

**[Map] The preceding map comprehends all what is usually called the Louisiana purchase” by Thomas Jefferson which is at present divided into the states of Louisiana, Missouri, and into the territories of Arkansaw and Missouri ... Providence, Patriot office. Aug. 19, 1825.**

From all this territory, north of 36 30, SLAVERY IS EXCLUDED BY THE VOTE OF Mr. *EDDY* and others.

The preceding Map comprehends all what is usually called the “Louisiana purchase,” by Thomas Jefferson, which is at present divided into the States of Louisiana, Missouri, and into the Territories of *Arkansaw* and *Missouri*. This Map may be relied on as correct; it was taken from the surveys of Lewis, Clark and Pike, and afterwards corrected from Major Long's surveys. The original, from which the above Map was taken, was published in Philadelphia, in 1822. A small part of the purchase, at the southern extremity, in the State of Louisiana, lies eastward of the Mississippi—all the rest of the purchase lies westward.

*Note* —The dotted lines, and the river Mississippi on the east and the ocean on the west denote the boundaries of the different States and Territories.

*Extracts from Treaties, &c.*

Extract from the Treaty between the United States and the French Republic of 30th of April, 1803.

Art. 3.—Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an 9, (1st October, 1800,) between the first consul of the French republic and his catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows: “His catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States. *And whereas*, in pursuance of the treaty, and particulary of the third article, the French republic has an incontestable 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, doth 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 abovementioned treaty, concluded with his catholic majesty.

Art. 3.—The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

Extract from the the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Art. 2.—It is agreed, that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south; as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarkation between the territories, of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the Southern boundary of the territories of his Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

Extract from the law of Congress, admitting Missouri.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted* , That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided always* , That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid. [ *Approved, March 6, 1820.*]

Extract from the Treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, of February 22, 1819.

Art. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32nd degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or *Red River*; then, following the course of 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. Rut, 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 this Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, clsim, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above dascribed 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.

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#### EXPLANATION.

The first article of the treaty with the French Republic, of 30th April, 1803, relates to the cession of all Louisiana to the United States, as delineated in the Map herewith presented.

The third article of that treaty confirms unto the inhabitants of the ceded Territory, all the rights, &c. they enjoyed at the time of the cession.

The eighth section of the act admitting Missouri, shews the Territory from which slavery was excluded by the compromise. This includes all the immense Territory marked on the Map "Missouri Territory," and extends from 36 1-2 to 49 degrees north latitude, to the northern boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The second article of the treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, relates to the northern boundary of this Territory.

The third article of the treaty, between the U. States and Spain, of February 22, 1819, settles the southern and western boundaries of this Territory.

#### REMARKS.

By a reference to the third article of the treaty with the French Republic, the United States agreed, not only to incorporate the inhabitants of the ceded territory into the Union, upon the principles of the constitution, but to protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty, *property* and religion. It is not denied that property in slaves had existed in this Territory for a great length of time previous to the purchase; the United States, therefore, were bound by the treaty to respect that kind of property. How then could Congress, constitutionally, pass an act which would totally annihilate it?

Again. Whoever has a mind to cast his eye over the map, will at once see what a small spot the State of *Missouri* is, in comparison with the immense Territory westward, now called the "*Missouri Territory*." This Territory extends to the Pacific Ocean, west, to the 49th degree of north latitude, north, to the State of Missouri and the river Mississippi, east; and its southern bound aries are the Arkansas river and Territory. Upon the smallest calculation this Territory is twenty times as large as the State of Missouri; and when it is considered that this immense Territory will, at no great distant period, be cut up and divided into free States, and that by reason of the Missouri compromise, brought about by Samuel Eddy and a few others, instead of blasting his character, as the friends of Mr. Burges say this compromise does, it will redound to his everlasting honor; and we do not fear to add, that as long as this union exists between the north and south, so long will the Missouri compromise be considered a proud monument of Legislative wisdom by the non slave holding States. But the enemies of Samuel Eddy say that his vote was upon the principle of "extending slavery;" and the friends of Mr. Burges are now striving with all their power to make the people believe that Samuel Eddy, a native of N. England, joined with southern interests, and "voted for slavery." A more infamous libel was never published. Who that knows Samuel Eddy would for one moment believe the fact? Who that knows his principles, his attachments to his native State, his education, his feelings, his proud independence of mind, or his moral sensibilities, would for one single moment harbor such a base thought? No, fellow-citizens, his vote was predicated upon the very reverse—he voted against slavery, not for it, and the facts and the documents, now presented to your consideration, prove it beyond the smallest doubt. He voted for the admission of Missouri into the American family, because the United States were bound to admit her by the Treaty. He voted for her admission without restricting slavery, because Congress were bound by the same treaty to respect that kind of property, and had in fact guarantied to the inhabitants the enjoyment of that property; and he voted for the compromise because it went to *exclude slavery* from a Territory twenty times as large as Missouri. If from all this, the most nice optics, moral or political, can discern any thing that looks like the extension or approbation of slavery, we abandon his cause. Yes, fellow citizens, again we say, Samuel Eddy ought to feel proud of this vote; his native State ought to feel proud that she has commanded the services of such a citizen; that she can be represented in the next Congress by such a citizen, to which we have no doubt you elect to send him.

"*Republican Caucus, Providence, August, 1825.*"—One of the strangest anomalies in politics has recently occurred in this town that has happened since Benedict Arnold agreed to surrender up West Point. It is said that some Republicans, on the evening of the 15th inst. had a Caucus, in which it was resolved to support the Hon. Tristram Burges as a Representative to the Congress, in preference to the Hon. Samuel Eddy, the convention candidate. Who or how many attended this meeting, we have not as yet ascertained; we have been, however, credibly informed, that not more than twenty voters, belonging to Providence, were present; and among those, not a few were of that class who always was and always will be *at odds* with all the world, the great Republican family of this State, and even with themselves. What the cause of their disaffection was at this time, we shall not take pains to enquire, neither do we care; we believe in the great moral principle that always did and always will govern the great Republican party of this State; it is the beauty and grandeur of this principle that the will of the majority should govern—and it is the practice of all genuine Republicans to submit to this majority. A majority of Republicans, who met in convention at Newport, on 22d of June, from all parts of the State, agreed to recommend Samuel Eddy and Dutee J. Pearce, as suitable candidates for the next Congress; it remains to be ascertained whether a majority of the Republicans will enforce that nomination, or whether they will surrender their citadel to the enemy, whether they will defend their principles, or **WHETHER THEY WILL ALLOW TRAITORS TO BETRAY AND RUIN THEM.**

The tissue of misstatements which these pretended Republicans have reduced to the shape and form of resolutions, scarcely needs any comment. They say, "six years have elapsed since Mr. Eddy served us in Congress, during which time we can find no one act of his on record, that has elevated either the character of the State, or advanced its natural and increasing interests." Strange, indeed, must have been the moral feeling of this meeting to have placed such a palpable falsehood as this on paper; and more strange that they could have found a man in the State who could unblushingly, have signed it as their Chairman.

Fellow-Citizens, see how it comports with the "record," to which they refer. The records of Congress tell you that one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars have been *specialy* appropriated by congress, within the last three years, for the building of light-houses, erecting fortifications, &c. within our harbors.—Upon whose suggestions and representations has all this been done? Had Mr. Eddy no agency in this? rather, does it not appear of "record" that he had? In addition to this, many post-offices and post roads, in various parts of the State, have been established by his immediate agency and representations. Mr. E. has, in fact, been industriously attentive to the business and interests of all his constituents; indeed, let me ask these knowing-ones what has Congress *refused us*, within the last four years that Mr. Eddy has belonged to our delegation; and yet, with all these facts before them, thhy say he has done nothing to advance the "increasing interests of the State."

These pretended Republicans also resolve that “his vote upon the Missouri question, admitting slavery, stands an indelible stigma against him in the minds of a free people.” Yes, these pretended Republicans undertake to say, that Samuel Eddy voted for the admission of slavery into *Missouri!!* A more wilful perversion of truth was never put on paper and signed by a Chairman. But let us ask Dexter Randall and Thomas Rivers, two of the Committee appointed to prepare these resolutions, upon what principles they supported Mr. E. in 1820! Was it upon the ground that Mr. E. had voted to admit slavery into *Missouri*, and thereby had fixed “an indelible stigma against him in the minds of a free people?” Did they support such a man as this in 1820? Let them answer this question as they choose—they *must* prove *themselves* unworthy the confidence of Republicans—we forbear to say what else.

*Freemen of Rhode-Island!* With regard to Mr. Eddy's vote upon the Missouri compromise, we only ask you to read the documents herewith presented, and judge for yourselves: read the Treaties, explanation, &c. and then ask yourselves the question, how men, of ordinary understanding, upon such evidence can be deceived. It is impossible, and we do not hesitate to say, that these pretended Republicans have become willing instruments in the hands of others, to blind the people—otherwise they would not, they could not have undertaken to impose such falsehoods on their credulity.

These Republicans also say they shall support Mr. Burges because he is “the warm and able advocate of John Quincy Adams.” Whence all this confidence, all at once, in Mr. Burges? Do Republicans derive it from the abuse which he has been in the habit of pouring out upon him or them, for the last twenty years? or do they derive it from his standing in the market, day after day, and with the affected humility of the haughty hero of Corioli, asking them for their “voices” as they pass? or do they derive it from the circumstance that he woos them, as “the lion woos his bride?” Indeed? has he wedded them? and has he promised to “love, cherish and obey” them as a faithful partner? Has he, indeed, all at once, renounced the “world, the flesh and the devil,” and turned Republican? Let us have some evidence of all this, besides the assurance of this meeting.

*Fellow-Citizens*, be not deceived; the great body of Republicans in Providence is yet sound—and, permit us to say, that this great body is rather benefitted than injured by having this diseased and disaffected part thus amputated in season; and when you know who they are who composed this meeting, it will be rather a motive of rejoicing that they have left the Republican phalanx. They wish for none “BUT GOOD MEN AND TRUE.”

*Patriot Office, Providence, Aug. 19, 1825.*

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