

(LEGAL NOTICE)
The Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836
Coming into force

To President Donald Trump, UNITED STATES Federal Government, This Legal Notice hereby places you all on Legal Notice; **Lawful Notice is given to the Principal, Notice to the Principal is Notice to the Agent, Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal.** You are hereby **Given Notice** that all Fiduciaries, Agents, Representatives, Officers and Employees and contracties. Are hereby Ordered, that the Peace and Friendship treaty of 1787 superseded by The Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 **Entry into Force**, by President Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, President of the North American Continent and Head of State of the Moorish American People. They Shall Honor all Treaty Agreements and other Constructive arrangements made by Our States according to their Original Spirit and intent concluded by their successors. President Christopher H-Cannon: Bey, **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC National Government.**

Equal Protection under the Law: The equal protection of the laws of a state is extended to persons within its jurisdiction, within the meaning of the constitutional requirement, when its courts are open to them on the same conditions as to others, with likes rules of evidence and modes of procedure, for the security of their persons and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts, **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition p. 631 EI Sour v. Dept of Social Services, 429 Mich 203, 207, ; 4141 N.W. 2d. 679 (1987).**

- **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT** - A federal statute establishing practices and procedures to be followed in rule making and adjudication. The act was designed to give citizens basic due –process protection such as the right to prevent evidence and to be heard by an independent hearing officer. Z, A similar state statute.
- **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW** - The law governing the organization and operation of the executive branch of government (including independent agencies) and the relation of the executive, with the legislature, the judiciary and the public.
- **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES** - The doctrine that, if an administrative remedy is provide by statute, relief must be sought from administrative body and such remedy be exhausted before courts will act. **Abelleria vv. District Court of App. Third Dist. 17 Cal 2d 280, 109 P. 2d 942, 949, 132A.L.R. 715; Hills v. Brisbane, 66,Cal App. 2d 15, 151 P. 2d 578, 582.**
- **REMEDY-** The means by which a right is enforced or the violation of right is prevented, redressed, or compensated.
- **RIGHT OF ACTION** - The present right to commence and maintain an action at law to enforce the payment or collection of a debt or demand see **Hibbard v. Clark 56 N.H. 155, 22 Am Rep. 432, 435.**

- **NOTICE** - Is a legal pronouncement of a pleading contract; about to be implemented, should the party receiving the notice fail to answer and rebut the notice point for point.
- **FAULT OF OMISSION** - Negligence resulting from a NEGATIVE ACT.
- **DEFAULT** - The omission or failure to perform a legal or contractual duty. Failure of party to take step required of him in progress of a cause: or fails to appear on the trail, he is said to make default. **McCabe v. Tom 35 Ohio App. 73, 17 N.E. Black's Law Dictionary, revised 4th Edition.**
- **ACQUIESCENCE:** Equivalent to assent inferred from silence with knowledge or from encouragement and presupposes knowledge. **Andrew v. Rivers 207 Iowa 343, 223 N.W. 102 105.** Imports tacit consent, concurrence, acceptance or assent. **Natural Soda Products Co. v. City of Los Angeles, Cal App. 132 P. 2d 553, 563.** A silent appearance of consent. Failure to make any objections. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **TACIT PROCURATION** – Is an action authorized by implied agreement by remaining silent; i.e. “tacit procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it.” (**Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition**).
- **AGREEMENT:** The consent of two or more persons concurring respecting the transmission of some property right, or benefits, with the view of contracting an obligation, a mutual obligation. **Bac Abr.; Rocha v. Hulen 6 Cal App, 2d 245,**
- **Consent:** A concurrence of wills. Voluntary yielding the will to the proposition of another; acquiescence or compliance therewith. **Twin Ports Oil Co. v. Pure Oil Co., D.C. Minn., 26 fed. Sup. 366, 371.** Agreement; The act or result of coming into harmony or accord. **Glantz v. Gabel, 66 Mont. 134, 212 P. 858, 860.**
- **Judgment by Default:** Is a judgment rendered in consequence of the non-appearance of the defendant, **Bread v. Sovereign Lodge. W.O.W., 184 N.C.154, 113 s.e. 661; In re Smith, 28 Idaho 746 225 P. 495; Brame v. Nolen, 139 Va. 413, 124 S.E. 299, 301.** The term is also applied to judgments entered under statues or rules of court, for want of affidavit of defense, plea, answer and the like or failure to take some required step in the cause. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **Consent judgment:** A judgment, the provision and terms of which are settled and agreed to be the parties to the action. **Hargis v. Hargis, 252 Ky.198.66 S.W. 2d 59; Andrews v. Indemnity Ins, Co. of North America, 55 R.I. 341, 181. A. 403.**

- **Consent judgment:** are, in effect, merely contracts acknowledge in open court and ordered to be recorded, but as such they bind the parties as fully as do other judgment, **Price v. Frost-Johnson Lumber Co., Tex Civ. App., 250 S.W. 785, 789 Belcher v. Cobb, 169 N.C. 689, 86 S.E. 600, 602**
- **Obligation:** The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise: That which constitutes a legal or moral duty and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. An obligation, or debt, may exist by reason of a judgment as well as an express contract, in either case there being a legal duty on the part of the one bound to comply with promise. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **Contract:** A promissory agreement between two or more person that creates, modifies, or destroys legal relation. **Buffalo Press Steele Co. v. Kirwan, 138 Md. 60, 113 A628, 630: Mexican Petroleum Corp. of Louisiana v. North German Lloyd, D.C. La., 17 F. 2nd 113, 114. Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**

(1) YOU AGREE:

To be arrested for any violation, or violations of International Law(s) and to appear before the Supreme Court for the United States of America Republic, or an International Criminal Court at any time you have violated the Constitution for the United States of America Republic, or at any time you or your agents have not acted in good faith.

(2) YOU AGREE:

That any violation of the Constitutional Secured Rights of Moorish American people is a Trespass.

(3) YOU AGREE:

That any violation of the Treaty of Peace and friendship of 1787 between Moorish and Christian powers. Superseded by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836.

YOU AGREE: Any violations of the Rights of Indigenous People, The Vienna Declaration and programme of action, or The Organic Constitution and Laws of The United States of America Republic.

(4) YOU AGREE:

You and your agents and co-parties are committing scienter acts (omitting knowledge) in bad faith, fraud, conspiracy, undue Enrichment, aiding and abetting, willful and wanton conduct, irreparable harm, with malice and forethought, conversion, commercial war, commercial credit slander and continuous torts.

(5) YOU AGREE:

Any immunity, whether absolute or limited are not protective in their acts of bad faith against Moorish American people and Citizens and that AM JUR 2ND VOLUME 1 & (a) **CLAUSE #298** applies. NO IMMUNITIES WILL PROTECT A PERSON WHO ACTS IN BAD FAITH.

(6) YOU AGREE:

Any Collateral attack on this agreement/contract is bad faith and is an attempt to violate **U.S. Constitution Article 1, Sec.10** “The Impairment of Contracts” and the D.C. Codes.

(7) YOU AGREE:

That you have never disclosed the hidden nature and cause and conditions of the contracts in commerce that were executed on the Moorish American People and Moorish American Detainees being held in your prisons.

(8) YOU AGREE: That any violation of;

Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 ARTICLE 6

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 the 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 be considered as under His Majesty’s Protection.

(9) YOU AGREE: That any violation of;

Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 ARTICLE 11

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 observed towards the American Vessels sailing from our Ports—

be the enemies Moors or Christians

(10) YOU AGREE: That any violation of;

Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 ARTICLE 21

If any 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.

(11) YOU AGREE: That any violation of;

Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 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 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.”

And, in obedience to this Majesty’s commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan, (a) in the year one thousand two hundred. The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve.

(12) YOU AGREE:

That if additional time is needed to respond , such request must be done in writing and must be received by the United States of America Republic within the **5 days** allotted to request additional time or be forever barred from contest under the doctrine of maxim of collateral Estoppel **5 USC sub. Sec.706**.

(13) YOU AGREE:

That all Bonds, Notes and Securities, Miller Act Bonds, Bid Bonds, Performance Bonds, Restitution and Payments Related to any and all Cases and Judgments Involved with Moorish Americans, or Citizens are now and hereby forever Claimed as Collateral and property of the United States of America Republic for want of Consideration.

(14) YOU AGREE:

THAT THE Moorish American Citizens being held by your prisons have never been told or made aware that the charges and penalties are based on their voluntary act to contract and agree that all such contracts are void due to their hidden nature and lack of disclosure.

(15) YOU AGREE:

President Donald Trump that the UNITED STATES consent to be bound by the treaty.

You are now granted **10 days**, exclusive of the day of receipt to respond to the statements, claims and inquiries above. Failure to respond will constitute by operation of Law the admission of all involved by tacit procuration to the statements, claims and answers to inquires shall be deemed *res judicata, stare decisis*. Failure to respond will constitute promissory Estoppel and collateral estoppel, equitable Estoppel, Title Estoppel and Estoppel by Acquiescence. This is a perfected contract and it is a statute staple, UCC Confirmatory writing.

All United States and government officials are hereby placed on Legal Notice that I expect them to have recorded valid oaths of office in accordance with U.S. Constitution;

Article VI: The Senators and Representative before mentioned, and the members of the Several State Legislators and all Executives and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the Several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution.

I Overstand that by their oaths of office all U.S. government and State government officials are Contractually bound by the U.S. Constitution as formulated by its framers, and not as ‘Interpreted”, Subverted, or corrupted by various government officials.

I further Overstand that any Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules and Procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution as written by its framers, are null and void, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence Second Edition, Section 177:

The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the Law of the Land and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as follows:

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law in legal contemplation is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statutes not been enacted.

Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it.

A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental Law of the Land, it is superseded thereby.

LEGAL NOTICE: That any violations of all United States government and State government officials’ contractual obligations to act in accordance with their U.S. Constitution and Treaties made, may result in Prosecution to the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any actions of U.S. and State government officials in violation of the United States of America Republic Constitution or The Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836.

Procedures and deadlines for objections to approval of this Affidavit.

The deadline to serve and file Legal Notice and Objections and or responses to this Legal Notice must be in writing pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedures **17(b)**, a failure to

deny these facts within thirty (10) days of receiving this petition constitute an affirmative admission of their validity and truthfulness.

Title 3 USRC 6065 requires that denials must be signed under penalty of perjury by those denying, and that the person denying must have knowledge of facts indicated. Objections must state the name and address of the party asserting the objections or party proposing an objection to this Legal Notice. Objections must disclose statement and the amount of the parties claim or the nature of its interest in Moorish American Citizens. Specify the basis and nature of any objections and set forth any evidences supporting claim. Objections should be by Registered Mail to Christopher H- Cannon: Bey President for the **United States of America Republic. P.O. Box 436885 Chicago Province Illinois [60643]**

Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal, or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. (**UNITED STATES V. Horton R. Prudden, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.**)

United States Federal government

President, Donald Trump

You have now been served!



United States of America Republic
Brittney-Kenner: Bey-Notarial Officer
My Commission Expires: 8-29-2024





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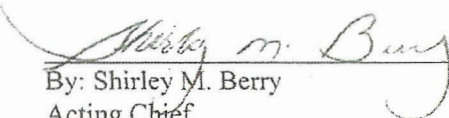
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THE
Public Statutes at Large
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1845.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

WITH
REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS
ON THE SAME SUBJECT,

AND
COPIOUS NOTES OF THE DECISIONS

OF THE
Courts of the United States

CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS, AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS.

WITH AN
INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF EACH VOLUME,
AND A
FULL GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK, IN THE CONCLUDING VOLUME.

TOGETHER WITH
*The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and
the Constitution of the United States;*

AND ALSO,
TABLES, IN THE LAST VOLUME, CONTAINING LISTS OF THE ACTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY,
IMPOSTS AND TONNAGE, THE PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

EDITED BY
RICHARD PETERS, ESQ.,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

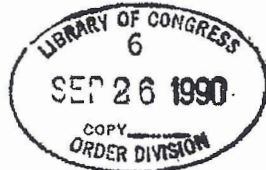
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VOL. VIII.
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1867.

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TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Between the United States of America, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco. (a)

January, 1787.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known. 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.

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

(a) By "an act making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned," passed March 3, 1791, Laws U. S. vol. 1, 214, twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for effecting a negotiation of the treaty with Morocco, September 16, 1836, post, 484.

of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to the Honorable 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.

Emperor's 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 colours.

Neither party shall take commission from the enemy of the other.

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.

Regulation in case of captures.

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.

Signal or pass to be given to vessels.

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.

How vessels shall be examined in time of war.

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.

Citizens of the U. S. captured, to be released.

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, to be furnished.

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.

Provision in case of misfortune.

ARTICLE 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

Regulation in case of shipwreck, and being forced into port.

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 tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

ARTICLE X.

Vessels protected in certain cases.

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.

Privileges of vessels in case of war.

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 observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ARTICLE XII.

Ships of war belonging to U. S. not to be examined.

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.

Ships of war to be saluted.

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 the footing of the most favoured 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 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 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 labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case of war, prisoners not to be enslaved, but exchanged.

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.

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 merchandize but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

Merchants may buy and sell all goods except those prohibited to other Christian nations.

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.

Goods to be examined before sent on board, and not after, unless in case of fraud.

ARTICLE XIX.

No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any articles 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.

How disputes shall be settled.

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.

How crimes shall be punished.

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.

How estates of deceased citizens shall be disposed of.

ARTICLE 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.

Consuls and their privileges.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Regulations 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.

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

THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Vessels of
U. S. to be pro-
tected.

Grace to the only God.

I, the under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdellack 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 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."

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, (a) in the year one thousand two hundred.

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.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

(a) The Ramadan of the year of the Hegira 1200, commenced on the 28th June, in the year of our Lord 1786.

TREATY WITH MOROCCO. 1787.

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.

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.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, (L. S.)
Paris, January 1st, 1787

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NUNC PRO TUNC
President

by: Christoph H. Corni-Bey
CITY OF NEW MECCA

12/25/2019
by: Travis-Austin Bey
Secretary of State

Brittney Kenner Bey

United States of America Republic
Brittney-Kenner: Bey-Notarial Officer
My Commission Expires: 8-29-2024

