4th Congress, 1st Session, 1795, References to Treaty Of Peace and Friendship (No.107).

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Hereewith I transmit, for your information and consideration, the original letter from the Emperor of Morocco, recognizing the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and his father, the late Emperor, accompanied with a translation thereof, and various documents relating to the negotiation by which the recognition was effected.

G. Washington, December 21, 1795.

Extract from Instructions from the Secretary of State to Colonel David Humphreys, dated March 28, 1795.

"With respect to Morocco, it is proposed to obtain from the Prince Muley Soliman, a recognition of the treaty between the United States and his father, the former Emperor. You will endeavor to effect, if possible, for twenty thousand dollars, but if you shall find that it cannot be accomplished under twenty-five thousand dollars, you are authorized to go to that amount. This negotiation you may either accomplish yourself, or by such agency as you shall deem best calculated for the purpose, according as you shall find the state of affairs in Morocco upon your arrival in Europe."

George Washington, President of the United States of America,

To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco.

Being desirous of establishing and cultivating peace and harmony between our nation and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, I have appointed David Humphreys, one of our distinguished citizens, a commissioner plenipotentiary, giving him full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with you. And I pray you to give full credit to whatever shall be delivered to you on the part of the United States by him, and particularly when he shall assure you of our sincere desire to be in peace and friendship with you and your people. And I pray God to give you health and happiness.

Done at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of these States.

G. Washington, President of the United States of America:

To the Emperor of Morocco:

By the President of the United States of America:

Endorsed, Secretary of State.

To all concerned, to whom these Presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, David Humphreys, minister resident from the United States of America at the court of Lisbon, being duly empowered and instructed on the part of the President of the United States of America to negotiate and conclude a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, or to renew with his said Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman, the treaty established at the court of Morocco between the late Emperor Sety Mahomet (to whom memory) and the United States of America, do constitute and appoint James Simpson, consul of the United States at Gibraltar, agent in the business aforesaid, (in conformity to the authority committed to me) hereby giving to him the said James Simpson, all
The power necessary to arrange and agree upon the same, and to certify and sign a convention thereupon; reserving the power, however, of each to be transmitted by me to the President of the United States, for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Given under my hand and seal, at Gibraltar, this 31st day of May, 1796.

D. HUMPHREYS.

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Mr. Simpson to the Secretary of State.

Rhades, August 18, 1796.

Sir: I have at last the happiness to acquaint you, and request you will be pleased to inform His Excellency the President, that this morning, by appointment, I attended his Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman, at Messouhar, when he went to the last hour of the Emily, is being seen, and that I have himself been prevented from enquiring from whence he had interest I had happily raised, for accomplishing, in a more satisfactory manner, the end of my mission; though I trust the promised letter will be expressive of what is in fact wished to be established, namely, that peace shall subsist between Morocco and the United States, as in my opinion, will fully answer the purpose of keeping peace during the present reign, and of resisting any unpleasant demands, should succeeding emperors make such.

Muley Soliman's sudden departure for Fez is differently accounted for. Some allege he is gone purposely with the army to quell some disturbances which have lately happened in the vicinity of that city and Mogador; others, that it is the consequence of the defeat the troops sent to the southward, under Muley Cadour, have sustained. In my opinion, both occurrences have their part in it, and that he will not, for the present, contest with his brother, Muley Iskand, the possession he certainly enjoys of the country south of the Maruya. The garrison of Mogador have quitted that fortress as untenable, and are expected here by sea.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON.

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Mr. Simpson to the Secretary of State.

Gibraltar, September 14, 1796.

Sir: During my residence at Tangier and Rhades, I had the honor of addressing you seven despatches, whose originals, or copies, I trust will have reached you, and afforded the President and yourself that ample information on my proceedings there I was desirous of communicating. Since my return to this place, 9th instant, I have had nothing to report, without advice of Colonel Humphrey's return to Lisbon. I have sought for information, or when he may be expected, from Mr. Short, at Madrid, and if I find he cannot satisfy me, I shall not longer delay forwarding, by the first good opportunity which may offer, for the United States, the original of His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman's letter to the President, which, as I mentioned to you, the Colonel wished should go through his hands. In the meantime, I have thought well to send, with this copy, a translation of that letter, done with the assistance of my interpreter, which I hope will be found correct, when compared with the original. I might have satisfied myself on this particular, but that I declined importing the contents to any other person for the present.

I had it in charge from Said Mahomet Ben Ottoumo, to recommend the appointment of a consul for Morocco, and that vessels of the United States might be furnished with sea passes, out of those of European nations, to prevent accidents. On these subjects it may be necessary to say more hereafter.

In expenditure of the public money and articles for presents put into my charge, I hope it will be found I observed every consistent economy; and although the great length of time I was detained in the country, and unexpected obstacles I met, have not allowed me to succeed, in that particular, equal to my wishes, yet I have satisfaction in acquainting you that a balance of both remain, as you will see by the ample statements which will be transmitted so soon as Colonel Humphrey's return to Lisbon may enable me to determine whether it will be proper to transmit them direct, or through his hands.

Muley Soliman's retreat from Rhades to Fez showed that he had no immediate intention to act against Benassur, and the manner by which he was received there, and in the name of his brother, who in fact is only a mere cipher; for he is never consulted on any occasion, nor even allowed to come to the encampments of those chiefs who command in his name. Isma has also lately promoted some disturbances at and near Tétuan; but yesterday a boat arrived with advice of Muley Soliman's army from Fez having reached that neighborhood on Friday, and that he was himself at Algd not with the main body. Isma has, in consequence, immediately returned to the sanctuary from whence he had come, and his adherents to their mountains. We may in consequence expect that order will again be speedily re-established in the north, and that the division of the empire I have the honor of mentioning to you, will continue for some time to come. Whilst Soliman maintains possession of the first, and the only ports suitable for its protection, it is to him commercial nations will pay regard.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Soliman Ben Mahomet, Ben Abdullah, to whom God be merciful, to the President of America, a Prince, and to all the States.

In the Name of the Almighty God. There is no Power but that proceeding from God, the Great God.

After this we have received the letter where you mention your ambassador at Lisbon, whom you had appointed to come to us; and also we have received your said ambassador's power to your Consul Simpson, who resides at Gibraltar, by which he gives him power to act in every particular as he himself was authorized to do at our Imperial Court; God being pleased to bless him so, he came here in a short time to meet with us.

By the present you sent us, and your letter, we know you still esteem us, and that you have regard for everything that concerns us.

You can preserve our friendship is very agreeable to us; and you will experience the like from us, or more, because you were faithful to our father, who is in glory.
The Representation of the French people composing the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, chargéd, by the law of the 9th French, with the direction of Foreign Relations, to the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Citizens Representatives:

The connections which nature, reciprocal wants, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties by the declarations which the minister plenipotentiary of the United States has made, in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French people. They have been received with rapture by a nation who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colors of both nations, united in the centre of the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French republic.

You were the first defenders of the rights of man in another hemisphere. Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition, and baseness, had enslaved a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive that every victory of ours strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treacherous purchase by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.

None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French nation. They have all served to cement that most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The citizen Adet, who will reside near your Government in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, is especially instructed to tighten these bonds of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfill this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired.

An analogy of political principles: the natural relations of commerce and industry; the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality; the blood which they have spilled together; their avowed hatred for despotism; the moderation of their political views; the disinterestedness of their counsels; and, especially, the success of the vows which they have made, in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die all combine to render indestructible the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, citizens; we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants; you, by the picture of prosperity, which is in your country, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years: we, by that enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman. Astonished nations, too long the dupe of perfidious kings, nobles, and priests, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race will owe to the American and French nations their regeneration and a lasting peace.

The members of the Committee of Public Safety.

J. S. B. DELMAS,
PARIS, 30th Vendémiaire, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. (Oct. 21, 1794.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic to the President of the United States.

Mr. President:

I come to acquit myself of a duty very dear to my heart: I come to deposite in your hands, and in the midst of a people justly renowned for their courage and their love of liberty, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of my nation.

When she broke her chains when she proclaimed the inscrutable rights of man when, in a terrible war, she sealed with her blood the covenant she had made with liberty, her own happiness was not alone the object of

* Addressed to the Senate, also.