

CLAIMS AND DUTIES ON WINES AND COTTON

Convention signed at Paris July 4, 1831

Ratified by France August 31, 1831

Senate advice and consent to ratification January 27, 1832

Ratified by the President of the United States February 2, 1832

Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 2, 1832

Entered into force February 2, 1832

Proclaimed by the President of the United States July 13, 1832

*Terminated upon fulfillment of its terms*¹

8 Stat. 430; Treaty Series 88²

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French, animated with an equal desire to adjust amicably, and in a manner conformable to equity, as well as to the relations of good intelligence and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, the reclamations formed by the respective Governments, have, for this purpose, named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, near his Majesty the King of the French, and His Majesty the King of the French, Count Horace Sebastiani, Lieutenant General of his Armies, his Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.;

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

ARTICLE I

The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations or destructions of their vessels,

¹ For a history of the implementation of this convention and the distribution of the indemnity thereunder, see Moore, *International Arbitrations*, vol. V, pp. 4447-4485, and Moore, *Digest of International Law*, vol. VII, pp. 123-130.

² For a detailed study of this convention, see 3 Miller 641.