OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PROCLAMATION. WRERES, a Treaty of A mity, Commerce, and
Swigation between the United States of Ameriles and the United Mexican States was concluded and signed by the Plenipotenthries of the
two countries, at Mexico, on the fifth April, one
two countries, at Mexico, on the fifth April, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which two countries, thousand eight hundred and thousand eight hundred as follows:

ited States of America and the United Mexican States desiring to establish upon a spective Governments in order to avoid fraud. String to the relations of friendship that so hap, pily subsist between the two Republics have pairing to them all favor and protection for repairing to them all favor and protection for repairing to them all favor and protection for repairing them research procuring provisions, and determined to fix in a clear and positive man placing themselves in a alturation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hinderance of ner the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between both, by means of a treaty of Amity. Commerce, and Navigation. For which impostant object, the President of the United States of America has appointed Anthony Butler, a citizen of the United States, and Charge d'Affairs of the United States of America near the United Mexican States, with full commercial and the Vice President of the ull powers; and the Vice-President of the Mexican States, in the exercise of the incentive nower, having conferred like full inpers on his Excellency Lucas Aleman, Secpopers on his Exercisory Locas Ataman, occ-retary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs, and his Excellency Raphael Mangino, Secre-tary of the Treasury; and the aforesaid Pleni-potentiaries after having compared and ex-ela ged in due form their several powers as affressid, have agreed upon the following eticles:

Anvious I. There shall be a Gem, inviolable and niversal peace, and a true and sincere ica and the United Mexican States in all the matent of their postessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively thout distinction of persons or places.

Article IL The United States of Americ

and the United Mexican States, designing to take for the basis of their agreement the most perfect equality and reciprocity, engage munations in respect of commerce and navigation, to the other party; who shall enjoy the same feely, if the concession was freely made, or upon the same conditions, if the concession was conditional.

Article III. The citizens of the two coun tries respectively shall have liberty, freely and to all such places, ports, and rivers of the United States of America and of the United Mexiin and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also, to hire and occupy side. houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and to trade therein, in all and engage to give their special protection to their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each the persons and property of the citizens of each

th ged to pay; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, with respect to may gation and commerce, which the citizens of most favored nation do or may enjoy; but subject always to the laws, usages, and statutes of the two countries respectively.

The liberty to enter and discharge the resiels of both nations of which this article treats, shall not be understood to authorize the coasting trade, which is permitted to National ves-

Article IV. No higher or other duties shall be I sposed on the importation into the United Mexican States of any article, the produce, provide, or manufacture of the United States of merics, than those which the same or like at sicies, the produce, growth, or manufacture of fir pay; nor shall articles, the produce, or manufacture of the United Mexican rates, be subject on their introduction into the United States of America, to higher or other duties than those which the same or like articles of any other foreign country do now or may hereafter pay

Higher duties shall not be imposed in the ticle to the States of the other contracting Par. ty, than those which are no s or may hereafter be paid on the exportation of the like articles fo any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be established on the exportation or importation of any article, the produce, prouts, or manufacture of the United States of series, or of the United Mexican States re rively, in aither of them, which shall not inthe manner be established with respect to oth-

reign countries. thirges on account of tennage, light or liarbor-flues, pi'otage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of Mexico on yea-sels of the United States of America, than those payable in the same ports by Mexican vessels, nor in the ports of the United States of Ameries, on Mexican vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States

Article VI. The same daties shall be pold the importation into the United Mexican States, of any acticle, the growth, prowhether such importation shall be in Mexican vessels of the United States of America; and the same duties shall be paid on the importa tion into the United States of America, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Mexico, whether such importation shall be in sease is of the United States of America or in Benican venuls. The same duties shall be baid, and the mine bounties and drawbacks al lawed, on the exportation to Mexico of any arficies the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America, whether such exportation shall be in Muxican vessels or in vessels of the United States of America; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or re of Mexico, to the United States of whether such exportation at all be in Secrets of the United States of America or in

panders of versels, and other entirens of the ned States of America, shall have full liber. manage themselves, their own affairs, or to ever they may think proper, either as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall mey be obliged to employ for the aforesaid purposes or other percent than those employed by paid by Mexicans; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and aclier. sa harrain and fix the prices of may goods, wares, or merchandise imported into, or expor-ted from the United Mexican Scates, ar they

perica, being subject to the same conditions. goods and merchanding on Article VIII The citizens of neither of the mg's vessel shall be free. organism parties shall be liable to any en-requirer shalltheir vessels, cargoes, merchan-ic, or effects, be detained for any military

gh stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or ties, they shall be received and treated humanity, with the precautions which may

any kind Article XI. All vessels, merchandise, or feets, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction, or on the high seas, and may be cardominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, is due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunal; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within one year, counting from the capture of said vessels or merchandise, by the parties themselves, or their attorneys, or by the agents of the respective Governments.

Article XII. When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the doas of the other, there shall be given to it all the assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise effects, with the precautions which may be deemed expedient on the part of the respective Governments, in order to avoid fraud, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they be exported.

Article XIII In whatever relates to the succession of [personal] estates, either by will or ab intestate [and the right of] disposal of such property, of whatever sort or denomination it may be, by sale, donation, exchange, or destament, ar in any other manner whatsoever, the citizens of the two contracting parties shallenjoy, in their respective States and Territo to come with their vessels and cargoes ries, the same privileges, excapions, liberties, and rights, as parive citizens, and shall not b charged, in any of these respects, with other or can States, to which other foreigners are per- higher duties or imposes, than those which are mit of to come; to enter into the same, and to now, or may bereafter be paid by the citizens of the Power in whose territories they may re-

disc; and, generally, the merchants and traders other, of all occupations, who may be in their of each nation shall enjoy the most complete territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one And they shall not pay higher or other du-leaving open and free to them the tribunals of which the most favored nations are or may be natives or citizens of the country in which the may be; for which they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, nota ries, agents, and factors, as they may judge oro per, in all their trials at law; and the citizens of either party, or their agents, stall enjoy, in every respect, the same rights and privileges either in prospecting or defending their rights of person or if property, as the citizens of the suntry where the cause may be tried.

Article XV. The citizens of the United States of America, residing in the United Mexican States, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Govern ment, with the most perfect accurity and liber. ty of conscience: they shall not be disturbed or molested, in any manner, on account of their religion, so long as they respect the Constitution, the lass, and established usages of the country where they reside; and they shall also enjoy the privilege of burying the dead in places which now are, or may hereafter be assigned for that purpose; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any bave agreed, and do agree, that in case one of more effects by protecting their com

The citizens of the United Mexican States shall enjoy, throughout all the States and Forritories of the United States of America, the same protection; and shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, in public or in privote, either within their own beuses, or in the chapels or places of worship set apart for that purpose.
Article XVI, It shall be lawful for the citi-

sens of the United States of America, and of the United Mexican States respectively, to said with their vessels with all manner of security and liberty, no distinction being made who are the owners of the marchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or may hereafter be at enmity with the United States of America or with the United Mexican States. It shall likewise be lawful for the aforesaid citizens respectively to sail with their vessels and marchandise, before mention ed, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whaterever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, before mentioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to so enemy to another place belonging to an ecemy, wheth-er they be under the jurisdiction of the same lovernment or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods ; and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found as board the versels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, a though the whole laning or any part thereof should appertain to the enemics of either, contribend goods being always excepted. It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free year. I, as that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ressel, un loss they are soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. By the stipulation that the flag shall cover the property, the two confracting parties agree that this shall be so understood this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral shall cover the property of the enemy whose Governments acknow odge this principle, and not of others.

Article XVII. It is likewise agreed that in the case where the sentral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the shove stipulation, it shall always be understand that the neutral property found on hoani such encines vessels shall be held and considered remuleration than such as are in like cases as enchies property, and as such shall be inproperty as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done without the knowledge of it; but think proper; observed the laws, unages, contains of the country. The citizens of an ability of the flag of the neutral does not protect and Terretories of the United States of ceres, being subject to the same conditions.

Article XVIII. This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchaudise, excepting those only which are dis-tinguished by the name of contraband; and use to any embargo or acquestration whatever,

All other merchandise and hings not comprehended in the articles of contraband expressly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enamy, except-ing only those places which are at that time beneged or blockeded; and to avoid all doubt in that particular, it is declared that those plaare besieged or blockaded, which are actually besieged or blockarled by a beligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Article XX. The articles of contraband be fore enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for the enemy's purt, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the wes sel, that the owners may dispuse of them as they see proper. No vessels of either of the wo nations shall be detained on the two high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vess-1 will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so arge a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing vessel without great incon venience; but in this, and in all other cases of ust detention, the ressel detained shall be sent to the searest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

Article XXI. And, whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a part or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blocksded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so situated may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not coutraband, be confisca ed unless, after warning of such blockade of investment from the commanding officer of the blocked ng force, she should again attempt to enter the aforesaid port, but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper. Nor shall any v. ssel of either of the contracting parties, that may have entered into each port before the same was actually bering d. Blockaded, or invested by the other, he restrained from quitting such place with her cargo; nor if found therein after the surrender, the authorities of the country, for the ar shal such vessel or her cargo be limble to confiscation, but she shall be restored to the owner thereof.

Article XXII. In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the vesiels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, muuniv, that, whenever a vessel of war, public or private, should meet with a neutral vesset of the other contracting party, the first shall remain said exemination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing be least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the seid armed vesseis shall be responsible a versels shal, before receiving their commis-sions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, the the neutral party shall in owners, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Articla XXIII. To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of papers relating to the ownership of vessels belonging to same cause.

The critical XXXI. For the purpose of them should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be d with sea letters or passports, express. ing he tame, property, and bulk of the vessel. vessel really and truly belongs to the citizens the respective parties. of one of the contracting parties; they have like wite agreed that such wessels being laden besides the said sou-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing place whomes the vessel sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same, which certificate shall be made out by the officers of the place whoses the restel sailed, in the accuromed may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prise, unless the said defect shall be sat shed or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent to he satisfaction of the competent injunal.

Article XXIV. It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to visitng and examination of ressels, shall apply only o those which sail without ennvoy; and when eaid vesse's are under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convey, or his word of honor that the versels under protection Lelong to the nation whose flag he service, and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on

board, shall be sufficient. Article XXV. It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes. in the country to which the prices may be conducted, sitali atone take cognizance of them And whenever such tribunal of either party other. ronounce judgment against any vessel. the other party, the sentence or decree shall rame shall have been founded; and as authenacated copy of the sentence or decree, in conformity with the laws and usages of the counwith respect to hose powers who recognise try, and of all the proceedings of the case, shall, if demanded, be defivered to the commander or agent in said versel, without any delay, he paying the legal free for the same.

Article X VI For the greater a carrie oun States, it is agreed now fur them, that if there should be at any time hereafter an interruption of the friendly relations which now exthe term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast, and one year to those residing in the interior of the States and Territo ries of each other respectively, to arrange the ounces, dispose of their effects, or transp them wheresoeverthey may please, giving them a safe conduct to protect them to the port they may designate. Phose citizens who may b said, exercising any other occupation or trade shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrup ted enjoyment of their liberty and property so long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offence against the laws

ies, be confiscated, embargoed, or detained.

Article XXVII Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in re-tation to their public communications and offi-cial intercourse, have agreed and do agree to gions which those of the most favor'd na do or may enjoy a it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the may find proper to give to the mir public sgents of any other power, shall by the more act be extended to those of each of the

Article XXVIII. In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their character, they shall, before entering upon the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are secredited; and having obtained their ex-equatur, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants of the consular district in which they reside. It is agreed likewise to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports and places open to foreign commerce. who shall enjoy therein all the rights, preroga tives, and immunities of the consuls and vice. consuls of the most favored nation, each of the contracting parties remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls and vice-

Article XXIX It is likewise agreed that the consuls, vice consuls, their secretaries, officers and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all compulsory public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contribuions levied specially on them, except hose which they shall be obliged to pay an account of commerce or their proper ly, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside, are subject; being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respecied inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article XXX. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of rest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose, they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the register of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other public doout of cannon shot, and may send his boat, with cuments, that the man or men demanded wo or three men only, in order to execute the were part of said crews; and on this de mand so proved, (saving always where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such descriers, when arrested, shall be placed at the distheir persons and property; and for this pur posal of the said consuls, and may be put pose the commanders of said private armed in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. e case, he required to go on hourd the exam. But, if they be not sent back within two iting sessed for the purpose of exhibiting his months, to be counted from the day of t grarrest, they shall be set at liber: ",

murce and navigation, the two contrac ting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit and also the name and place of habitation of to form a consular convention, which shall he master or commander of said vessel, in or declare specially the powers and immuder that it may thereby appear that the said nities of the consuls and vice consuls of

Article XXXII. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the frantier territories of both Rethe several particulars of the cargo, and the profitty, it is agreed that the Executive of each shall have power, by mutual agreement, of determining on the route and establishing the roads by which such commerce shall be conducted; and in form : without which requisites, the mid vessel all cases where the caravans employed in such commerce may require convoy and protection by military escort, the Supreme Executive of each nation, shall, by mu uel agreement, in like manner, fix on the period of deperture for such caravans, and the point at which the military escore of the two nations shall be exchanged. And it is further agreed, that, until the regulations for governing this interior commerce between the two nations shalf be established, that the commercial intercourse between the States of Missouri of the United States of Amer. ica, and new Mexico in the United Mexican States, shall be conducted as heretofore, each Government affecting the necessary protection to the citizens of the

guods or property claimed by the chizens of Article XXXIII. It is likewise agreed that the two contracting parties shall, by mention the reason or motives on which the all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the lands ad pacent to the lines and rivers which form the boundaries of the two countries and the better to attain this object, both par ties bind themselves expressly to restrain by force, all hostilities and incursions on the intercourse between the citizens of the Unit the part of the Indian nations living with ted States of America and of the United Mexican their respective boundaries I so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens ist, or a war unhappily break out between the of the United Mexican States, nor the two contracting parties, there shall be allowed Indians inhabiting their territory; nor the Indians residing within their territories to commit hostilities against the cit igens of the United States of America, the limits of the United States, in any

And in the event of any person or persons captured by the Indians who inhab it the territory of either of the contract. ing parties, being or having been carried into the territories of the other, both Govincome effects, be detained for any military important and the man of contraband; and unique windows, nor for any public or private purpose windows, nor for any public or private purpose windows, nor for any public or private purpose windows, without a corresponding der this name of contraband; and unique to any embargo or sequestration whatever, nor to any charge nor tax other than man be established upon similar goods and effects belonging to the country as soon as they know of the same.

Article 18. The citizens of both countries, blunderbases, mortars, however, nor to any charge nor tax other than man be established upon similar goods and effects belonging to the country as soon as they know of the same.

Done at their being within their be

laims them, giving to each other, recip ocally, timely notice, and the claim ant paying the expenses incurred in the ransmission and maintenace of such erson or persons, who, in the mean duly ratified on both parts, and the reshe retritories of the other.

Article XXXIV. The United States of desiring to make as durable as circum- States of America, have caused the said stences will permit, the relations which treaty to be made public; to the end the parties by virtue of this treats or general thereof, may be observed and fulfilled convention of amity, commerce, and na- with good faith, by the United States and vigation, have declared solemply, and do the citizens thereof. agree to the following points:

main and be of force for eight years from United States to be affixed. the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its in tention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the in the other, at the end of said term of eight years. And it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other party, this treaty, in all its paris, relating to commerce and navigaion shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be perman ently and perpendally binding on both to vote for President and Vice-President the contracting parties.

Secondly. If any one or more of the itizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treater such citi zens shall be held personally responsible for the same; and the harmony & good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaged, in no way, to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

Thirdly. If (what indeed cannot be xpected) any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infracted in any manner whatever, it is supulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorise any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or dam ages, until the said party considering it self offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries r damages, verrified by competen erools, and demanded justice and satis faction, and the same shall have been citter refused or unreasonably delayed. Fourthly Nothing in this treaty conained, shall however be construed to op perate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or

The present treaty of amity commerce, Vice President of the United Mexican States, with the consent and approbation of the Congress thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of cleared Land in good order, and a

and of the United Mexican States, have thousand dollars, one fifth cash ; basigned and scaled these presents. Done ance in four annual instalments. in the city of Mexico, on the fifth day of Those who wish to go right into me; April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the fire fith year of the Independence of the laise can be had in stock of every kind United States of America, and in the eleyenth of that of the United Mexicar States.

A. BUTLER. LUCAS ALAMAN. L. RAFAEL MANGINO. L. s.]

ADDITIONAL ASTRICLE.

Whereas, in the present state of the Mexican shipping, it would not be possible for Mexico to receive the full advuntage of the reciprocity established in the fift and sixth articles of the treaty signed this day, it is agreed that for the term of six years, the stipulations contained in the said articles shall be suspended ; and in lies thereof, it is hereby agreed, that, until that expiration of the said term of six years, American vessels entering into the ports of Mexico, and all articles, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States of America, imported in the Court-House, where he is preparsuch vessels, shall pay no other or higher ed to do all kinds of work to his list duties, than are or may berealter be pay-rol business on the shortest much and able in the said ports by the vessels and on the most accomodating terms the like articles, the growth, produce, or His work shall be done substantial manufacture of the most favored action ; and in a work-man-like manner. A and, reciprocally, it is agreed that Mex he has a good supply of the best me ican vessels entering into the ports of the United States of America, and all articles. the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Mexican States, imported in years, with the exception of the last such vessels, shall pay no other or high er duties than are or may hereafter be, cing his work as good as any in the payable in the said ports by the vessels State, He now has and will continue and the like articles, the growth produce, or manufacture of the most favored na tion 1 and that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed will the United Mexican States permit on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, in the vessels of the other, than upon the exportation of the like ar nor against the Indians residing within ticles in the vessels of any other foreign country.

Tae present additional article ahal have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the trea ty signed this day. It shall be ratified. and the ratification exchanged at the same

In witness whereof, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed and scaled

Done at Mexico, on the fifth day of sories, or to deliver them up to the ogent April, one thousand night hendred and in a plate, sheap, wholesome and come

A. BUTLER, LUCAS LAWAN RAFAEL MANGINO. And Whereas, the said Treaty has b

me, shall be treated with the nimost pective ratifications of the same were exhospitality by the local authorities of the changed at Washington on the fifth die place where they may be. Nor shall it of April, one thousand eight bundred and e lawfal, under any pretext whatever, thirty two, by Edward Livingston, Secreor the citizens of either of the contract- tary of State of the United States of Ameing parties to purchase or hold captive rica; and Jose Montors, Charge d'Affaires prisoners made by the Indians inhabiting of the United Mexican States, on the part of their respective Governments: Now, therefore, be it known, That L. America and the United Mexican States, Andrew Jackson, President of the United are to be established between the two the same, and every clause and article

In witness whereof, I have hereuma First. The present treaty shall re- set my hand, and caused the Seaf of the Done at the City of Washington, this

fifth day of April, to the year of our fined one thousand [L. s.] eight hundred and thirty two. and of the Ladeprodence of the U. States the five sixta. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President : Enw : Livingsros, Secretary of State.

## ELECTION

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in this come ty on the 2nd Thursday of November (it being the 8th day of the month) for the purpose of electing Electors dent of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places. Salisbury Neely's Mill.

Mocksville, Thompson's Mill Morgan's and Hae's Pinkston's Store. Brickhouse's. being the places appointed by the County Court for helding elections in said county. F. SLATER, Shift. Oct. 17th 1832.

The Greatest Bargain.

THE subscriber offers his posterstons on Yarrow Brauch, Barnwell District, consisting of upwards of four thousand acres of prime Land, unexceptionably healthy and pleasant, with a set of prime MILLS, saw and Grist, with two pair of stones, out of which is prime for flour. The saw Mill is of the best Light wood, and is es sound and good as when first built. A great quantity of siw timber is set within a mile of the Mill, from which I have realized from g3,500 to \$4000. annually, exclusive of the Grist Mill. On the premises are a good Dwelling and navigation, shall be approved and House, Barn, and Stables with good stified by the President of the U. S. of stalls, Store House, Kitchen and ac-America, by and with the advice and gro houses, all with shingle Roofs onsent of the Sanate thereof, and by the and brick Chimneys, with every and Vashington, within the term of one quantity of very rich Swamp Land on year, to be counted from the date of the the Creek, 6 acres cleared and in signature hereof; or sooner, if possible, rice. The Land is all in one body In witness whereof, We, the Plenipo- round the Mills; all of which is offertentiories of the United States of America ed at the very reduced price of six

> and Corn, Fodder, Peas, wheat, Rye, &c. provided the premises are sold. ROBERT WILLIS Sept. 17 4148

> ney making, are requested to call and

## and kolled MAKING BUSINESS. THE Submi-



ber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hewan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Uin-

making business in all its verious branches, a few doors Such of terials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve three, he feels no delicacy in pronous to have a good supply of work on heed, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly. SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 23.1, 1832. N. B. He will also repair Ges # short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, TLL find it to their advantage, to stop ! venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make hem comfortable, at themoderate charge cents a day and night, for the prinleged to Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, as shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a second and Provision Store, Broad Shop and C tyle, - Faustiereile April, 121 1829