

# Exhibit 24

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in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas  
and the  
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

**v.**

**UNITED NATIONS  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)  
and  
UNITED STATES  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

**Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of the:**

**Treaty of Friendship, Cession of the Floridas, and Boundaries, commonly known as the "Treaty Between U.S. and Spain (from the Government Printing Office) - February 22, 1819.**

**This attestation is made on September 3, 1998.**

**Attest:** Edi Blannum

D. A. West  
**Witness to source and above signature**

Melissa Myers  
**Witness to above signatures**

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS,  
INTERNATIONAL ACTS,  
PROTOCOLS AND AGREEMENTS

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND OTHER POWERS

1776-1909

COMPILED BY WILLIAM M. MALLOY  
UNDER RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF JANUARY 18, 1909  
(RES. No. 252, SIXTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION)

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME II

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1910

selves 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.

6th. 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.

7th. The present convention shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications 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, 1802.

[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]

PEDRO CEVALLOS.  
CHARLES PINCKNEY.

As the foregoing treaty was not proclaimed until December 22, 1818, and was annulled by Article X of the treaty of 1819, no action was taken under it.

### 1819.<sup>a</sup>

#### TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS, AND BOUNDARIES.

*Concluded February 22, 1819; ratification advised by the Senate February 24, 1819; ratification advised again by the Senate February 19, 1821; ratified by the President February 22, 1821; ratifications exchanged February 22, 1821; proclaimed February 22, 1821.*

#### ARTICLES.

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| <p>I. Amity.<br/>II. Cession of Floridas.<br/>III. Boundary.<br/>IV. Commissioner and surveyor.<br/>V. Religious freedom.<br/>VI. Inhabitants of ceded territory.<br/>VII. Troops to be withdrawn.<br/>VIII. Grants of land.<br/>IX. Claims.<br/>X. Convention of 1802 annulled.</p> | <p>XI. Payment of claims by United States.<br/>XII. Treaty of 1795.<br/>XIII. Deserters.<br/>XIV. Compensation from France for claims.<br/>XV. Spanish vessels in American ports.<br/>XVI. Ratification.</p> |
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The United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good corre-

<sup>a</sup> See note as to all treaties with Spain, page 1640. Federal cases: *Comégy's v. Assé* (1 Pet., 193, 4 Wash. C. C., 570); *American Ins. Co. v. Canter* (1 Pet., 113); *Woster v. Nelson* (2 Pet., 253); *U. S. v. Arredondo* (6 Pet., 691); *U. S. v. Merchemen* (7 Pet., 51); *U. S. v. Clarke* (8 Pet., 436, 9 Pet., 168, 16 Pet., 228); *Mitchel v. U. S.* (9 Pet., 711); *U. S. v. Sibbald* (10 Pet., 313); *Smith v. U. S.*

spondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the said United States; and His Catholic Majesty has appointed the Most Excellent Lord Don Luis De Onis, Gonzales, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the town of Rayaces, Perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the city of Salamanca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendée, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order; of the Council of His Catholic Majesty; His Secretary, with Exercise of Decrees, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America;

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens and His Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States, duly authorized to receive them.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches;

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(10 Pet., 326); *U. S. v. Mill's Heirs* (12 Pet., 215); *U. S. v. Kingsley* (12 Pet., 476); *Garcia v. Lee* (12 Pet., 511); *U. S. v. Wiggins* (14 Pet., 334); *Pollard v. Ribbe* (14 Pet., 353); *O'Hara v. U. S.* (15 Pet., 275); *U. S. v. Desespine* (15 Pet., 319); *U. S. v. The Amistad* (15 Pet., 518); *U. S. v. Breward* (16 Pet., 143); *U. S. v. Miranda* (16 Pet., 153); *U. S. v. Hanson* (16 Pet., 196); *U. S. v. Acosta* (1 How., 24); *Pollard v. Files* (2 How., 591); *Pollard v. Hagan* (3 How., 212); *Clark v. Braden* (16 How., 635); *Meade v. U. S.* (9 Wall., 691; 2 Ct. Cl., 224); *U. S. v. Lynde's Heirs* (11 Wall., 632); *U. S. v. Texas* (162 U. S., 1); *Gray v. U. S.* (21 Ct. Cl., 340).

or Red River; then following the course to the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: The United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

#### ARTICLE IV.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a Commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty at Natchitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South Sea; they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

#### ARTICLE V.

The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.