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TREATY WITH FRANCE. 1803.

Awards to be paid in specie.

claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.

Rights founded on claims originating from excesses of foreign cruisers, reserved by each party.

6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the above mentioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls, or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens, respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such times as may be most convenient to them.

Convention effective on exchange of ratifications.

7. The present Convention shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this 11th day of August, 1803.

PEDRO CEVALLOS. (L. S.)
CHARLES PINCKNEY. (L. S.)

T R E A T Y

Between the United States of America and the French Republic. (a)

April 30, 1803.

Desire of the parties to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to the construction of the treaty of Madrid, &c. &c.

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States [of America,] by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbé Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildelfonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800) be-

(a) For notes of the Treaties and Conventions between the United States and France, see page 6.

THE
MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL,

TO PROTEST AGAINST

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

According to public notice, a very full and most respectable meeting of Citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was convened in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1838.

THE meeting was called to order at 10, A. M. by Francis Jackson, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edmund Quincy, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, John W. Browne, H. B. Stanton and Alden Bradford, Esq's. and the Rev. Henry Colman. The following resolutions were then passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, certain persons, assuming to represent other persons, called the Government and People of Texas, have proposed the annexation of that province to these United States, and

Whereas, that proposal, rejected by the Executive, has been revived in the Senate of the United States, and seems about to be presented for the serious consideration and definitive action of Congress; therefore, to mark the sense which the people of Boston, in Faneuil Hall convened, entertain on that most important subject;

Be it Resolved, That the separation of Texas from the Republic of Mexico, has been the work, not of the pure spirit of liberty, but of tyranny, cupidity, ingratitude and fraud.

Resolved, That it has been principally effected by fugitives from justice, unprincipled adventurers, unlawful intruders, and corrupt emissaries and conspirators from the United States.

Resolved, That the duties of neutrality, the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the laws of the United States, have all been violated by the citizens of the United States, in relation to the contest in Texas; and this too, without any adequate efforts, on the part of our Government, to restrain or punish them as the laws and their duty required.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation would render the Government of the United States in some measure obnoxious to the censure of approving of the disorders and evils which have occurred in that country.

Resolved, That said annexation would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States; that by the formation of several new slave States, it would destroy forever that balance of political power, and reopen those rival pretensions and contending claims, which that Constitution adjusted.

Resolved, That said annexation would be likely to involve us in a war with Mexico, with tribes of injured and vindictive Aborigines, and slaves, and in all probability with a leading European power; wars which would be destructive to the commerce and prosperity of the northern States, as they would be dangerous and disgraceful to the whole country.

Resolved, That all this is required of the good and free people of the United States, principally for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the curse and crimes of Slavery and the Slave-trade, in a vast and noble territory, now by the laws of Mexico entirely free.

Resolved, That every measure which our Government has adopted, in relation to the insurrection in Canada, is a proclamation of its guilt in relation to Texas, and furnishes a new proof, that the object of the Texian enterprise and conspiracy is to extend the Slavery of the South, and to secure forever a preponderance of slave votes in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That while we have never refused to pay taxes for the purpose of buying new and vast tracts of fertile land, to be occupied by our southern countrymen, and exhausted by their fatal system of labor; yet from the proposed participation in crime, the entire prostration of national honor, the defiance of the moral sentiment of mankind, and of the judgments of Almighty God, we shrink with feelings of loathing and horror.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting, to the Senators and Representatives from this State and District, to be laid before both Houses of Congress, and of the General Court of Massachusetts.

The following additional resolutions were moved by Alden Bradford, Esq. and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the people and government of Mexico are opposed to the independence of Texas, and will probably resort to force to recover it, the United States would be involved in a long and expensive war with that and other nations, if this Territory should be received into the Union, for then we should be obliged to assist in defending the country, at whatever cost and sacrifice.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens in other parts of the State and of the Union, be invoked to co-operate with us in our efforts to prevent the extension of Slavery, to defend the rights of human nature, and to save the Republic from a speedy and inglorious overthrow.

AMASA WALKER, *Chairman.*

EDMUND QUINCY, *Secretary.*