

to which they are accredited; and having obtained their exequatur, 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, prerogatives and immunities of the consuls of the most favoured 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-consuls may not seem expedient.

Article 29. It is likewise agreed that the consuls and 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 kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions levied specially on them, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, 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 the respective states. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article 30. The said consul shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, 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 said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the register of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other public documents, that the man or men demanded were part of said crews; and on this demand so proved, (saying also where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put 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. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

Article 31. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

Article 32. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the frontier territories of both republics, 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 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 mutual agreement, in like manner, fix on the period of departure for such caravans, and the point at which the military escort 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 shall be established, that the commercial intercourse between the State of Missouri of the United States of America, and New Mexico in the United Mexican States, shall be conducted as heretofore, each government affording the necessary protection to the citizens of the other.

Article 33. It is likewise agreed that the two contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the lands adjacent to the lines and rivers which form the boundaries of the two countries; and the better to attain this object, both parties bind themselves expressly to restrain, by force, all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the United Mexican States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United Mexican States permit the Indians residing within their territories to commit hostilities against the citizens of the United States of America, nor against the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, in any manner whatever.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured by the Indians who inhabit the territories of either of the contracting parties, being or having been carried into the territories of the other, both governments engage and bind themselves in the most solemn manner to return them to their country as soon as they know of their being within their respective territories, or to deliver them up to the agent or representative of the government that claims them, giving to each other reciprocally, timely notice, and the claimant paying the expenses incurred in the transmission and maintenance of such person or persons, who in the mean time shall be treated with

the utmost hospitality by the local authorities of the place where they may be. Nor shall it be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for the citizens of either of the contracting parties to purchase or hold captive prisoners made by the Indians inhabiting the territories of the other.

Article 34. The U. States of America and the United Mexican States, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty or general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

First. The present treaty shall remain and be in force for eight years from 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 intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to 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 notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other party, this treaty, in all its parts, relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both the contracting parties.

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

Thirdly. If (what indeed cannot be expected) any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any manner whatever, it is stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

Fourthly. Nothing in this treaty contained, shall however be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states.

The present treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the 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 Washington within the term of one year, to be continued from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, have signed and sealed these presents. Done in the city of Mexico, on the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in the fifty fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the eleven h of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER, [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN, [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO, [L. S.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Whereas, in the present state of Mexican shipping, it would not be possible for Mexico to receive the full advantage of the reciprocity established in the 5th and 6th 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 lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed, that, until the 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 such vessels, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports by the vessels and the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favored nation; and that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of an article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, in the vessels of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the vessels of any other foreign country.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed and sealed the same.

Done at Mexico, on the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

A. BUTLER, [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN, [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO, [L. S.]

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Jose Montoya, Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican United States, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
By the President,
EDW. LIVINGSTON,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Congressional.

Saturday, April 14,

In the Senate, yesterday, a report was communicated from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the amount of the several duties which would be repealed by the bill recently reported from the Committee on Manufactures, in reply to the Resolution of the Senate on the 2nd inst. The general appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Miller moved to amend it by striking out the appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France to succeed Mr. Rives. Messrs. Miller, Chambers, Clay, Holmes and Tazewell supported the motion, and Messrs. Smith, King, Tyler, Forsyth, opposed it. The question being taken, there was a tie, 21 to 21, and the Vice-President voted in the affirmative. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation for a Charge d' Affaires at Belgium, which motion, was supported by Messrs. Clay and Tazewell, and opposed by Messrs. Miller, Forsyth, Smith and Hayne, and not decided. The Senate adjourned to meet this day, with the understanding that it should be spent in secret session on the Belgian mission.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the exchange of certain public grounds in the Territory of Michigan.—Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to empower the State of Illinois to surrender certain lands granted by the United States, and to provide more effectually for the construction of a canal from the river Illinois to Lake Michigan. Mr. Leavitt, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for laying out and making a road from Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the Treaty of Greenville, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Brownstown. Mr. Collier, from the Committee on Elections, made a report concluding with a resolution vacating the seat of the Hon. Charles C. Johnston, of Va., for irregularity in the election, and directing a new election to supply the vacancy. The report was made the special order of the day for Monday week. Mr. Kennon, of Ohio, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the report, made by the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charge against the Collector of Wiscasset. Mr. Jarvis obtained the floor, but the hour having expired the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day. The bill for the establishment of a Military Board, for the administration and government of the Ordnance Department, and the various bills in relation to the District of Columbia, which were ordered to be engrossed on Thursday, were severally read a third time and passed. The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole, in the consideration of private bills.

Monday, April 16,

The Senate met, on Saturday, and went immediately into Executive business, in which they were engaged until the adjournment.

Mr. Jarvis addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Mr. Plummer has the floor for this day. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. William Stanberry a Representative from the State of Ohio, alleging that, on the evening previous, "he had been attacked, knocked down and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives." Sec. Mr. Vance offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the Sergeant at Arms to take Mr. Houston in

custody, and keep him, subject to the further order and direction of the House. Mr. Speight proposed a substitute for this resolution, directing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the charge contained in the letter of Mr. Stanberry, &c. A long and animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Vance, Polk, Jenifer, Speight, Doddridge, Coulter, Drayton, Patton, Burges, Davis of Massachusetts, Foster, E. EVERETT, Wayne, Beardsley and Wickliffe participated. Pending this discussion, Mr. Vance laid before the House an affidavit made by Mr. Stanberry before D. A. Hall, Esq. testifying to the truth of the charges contained in his letter previously sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. When this affidavit was read, an attempt was made by Mr. Ellsworth to have it withdrawn from the papers in the case, but the Speaker decided, that having been presented by a member and read by the Clerk, it was too late to object to its reception. At a late hour, Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution of Mr. Vance was adopted—Yeas 145, Nays 25.

Tuesday, April 17,

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report on the subject of Public Lands, referred to them on the 22d ultimo, accompanied by a Bill, to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, among the several States, for the period of five years, except in case of the intervention of a war, in the following manner, viz: ten per cent. to the several States in which the lands lie, and the remainder to the several twenty-four States, according to their federal population. The bill was read, and on the question of ordering it to a second reading, Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Smith moved to lay the bill on the table with a view to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Chambers moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Report, which, after a long debate, was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer addressed the House in favor of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Before he had concluded his remarks he gave way to a motion to proceed to the orders of the day. The Speaker informed the House that the writ which was directed under its authority to the Sergeant at Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of Samuel Houston, and keep the same, subject to the further order of the House, had been duly executed, &c. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing a copy of the charges made by Mr. Stanberry to be furnished Mr. Houston, and that the latter be brought to the bar of the House on Tuesday next, to answer to said charges. Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, proposed a substitute for the resolution, directing that Gen. Houston be discharged from custody. A desultory discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hawes, Wickliffe, Doddridge, Drayton, Fitzgerald, Arnold, and Root, participated. Mr. Mitchell eventually withdrew his amendment. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, then modified his resolution so as to cause the defendant, Houston, to be brought immediately before the House. Mr. Speight offered an amendment regulating the mode of proceeding in the case, which after various suggestions, was withdrawn by the mover. After some further discussion, Mr. Davis, in consequence of an amendment proposed by Mr. Foster, made an additional modification of his resolution. Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment to the resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Davis, and thus modified, the resolution was adopted. General Houston was then introduced into the House by the Sergeant at Arms, and was shown to a seat on the floor in front of the Speaker's Chair.—The Speaker informed him in substance, that he had been ordered into custody, upon a complaint made by William Stanberry, a member of the House, on oath, of having assaulted and beaten him for words spoken in debate in his place in the House—that if he desired the assistance of counsel, the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, or if he wished for further time to prepare for his defence—he would signify his wishes and the House would take them into consideration. General Houston replied that he did not wish the assistance of counsel—that he did require the testimony of witnesses in his behalf—that he had been but at that moment informed of the nature of the charges against him—that the subject was of great importance and involved the liberty of an American citizen—and that he would be prepared in 24 hours and be ready to proceed to trial on the charges. General Houston then withdrew in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker stated the answer of General Houston to the House. Mr. Davis, of Mass. offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Privileges, to consist of seven members, to prescribe the mode of proceeding on the trial, which was agreed to, when the House adjourned.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee to which was referred the apportionment bill and the amendment of the Senate thereto, has made a report adverse to the Senate's amendment, both as to constitutionality and expediency.

Foreign.

Since our last publication, the packet ships Canada, Wilson, from Liverpool, and Columbia, Delano, from London, have arrived. By the former, we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 31st of March inclusive. By the latter, the London evening papers of the same date. The second reading of the reform bill in the Lords, has been fixed for the 9th of April. Whether it will be extensively debated at that stage, or suffered to go to the committee of the whole without serious opposition, is a matter of doubt. The Times is striving hard to push Earl Grey to the creation of peers enough to carry the bill, before it goes to the second reading.

The question between Holland and Belgium remains undecided. Count Orloff has arrived in England. On the 28th of March, a courier arrived in Paris from Vienna, bringing the Austrian ratification of the articles of pacification, upon the condition precedent, that the ratification of Prussia should have been received. Prussia, in her turn, it is said, will ratify the articles, provided Russia will accede to them first. The question therefore stands thus:—The articles of November 14 have been ratified by France and England. The Allies compelled the Belgians, reluctantly to acquiesce; Austria will ratify, if Prussia will do it first; Prussia will ratify, if Russia will take the lead; and Holland won't do it at all. The question is just so near being settled. Meantime the Prince of Orange remained at his head quarters with the army, and was in perfect readiness to take the field at a moment's warning; nor was it thot improbable that he would pay an immediate visit to King Leopold, in the vicinity of Malique, Louvin, or of Brussels itself, who, the Dutch imagine, might not be quite so ready to receive such a visitor.

THE CHOLERA.—The last official report, by the Hibernia, was of the 25th, issued by the Board of Health on the 26th. The papers now before us furnish five days later.

In London on the 26th of March, the number of cases was 120; deaths 46.—Country, same day, as reported, 36 new cases, and 19 deaths.

March 27th.—In London, 89 new cases, and 48 deaths.—Country, 63 new cases, and 26th deaths.

March 28th.—In London, 91 new cases, and 45 deaths.—Country, 45 new cases, and 20 deaths.

March 29th.—In London, 64 new cases, and 36 deaths.—In the country; 44 new cases, and 36 deaths.

March 30th.—In London, 87 new cases, and 44 deaths.—Country, 33 new cases, and 46 deaths.

The papers announce that the Cholera had broken out in Ireland and France. At Dublin five cases had occurred in the vicinity of Summer Hill, four of which had terminated fatally. In Belfast, there had been five cases and three deaths.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

There is now no doubt of the cholera being in this city. Ten persons have already been removed to the Hotel Dieu, where preparations are made for the reception of many more. Seven persons died of it yesterday, among whom was the cook of Marshal Lobau. The autopsy of five bodies took place in the presence of thirty-eight medical men, and of the Minister of Public Works, Mons. d'Argout, by whom no doubt is entertained of the existence of the malady.

The government, in order to prevent the extension of the alarm necessarily consequent on the report, endeavoured this morning to contradict it, but contradiction was useless. The medical board has been assembled, in order to make all proper regulations.

The Indian Missionaries.—It may not be known to some of our readers, (says the N. H. Patriot,) that the "independent foreign prince John Ridge" who has been travelling through New England, setting old women in tears, and young women in sighs, and begging money to pay *Sargent & Wirt* another 10,000 to electioneer themselves into office, is the same individual who, with the connivance of the last administration, cheated the Creek Indians out of \$40,000.—The Creeks made a treaty with government to cede certain lands to the United States for \$217,000, to be paid, in the language of the treaty, "to the Chiefs, Head men, and Warriors of the Creek nation." This Ridge and one Vann, not Creeks, but Cherokee Indians, acted as secretaries of the Creek delegation of Chiefs who made the treaty, and so managed with the connivance of the last administration, as to have \$15,000 of the money paid to Ridge, \$15,000 to Vann, and \$10,000 to Ridge's father, instead of its being paid to the Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek nation. Ridge is only half Indian, was educated at Cornwall, and had art and trick enough to cheat the poor ignorant Creeks out of \$40,000. He wanted a reservation of land also for himself, but this was a little too barefaced for Mr. Barbour to accede to. Ridge is worth \$200,000, which he has got from the Indian annuities, and because Gen Jackson has ordered the money to be paid to the people, and not to the Chiefs, he is in a great rage, and is traversing the country after the manner of his patron, Mr. Clay, making speeches against the President.