

territory; but negotiations were broken off on a point of honor—because they would not sell us New Mexico, an inhabited portion of their republic; because they would not sell us their countrymen. This is, in effect, the language of the Mexican commissioners: "We cannot contend with you; you are braver and stronger than we, and more skilled in war. Do you want land? Take it; take one half, two thirds; take all the unoccupied territory of the Republic—But you ask more; you ask us to assign to you, to barter away, the people of New Mexico. You ask us to sell Mexicans. We cannot do that. Not if they must perish, we will perish. Let us all perish together!" It may, perhaps, in these "progressive" days, be considered unpatriotic to pity a fallen foe—to admire virtue in an enemy. Yet I will confess that I am touched at this spectacle of a nation, forlorn yet sublime, raising its eyes to heaven, and resolving to perish rather than submit to dishonor.

—And now the President, still searching for "peace," comes to us for more men, more money, and demands a more vigorous prosecution of the war, into the "vital parts" of the enemy. He seeks peace as Sangrado sought health—by letting blood. Sir, how much of Mexico is embraced within the term peace, as employed in the President's message? We know what is included in the instructions to Mr. Tria. But since that time the expenses of the war have greatly increased, and we are to have indemnity for these expenses. We are to recover the debt with costs. The expenses are rapidly increasing, and the fund out of which they are to be paid is diminishing. The President tells us he is anxious to preserve the nationality of Mexico. But what remains it of Mexico of which he desires to preserve the nationality? And how long will it be before the whole is absorbed? Indeed, the President himself seems to contemplate this as a not improbable consequence of his policy. He has sought peace, and found only war; in seeking to preserve the nationality of Mexico, he may find her destruction. But if that shall happen, then let the world witness, that it will have happened contrary to the anxious desire, to the strenuous efforts of the President, and is the sole consequence of the obstinacy of Mexico in an aggressive war, a war of invasion, commenced and prosecuted by her. These are among the truths upon which rests that Democratic column, raised by the gentleman from Illinois, and appropriately dedicated by him to James K. Polk.

Sir, let us not be hypocrites in this business; let us say plainly and boldly what we mean. If you would be conquerors, use their language; speak of conquest, of glory, of extended dominion. But don't sentimentalize; don't dwell on morality; don't deprecate the name of religion. Away with this wretched cant about a "manifest destiny," a "divine mission," a warrant from the Most High, to civilize, and christianize, and democratize our sister republics at the mouth of the cannon; sentiments which have found their way from dinner-table toasts and "Empire club" harangues, to the mouths of grave Senators, and even, I have heard, to the pulpit itself; but which seem to me, I say it with deference, fit only to be preached by a Friar Tuck to a band of robbers.—And this is patriotism!—Sir, I turn from James K. Polk, the dispenser of the spoils—I turn from Polk to Washington, to learn what patriotism is. There I find the virtues dwelling together; there I find a patriotism, surrounded, hallowed, adorned, by truth, justice, humanity. Why, for all Oregon or all Mexico, who would that the pure fame of the father of his country should be sullied by a single falsehood, a single instance of rapacity or injustice? No; let his image rise to men's memories; let the most distant times, pure as the marble in which his form is sculptured within these enclosures, serene, sublime—bearing the sword, but a sword that was drawn for liberty, not for conquest; a sword that was never stained but with the blood of an invader. Such I would have the fame of my country. Such has been the fame of my country. I would not sell such fame for all the trophies of all the conquerors who have ever devastated the earth; not for all the gold and silver for which Cortez and Pizarro waded through blood—not though the mountains of Mexico were compact of solid gold.

The gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Morse,) has urged the Whigs with inconsistency, in this, that, having declared this war unconstitutional and unjust, they nevertheless vote supplies to our soldiers, and that, having the power to produce peace, they do not use that power. Sir, similar language I have heard before; and I select it where I find it in the most distinct and palpable form. The gentleman's argument is defective in this respect, that his premises are false and his conclusion illogical. It is not a fact that the Whigs have declared this war unconstitutional.—They have voted that it was unconstitutional, commenced by the President; but, as it has since been recognized by Congress, I suppose it not to be doubted that it is constitutionally prosecuted now. The Whigs have not said that this war is unjust; they have declared that it was unnecessary. In judging us, let us be judged by our own words, and not by those put into our mouths by political opponents.—I have no objection, however, to express my own opinion as to the justice of this war. I am the friend of peace. As such I am ready to take whatever opportunity may attach itself to me. I believe few wars necessary; and I don't doubt that an unnecessary war is unjustifiable in the sight of heaven. But the word unjust is commonly used in a different sense. A man may have a claim against another, good in law and in equity; but to demand which he unnecessarily and oppressively resorts to legal process; in this his conduct would not be justifiable, but we would not say that he prosecuted an unjust claim. I think this war unnecessary, and therefore

unjustifiable; but I don't think that, as between us and Mexico, justice is on her and injustice on our side. There is mutual guilt. We have just reason to complain of many wrongs in Mexico. She was wrong in committing hostilities on our commerce, wrong in not paying us for such injuries, wrong (though under extenuating circumstances) in not receiving our minister to negotiate on the question of boundary.

[At this point the Speaker's hammer fell. It is an inconvenience of the hour rule that, from a misapprehension of time, one may be compelled to omit what he principally desired to say. I intended, and supposed that I should have had time, to defend the conduct and maintain the consistency of Whigs, in voting such supplies as were necessary for the safety and honor of our army; to consider what was their duty, in this respect, at the present session of Congress, and under what conditions and restrictions supplies should be granted; and, lastly, to inquire what was the real obstacle to peace, and how that obstacle could be removed. I have not thought proper, however, in publishing my remarks, to do more than add a few sentences necessary to render clear my meaning in what immediately precedes them.]

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The health of Mr. Sevier is not yet sufficiently restored to enable him to proceed on his mission. Mr. Clifford, who has undertaken the duty of Joint Commissioner with Mr. Sevier, will discharge his duty with promptness and energy—but I would think with less tact than Mr. Sevier.

The intelligence from France produces great feeling among the members of Congress. Some manifestation of sympathy with the anti-monarchical movement may be expected, ere long, even from Congress. Mr. Allen expressed the hope, in a speech to-day, that such would be the case. The movement, he said, was the most important one of the day—it showed that standing armies could no longer sustain thrones.

The nomination of Gen. Cass, as the candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency, is now confidently talked of; but some are in favor of Mr. Woodbury, as President; and Mr. Houston, as Vice President.

The Whigs are beginning to talk of Gen. Scott.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Asherton, the Senate proceeded the bill further to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1845.

The question being on Mr. Westcott's motion to amend, he withdrew it.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Badger moved to amend, by striking out the clause appointing a charge to the Papal States.

On this motion a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Badger, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Butler, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dix, Mr. Foote and Mr. Calhoun, took part.

The question on Mr. Badger's motion was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Barrien, Butler, Hale, Hannegan, Rusk—7.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Clayton, Davis, (Mass.) Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hunter, Johnson, (La.) Johnson, (Ga.) Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moore, Niles, Phelps, Turner, Underwood, Upham, Westcott, Yulee—23.

Mr. Hannegan moved to amend, by striking the clause to read for a Minister resident, instead of Charge; the Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the question was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Cass, Clayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Johnson, (La.) Johnson, (Ga.) Lewis, Mangum, Moore—19.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Barrien, Bradbury, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Davis, (Mass.) Davis, (Miss.) Dayton, Greene, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Turner, Underwood, Upham, Westcott, Yulee—23.

Without further change, the amendments were engrossed, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

The House has renewed the Presidential election speeches, and in a very spirited mode. Mr. Clingman of N. C. made a good speech to-day, with a view to present Gen. Scott fairly before the country, in regard to all his difficulties with the administration and his brother officers. Mr. McLane, per contra, undertook to show that Gen. Scott had injured himself before the country, by his irritability, petulance, and querulousness, which had embroiled him with the administration and his officers; but he asserted that General Scott had not been arrested, nor disgracefully suspended: Both parties here boast of present strength and prospective union. There is every appearance of a warm contest for the next Presidency.—The number of Gen. Scott's friends in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere, is increasing. It is possible that the Whig Convention will drop Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, and nominate Gen. Scott or Judge McLane.

Treasury Notes are selling here at \$1 26 per centum—a fall of more than one per cent, since the news from France was received. The fall of funds in England was about the same.

It is believed here that Louis Philippe is on his way to the United States. The fleet was near the Chateau d'Eu, to which he repaired.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21, 1845.

The long expected correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War was yesterday communicated by the

President, and has produced great sensation. The Whigs have of late turned their attention to Gen. Scott as their available candidate for the Presidency, and there is, therefore, great anxiety to put him in a very favorable light before the country, and to array the Administration against him—accusing the Administration of a disposition to cause his defeat, in the first place, and afterwards, to refuse to him the credit and glory of victory. But the documents were, upon examination, found not to maintain these views, and therefore they are pronounced to be garbled.

The correspondence does not place Gen. Scott before the country in so favorable a light as he deserves to stand. But that is not attributable to any suppression of his letters; but to the fact that his letters, from the time he left Vera Cruz till he reached the city of Mexico, are full of querulousness with the administration and petty complaints.

Gen. Scott must not rest his fame on his petty quarrels with his officers and with the President and Secretary of War; but on his ability, and energy and humanity as a commander, and his intelligence and patriotism as a citizen. It was asserted in the House to-day, by your member, Mr. McLane, in his splendid speech in reply to Mr. Clingman, that Gen. Scott was not arrested nor disgracefully suspended.

The debates in Congress are the same now in substance, that they were at the beginning of the session—the topics and illustrations are the same. They will continue to relate to the origin and management of the war—the territorial and slavery question, &c., until the nominations of the two parties shall be made.

Gen. Cass is still the leading candidate, in the estimation of the majority of the democratic members of Congress. Others have supposed that the friends of other candidates would combine against him, and put up either Mr. Woodbury, General Houston, or William R. King.

The North Carolina Regiment.

A letter from an Officer in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, dated Saltillo, February 12th, says: The Court of Inquiry, ordered by the President of the United States, for the purpose of receiving full information in relation to the mutiny which occurred in our Camp in August last, is now, and has been in session for several weeks. It promises to be a very tedious and dreary Court.—Colonel Paine's friends rejoice that an opportunity has arisen, by which the world may know the facts in relation to this affair. My word for it, from my knowledge of the whole matter, he will be pronounced blameless. I have nothing to say against the two Lieutenants connected with the affair; if they can exonerate themselves from blame, I am sure I shall be glad. But, I tell you, the reinstating these Officers has had a bad effect. Up to the time of their arrival at Saltillo, peace and harmony prevailed in our Regiment—in fact, it was the happiest command in the whole country. They are again soured, from some cause unknown; but there can be no doubt of the same spirit working among them, that was present in Camp at Buena Vista. The spirit of insubordination, I am happy to say, is confined to the four Companies at Arispe's Mills. There is no danger of any more serious disturbance. C. C. Battle, Esq., is employed as Counsel by Lts. S. and P.

There had been but one death in the Regiment, this year, up to the 12th of February—George Rihl, of Company H, at Saltillo. Very few cases of sickness in the Regiment.

A Whig Victory in Detroit.—The campaign of 1845 in Michigan was commenced yesterday in this city; and the result of the first battle will cheer the hearts of the Whigs of the West. Probably a more warmly-contested fight than that of yesterday has never taken place in Detroit: The issue was, "Cass or Cass?"—Whig Principles or Locofoco Rule? The victory over Locofocoism was decisive.

Mr. Buhl, the anti-Cass Whig candidate for Mayor, received a majority in six out of the seven wards of the city, and has an aggregate majority of 104 votes over Mr. Goodwin, his Cass-Locofoco opponent!

Last fall the Locofoco majority in this city was 238. The result of yesterday's contest shows a gain in favor of Republican Whig principles of 342 votes in the short space of four months.

"Mustang" in Washington.

A Washington letter says:—The reception of Mr. Fremont, who brought the treaty from Mexico to Washington, at the Department of State, has caused a good deal of laughter at the capital. Coming from Mexico in seventeen days, he had but little time for his toilette, and on his arrival sported a blue jacket and pants, one leg of which was strapless, while the waist suspenders displayed a fold of check linen over the waistband, a broad brimmed tarpaulin hat, with a face covered with ranchero-looking whiskers. On his landing at the wharf he hastened in a coach, (though the hackmen were rather shy of him,) to the residence of the Secretary of State, where he was flatteringly refused admission by the porter in waiting. However, he forced his way in, and Mr. Buchanan was no less astonished than his servant, to find in the queer chap before him, who he had at night mistaken for an old salt, the redoubtable Mustang, and the special ambassador of Don Nicholas Triat.

The Taylor cause is going ahead in Missouri like a prairie on fire. Democrats and Whigs are eager to honor the old Hero.—Nat. Whig.

The St. Louis Republican suggests Geo. Evans, of Maine, as a candidate for Vice President on old Zick's ticket.—Nat. Whig.

Taylor Meeting in Orange.

In pursuance of the notice given through the columns of the Recorder, many citizens of both political parties assembled in the court house, on Tuesday the 14th inst., where the meeting was organized by calling Peyton P. Moore, Esq., to the chair; who made his acknowledgments for the honor, and explained the object of the meeting. Edwin Holt and Gabriel B. Lea, Esqrs. were chosen Vice Presidents; William Ruffin and Josiah Turner, Jr., Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. Norwood, a Committee was directed to be appointed to draft Resolutions expressing the sentiments and feelings of the meeting; upon which motion the following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. Long, Capt. Cameron, Henry K. Nash, Dr. Norwood, W. Ruffin, Harrison Parker, Col. Abner Parker, Charles W. Johnson, Josiah Turner, sr. and John W. Kerr.

The Committee having retired, returned and reported, through Henry K. Nash, Esq., their Chairman, the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, we a portion of the citizens of the County of Orange, in order to sustain the Constitution in its purity, and the government itself in its original integrity and capabilities for promoting the welfare and happiness of the people at large, are fully impressed with the belief that it is absolutely necessary that party rancour should be soothed, and the demon of party spirit curbed and restrained; and that some middle ground should be sought, upon which the moderate of both the great parties of the country may, without any surrender of principle, unite for the general welfare of the whole, transcending their minor differences upon the altar of the common good, with an eye single to the future glory and prosperity of our native land. Therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That in General Zachary Taylor we recognize an individual eminently qualified, from his wisdom, forbearance, and devoted love of country, to further the objects we have in view.

2. Resolved, That in the views which he has avowed with regard to accepting a nomination for the Presidency, we recognize a striking similarity to those expressed by the "Father of his country"; in whose footsteps, moreover, he has pledged himself to walk.

3. Resolved, That, unhackneyed as a politician, he has no political aims to answer for, no old prejudices to surmount, no petted dogmas to surrender, no party claims to reward, no injuries to avenge; at the same time that he has evinced a soundness of judgment, a correctness of sentiment, a purity of principle, and a calm determination of will, which gives full evidence, that if called to administer the affairs of this government, his acts will not only be characterized by the soundest discretion, but be enforced with the most unflinching determination.

4. Resolved, That, a soldier in three wars, "one who never surrendered," he has encircled his native land with a halo of glory; and yet, while on the ensanguined fields of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, the breath of courage like the summer wind, half-wanton in his hoary locks, and blood in rivulets flowed around his feet, there is no charge of violence against his name, no stain upon his sword!

5. Resolved, That as a stainless soldier, an upright, intelligent, and whole-hearted American citizen, asking no favors, and shrinking from no responsibility, he stands before the world, and as such, we do hereby designate him as our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

After which Mr. Nash was loudly called upon for a speech; who responded in a handsome manner, calling upon all parties to meet upon the Taylor platform, in the spirit of conciliation and concession, where they could follow one of the greatest generals and patriots of the age; whose services had been rendered to his country, and not to a party.

The next speaker was John W. Kerr, of Caswell, who was glad to see the people of Orange joining with the people of the Union in doing honor to the man who had done such honor to his country. Mr. Kerr looked and spoke and felt like a true Taylor man as he is.

He was not afraid to come out, least he should prematurely commit himself. He feared nothing with such a leader, who take him all in all, the qualities of his heart and the abilities of his head, might be ranked among the first men of the age. He said there was nothing for Democrats to lose by rallying under the Taylor standard, for if they forsook their party, they were with their country and their country's defender. Admit Taylor not to be a Whig, he said, and still Whigs might go with and for the man who had always gone with and for his country.

Mr. Waddell was next called upon; but the time for the return of his Honor the Judge had arrived, and Mr. W. only had time to endorse, as he said, what he had heard from his friends who preceded him. He said, if Gen. Taylor was a Democrat, and had come out in the manly manner which he has done, he could not have found it in his heart to vote against him.

When Mr. Waddell had concluded, the vote on each Resolution was taken, and one voice only was heard to vote against the 1st, 2d and 5th Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Nash, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Recorder and Raleigh Register, and all the papers in the State friendly to the cause of General Taylor.

PEYTON P. MOORE, Chm.
WILLIAM RUFFIN,
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Sec'ies.

We learn that Mr. Crampton, the acting British Minister has notified Mr. Polk, that unless the Mexican grants of land in Texas prior to March, 1836 are respected, the British Government will hold this Government responsible!—Nat. Whig.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 20. Late and Important From Mexico.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Since our last publication the steam ship Massachusetts and the ship Danvers, Capt. Grafton, have arrived from Vera Cruz with late and important intelligence. The Danvers brings the latest dates, her services being to the 12th inst. from Vera Cruz.

As we were led to anticipate by our previous advices, the negotiations of the Mexican commissioners, with those appointed by Gen. Butler, have terminated in an armistice. Gen. Worth and General Smith represented General Butler in the negotiations. We hear a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the terms of the convention entered into, but have no time to discuss them here. The following are the orders of General Butler promulgating the convention:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, March 6, 1845.
ORDERS NO. 18.

The Major General commanding, publishes for the guidance of the army the following articles of a military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, and directs the same to be strictly observed:

Military Convention for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.

The undersigned met in the city of Mexico on the 29th of February, 1845, for the purpose of complying with the 2d article of the treaty of peace, which was signed at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d instant, in which it is agreed as follows: Immediately upon the signature of this treaty a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner of commissioners appointed by the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

When, having mutually exhibited and examined their respective full powers, which were found full and satisfactory, they agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be an absolute and general suspension of arms and hostilities throughout the whole Republic of Mexico, between the forces of the United States of America and those of the United Mexican States, and consequently immediately after the publication of this convention for the suspension of hostilities, in any place or district, no act of hostility of any kind shall be committed by the forces of either party, and if any person or persons be guilty of any breach of this article, they shall be individually liable to be tried and condemned under the laws of war.

Art. 2. The troops of the United States shall not advance beyond the positions already occupied by them towards any part of the Mexican territory not now in their possession, nor extend in any manner the limits of their present occupation, nor shall the troops of the United States advance from the positions now occupied by them, but each party may move freely and peaceably, as they find most convenient, within the limits of their occupation—neither passing through a territory occupied by the other.

Art. 3. All persons of either nation, not belonging to the army, may travel without molestation wherever their business may call them, subject to the laws of the country; but all persons belonging to the army, travelling from the posts of one party towards those of the other, shall be accompanied by a flag of truce or a safe conduct.

Art. 4. In the Federal District and in all States occupied by the American troops, the collection of all the contributions of war provided for by General Orders Nos. 376 and 895 the commander-in-chief of said forces, due or becoming due for the months of February and March, shall be suspended until the expiration of this convention, and upon the ratification by the Mexican Government of the treaty of peace signed on the 21 instant, all such contributions for the months of February and March, and afterwards shall be entirely remitted. But the tax on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of public amusement shall continue to be collected as now, in each place occupied by the American troops, until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, without prejudice to the rights of the municipal authorities to collect taxes as heretofore.

Art. 5. With a view to the re-establishment of constitutional order as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, it is agreed that in all places occupied by the American forces the citizens of the Mexican Republic shall be free to exercise all their political rights in electing and installing the General, State and municipal authorities, which belong to the territorial divisions fixed by the Mexican laws and constitution. The American authorities will respect the exercise of those rights, and will consider those as duly elected who are held as such by the Mexican Government. And in like manner will be considered those civil appointments made by the Mexican General or State Government.

Art. 6. Whenever an election is to be held in any town or place occupied by the American troops, upon due notice thereof being given to the commanding officer, he shall march the whole of his force out of the limits of such town or place, and there remain with them until after the hour at which such elections should be concluded, leaving within the town or place only the force necessary for the security of his barracks, hospitals, stores and quarters. And no person belonging to the American army shall by any means, or on any consideration, attempt to obstruct or to interfere with any elections; in order that they may be conducted according to the Mexican law.

Art. 7. The Mexican authorities, whether General, State or municipal, shall have full liberty to establish and collect, in the places occupied by the American troops, all taxes and revenues in conformity with the laws of the country, to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the purpose, to dispose of such revenues as they may think fit, without any intervention on the part of the American troops, excepting from this stipulation all duties collected in the customs-houses, all internal duties on transit, and those collected on the precious metals in the places occupied.

Art. 8. In all places of the Mexican Republic, the revenue and administrations of the post office shall be re-established as they previously existed. All post houses, post offices, public stages, horses, mules and other means of transportation, shall receive the protection of the forces of both parties, and the whole shall be managed and conducted by the persons appointed in conformity with the law, by the Mexican Government.

Art. 9. Should there be any stock or tobacco, stamped paper or playing cards, or other articles of commerce belonging to the Mexican Government or to that of any of the States, in any place occupied by the American troops, and of which they have not taken possession; such articles may be freely taken possession of by the Mexican Government, and transported in such manner, and to such places as may suit its convenience.

Art. 10. Immediately after the publication of this convention, all public offices not in the occupation of the American troops, and all archives, utensils and furniture of such offices, shall be delivered up to the officers of the State or General Government; and as soon as other convenient places can be provided for the troops and officers now occupying them, all convents of nuns, colleges for education, public hospitals and other buildings for charitable purposes, shall be immediately vacated and delivered up.

Art. 11. In all places occupied by the American troops, the Federal and State Courts of justice and civil tribunals of every grade, may enter freely and without any interruption, upon the exercise of their appropriate functions in conformity with the Mexican law. Nor will the American military tribunals created by their authority, take cognizance of or interfere in any cause or matter, unless a person belonging to the American army be originally a party; or the interest of the American Government or army be concerned; in which cases the jurisdiction shall remain in them; and the Mexican tribunals recognized and to be respected by the American army, shall be those designated by the proper authority of the Mexican General or State Government respectively.

In Vera Cruz the troops shall retire within the walls of the fortifications, and there remain until the elections are concluded.

Art. 12. In the Federal District there may be organized and armed a force of 600 men of police or national guard, to preserve order and peace, and in other places occupied by the American forces, the commanders thereof and the Mexican civil authorities shall agree on the establishment of a convenient force for similar purposes.

Art. 13. In future, as heretofore, in all the places occupied, Mexican foreigners resident in Mexico, shall enjoy the protection of person and property guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the Republic—and as has heretofore been done, all supplies taken for the American army, shall be paid for at fair prices.

Art. 14. The commanding officers of the American forces on the northern frontier of Mexico, shall use all their influence to prevent the incursions of savages into the Mexican territory and the robbery and ill-treatment of the inhabitants. And the Mexican forces may assemble, oppose, and pursue said Indians, even within the lines occupied by the American troops, without being considered as infringing the provisions of this convention.

Art. 15. The American army will continue to respect, as hitherto, the religion of the people of the Mexican Republic, in public and private—and church property shall be subject only to such laws as were in existence or may be passed by the Mexican Government.

Art. 16. If any body of armed men be assembled in any part of the Mexican Republic with a view of committing hostilities, not authorized by either Government, it shall be the duty of either or both of the contracting parties to oppose and disperse such body, without considering those who compose it as having forfeited the protection of the laws of nations, unless they have been guilty of robbery or murder. The performance of this duty shall not be considered an infraction of this convention.

Art. 17. This convention shall remain in force during the period fixed by the treaty signed on the 2d instant, at Guadalupe Hidalgo—or until one party shall give to the other notice of its termination, with the following additional delay, viz: Five days for all places within sixty leagues of the capital and seven days for all places within ninety leagues, and twenty days for all other places. The ratification of this convention shall be exchanged at Mexico within seven days from its signature.

In faith of which this convention has signed in quadruplicate by the commissioners, the day, month and year first mentioned.

IGNACIO DE MORO Y VILAMILA
BENITO QUIJANO,
W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen.