Treaty
Between the United States of America and The French Republic

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 object of discussion, mentioned in the second and fifth Articles of the Convention of the 30th Vendémiaire, An. 9, relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty & the Said United States, & 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 & with the advice & 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 State, 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
Whereas by the Article the third of the Treaty concluded at St. Helens on the 31st of March, 1803, between the first Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows, viz. that Catholic Majesty promises and engages, on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations hereinafter in relation to the Royal highness the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana, with the tame extent of soil now held in the hands of Spain, and that is held when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the Treaty, subsequently entered into between Spain and other States. And whereas it is the understanding of the Treaty and particularly of the third article, that the French Republic has an inevitable title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory. The first Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship towards hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned Treaty,

Act 1

Act 2.

In the union made by the foregoing article, are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public fortifications, barracks and other objects, which are not private property, the Archives papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the Governor of the United States, and copies will be forwarded, in due form to the Magistrates and municipal and officers of each of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

Act 3

The inhabitants of the said territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible according to the principle of the federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

Act 4

These shall be done by the Government of France, a commissary
Art. 5

Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, by the President of the United States, and in case that of the French Consul shall have been previously obtained by the President of the French Republic, all the military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the said territory to the Commission or Commissioners named by the President, to take possession of the troops, whether of France or Spain who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of the treaty.

Art. 6

The United States promise to execute such treaties as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribe 8 nations of Indians until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nation, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

Art. 7

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the Governments of France and the United States, to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country, even by the present treaty until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed upon, it has been agreed between the contracting parties that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her Colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufacture of France or her said Colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her Colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufacture of Spain or her Colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the Port of New Orleans, and in all the other ports of entry within the said territory in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their Colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on the merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than then paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the
During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the said treaty. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratification, if it shall take place in France, or the month after it shall have been certified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood, that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, commerce, fisheries and navigation of France and of Spain. As far as relates to the importation, that the French and Spanish shall make into the said Ports of the United States, without any more afflicting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the importation of the produce and Merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

Art. 8
In future and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years, the Ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nation in the ports above mentioned.

Art. 9
The particular Convention signed this day by the respective Ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States, by the French Republic prior to the 3d of March 1800, is approved and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and in it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other. Another particular Convention signed at the same date as the present treaty relative to a definite rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved and will be ratified in the same form and in the same time and jointly.

Art. 10.
The present Treaty shall be ratified in good and due form and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months, after the date of the signature by the Ministers. The punishment or furnishing of the respective Ministers have signed these articles in the French and English languages, declaring mutually, that the present treaty was originally signed in the French Language, and have then unto give their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of December in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th April 1800.

Signor:
Robert R. Livingston
James Monroe
1. Barbier.
Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic ceding the province of Louisiana to the United States, April 30, 1803; (NAID: 306462); Records Relating to Treaties with Foreign Countries; Records of the U.S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.