## The People's Advocate.

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## Poetrn.

From the Student and Young Tutor. The Place to Die.

I could bear to die in my father's hall: With a mother to smooth my pillow, With the friends of youth to bear my pall And plant by iny grave the willow.

When the spirit borne on its angel wings From earth to heavenly howers, Should list to love as it sweeter sings Than the morning hymn of flowers.

Then passing away from the cares of earth On the gentle breath of prayer, Would as painless seem as the silent birth Of mist in the mountain air.

But to die from home-in a distant land To yield up life's pure fountain-To be borne away by a stranger's hand To a grave by the gloomy mountain; With none to wear n'er my lowly bed

And deck it with holy flowers; Or breathe to heaven a prayer for the dead In the blush of twilight hours;

Would fill the soul with a flood of woe, Dim hope with a cloud of sorrow, Thro' which few rays of promise could throw Their radiance over the morrow. New field, N. Y., 1847.

## Miscellany.

## "MARY, THE MOTHER- OF WASHINGTON,"

For the facts contained in the following sketch of Mary Washington, the public are indebted to George W. P. Custis, Esq., grandson of the wife of George Washington. Mr. Custis certainly had better opportunities than any other one, to become acquainted with the merits of this remarkable wo-

The monument marking the repose of the mother of Washington, hears the above simcould be higher-none could more effectually appeal to the heart of every American. By the great mass of our own countrymen, even, too little is known of this distinguished woman. Every relic of her should be carefully preserved, as a memento of the "guide who directed the steps of the yuthful hero, when they needed a guardian;" and of her to whose forming care. Washington himself ascribed the origin of his fortunes and his

Mary Washington was a descendant from the very respectable family of Ball, who set-tled as English colonists on the banks of the Potomac. In her person, she was of middle size, and finely formed; here features pleasing, yet strongly marked. By the death of her husband she became involved in the cares of a young family, at a period when those cares seem most to claim the aid and control of the father. Thus it was left to this excellent woman to form in the youthtime of her son, those great and essential qualities, which gave lustre to the glory of his after life. George was then but twelve years of age, and he has been heard to say that he knew little of his father, except the remembrance of his person, and his parental fondness.

The home of Mrs. Washington, of which she was always mistress, was a pattern of order. There the levity and indulgences common to youth, were tempered by a well regulated restraint, which, while it neither great. suppressed nor condemned any rational enjoyment in the spring time of life, prescribed those enjoyments within the bounds of moderation and propriety. Thus he was taught the duty of obedience, which prepared him to command. The late Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Cchotank, one of the associates of the juvenile years of George, thus describes his mother: "I was often with George, a playmate, a schoolmate and companion. Of his mother, I was ten times more afraid than I was of my own parents; she awed me in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. And even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation. I could not behold that majestic woman without feelings it is impossible to describe. Whoever has seen that awe-inspiring air and manner, so characteristic in the father of his country, will remember the matron as she appeared, when the presiding genius of her well-ordered household."-Such were the domestic influences under which the mind of young Washington was formed; and his behavior toward his mother, at all times, testified that he appreciated her character, and profited by her instructions. Even to the last moments of felt for her the highest respect and most enthusiastic attachment.

When the comforting and glorious intelligence arrived, of Washington crossing the Delaware in December, 1776, an event which occurred in the "hour of peril," and restored the hopes of our country's success from the very brink of despair, a number of her boy, or you will never begin at all: friends waited on the mother with letters, and congratulations. She received them with calmness, and observed that it was opinion of others without sinking you in your pleasurable news. In reply to their congratulations she said: "My good sire, here injured herself so that she could not walk, is too much flattery-still George will not forget the lessons I early taught him-he will One polite person pitied lier, another promforger kinnelf, though he is the subject of so ised to make her case known; but a plain, much praise.

After an absence of nearly seven years, the mother was again permitted to see and embrace ber illustrious son. When Washington had dismounted, in the midst of a ly is worth a housend fine speeches. numerous and brilliant suite, he sent to apprise her of his arrival, and to know when it would be her pleasure to receive him.— cannon ball, has been invented by a Mr. Now mark the force of early education and Beals, of Boston. It is so constructed that habits, in this interview of the great Wash immediately on leaving the cannon, four ingren with his admirable parent and in strong and savage looking knile blader extructor. No pageantry of war proclaimed tend some six or eight inches in every direction from the ball.

EVERY DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IS NOT A DIFFERENCE OF PRINCIPLE."

# MONTROSE, PA. OCT. 14, 1847.

ners waved. Full well the knew that the THE MISSIONARY OF PRISONS. matron would not be moved by all the pride that glory ever gave, nor all the pomb and circumstance" of power. Alune and ton foot, the general in schief of the combined urmies of France and America-the deliverer of his country-the hero of the nige, repaired to puy his humble duty to her whom he venerated as the author of his beingthe founder of his fortune and his fame. The mother was alone, her aged hands emplayed, in the works of domestic industry, unued toil, and carried with her, into honwhen the good news was announced, that ored retirement, the consciousness of innumer victor chief, was in waiting ht the thres merable acts of kindness bestowed and du-

hold. She welcomed him with a warm emities faithfully performed. "But I felt," brace, and by the well remembered and endeating name of childhood. She inquired myself alone; that there was much work to his health, remarked the lines which to be done in the world, and there must be mighty cares and many trials had made on something for me to do. While I eagerly had many trials had made on something for me to do. While I eagerly his manly countenance, spoke much of old asked of myself, What is my appointed inist the officers and their arms to the copulary

When Lafavette was about to depart for his native land, in the antumn of 1784, he went to pay his parting respects to the mother of the hero, and ask her blessing. The marguis spoke of the happy effects of the revolution, the goodly prospects which open ed on independent America, and expressed his love and admiration of her noble son. She blessed him, and to the encomiums which he lavished upon the son, the matron replied: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy."

In her latter days, the mother often spoke of her own good boy—of the merits of his early life—of his love and dutifulness to herself; but of the deliverer of his countrythe chief magistrate of the great republica she never spoke. Call you this inscusibility; or want of ambition? Oh, no her ambition had been gratified to overflowing. She had taught him to be good; that he became great when the opportunity presented, was

consequence not a cause.
Mrs. Washington was always pious, but in latter life her devotion was performed in ple, yet affecting incription. No eulogy abstracted from the world and worldly things, she communed with her Creator in humiliation and prayer. The incidents in did for George but, as the world reasons of tenderness. His shouts gradually subsite whave been so successful. In view of ded, until at last he became perfectly still. pring ascending the craggy paths of tame and honor.

## BRUCE'S ADVICE TO A BOY.

I give you, in this chapter, some maxime which I hope you will read again and again, until they are so fixed in their memories, sent you." that they will influence you every day and every hour. If you are governed by them, you may become a great man; you certainly will become a good one, and it is much gathered into the shepherd's fold, she premore important to be good than to be pared to go forth to other duties. In leaving

Rise early, and offer up your prayers to the Giver of all good. Enter stendily and fearlessly upon the duties of the day. Be determined that no trial shall overcome your patience, and no impediment conquer your persevereance. If your object be a good one, say, "I will try to attain it." Never be found without an object. Ask vourself how you can do the most good; and when you have decided, throw your soul into your purpose. Never do good to obtain praise. Take a red hot iron in your hand, rather than a dishonest penny. Do no bud action Wage war with evil, and give no quarter! angels "lend their voice." Die for the truth, rather than live to uphold a lie. Never court needless danger, nor fly from a peril which duty imposes. Read tend to good counsels, and imitale good examples. Never give way to despondency Does the sun shine? rejoice. Is it covered with a cloud? wait till the cloud has passed

Take good care of your education; see that your principles and your practice are ever, unfortunately transcribed the whole of equal to your attainments. The head of Melville was highly educated, but his heart was sadly neglected. He was too learned of thieves!" When the error was discoverhis venerable parent, he yielded to her will was sadly neglected. He was too learned the most dutiful and implicit obedience, and to honor his unlettered parents; too well in ed, an attempt was made to rectife it by fillformed to follow the advice of his friends; ing up the prints of the obnoxious letters negotiations, and the Mexican appointment least delay to the commanders of the forces duties of his situation. He is now spending his days in idleness, as low in the estimation of others as he is high in his own. If you inscription illegible, stood out in blushing wise man, you must begin while you are a made it a den of thieves!" Finally the

Be attentive to your manners. Those ire the best manners which raise you in the surface according to the first intention. own. A poor woman once fell down and and a crowd soon gathered around her: modest looking man stepped forward, paid for a coach to convey her to her home, slipped a piece of silver into her hand, and disanneared. One kind act done with simplici-

AN UGEY CUSTOMER An expanding

It is little more than two years since the attention of D. L. Dix, was arrested by the attention of D. E. Dix, was arrested by the condition of prisoners, particularly of those who were insane. Years of unremitting industry as a teacher, and a legacy from a deceased remittee had given her a competence sufficient for her single mode of life. She might have rested, after her long constituted toil and carried with her, into hon-

there. And bravely is she performing her heavenly mission! Travelling alone in cold and storm; expending her income, her energies, and her health; witnessing scenes of degradation and filth, exceedingly revolting to the fastidious delicacy of her character, and continually brought into contact with physical and mental suffering agonizing to her compassionate heart,

I inquired whether the amount of good accomplished, had, so far, equalled expectations. She said it had; and that her faith in the power of kindness over the insane and law: vicious, had been more than confirmed .-Among the hundreds of crazy people, with whom her sacred mission has brougt her into companionship, she has not found one individual, however, turbulent, that could not ly to draw them up in the public streets!" be calmed by Scripture and prayer, uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of the religious sentiments over the shattered soul seems perfectly miraculous. The worship of a quiet, loving heart affects them like a voice from heaven. Tearing and rending, yelling and stamping, singing and groaning, private. She was in the habit of repairing gradually subside into sitence, and they fall every day to a secluded spot, formed by on their knees, or gaze upwards with clasprocks and trees, near the dwelling, where, ed hands, as if they saw through the opening darkness a glden gleam from their Fa-

ther's throne of love. On one occasion this missionary of mercy her life were not very numerous. It cannot was earnestly cautioned not to approach a bs said that she educated her son with a view raving maniac. He yelled frightfully, day feet wide by eight, and the height from the of his being a warrior, or a statesman; but and night, rent his garment, placked out bottom drapery to the platform was four she did that which was better. She filled his hair, and was so violent that it was suphis mind with plain principles and correct posed he would murder any one that venturopinions, and thught him to cherish honora; ed within his reach. Miss Dix seated herble and religious sentiments, without filling self at a little distance, and without appearhis heart with pride, or his head with visting to notice him, began to read, with seions of glory. Many mothers have done as rene countenance and gentle voice, cortain much for their sons, as Mary Washington passages of Scripture filled with the spirit wisdom, that mother who sees her children When she paused, he said meekly : "Read growing up healthy, virtuous, enlightened; me some more: it does me good." And respected and happy, in the common walks when, after a prolonged senson of worship, woman to read the news of life, is, all things considered, placed in she said, "I must go away now;" he er ger-in up began as follows: quite as enviable a situation as she who ly replied, "No you cannot go. God sent watches with anxiety the progress of her off; you to me; and you must not go." By kind words, a promise to come again, she fast, a hungry boy about forty years old, finally obtained permission to depart. " Give | bought a penny custard and threw it thro' a

> On another occasion she had been leading some twenty or thirty maniacs into worship, and seeing them all quiet as lambs the room, she passed an insane young man, with whom she had several interviews. He stood with hands clasped, and a countenance of the deepest reverence. With a well to-day?" "Hush!-hush!" replied zing earnestly on the space around her.-

have given you their voice!" But let not the formalist suppose that he can work such miracles as these, in the professed name of Jesus. Vain is the Scripture or the prayer, repeated by rote. They to serve a good friend. Be indulgent to must be the meek utterance of a heart overothers' faults, but not implacable in your own! flowing with love, for to such only do the

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.-A COTTESPONdent of the Herald of Religious Liberty tells co in the United States. Let there now be good books, seek out good companions, at a short story about an inscription on the fa- no longer any opposition to this war, from cade of a church recently built, which was in- idle hopes of an honorable peace from the Mexican cirizens, held captive by the Cabe called the house of prayer."

To insure accuracy, the stone-cutter was these words occur. The workman, howevand by far too polite to practice the vulgar with red putty. This remedy, however, proved worse than the mischief; for at a short distance which made the first part of wish to be a good man, a great man, or a hues the onlines, sentence-"You have scandal was removed by turning the inscribed face inward and lettering the new out

Fassu Ara .- Horace : Mann ! has /well said, " People who shudder at a flesh wound and a trickle of blood, would confine their children like convicts; and compel them month after month to breathe quantifies of poison. It would less impair the physical and mental constitutions of our children, gradually to draw an ounce of blood from their veins, during the same length of time. than to send them to breathe, during, six hours of the day, the lifeless and poisoned air of some of our school-rooms. Let my man who votes for confining children in a small room and keeping them on stagnant small room and keeping them on stagment seek in the capital is our consent and sanct. Art. 4. The dividing line between the Art. 9. All the effects, commedities, or markery the experiment of breathing his own rich to their demands, they, ought to design two, republicat shall commence in the Gulf merchandisc, which have been introduced. be endangered by his vote afterward."

A COMICAL AFFAIR .- As the American chooner Rinko lay at anchor hear Port acknowledged upon consideration of an in-Royan on the Canada shore, she was boarded by a Custom-house officer, and severul deputies, armed to the teeth. He bound the only man on deck, and then called up the captain and crew, and informed of Coahuila and Texas; and to means the river Gila; if it he not culby any branch of the had seized the yessel in the ferritory comprehended between the river Gila; if it he not culby any branch of the Queen for a violation of the rever and Brayo rivers, which the Coahuila and Texas; and to means the river Gila; if it he not culby any branch of the Queen for a violation of the rever and Brayo rivers, which the Coahuila and Texas; and the river Gila; if it he not culby any branch of the captain having permitted two greats of the pretended Texas declared be direct line to the same and downward by persons with guns to land upon the Canada side without reporting the fact at the Custom-bottse at Port Ryon. On being assured that the men went on shore a gunning, the officer would not admit the excuse, but ordered the vessel into the harbor as the property of the Queen. This roused the yanked captain's dander, and he immediately slipped cable and steered for Buffalo, times and old friends, but of his glory—not sion? I was led into the prison-houses of notwithstanding. A heavy gale of wind one word. fearful that the vessel would not weather the storm, and expecting every minute to go to the hottom, worked as men never worked. They were permitted to go ashore at Biffato, and having but ten cents among thein, they were compelled to go on foot to Black Rock, whence they crossed to Canada.

> A FUNNY MOTIVE. A paper in New Hampshire, and a strong advocate of the ten hour bill as a maximum of a day's work in factories, passed by the Legislature gives the following reason for favoring the

> "One reason which induces us to support the ten hour bill, is that the factory girls will then have time to garter their stockings in the morning, instead of linving so frequent-

> The O'Connell Obsequies in New York, on Wednesday, were participated in by a company of some 15,000 persons, including numerous associations with their banners. The great procession formed on the Second avenue, and moved to the batterv-Thos. O'Conner being Grand Marshall and General Storms Deputy. The several marshals and aids were mounted on hands some horses, decked out with sable trappings, while the riders themselves were dressed in mourning. The Funeral Car, made by John George Taylor, was sixteen feet, and the frame drapery eight feet. It was drawn by twelve horses, richly caparisoned with plumes and sable cloths and relvets. The coffin was covered with green velvet, richly trimmed with white satin and silver luces. Gov. Seward's Oration at Castle Garden embraces a high gulogy upon the Liberator, and a review of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland.

TA droll fellow was asked by an old woman to read the newspaper, and taking

"Last night, yesterday morning, about 3 olclock in the afternoon, just before breakme your hand," said he. She gave it, and brick stone wall made of iron, and jumping smiled upon him. The wild expression of over it broke his ankle right above his left his haggard countenance softened to tearful- knee, fell into a dry mill pond, and was ness, as he said, " You treat me right. God drowned. About forty years after that, on the same day, a high wind blew down the Dutch church and killed two dead pigs at Buston, and a dead horse kicked a blind man's eyes out."

## From the N. O. Delta. IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Our anticipations of the atter fatility of any attempt to negotiate with the Mexicans in their present temper and circumstances friendly smile, she said, " Henry, are you have been more than realized. The terms proposed by them indicate a haughty pride he sinking his voice to a whisper, and ga- and obstinacy, utterly inconsistent with the character of their defensive operations .-'Hush !- there are angels with you! They They are the terms of victors rather than those of conquered suppliants. The terms proposed by Mr. Trist are far more liberal than the popular sentiment in this country would approve. The manner in which they were received by the pompous and pretentions enemy must convince every citizen of this Union of the necessity of our government pursuing the course which we have all Let the government throw all the energy,

subjugation of the country. The deliberations between the commistico. sioners of the two nations commence with the reading of the correspondence between been duly ratified by the United Mexican Santa Anna und Gen. Scott, which led to States, it shall be made known with the of commissioners, which documents have al- by sea and land, of both parties; and in conrendy been published.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TO THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS. Conditions (or points) on which the Comters:

Provided. That the place of conference ought to be intermediate between the two

armies. breath only four times over, and, if medical from what cannot be conceded in any other of Marian three deagues from land, in during the way, by whatsoever part or placent at hand, the children will dever er event they can proceed as they have be, front of the mouth of the Rio: Grande; of either party, or by the citizens or expectation of either party, or by the citizens or expectation of either party. gun and the war will continue.

The independence of Texas shall be

onged to it.

3. The evacuation of all the Mexican Re-

public of which they are in occupation, and the raising the blockade, leaving free our ports, shall be a condition of treating upon any other portion of the territory.

4. Upper California can be a subject of

negotiation. grees he the boundary, which would cause the Republic to lose all New Mexico, almost all Durango, al Sonora, part of Sieuloa, and almost all of Upper California; the concession of a part, should it be San Francisco, shall be yielded as a factory, never as a bolindary.

6. A settled indemnification for the port of San Francisco, and a way of communication to Oregon.

7. The same for the injuries, prejudices, and extraordinary expenses of this war, hinde in the territory of the Republic, as it is that for which they come to negotiate, and which has brought them to the capital. 8. The same for that which the families

of Matamoras, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and other cities, towns and villages of the Republic, have suffered in consequence of the on the 11th of April, 1839. And the United

by their troops.

10. The same for those committed by their bands of forages, whose licentious conduct has violated the laws of nations.

11. There shall be presented for payment as well the cost of liquidation as that of the reclamations which have been made.

the legitimacy of the owners of lands in Texas, under grants given anterior to its General Government as by that of the State, and shall leave to thein their free use and

13. The United States shall engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico.

14. The negotiations shall be upon the basis of reciprocity, and due regard shall be paid to the respective conditions of the people of the two nations.

15. Less than a year for carrying into effect the definitive treaty, cannot be agreed

16. The guarantee of its observance must, by agreement, be sought in a Europeon

power, or in a Continental Congress. 17. The basis of this will be the Republican system upon the whole continent, ex-

cepting Brazil and French Guinen. 18. The treaty which may be formed, shall not prejudice in any manner ciple of "the most favored nations," which the Secretary of State of the United States, nations with which it has treated.

19. The restoration of the foreign prisoners shall be demanded, and none of the American army shall enter the city.

20. The return of the ships and trophies. 21. And as a general basis, to treat of pence as if we had triumphed, and as if the war could be prosecuted with advantage.

A. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, J. R. PACHECO, V. ROMERO,

ALCORTA, RONDERO.

Mexico, August 24, 1847. Project of a Treaty presented by the Amercan Commissioner on the 27th of August, at Atzcopozalco.

At. 1. There shall be a firm and universal penge between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and villages, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities by sea and land shall definitely cease, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be made

and exchanged by both parties. Art. 3. All the prisoners of war made by along advocated-to wit: to occupy, pos- hoth parties, as well by sea as land, shall be sess, nay if it be expedient, to absorb Mexi- returned as spon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And, further, if there be at present any tended to be as follows: "My house shall will of the Mexicans. We are in it, and manches or any other savaga tribe of Indimust fight it out gallantly, and to the end. ans, within the limits of the United States, as the same are defined by this trenty, the referred to the verse in scripture in which resources and power of the republic into the Government of the United States will reprosecution of this war, and the complete quire the restoration of such captives, and their liberty to return to their homes in Mex-Art. 3. So soon as: this treaty shall have.

sequence there shall be suspension of hostilpart of the military and naval forces of the negotiated with, and which should perve hustilities shall be inviolably observed by as a basis to those of Mexico, proposed to both parties. Immediately after the exchange the most excellent President by the Min- of the ratifications of the present treaty, all ister of Rereign Relations, and approped the forts, territories, places and possessions, by his Excellency in a Council of Minis- whatsoever they may be; which have been as are comprehended within the limits of rinies.
Provided, also, that before entering upon fined by Art. 4 of this treaty, shall be returnshould acknowledge the right of deliberation destruction or extraction of artillery, or any on the part of Mexicos that is, whether the other public property whatever, driginally intention of the United States has been to captured in said forts or places, and which dy occupy? If that which he has come to manuer all the forts, terriedries, &come to

thence along the middle of the river to the of any neutral power, while the same bee

al rates of Fifty Cents per square (14 line for the first and Twenty five Cents ad-each subsequent insertion. \$5 00

Letters to the Publisher on businessee must be post-paid.

point where it toucles the southern line of demnification.

2. It is understood by the treation of an ingent of the south of the south of the south of the south of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south west angle of the same; the per northward along the western line of New Mexico to the south line of New Mexico to the so direct line to the same, and downward by river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Col-

river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence downward by the middle of the Colorado and by the middle of the Gulf of California, to the Pacific ocean.

Art 5, In consideration of the extension of the limits of the United States as they are defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which are further contained in Art 8, the United States allumdon forever, against the United Mexican States all reclamation on account of the costs of all reclamation on account of the costs of the war, and besides agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexican co, the sum of Art. 6. In full consideration of the stip

ulations contained in articles 4 and 8 of this treaty, the United States agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claim-ants, and those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded, between the two republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of January, 1343, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention held between the United States and the Mexican Republic, 9. The same for depredations committed the citizens of the United States, against the government of the United Mexican States, not previously decided, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, which have arisen prior to the 13th May, 1846, and which shall be adjudged to be due by a commission, established by the government of the United States, whose decision shall 12. The United States shall recognize be definitive, and conclusive, provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the said demands, the commission shall be guiddeclaration of independence, as well by the ed and governed by the principles and rules prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded on the 20th November, 1843, and in no case shall they give judgment in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules. And the United States, for the present and the future, exonerate the United Mexican. States from any of the said demands whatsoever, which may be admitted or rejected by said board of commissioners.

Art. 7. If in the opinion of said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be considered necessary for the decision of any of said claims that any books, registers or documents, which may be in the power or possession of the United Mexican States, should be examined, the commissioners or claimants sliall make, within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect, to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Aflairs, which shall be forwarded to him by the Republic has conceded to the most of and the Mexican government agree to remit, with as little delay as possible after the receipt of said petition, whatever of the said books, registers, or documents may be in its possession or power, which may have been asked for from said Secretery of State, who shall immediately lay them before said board of commissioners. Provided always, that when said petition shall be made by any of the claimants, the facts which they expect to prove by such books, registers or docu-ments, shall have been first stated under oath or affirmation.

Art. 8. The government of the United

Mexican States hereby forever concedes

and gunranties to the government and citi-

zens of the United States, the right to transport across the Isthmus of Teliuantepec. from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist, whether by land or by water, free from all tolls or charges, all articles whatsoever, the natural products of the United States, or the promanufactures of any country whatever, belonging to the government or citizens of the United States as well as the free right of passage to all citizens of the United States. The government of the United Mexican States equally concedes and guaranties to the government and citizens of the United States the same right of passage for their merchandise and articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any rail road or canol that may hereafter be constructed across the said Isthmus, whether by the govern-ment of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls, as may be established; and no other or more onerous shall be imposed or collected upon the articles or merchandise mentioned belonging to the government and citizens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandise belongities as well by sea as land as well on the ing to the government or citizens of Mexico. being the natural products, or the products United States, les pat those of the United of the manufactures of Mexico or whatsoermissioner of the United States ought to be Mexican States; and said suspension of er foreign country, or the persons of its citizens. None of the said articles, be they what they may, which may pass over said. Isthmus from sea to sea, in either direction, whether by the present communications . whatsoever they may be which have been by any railroad or canal which may bereaf taken by the United States from the United ter be made, with the object of being transmission. States during the war, except such ported to any port of the United States, or any foreign country, shall be subject to any duty whatever, whether of importation of Provided, also, that before entering upon fined by Art. 4 of this treaty, shall be returnnegotiations, the American Commissioner ed without delay, and without causing any
should acknowledge the right of deliberation destruction or extraction of artillery, or any such regulations as may be deemed neces-sary to avoid fraud and smuggling, in conaggrandize its territory-why they do not remain in them when the ratification of this sequence of the right of way hereby granted remain content with that which they alreas treaty shall be exchanged; and in the same and perpetually guaranteed to the government and citizens of the United States.