LEIB. [L. S.]

MOROCCO, 1865.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SPAIN, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, AND SWEDEN, ON THE ONE PART, AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO, ON THE OTHER PART, RELATIVE TO THE LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE SPARTEL, CONCLUDED AT TANGIER MAY 31, 1865; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JULY 5, 1866; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JULY 14, 1866; PROCLAIMED MARCH 12, 1867.

May 31, 1865.

Convention between the United States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden on the one part, and the Sultan of Morocco on the other part, concerning the administration and upholding of the light-house at Cape Spartel.

In the name of the only God! There is no strength nor power but of God.

His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and of Fez, moved by a like desire to assure the safety of navigation along the coasts of Morocco, and desirous to provide, of common accord, the measures most proper to attain this end, have resolved to conclude a special convention, and have for this purpose appointed their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Contracting parties.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of the United States: Jesse Harland McMath, esquire, his Consul-General near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

Negotiators.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia: Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, commander of the very honorable Order of the Bath, his General Agent ad interim near his Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Ernest Daluin, knight of his Order of Leopold, commander of number of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, of Spain, commander of the Order of Niehan Eftikhar of Tunis, his Consul-General for the west coast of Africa;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain: Don Francisco Merry y Colom, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, decorated with the Imperial Ottoman Order of Medjidie of the 3d class, officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, etc., her Minister Resident near his Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French: Auguste Louis Victor, Baron Aymé d'Aquin, officer of the Legion of Honor, commander of the Order of Francis the First of the Two Sicilies, commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal, commander of the Order of the Lion of Brunswick, knight of the Order of Constantine of the Two Sicilies, knight of the Order of Guelphs of Hanover, his Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, commander of the very honorable Order of the Bath, her Minister Resident near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His Majesty the King of Italy: Alexander Verdinois, knight of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, Agent and Consul-General of Italy near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, commander of the very honorable Order of the Bath, Acting Consul-General of the Netherlands in Morocco;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves: José Daniel Colaço, commander of his Order of Christ, knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, his Consul-General near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway: Selim d'Ehrenhoff, knight of the Order of Wasa, his Consul-General near His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and of Fez, the Literary Sid Mohammed Bargash, his Minister for Foreign Affairs—

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Direction of
the light-house at
Cape Spartel.

His Majesty Scherifienne, having, in an interest of humanity, ordered the construction, at the expense of the Government of Morocco, of a light-house at Cape Spartel, consents to devolve, throughout the duration of the present convention, the superior direction and administration of this establishment on the representatives of the contracting Powers. It is well understood that this delegation does not import any encroachment on the rights, proprietary and of sovereignty, of the Sultan, whose flag alone shall be hoisted on the tower of the Pharos.

ARTICLE II.

Expenses of its
management.

The Government of Morocco not at this time having any marine, either of war or commerce, the expenses necessary for upholding and managing the light-house shall be borne by the contracting Powers by means of an annual contribution, the quota of which shall be alike for all of them. If, hereafter, the Sultan should have a naval or commercial marine, he binds himself to take share in the expenses in like proportion with the other subscribing Powers. The expenses of repairs, and in need of reconstruction, shall also be at his cost.

ARTICLE III.

Guard to be fur-
nished by Sultan.

The Sultan will furnish for security of the light-house a guard, composed of a Kaid and four soldiers. He engages, besides, to provide for, by all the means in his power, in case of war, whether internal or exter-

nal, the preservation of this establishment, as well as for the safety of the keepers and persons employed. On the other part, the contracting Powers bind themselves, each so far as concerned, to respect the neutrality of the light-house, and to continue the payment of the contribution intended to uphold it, even in case (which God forbid) hostilities should break out either between them or between one of them and the Empire of Morocco.

ARTICLE IV.

The representatives of the contracting Powers, charged in virtue of Article I of the present convention, with the superior direction and management of the light-house, shall establish the necessary regulations for the service and superintendence of this establishment, and no modification shall be afterward applied to these articles, except by common agreement between the contracting Powers.

Superintendence of light-house.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall continue in force for ten years. In case, within six months of the expiration of this term, none of the high contracting parties should, by official declaration, have made known its purpose to bring to a close, so far as may concern it, the effects of this convention, it shall continue in force for one year more, and so from year to year, until due notice.

Duration of convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subordinated, so far as needful, to the accomplishment of the forms and regulations established by the constitutional laws of those of the high contracting Powers who are held to ask for their application thereto, which they bind themselves to do with the least possible delay.

Execution of stipulations.

ARTICLE VII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications be exchanged at Tangier as soon as can be done.

Ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate original, in French and in Arabic, at Tangier, protected of God, the fifth day of the moon of Moharrem, year of the Hegira 1282, which corresponds with the 31st of the month of May of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Date.

JESSE H. McMATH.	[L. S.]
J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.	[L. S.]
ERNEST DALUIN.	[L. S.]
FRANCISCO MERRY Y COLOM.	[L. S.]
AYMÉ D'AQUIN.	[L. S.]
J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.	[L. S.]
ALEX'RE VERDINOIS.	[L. S.]
J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.	[L. S.]
JOSÉ DANIEL COLAÇO.	[L. S.]
S. D'EHRENHOFF.	[L. S.]
[Signature of Sid Mohammed Bargash, in Arabic.]	[L. S.]