stump in a most furious manner. In a few mi-
es he was struck entirely blind, and his head
iled to so great a degree that his eye-balls burst
n the socket, and he expired in a few hours.

We are favored with this intelligence by Mr. Jo-
h Nicholas, interpreter for the United States,
o has it from Gula Sutho, principal chief of the
ion, who was present when this happened.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 15.

napolis, In COUNCIL, August 7, 1787.

Resolved, That the treaty between the United
tes and the emperor of Morocco, ratified by con-
s on the 18th of July, 1787, be published for the
rmation of the citizens of this state.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

In CONGRESS assembled,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting,

WHEREAS the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, by their commission
ing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand
n hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to
itute JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS JEFFERSON, their ministers plenipo-
iary, giving to them, or a majority of them,
powers to confer, treat and negotiate, with the
assador, minister or commissioner, of his majesty
emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of a-
and commerce, to make and receive propositi-
for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the
, transmitting it to the United States in Con-
assembled, for their final ratification.

nd by one other commission bearing date the e-
th day of March, one thousand seven hundred
eighty-five, did farther empower the said mi-
rs plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by
ng under their hands and seals, to appoint such
t in the said business as they might think pro-
with authority under the directions and instruc-
of the said ministers to commence and prose-
the said negotiations and conferences for the
treaty, provided that the said treaty should be
d by the said ministers: And whereas the said
Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said
sters plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin
absent) by writing under the hand and seal of
aid John Adams, at London, October the fifth,
housand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of
aid Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the e-
th, of the same year, did appoint THOMAS
LAY, agent in the business aforesaid, giving
the powers therein, which by the said second
mission they were authorised to give, and the
Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath
ged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce
en the United States of America and his majes-
emperor of Morocco, which articles, written
e Arabic language, confirmed by his said ma-
the emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his
seal, being translated into the language of the
United States of America, together with the
ations thereto annexed, are in the following
s, to wit.

In the Name of ALMIGHTY GOD.

HIS is a treaty of peace and friendship esta-
ed between us and the United States of Ameri
which is confirmed, and which we have ordered
written in this book and sealed with our royal
at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth
of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one
sand two hundred, trusting in God it will re-
permanent;

WE declare that both parties have agreed
this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles,
be inserted in this book and delivered to the
urable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the
ed States now at our court, with whose approba-
it has been made, and who is duly authorised
their part to treat with us concerning all the
ers contained therein.

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

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

V. A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels
nging to both parties, by which they are to be
wn when they meet at sea, and if the command-
f a ship of war of either party shall have other
under his convoy, the declaration of the com-
der shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of
from examination.

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

. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United
es 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 immediately be released, as they will then be considered as under his majesty's protection.

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.

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 li, rty to land and re-load her cargo without paying any duty whatever.

IX. 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.

X. 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 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.

XI. 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 regulation shall be obseved towards the American vessels sailing from our ports;—be their enemies Moors or Christians.

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.

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 with more or less.

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

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 labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

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 authorised by either of the parties.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. 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 of trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. 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 before-mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year, one thousand two hundred.

I CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

(signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

I THE under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack Fennish, 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 complete it, and in addition to 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, be-"longing to either 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."

And, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

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

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

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 Fennish, in addition to the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration, the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his majesty.

(signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ministers plenepotentiary aforesaid, by writing under their respective hands and seals, duly made and executed by the said John Adams, on the 25th January, 1787, and by the said Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st day of January, 1787, did 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.

NOW BE IT KNOWN, that we the said United States of America in Congress assembled, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do accept, approve, ratify and confirm, the said treaty, and every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, our president, at the city of New-York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the twelfth year of our sovereignty and independence.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.