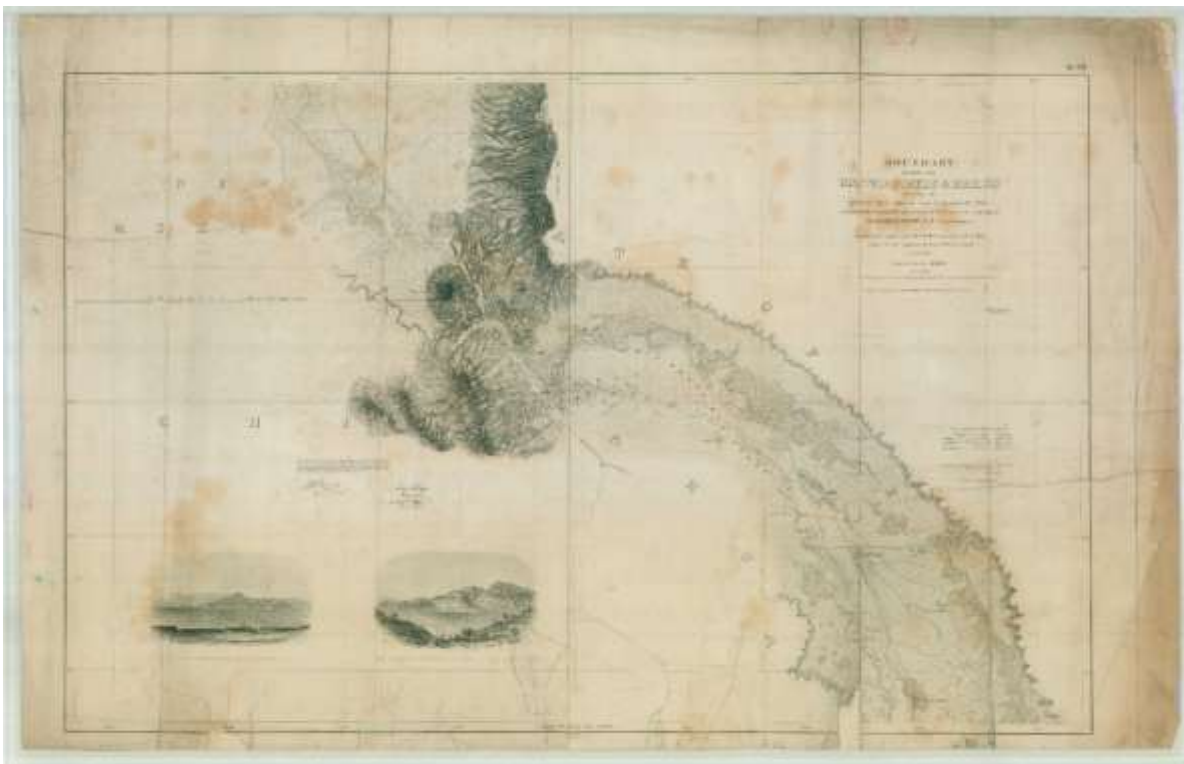


The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Glitched

D. Seth Horton

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCLUDED AT GUADALUPE HIDALGO, FEBRUARY 2, 1848; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE, WITH AMENDMENTS, MARCH 10, 1848; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT, MARCH 16, 1848; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT QUERETARO, MAY 30, 1848; PROCLAIMED, JULY 4, 1848.



IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD
GOD
NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD
NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD
NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD

The United States of America [[[and the United Mexican States animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics and to establish Upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors have for that purpose appointed their

respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic; Who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following: Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

Article I

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



Article II

Im*mediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner

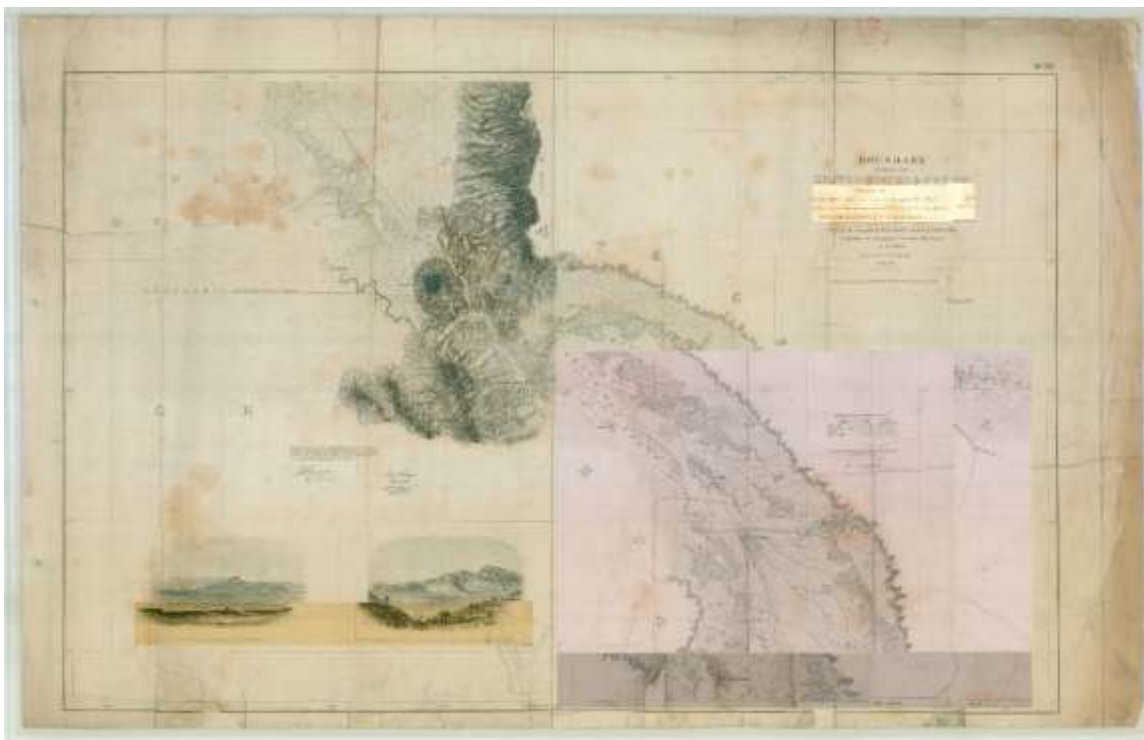
or commissioners appointed by the General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as r**egards the political, administrative, and judicial and judicial

_____the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, * arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To

this end,

this end

immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal * or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulation, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, & c. apparatus of war, & c.



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

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, * at the Mexican ports on

the Gulf of Mexico, in such ease a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return * of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as, comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives

by any savage * tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives and cause them to be restored to their country.

Article V

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

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in the article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition.

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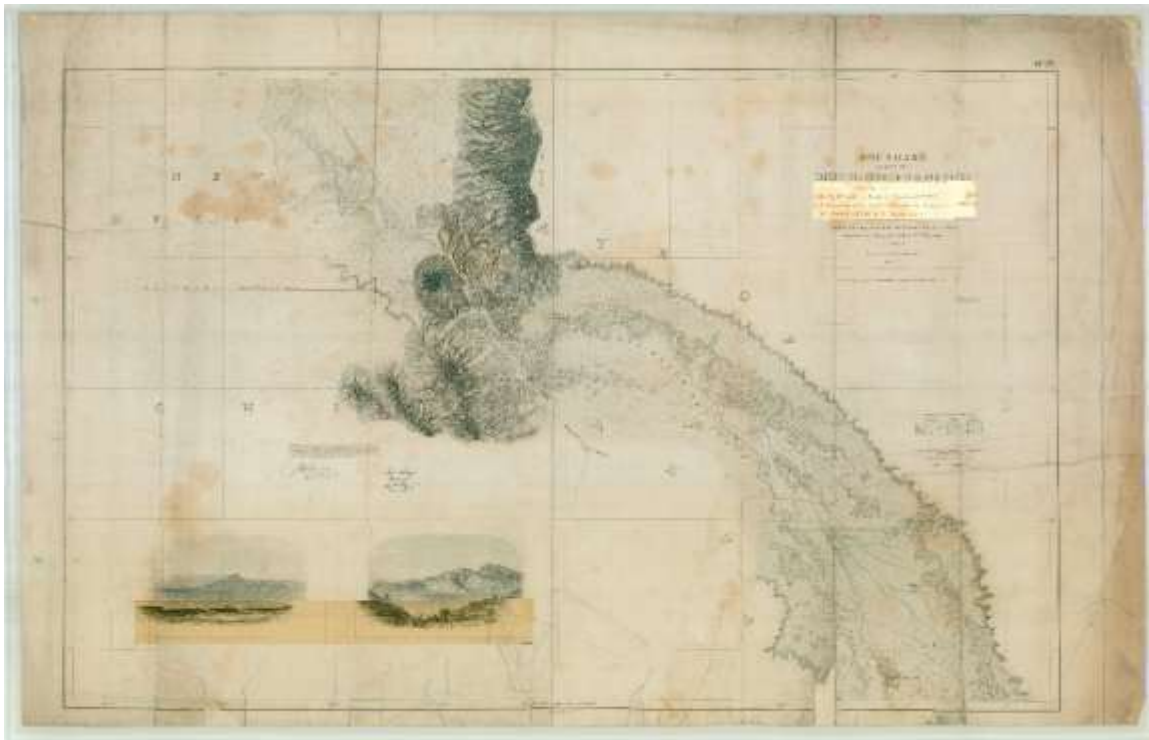
Published in New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell," of which map a copy is added to

this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, * in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the

the coast of the Pacific Ocean,

distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in * the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooners Sutil and Mexicana; of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

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



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

Article VI

The vessels and citizens of the United States
The vessels and citizens of the United States

shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted

passage by the Gulf of California, and by the

river, Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from * their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado and not by land, without *

the express consent of the Mexican Government.
Mexican Government

If by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to * be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon

the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from

either margin of the river, the Governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the * use and advantage of both

countries.

countries.

Article VII

Article VI

The river Gila Gila Gila Gila Gila Gila Gila

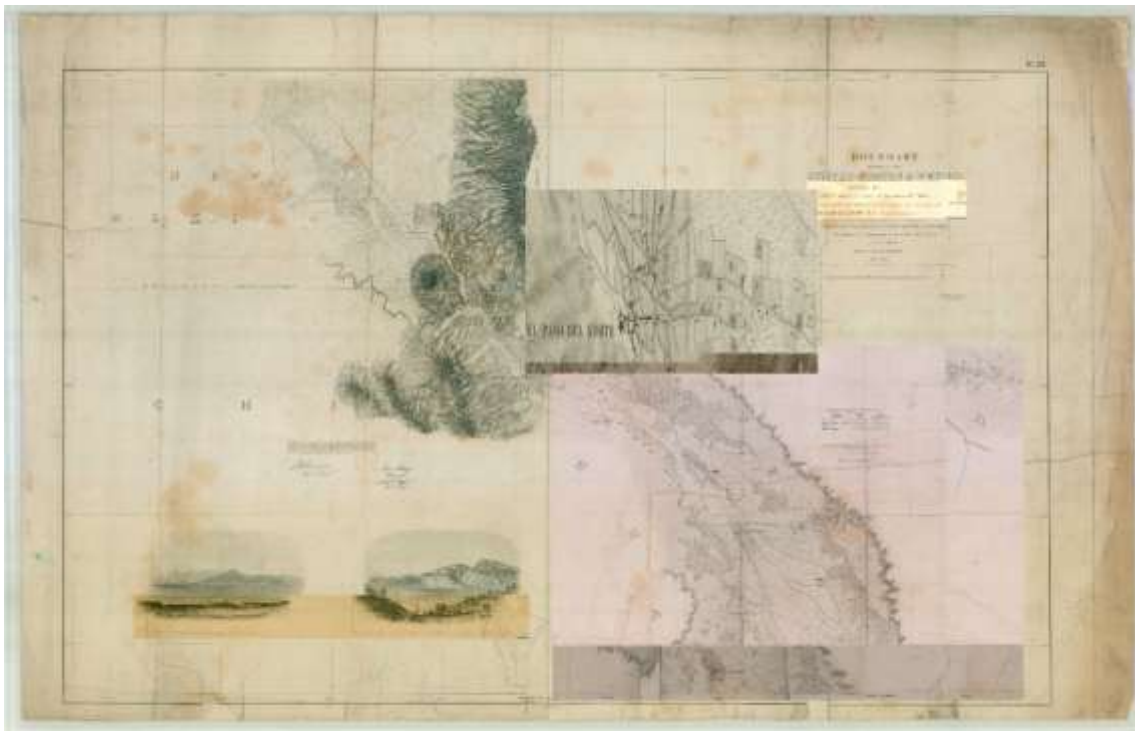
Gila Gila Gila Gila Gila and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below * the southern boundary of New Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle

between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same or upon merchandise * * or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or

advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of * both Governments.

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

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



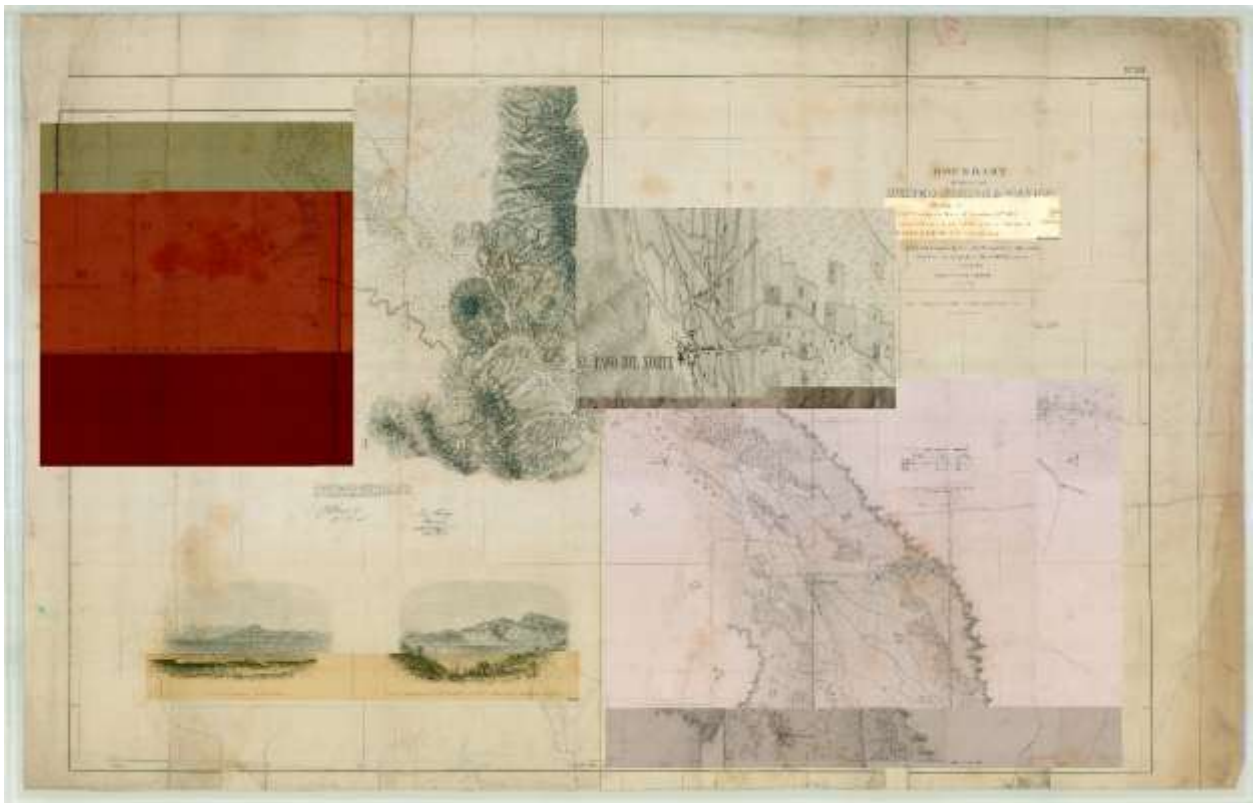
Article

VIII

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, belonging to

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

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



In the * said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established
there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and

~~all~~ Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

IX

The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall *not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic,* conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution.

*in the meantime, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their libertyyyy and propertyyyyyy * y, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.*

~~Stricken out *~~

Article [REDACTED] le XI

Considering that a great great great at great part
of the territories, which, by the present
treaty, are to be comprehended for the
future within the limits of the United States, is * now occupied by
*savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive
control of the Government of the United States, and
whose incursions within the territory of Mexico*

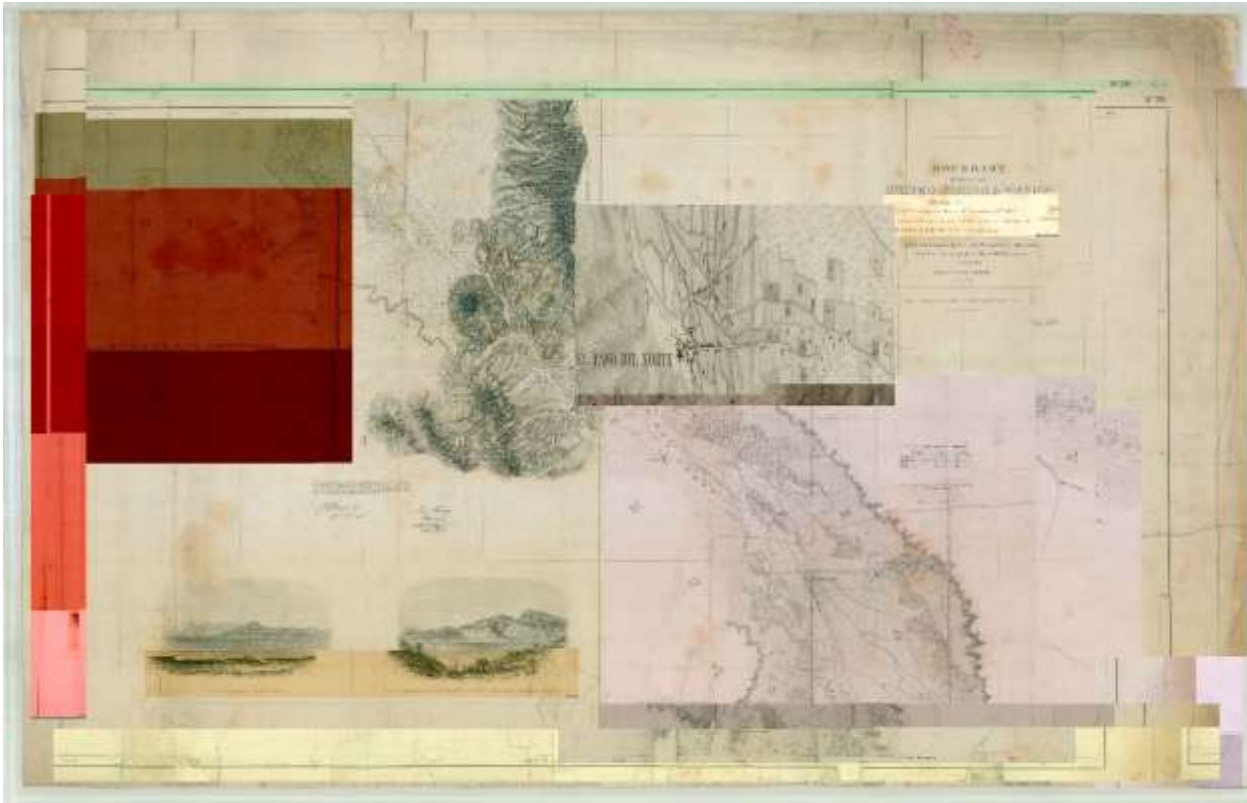
would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government Government Government of the United States whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory, * against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican,,,,,,,,,,,,, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhab * iting the territory of either of the [REDACTED] two republics; nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And And **and in the eve**nt of any person or persons, * captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country. or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agents shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the meantime, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of * the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existen [REDACTED] ce of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible * * * efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government, when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special c are shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new * homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves

to to to to to t to res [REDACTED] train.



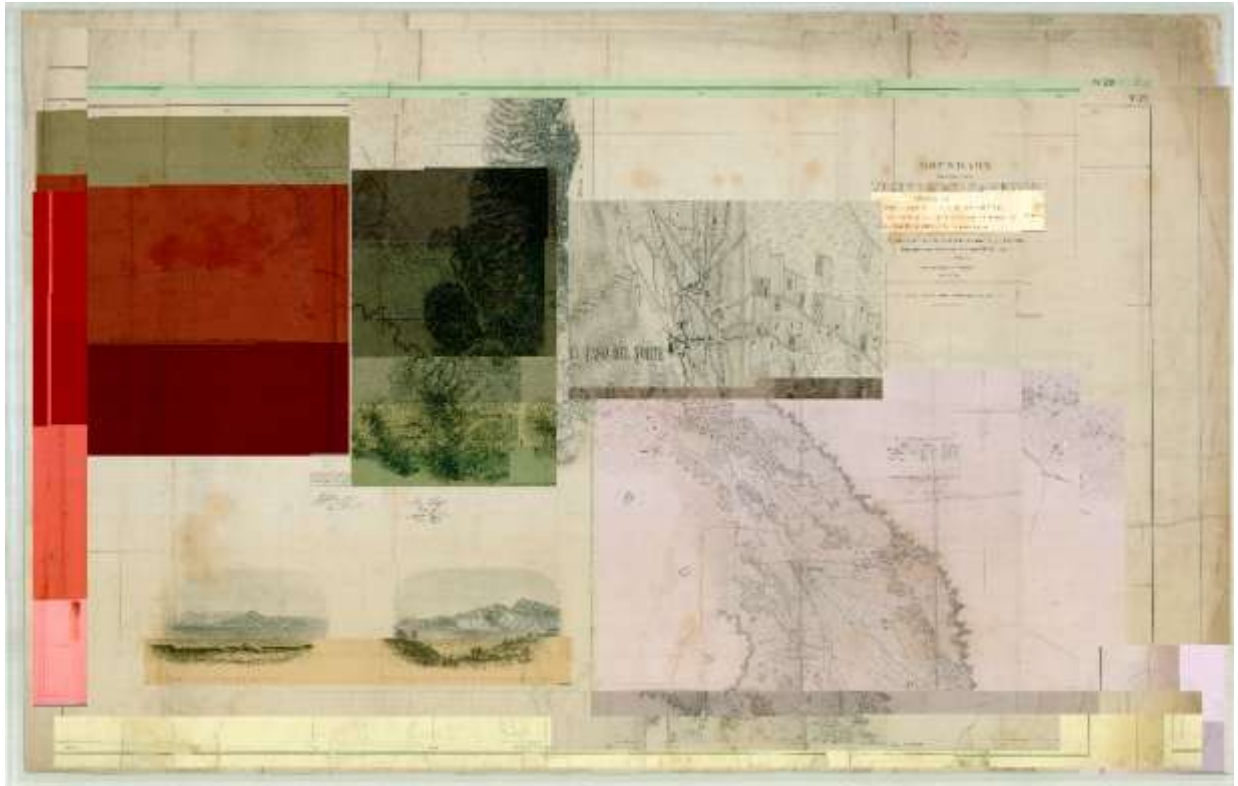
Article

 XII

- In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen million of dollars.
- Immediately after the treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three million of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve million of dollars shall be paid at

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XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII XIII

The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants *all the amounts now due them, and that hereafter to become due, by reason of * the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said * * claims.*



Article XIV

Article XIV

* * * * *

~~The United States does furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens~~
The United States does furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens
~~of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have~~
of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have
~~arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and~~
arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and
~~perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners~~
perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners
~~provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.~~
provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

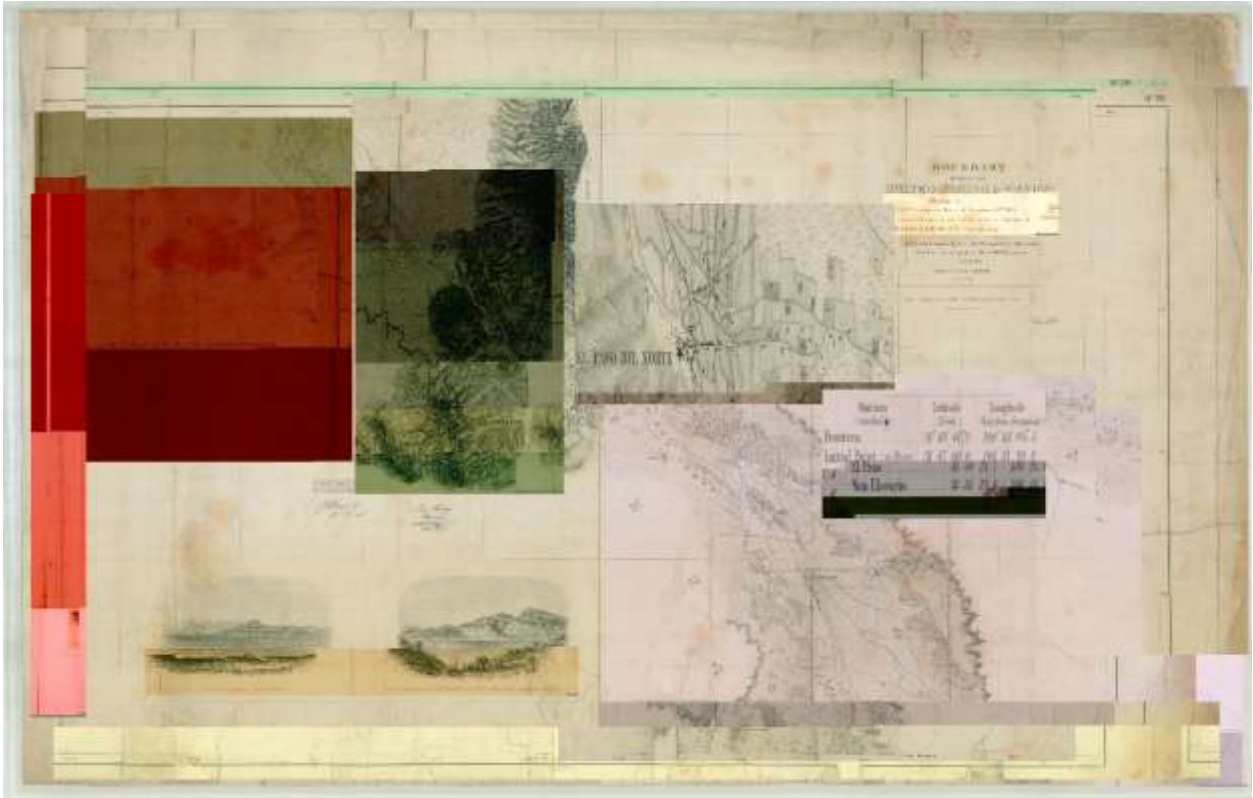
Article XV

~~The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account~~
The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account
~~of the claims of the citizens mentioned in the~~
of the claims of the citizens mentioned in the

**preceding article and considering the
same entirely and forever canceled, with
whatever their amount may be, I
undertake to make satisfaction for
the same, to an amount not exceeding three hundred**

~~one quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a
board of commissioners shall be established by the Government of the
United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding u
pon the validity of each claim, the board shall be guided and
governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the fir
st and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the city of
Mexico on the twentyeth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by
these principles and rules.~~

• If, in the opinion of the said board of commissioners or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, and, to cause any of the books, records, or documents so specified, which shall be in their possession or power (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same), to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners; provided that no such application shall be made by or at the instance of any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.



Article XVI

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

Article ~~X~~ V * II

- The ~~treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1831, A. D. 1831, A. D. 18~~

31, A. D. 1831, A. D.

1831, A. D. 1831, A. D. 1831, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any

stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revised for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with which with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same

by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party

by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party

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by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party

- Article ~~X~~ V * I III

All supplies whatever

whatever whatever whatever whatever whatever
for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt

- from duties and charges of

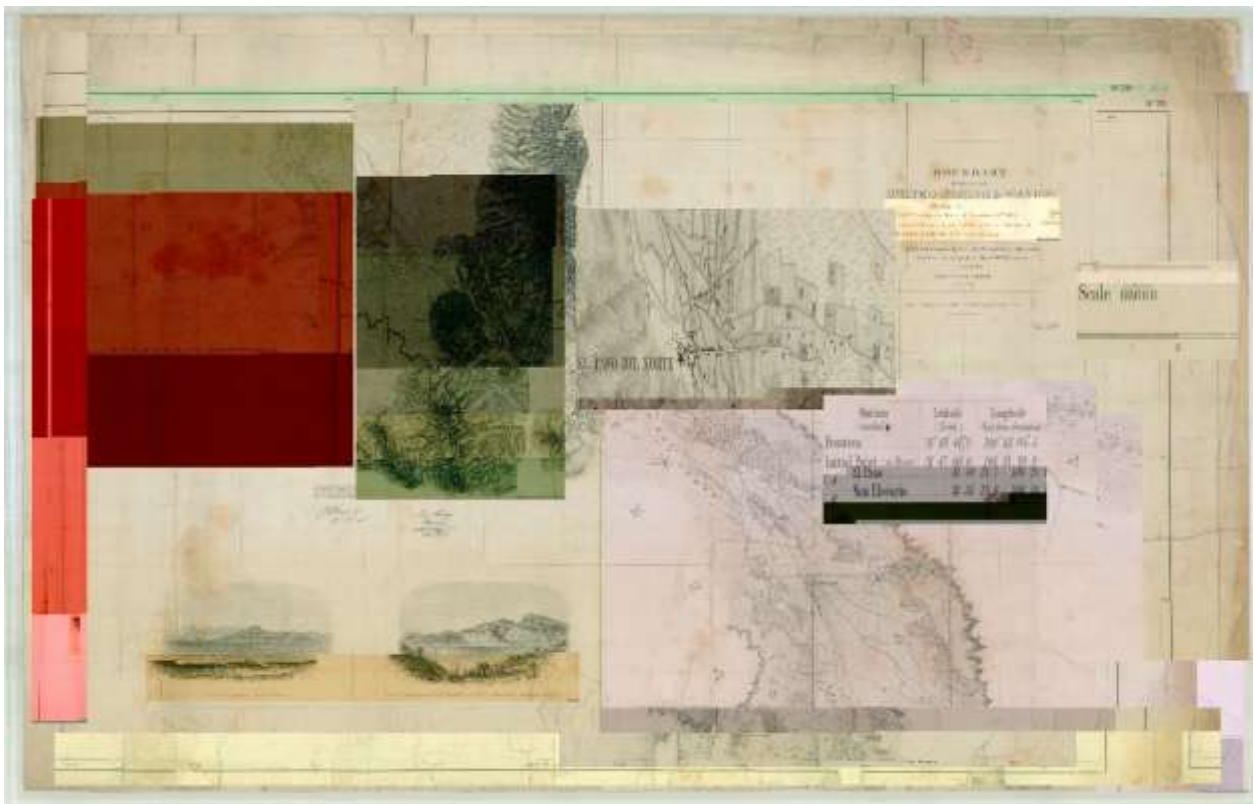
any kind; the Government of the United States hereby
engaging and pledging its faith to est * áblish and vigilantly to enforce, all
possible guards

for secur~~ing the REVE * NUE OF MEX~~
~~ICO, BY PREVENTING THE~~
~~IMPORT~~ATION, UNDER COVER OF THIS STIPULATION, OF ANY
ARTICLES OTHER THAN SUC * H,

BOTH IN KIND AND IN QUÁNTITY, AS SHALL REÁLLY BE WÁNTED FOR THE USE
AND CONSUM PTION OF THE FORCES OF The Unite

d States during the time they may remáin in Mexico. To this end it shall be
the duty of al [REDACTED] officers and agen

ts of the Un~~ited States to denounce to the~~



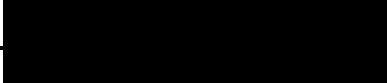
Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation, which they MAY KNOW OF, OR MAY HAVE REASON TO SUSPECT, AND TO GIVE TO SUCH AUTHORITIES ALL THE AID IN THEIR POWER WITH REGARD THERETO; AND EVERY SUCH ATTEMPT, WHEN DULY Proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, They shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

Article XIX

- With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico, whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed::

(1) ALL SUCH MERCHANDISE, EFFECTS, AND PROPERTY, IF IMPORTED previously to the restoration of the custom-house to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the

~~ird article of this treaty, shall~~


~~e exempt~~  ~~from~~

~~con~~ ~~fiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the~~
MEXICÁ _____ N TÁRÍFF.

- ~~(2) THE SAME PERFECT EXEMPTION SHALL BE ENJOYED BY ALL SUCH~~
MERC * HÁND

ÍSE, EFFECTS,
AND PROPERTY, IMPORTED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE RESTORACIÓN OF THE
CUSTOM-HOUSES, AND PREVIOUSLY TO THE SIXTY DAYS FIXED IN TH


E FOLLOWING ARTICLE FOR THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE MEXICÁN TÁRÍFF AT
such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time
of th * éir importación, subject t o the páyment of duties, ás provided for in
the said following article.

(3))) All merchandise, effect s, and property described in the two RULES FOREGOING
SHALL, DURING THEIR CONTINUANCE AT THE PLACE OF IMPORTACIÓN, AND UPON THEIR LEAVING
SUCH PLACE FOR THE INTERIOR, BE EXEMPT FROM ALL DUTY, TAX, O
R ÍMPOSTS OF EVERY KIND, UNDER WHATSOEVER * R TÍTULO OR
DENOMINACIÓN. NOR SHALL THEY BE THERE SUBJECT TO ANY CHARGE
WHATSOEVER UPON the sale the * reof. 

(4) All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have
been removed to an * y place in the interior, whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their
conti
nuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or

consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or co * ntributi
on, under whatsoever title or denominación. tión. tión.
tión.

*

- (5) BUT IF ANY MERCHANDISE, EFFECTS, OR PROPERTY,
DESCRIBED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND RULES, SHALL BE
REMOVED TO ANY PLÁ * CE NOT OCCUPIED AT THE
TÍ  ME BY THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES,
THEY SHALL, UPON THEIR INTRODUCTION INTO SUCH PLACE, OR

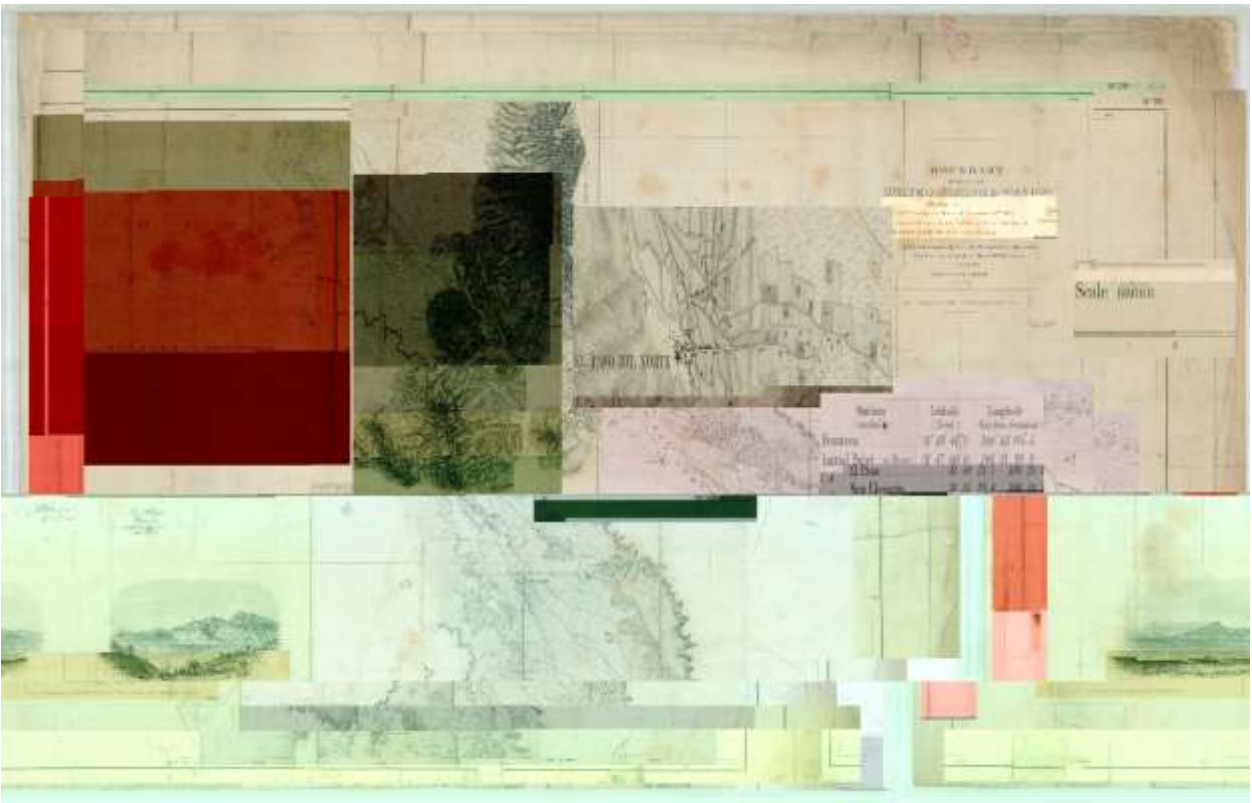
~~UPON THEIR SALE~~ ~~SÁLE OR~~
~~CONSUMPTION THERE, BE SUBJECT TO THE SAME DUTIES WHICH, UNDER~~

The Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they *had*
been imported in time * *of peace,*
through the maritime custom-houses,
and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

(6) The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, and exi
sting

ing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re * ship the same, exempt
from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, * exported from
any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forc
es of the United States, and previously visously t o the
restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be
required by the Mexican author



ities, whether general or state, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

Article Article XX

- Through

~~GH CONSIDERATION~~ * ~~N~~
~~CONSIDERATION~~ * ~~N~~ ~~CONSIDERATION~~ * ~~N~~ FOR THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE
 generally, it is agreed, that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the restoration of the custom houses, conformably to



* *y* * with the stipulation in the third article, in such cases all mercantile handiwork, effects and property

WHATSOEVER, ARRIVING AT THE MEXICAN PORTS AFTER THE RESTORATION OF THE SAID CUSTOM-HOUSES, AND PREVIOUSLY TO THE EXPIRATION OF SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE DAY OF SIGNATURE OF THIS TREATY, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. AND AND AND TO * ALL SUCH MERCHANDISE, EFFECTS, AND PROPERTY, THE RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE

preceding article shall apply.

• ARTICLE XX I

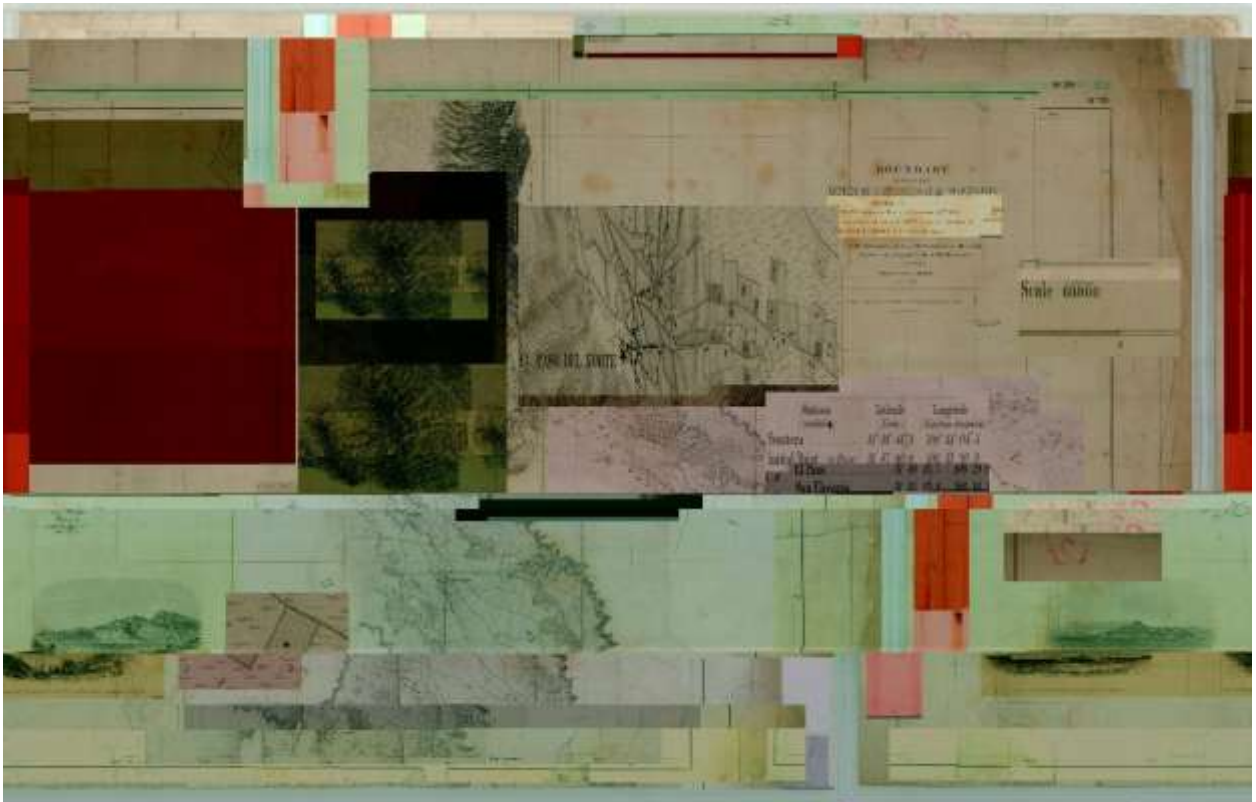
- IF UNH * APPLY ANY DISAGREEMENT SHOULD HEREAFTER arise between the Governments of the two REPUBLICS, WITH RESPECT TO THE INTERPRETATION OF ANY STIPULATION IN THIS TREATY, TR

EATY, TREATY,

OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PARTICULAR CONCERNING THE POLITICAL or

commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to be sincere and earnest manner, to settle settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific

négotiátions. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighbourhood, whether it would not be better that such differences should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should

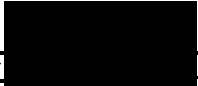


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~~of thé diff~~ * ~~éré~~ ~~ncé, or thé circúms táncés of thé cásé c~~
~~úsé cásé~~

Artí * clÉ XXII

• ÍF (WHICH IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED, AND WHICH * GÓD FÓRBÍD) WÁR SHÓULÐ ÚNHÁPPÍLY BRÉAK ÓÚT BÉTWÉEN THÉ TWÓ RÉPÚBLICS, THÉY DÓ NÓW, WITH Á VÍEW TÓ SÚC h cálamity, sólémnly plédgé thémselfs tó éach óthér and tó t hé wórlD tó óbsérvé thé fóllówing rúles; ábsólútély ábsólútély ábsólútély sólútély whéré thé nátúré óf thé súbjéct pérmits, ánd ás clósély ás póssíblé in áll cásés whéré súch ábsólúté óbsérváncé sháll bé bé ímpóssíblé:

(((((((1) The merchants of éither républíc thén résídíng ín thé óthér s
háll bé állówed tó rémáín twélvé mónthés (fór thósé dwéllíng ín thé ínteríór), and
~~SIX MONTHS (FÓR THÓSÉ DWÉLLÍNG ÁT THÉ SEÁPÓRTS) TÓ CÓLLÉCT THÉÍR~~
~~DÉBTs ÁND SÉTTLE THÉÍR ÁFFÁÍRS; DÚRÍNG WHÍCH PÉRÍÓDS THÉY SHÁLL~~

ENJOY THE SAME PROTECTION, AND BE ON THE
 SAME FOOTING, IN ALL RESPECTS, AS THE citizens or subjects of
 the  most friendly nations; and, at the expiration
 thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to dep
 art, carrying off all their effects without m * oléstation or
 hindrance, conforming therein therein therein therein
 therein therein therein therein therein to the same laws
 which the citizens or subjects of the
 most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrancé of
 the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, wómen and children,

ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarméd AND INHABITING UNFORTIFIED TOWNS, VILLAGES, OR PLACES, AND IN GÉNÉRAL ALL PERSONS WHOSE OCCUPATIONS ARE FOR THE COMMON SUBSISTENCE AND BENEFIT OF MANKIND, SHALL BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE THEIR RESPECTIVE EMPLOYMENTS, UNMOLESTED IN THEIR PERSONS. NOR SHALL THEIR HOUSES OR GOODS BE BURNED OR OTHERWISE DESTROYED, NOR THEIR CATTLE TAKEN, NOR THEIR FIELDS WASTED, BY THE ARMED FORCE INTO WHOSE POWER, BY THE EVENT OF WAR, THEY MAY HAPPEN TO FALL; BUT IF THE NECESSITY ARISE TO TAKE ANYTHING FROM THEM FOR THE USE OF SUCH ARMED FORCE, THE SAME SHALL BE PAID FOR AT AN EQUITABLE PRICE. ALL Churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and ~~beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in their~~ * ~~is discharged of their duties, and the~~ pursue of of of of of of of of the their vocations.

- (2). In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated all such practices as

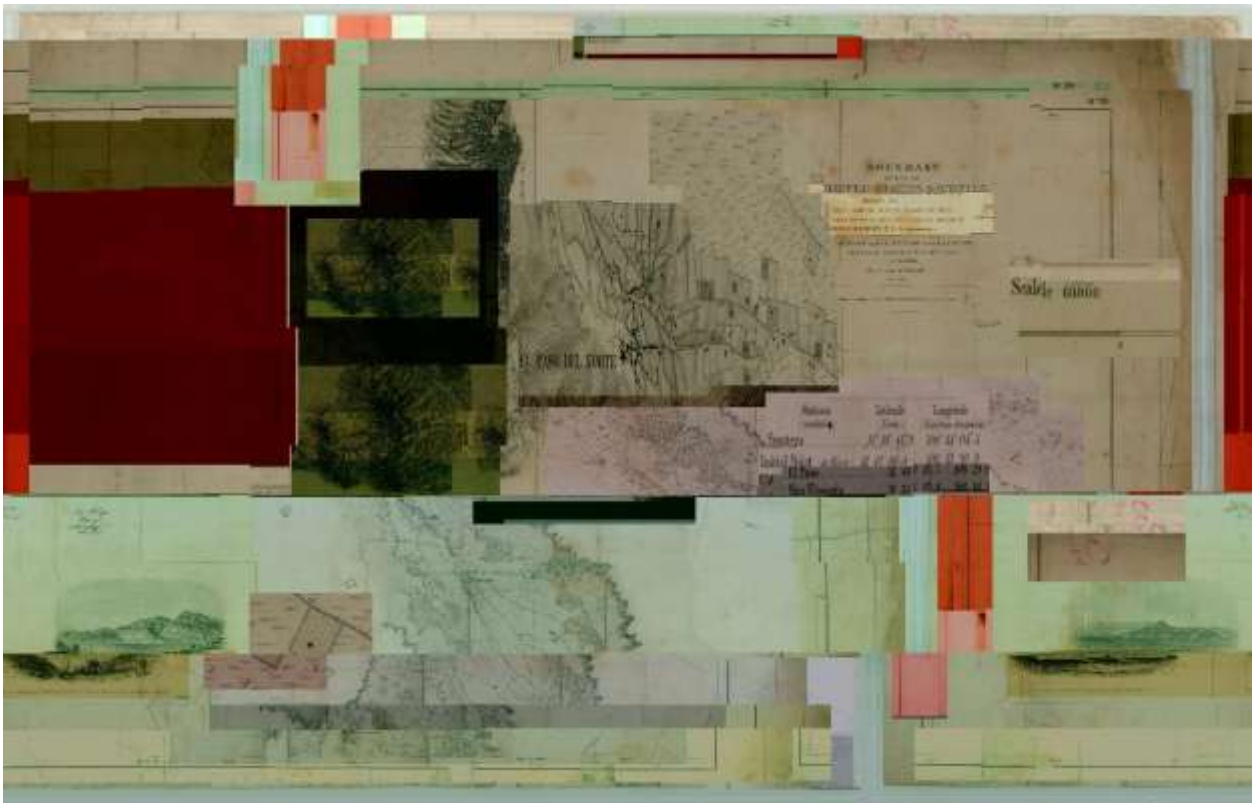
those of sending them into distant, inclement or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be

strictly avoided. The

shall not be confined in dungeons, prison ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officer shall enjoy liberty on their parole, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments cantonments cantonments cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as is provided for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The The The The The officers shall be daily furnished, by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common

sóldiér in its own sérvicé; thé vÁLÚÉ ÓF ÁLL WHÍCH SÚ

PPLÍÉS SHÁLL, ÁT THÉ CLÓSÉ ÓF THÉ WÁR, ÓR ÁT
PÉRIÓDS TÓ BÉ ÁGRÉÉD ÚP
ÓN BÉTWEÉN THÉ
RÉSPÉCTÍVÉ CÓMMÁNDÉRS, BÉ
PÁ ID BY THÉ ÓTHÉR PÁRTY,
ÓN Á MÚTÚÁL ÁDJÚSTMÉNT ÓF
ÁCCÓ ÚNTS FÓR THÉ
Súbsísténcé óf prísónérs; ánd súch
accóúnts sháll nót bé míngléd wíth ór sèt óff ágáínst ány óthérs, nór



*the balance due on them withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other: which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he p * léasés; shall be allowed to receive, exém pt from all duties a taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by by by by whom he is employed. And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, * shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and, during which, its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature nature nature or nations.*

• ARTÍCULO IX * XII * I
III III
III IIII III III * IIII
TH Í * STRÉA TY S **HÁLL BÉ R**ATÍFÍED by
by by by the Pré **sid**
éñt
of the **Únited Státes of América**, by **and** with the advice and consent of the **Senátéeé**
Ééééé
éé théréó
f; **and** by the **Présidéñt** of the **MéxICÁÑ RÉPÚblíc**, wíth **h** thé **préví** *
óús **áppróbátíóñ** ó
f ít
s géñerál Cóñgréss; **á** **ñd** thé **rátíficátíóñ**
S SH **ÁLL BÉ ÉXCHÁÑGÉD ÍÑ**
THE CÍTY OF WÁSHÍÑ **ÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑÑ**
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ñtúplícáté **resp** éctívélý. DÓNÉ ÍÑ QÚÍ
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Á * T THÉ CÍ
TY ÓF GÚÁ

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*RD óñé thóúsá [REDACTED] ñd éíght húñdréd
áñd fórtý-éíghhhh
Hhhhhh*

~~hht.~~

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