fective, deformed, and the head of the Romish Church is a temporal prince of absoments of blood, carnage, revolution, and rebellion. Its impetuous surges of ambition beat against every shore for the admission of its temporal power, and now, amidst the spreading lights of the 19th century, we are asked not only to recognise, but to send a minister plenipotentiary in advance, craving his Holiness to conus into his holy keeping.

Gracious and just Heavens! to what direful ends will the passions and ambition of men hurry them! How inscrutable are the ways of God to test our virtue, and awaken in our bosoms the divine emotions which led the noble men of other days to make such immortal sacrifices. when burning at the firery stake, or dying under the tortures of the inquisitionwhen Smithfield celebrated her hellish orgies, or the rack tore the bleeding limbs of heroic martyrs at Madrid-or the massacre of the Huguenots deluged the fair fields of France with the best blood of the

age! Will gentlemen who propose to rivet this religious chain think of the future, for it is to the future that we are to look for bonds, fetters, and disfranchisement?-That future which in a few years will expand our population to an hundred millions; when our wild Indian lands, embracing Oregon and the far West, shall have been settled by foreign Roman Catholics and their children, all under the guidance

the city of WASHINGTON! eign Jesuits, and, inferring the future from the past, that they have been successful in extending their invasions upon the spiritual and political rights of the American sequences of this dreadful overshadowing

the religious wars and relentless persecutions of fire, rack, and other bloody demonstrations of bigotry, with which Popery has deluged Europe for ages, again to be acted over here-on the fair and unstained bosom of our vast and free repubanimated by a sublime devotion to the sons of the soil. welfare of their children and the freedom march of papal usurpation before it over-

of the moral and intellectual world? Are

valleys, irresistible, and unresisted? The combination of despotism—the despotism of Church and State power-must be counteracted by combinations of freemen, under the sacred guaranty of the constitution, which make resistance virtue, and stamps the denunciation of this "unboly and revolting alliance" with the nevolence.

ter in this country !

marrow of the question. He is destined to be a vigilent observer of the ruffled waters of political agitation-an active correspondent, advisory and directory, and, so far as the Jesuits in this country are concerned mandatory-concentrating the combined force of forcign Roman Catholie action and the foreign Roman Catholie vote upon such men and such measures as are best calculated to extend the Bible. temporal power and political influence of the Romish priesthood!

cial reference to the condition of Ireland, are full of importance. England well knows that what is useful may be attained, and that what is fraught with danger may be avoided by dispensing with reciprocal embassies. England does not forget the teachings of history. Cardinal lein blood!

seeming spirit of reform, is made with a people? direct reference to the extension of his Sir, we have lived to see the Bible driven ating to every part of the Hall, and the has political sagacity enough to discover Lie STREETS! That Bible so inseparably in- gauze." that the practical workings out of the terwoven with the genius and spirit of Ameriprinciples of freedom, through the medium can institutions. The Congress of 1777 distriof universal suffrage, can be adroitly converted into the means of supporting the spirit of superstition as the basis of political power.

Jesuit leaders, are swarming over the land the hands of their LITTLE GEORGES, TOO. spreading disease, physical, moral, political, and religious.

American rights and American institutions by the means to which I have allulute power and infallible authority. Ques- ded. There are those who hear me who tion his mandate, and excommunication know full well that, a few years ago, a follows. Disobey his behests, and lo! the distinguished German historian delivered rod of his rengeance falls on the culprit, a course of lectures before the Emperor both in this world and the future. The of Austria and the nobility of that country, fountain of its honors, ministry, and func- in which he undertook to show that Eutions, (spreed where it may.) is at Rome. rope's thrones would remain insecure so The Pope, reformer though he be, is the long as this example of free government head of all From him flows the double existed in the United States. His name stream of spiritual and temporal power, was Slegell. In his eighteeth lecture he which however it may divide itself for a proceeded to show how to give solidity to season by the rugged face of foreign climes the thrones of tyrants. "Send your refuse never rests, but boils and bubbles forever, population," said he, " to the U. States untill it reunites, even through the impedi- der the control of the Jesuits. They will keep the foreign population separate and distinct from the American. They will provent amalgamation, and a distinct political organization may be formed. Their BALLOT-BOXES ARE LEFT OPEN! YOU ARE INVITED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THEM! 'DO this, said he, and the work is done!"

Immediately the Leopold Institution was descend, by creating a religious tie, to take founded, afterwards the society at Lyons; and while the American people have been sending their thousands of dollars to Christianize and evangelize the Mahommedan world, the Roman Catholic crowned heads of Europe have been erecting their chapels from Canada's border to the Gulf of Mexico, having for their end and

destruction of American institutions. ventured during the first session of the 29th Congress to tell our sister States of the South that a cloud was gathering over their soil, I

not in Spain, Portugal, or Italy, but slavery in tortures of the rack! brated letter to the Repealers of Cincinnati, in make us a bye-word among the nations. which he told them : " Where you have the electoral franchise, give your votes to none but ous intentions of his Holiness the Pope!"

must advocate repeal, and as members of his and control of Jesuit leaders, bound to church you must oppose slavery in the United tained the floor, and the committee rose and obey their General the Pope's nuncio, States, although the Popes of Rome had given whose headquarters are to be the seat of it their pious countenance and protection for a government, and that seat of government period of fourteen hundred years.

O'Connell had felt the aid that abolitionism Let us imagine, for a moment, all this had given him in England; he had overcalcuimmense expanse of empire, embracing lated its power and influence in this country, some fifty or sixty States, to be settled by and yet he was willing to combine the Irish its proportion of the foreign slaves or for- Catholic and abolition vote in the United States mains of Mr. Adams in that city on Friin order to hold the balance of power and bring day last. The weather was very inclemboth in subjection to the dictation of the Pope

At this crisis a body of patriotic Americans people! What would be the direful con- at the North, viewing Southern rights and Southern institutions as a part of American thronged with spectators. Flags were rights and American institutions, planted themselves in self defence. They resisted the right of the Pope or his demagogue to interfere with any American institution which existed under public meetings to denounce this wanton and gross outrage; and it was under such circumstances that ten American citizens were shot lie? Heaven forbid this foul desecration down in cold blood, by the advice and counsel by the committee of the Massachusetts of our equal rights! And yet what hope of the very Jesuit priesthood whom this appro- Legislature. Mr. Tallmadge, of the forof exemption gleams in the future, unless priation proposes to encourage in their murderthe friends of civil and religious liberty, ous assault upon the lives of the native born

Sir, the Jesuits are busily at work. Driven of posterity, now combine to arrest the out of France, Portugal, and Spain, they are making their stronghold here in our midst .spreads the land, and plants its "GARRIsons" of power deep in the bosom of our House day after day are traceable to the secret for the mastery of the world.

And yet at no period in the history of the world was the human understanding more auspiciously disposed than at this moment to the propagation of every opinion favorable to the propriate response. growth of the power and the diffusion of the dogmas of Rome. In the tulness of light we seem willing that the torch shall be extinguishsublimest attributes of patriotism and be- ed because we feel so secure in our power. In the excess of our toleration and liberality we I have already shown you that our min- seem disposed to invite the intolerance of big. appropriately dressed in habiliments of ment, on Saturday. ister will have no duties to perform in otry against ourselves, lest, if we stand by our mourning for the occasion. The rostrum Rome; and now permit me to inquire rights, we should be charged with bigotry! was covered with black crape; The por-Power, are to be protected by her minis. ment, of scientific liberality, of the universal West end of the Hall, were hung in black, Sir, this constitutes the gist, the very of the moon, the madness of amenity, the liberality which leads the commander of a beleaguered garrison to open its gates to the foe and invite him to partake of a repast, when his avowed object is the subjugation of his citadel.

Sir, the line of demarcation which separates toleration from bigotry and persecution is too boldly and broadly drawn by the rights of man, as defined by the constitution, and the fundamental principles of religion, as they exist in letters of living light upon the pages of the

is it that the Jesuits have made such strenuous tween the galleries 'John Quincy Adams neighbor. One element of the "cost" has Shall such a consummation be brought efforts to drive that bible from our public schools? is the most valuable public character we been left clean out of view. We mean about or hastened by the action of those Why those dark insignations of the unfitness of have abroad, and the ablest of all our dipwho claim to be the descendants of the bible truths for the daily duties of life ! We lomatic corps. - George Washington in Pilgrims ? Sir, I trust not. Does England claim for the American born child of the foreign 1797. send a minister to Rome? No; and yet Roman Catholic the same glorious privileges their international relations, having espe- our own children enjoy; to read, examine, investigate for themselves, to reject or adopt it as they see fit, unawed by any human power .-Shall there be one code of morals for one class, and another for a higher or lower one? Shall the Jesuit clergy coin a construction of the bible for the people which the people have no right to test by their own understandings, and thus establish a human tariff for crime, adjusted gates and Papal nuncios have in their day by mere human authority, in opposition to the laught her lessons-lessons never to be commandments of God, and meet with no reforgotten, for those lessons were written sistance? Or rather, so far from resistance, the approving smiles and generous encourage-

buted thirty thousand copies of that Bible among tered the hall, a band performed a futhe American people-that same Bible which MARY gave to her little boy GRORGE, whose precepts and whose principles led him, at the head of the American troops, to achieve that While we are engaged in this Mexican freedom which we now enjoy. Do what you war let us not lose sight of the fact that may, I tell you that the American born citi-Europe is invading us. That her pau- zens of this country, at least the native born Apers and criminals, under the control of mericans, will at all hazards keep that Bible in

> To me, sir, it is a matter of amazement that any member of this House should be willing to

pretensions and bends to the domineering power of the Pope of Rome.

The native Americans, scorned and abused as they have been because they loved their country better than they did party, have struggled, thus far in vain, to apply a check to the great and growing evil that now overshadows the land. Their object has been conservative .-They wished to apply a preventive. The bill now before the committee proposes to strengthen and fortify and extend Jesuit influence in the United States. Pass it if you will. Send a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Pope of Rome. I tell you that the heart of the nation will be reached, that the American people will awaken from their slumber, and that Native Americanism will be at last understood and properly appreciated. Pass gers on my lips. your bill, and from that hour NATIVE AMERI-CANISM means only the defence of Prostestant rights and Protestant freedom against Papal tyranny and Jesuit aggression.

Upon that broad platform we stand, and let posterity judge. Sir, we do protest against this religious link between our free republic and that papal throne-a throne unlike all others, built upon power, spiritual and temporal, political and religious. A throne which makes man a slave, and transforms kings into fiends, priests into tormentors, a people into drones, a country into a desert. A throne which extinguishes the fire on the altar of domestic love, in a form peculiar, fatal, revolting; snatching its votaries aim the subjugation of American rights and the away from the homage of nature to the cold convent, the repulsive abbey, the gloomy cell Am I not right? Look back to the past. I of the anchorite, the horrid dungeon of the inquisition, and the demoralizing edict of celibacy; stirring up sedition, rebellion, and civil war as the only means of extending a power which knew that the Jesuits were actively at work, reason revolts from, and persuasion fails to difready to seize upon any question that threaten- fuse-which mankind have resisted in every ed to shake the Union or lead to its dissolution. age, at the peril and under the penalty of the I remembered then, as I do now, the ency- cannon's mouth, the edge of the sword, the fire clical letter of Pope Gregory against slavery of the faggot, the torments of the stake, and the

the United States! I remembered, too, that it Sir, in the name of the American people I was followed up by Daniel O'Connell's cele- protest against this innovation, which would

It is almost an obsolete, but still a venerated and solemn custom, appropriate to all great and those who will assist you in carrying out the pi- imminent conjunctures of public import, to invoke the special protection of a superior Being, Sir, I quote him word for word. Here was and in the same spirit that animated our sires a double appeal-as subjects of the Pope you of 1776 I exclaim, God save The Republic! When Mr. Levin concluded, Mr. Strong ob-

> HONORS TO MR. ADAMS AT BOS-TON.

The Boston papers bring us very interesting accounts of the reception of the reent and the Authorities had directed the civic portion of the procession to be dispensed with. The streets, however, were displayed at half mast on the public buildings and the shipping in port.

The remains, accompanied by the Conthe constitution of their country. They called gressional Committee, were conveyed, by a special train, to the depot of the Worcester Railroad, where they were received mer committee delivered them over to the latter, in a very touching address, which he concluded in these words:

"It is now more than half a century since Massachusetts gave to the nation The provisos and firebrands flung into this his pre-eminent talents, his patriotism, and his virtues. You gave him to his counoperations of that order, which is now striking try, and all that remains of that illustrious gift, we now return to you."

Mr. Joseph T. Buchanan, chairman of the Legislative committee, made an ap-

The funeral cortege was then formed and arrived at Eaneuil Hall about four

"The Hall (says the Atlas) was very diffusion of the press. But it is the very error that of Mr. Adams being placed in the centre. Over the Eagle, at the opposite end, was the American flag, with those of England, France, Portugal and Holland, intertwined with festoons of crape. From the eagle's beak was the motto, ' This is the last of earth. I die content.' On the balustrade under the eagle, the words 'John Quincy Adams, aged 81." At the end of the balustrade, on the left, 'Born' a citizen of Massachusetts;' on the right, 'Died a citizen of the United States.' Un-And here, sir, I may be permitted to ask, why derneath, extending across the Hall be-

Private Secretary to the Minister to Russia, aged 14 years; 1794, Minister to Prussia; 1802, Senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts; 1803-1808, Senator in Congress; 1809. Minister to Russia; 1811 ted States; 1814, Chief Commissioner to than thirty cents an acre! - Chronicle. negotiate a peace with Great Britain: 1815, Minister to Great Bsitain; 1817, Secretary of State; 1825, President of the United States; 1831-1848, Representative Sir. every step of Pius the 9th, in his ment of the representatives of the American in Congress. From the centre of the ceiling, over the chandelier, was crape, radi-

As the committee, with the coffin, enneral dirge. The coffin was placed upon the platform in front of the desk, and after the hall was filled and silence restored, Mr. Buckingham, chairman of the address:

Sir, there has been and there is a sys- advocate such a proposition as that now before vibrate in our ears—the funeral drapery hot ball.—Scientific American.

tematic effort now going on to overthrow | the committee, which yields to the exhorbitant | that surrounds us, weiling the light of day -are significant of the Chamber of Death.

To-day the all-subduing King of Ter--to-day the inexorable tyrant holds his court in this our boasted Temple of Liber- uine. We give below a synopis of it. ty, and here exhibits the trophy of his

The sickening, lurid gloom, that pervades the atmosphere of this hall—sending its oppressive and subduing chill to every heart-tells us too truly of his awful, mysterious, invisible presence.

Conscious of that presence, I feel my inability to perform the service to which I have been appointed. The mournful message with which I am charged lin-

In the name and in behalf of the Government and people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose honored, but humble, servant I this day am, I consign to your faithful keeping, Mr. Mayor, the mortal remains of John Quincy Adamsall that was mortal of that venerable man, whose age and whose virtues had rendered him an object of intense interest and admiration to his country and to the world. We place these sacred remains in your possession, to be conveyed to their appointed home-to sleep in the sepulchre, and with the dust, of his fathers.

His undying name and his imperishable virtues are inscribed on living tablets, that can never be lost. Let buoyant youth and vigorous manhood, and whitehaired age study the inscription—imitate his example—emulate the graces of his character-and, like him, with unreluctant cheerfulness, obey the voice that calls from the labor of duty on earth, to the reward of that labor in heaven.

The voice of sorrow, which sends its echoes round the land, denotes the emphasis of a nation's grief for a nation's loss. From the depths of the soul the cry has gone forth, and deep answereth unto deep, Help Lord! for the godly man ceaseth-the faithful fail from among the children of men.

ism, religion-mourn the absence of a de- such sickly season commences. The sickly subsequently to the recloth and sitting in ashes, refuses to be ber. All Mexicans, held prisoners by savage tioned in the next article comforted because her advocate is not.

But we grieve not for HIM. It is for ourselves that we weep. The calamities that afflict our nature touch not HIM. HE is not subject for lamentation and tears. He needs none of our sympathy,

"---Oh! 't is well With him; but who knows what the coming hour, Veiled in thick darkness, brings for us?"

Mr. Mayor, my errand is done, My mission to you is ended.

And now, once loved, and still venerable, but lifeless Dust, farewell! If adventurous imagination may follow the disencumbered spirit, we behold it still pursuing its career of honor and glory! The splendid volumes of immortality are opened before it! Other words, lighted by other suns, adapted for the abodes of other modes and forms of being, court his fellowship and attract his admiration.-Stars and constellations, and systems, glowing with undiminished effulgence, though ages on ages have rolled over them, invite him to explore their mysterious movements, and to trace their harmonious relations. Press onward, Emancipated Spirit !- press onward in the path Life, Intelligence, and Truth! God Almighty speed thee on thy march of eterni-

The Mayor, Mr. Quincy, replied in a solemn and impressive address. After its conclusion, the audience slowly retired, a large number first passing across the below its confluence with the Gila, provided the tion of the health of pr platform and around the coffin. The body remained in the Hall Friday night, and was to be conveyed to Quincy for inter-

What we are to get by the Treaty. what interests of Rome, as a European This is the error of an age of overstrained refine- traits suspended from the wall, at the Should it be, that the speculations of the press are to be verified with regard to the terms of the supposed pending treaty of without the consent of both Governments .peace, we will get, according to the Phil- The stipulations in this article not to impair the the treaty in the usual f adelphia Bulletin, quite a pretty little slice territoral rights of either party. of territory. That paper says that Upper Calfornia contains an area of 420,000 square miles, and New Mexico 95,000 square miles. Assuming the cost of the war and the purchase-money to be, in round numbers, 100,000,000, the acquired territory would cost less than thirty cents an acre.—Wilmington Journal.

Your calculation needs a little revision the LIFE'S BLOOD of some ten or twelve thousand of our fellow-country-men. Go "The pannels in the galleries contain- into the thousands of mourning families ed the following inscriptions, viz: 1781 of our land-go to the sorrow-stricken widows-the hapless children-the dejected fathers-ask any and all of these what Upper California and New Mexico "cost." Will they, think you, answer in Judge of the Supreme Court of the Uni- an exultant strain, O a mere trifle, less ples, houses, and edifices dedicated to the Ro-

SYLVANIA, which met at Harrisburg on Saturday last, nominated the Hon. James Buchanan (now Secretary of State) as their preferred candidate for the office of President of the United temporal power over this republic? He from our public schools and BURNT IN THE PUB. windows were curtained with thin black States at the next election. The vote of the Convention was as follows:

James Buchanan, 84 votes. George M. Dallas, 34 " Lewis Cass. Martin Van Buren,

Fill a saucer with water and let fall into it a piece of potassium of the size of a pepper committee of the Legislature, spoke as corn, about two grains. The potassium will follows. Although our limits are much instantly become red bot with a slight explosion, contracted, we cannot omit his beautiful and burn vividly on the surface of the water, darting at the same time from one side to the "The solemn dirge whose sounds still other with great violence, in the form of a red

THE TREATY.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has rors rides forth in the majesty of his strength published what purports to be a copy of the late Treaty. It is believed to be gen-

> From the Richmond Whig, of March 16. OUTLINES OF THE TREATY.

The New York Herald of the 13th, contains the treaty as it was signed by Mr. Trist, and presented to the Senate for ratification. We published the most important articles yesterday, but as there is much curiosity on the subject, we proceed to day to give an outline of each and every article and clause.

Article I. Provides for peace, in future, between the two Republics and their citizens. Art. II. Provides for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the American Commander-in-Chief, and the Mexican Government to the end that a provisional suspension of hos- arising previously to tilities may take, and that constitutional order may be restored in the places occupied by our Mexico.

Art. III. Provides for the raising of the blockade of the Mexican ports, and the withdrawal of the troops from the interior, to within thirty leagues of the sea-ports. The delivery of said ports to the Mexican authorities, and the rendition, by the American officers, of a full account of all duties collected during the occupation, the balance of which, after deducting the expense of collection, is to be paid over to Mexico. By the same article, the city of Mexico is to be evacuated in one month after the final adjust- ry. ment of the treaty, and the ports with the least possible delay thereafter.

Art. IV. All places occupied by the American troops, together with all the arms, ammu- ty, at the end of that ti nition, munitions of war, and public property, notice, shall have a right to be restored immediately after the exchange of ratification by the two Governments. The city of Mexico is included in these stipulations. If the ratification shall take place in time for the troops to be removed to the coast, three smugglers and goods and months before the commencement of the sickly of supplies for the army, season, then, within said three months, the covery, are to be confievacuation shall be completed. If not, healthy the Mexican Government spots, not more than thirty leagues from the sea ports, to be designated for the residue of chandize, &c., imported Science, literature, philosophy, patriot- such troops as were not able to embark before in occupation of our tre season is reckoned from 1st May to 1st Novem- House, and previously tribes under the jurisdiction of this country, are ject to payment of duti to be released by its authority, and all prison- tax whatever, property ers of war to be restored on both sides as soon ring their continuance

V. Defines the boundaries; the Southern as well as from any ch limit of ours striking the Pacific one league property coming under South of San Diego, and provides for commis- shall have been removed sioners to run the line on the part of the two ces occupied by our tr Governments. The line is already pretty well exempt; if removed to understood by our readers. It commences on occupation, they become the East, three leagues off the mouth of the laws. The owners of Rio Grande, in the Gulf of Mexico, and runs scribed above shall b up the middle of that river until it strikes the the same free of all che Southern boundary of New Mexico, giving us be charged by the Mexic the whole of that province. It then proceeds or duty for exporting any westwardly along the whole Southern boundary cupied by our troops w of said province, which runs North of Paso, to pancy. its Western limit; thence Northward along the Western limit of New Mexico, until it strikes tween the date of the tre the first branch of the Gila, (pronounced Heela,) of the custom-houses, all or if it should not intersect any branch, to a riving at the ports, after point on the line nearest said branch, and thence previously to the expirat in a direct line to the same; thence down the the signing, shall be ad middle of said branch to said river, thence to duties as were levied w its confluence with the Colorado; thence on were restored. the line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean, striking said ocean one any future disagreement league South of San Diego, as already men- tries, either with regard tioned. The map used, is Disturnell's, pub. this treaty, or for any oth lished in New York, in 1847, a copy of which, effort to settle it amica that leads to the everlasting Fountain of bearing the signatures and seals of the Plenipotentiaries, is made a part of the treaty. Pro- wars, for the allowance vision is made for the appointment of commis- sident citizens of each sioners, within one year after ratification, who other, to settle their debt are required to keep a journal and so forth, and tion, in case of invasion for the observance of the boundary line, &c.

Art. VI. Provides for the free passage of the for the safety of their ho Gulf of California, and of the river Colorado protection of churches, passage be made to or from the Gulf by water, stipulated that they shall and not by land; and for the construction of geons, prison ships, &c. roads, railways, and other improvements, to be and supplied as the so used by both nations, one marine league from belligerents are, &c .- ar the margin of the Colorado.

Art. VII. Provides for the free navigation of ercise, &c., under the the two rivers below the southern line, and pro- they escape and are foun hibits the construction of any works to obstruct ty is to have a com it. If it be necessary to lay a tax for the im- and they are to be allow provement of said rivers, it shall not be done to their friends, &c.

Art. VIII. Mexican residents are allowed to dalupe Hidalgo, on the remain in our new territories and retain their 1848, by N. P. Trist, Lail property, or to remove and dispose of it, without Conto, and Mig. Atristai cost. Those who remain may retain the character either of citizens of the United States or of Mexico, but are required to make their election within twelve months from the exchange of ratification, and those who remain and make no such election shall be considered citizens of the United States. Property belonging to nonresident Mexicans to be inviolably protected, and all Mexicans hereafter acquiring a right to al years in Paris-I ain the same, by purchase or descent, to be secured scrupulous, can but co in the enjoyment of their rights.

Art. IX. Those Mexicans who shall not pre- tiated tastes are pander serve the character of Mexican citizens by removing, shall enjoy the same civil rights with citizens of the United States, and the same political rights allowed to the inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida at the time of their cession. The possession and enjoyment by all ecclesias. tical and religious corporations of all their property, corporate or individual, embracing temman Catholic worship, property destined to its support, as well as to that of schools, colleges, hospitals, &c., is guaranteed against the claims The State Democratic Convention of PENN- of the American Government; and it is further provided that all communications between the Roman Catholic church in the new territory. and its ecclesiastical superiors in Mexico or elsewhere, shall be preserved, so long as a new demarcation of ecclesiastical limits shall not have been made, conformably to the laws of the Roman Catholic church. (This article was expunged, and the 3rd, article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, conferring on the inhabition, being the anniversary of tants the rights of citizens, and guaranteeing ena Vista, appropriated \$5.0 the freedom of religious worship, adopted in its

Art. X. (expunged.) Provides that all grants sons who have fallen during of laud made by the competent authority within the limits of territory acquired by the United States be respected-that the same respect be paid to all grants made in Texas, which, on account of the condition of the country since 1836, the grantees have not been enabled to carry into effect-and that such grantees be allowed the full time, from the ratification of the treaty, day. This year the apple to comply with the conditions that were stipu. November 7th.

lated in the original gre ment declaring that n Texas since the 24

other territory since Art. XI. The Unite territory of Mexico In dians living within the unlawful to buy from th or other property at Mexico, and to provide other weapons. The ted States is to compel captives taken from the lies, or the proper author Mexican Government.

Art. XII. Provides 1 millions, &c. The of the provisions of thi Art. XIII. Provides Government of the United States against by the Conventions of Art. XIV. Discharm ment of all claims on

which had not been be Art. XV. Sets apart tlement of the above Board of Commissione States to assess said c merits-and for the such books, records, & to establish any claim ing oath or affirming

ducing them. Art. XVI. Each 1 right to fortify any poil

Art. XVII. The treat eight years, except in the provisions of the pr

Art. XVIII. Exemp U. S. troops entering. storation, from duties. to prevent smuggling, a

Art. XIX. Exempts to tion, or after it shall h

Art. XXI. Both parti

Art. XXII. Provides and soldiers on parole I

It is signed and seal

" PERLEY" ON MO This writer, in a lett to the Boston Atlas, s

"I visited some of ings, and althoughrages against common corrupted at twenty-fix Nor is this all. The ing into favor among k I know of a series of the getting up, to be represe ing-room of one of the ladies here, in which it A fair young girl is to st but a thin gause screen the spectators, in the at and undress of Titian's

We would fain hope a little misinformed. ionable LADY" here woul herself and her sex as to the scene of such pander ity.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Legislature of Kentuc of a monument, in the State's rying ground at Frankfort, in All other business was room for this, and the reso most by acclimation.

Presidential Election. - By gress of January, 1845, the election will be held in every