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"THE PUBLIC GOOD SHOULD EVER BE PREFERRED TO PRIVATE ADVANTAGE."

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SARAH NADE.

Vake, lady, vake! the moon are high;

The twinklin' stars is beamin';

While now and then across the sky,

A me-to-or are streamin'.

Vake, lovely son! the sky are clear,

Refreshin' is the breeze,

It blows my nose, while I sits here

A fiddlin' 'neath the trees.

Vake, Sally dear! the bull frog's note

Are heard in yonder rushes,

And the bubbling tree toad swells his throat

Singin' in them are bushes.

Vake, Wenus, mine! the vippervill

Sings on that rail fence yonder,

Vile the owl pipes forth his hooping shrill,

(Vy don't she vake I wonder?)

Siftly on the glassy sea.

The moon her beams are pourin',

The stars look down and wink at me,

(By gum, if Sel ain't snorin'.)

The subjoined eloquent Prayer, was offered up in the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, by Rev Mr Bartol, on the morning of the reception of the remains of the lamented JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in Boston:

Oh God we listen this morning to the voice of thy great Providence, calling to us a nation's funeral. The spectacle of the nation's sorrow, moving over the land, approaches our gates, for the peculiar grief of this Commonwealth heretofore of her honorable son. Not thus, O God, have we been wont to greet the return of our friend, thy servant, from his high seats of trust and faithful counsel. The eye that we have seen beaming upon us with intelligence, is quenched in its lustre. The hand that we have grasped with respect and affection, is stiff. The voice we have heard so eloquent, is hushed. And the heart that beat so high with the sentiments of honor and justice, is forever still. For the animated, breathing form, we have to receive only the cold, sealed relics of mortality. But, O Father, though the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl broken, we believe, as Christians that the spirit is translated to the regions of immortal blessedness and peace. May we move faithfully in our spheres of duty, so that when, like him, we have "seen the last of earth," and our dust goes to its kindred dust, our souls, like his, may be translated to mingle in the rejoicing of kindred spirits in the shade of "the just made perfect," to which with Thou finally gives us welcome, of those infinite mercy and forgiveness, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

John Quincy Adams was the descendant of Henry Adams who came from Devonshire, England. With him came also eight sons. Joseph, one of the sons was the original proprietor of the town of Braintree, (in which Quincy is now included) and father of Joseph whose son John was the father of John Quincy Adams. Braintree was settled in 1665; so says a correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce."

Walter F. Leak, Esq., has written a letter signifying his willingness to serve as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, provided he is not required to canvass the State. But on no other conditions will suffer his name to be used.

Speaking of canvassing the State, we think where it can be done without risk of health or life, it is the most desirable plan, on many accounts, not the least important of which is the fact that custom for so many years has sanctioned it, that the people expect and rely in a great degree upon it for a knowledge of the candidate. No doubt thousands of votes have been made to a party from the candidate associating with the people and becoming acquainted with them. This will of course apply to all parties.

Esayetteville Carolinian.

The Wife.—It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars.

THE TREATY.

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America, and the United Mexican States, animated by a desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish on a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits on the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live as good neighbors, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed N. P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Juan Gonzalez Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Aristain, citizens of the said republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon and signed the following treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or 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.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty, by the government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this treaty shall then have been ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former, (under the same condition,) to commence at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States from the interior of the Mexican Republic; to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the sea-ports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march, and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exports, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such custom-houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this treaty by the government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions, which have been taken and occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the

said republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officer commanding such castles and ports, securing against the removal or destruction of such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible; the Mexican Republic hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, they will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from the land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up to the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map, entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic, and conducted according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Distenfeld." Of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limits consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean—distinct one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port, made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja second sailing master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mezicana*, of which plan a copy is herewith added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish on the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them, and shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the river Colorado, below its confluence with the Gila, and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California, and the river Colorado; and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government.

If, by the examination that may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal or railway, which should, in whole or in part, run up the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.

The river Gila, and the part of the Del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being agreeably to the fifth, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo, below said boundary, shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right—not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigations. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels, or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise, or effects, transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic, within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain, for the future, within the limits of the United States as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to move, at any time, to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, or tax, or charge, whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their selection within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by

Letters for the above to be addressed to the Lincoln Post Office.