THE WASHINGTON UNION,
Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,
At the UNION BUILDINGS, E st., bet. 11th and 12th.

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) and delivered to city subscribers at 12½ cents per week, payable to the collector. To subscribers by mail, at $6 per annum; $3 for six months. Officers of the government, not payable in advance, will be charged $8 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $4 per annum for one copy; $10 for three copies; and $15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the following prices: For one copy, $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $15; twenty copies, *sent to one address* $25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 155. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858. TWO CENTS.

1st Auditor

Special Notice to Subscribers:

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, in the city will always be discontinued at the expiration of the period subscribed for unless renewed. Notice will be given to subscribers when their subscriptions are about to expire.

Remittances by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and not of the publisher of the Union.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day	$0 50	1 square 2 months	9 00
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do 3 months	12 00
1 do 2 weeks	3 00	1 do 6 months	18 00
1 do 1 month	$5 00	1 do 1 year	30 00

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in exact proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or thrice a week will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, 50 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged double the foregoing rates.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

Two through trains are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted,) connecting closely at Washington Junction, for the West.

2d. The Cincinnati St. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion leaves Washington at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to Cincinnati 28 hours, or to St. Louis only 44 hours.

To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take either the 7.45, a. m., or 3.30, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 3.30, p. m., train. For Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad take the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train.

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. On Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.

The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connexions.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ticket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

W. P. SMITH,
Oct 3 Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexion to Memphis. Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6½ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7½, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7½, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,
June 18—tf Washington.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, be same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 3—eod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 6½, and 7½, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine breakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the evening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in comfortable berths or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, making certain connexions to

FREDERICKSBURG, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WELDON AND WILMINGTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTGOMERY AND MOBILE, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORLEANS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, Tennessee, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Danville,	Bristol,	Dalton,
Chattanooga,	Huntsville,	Memphis,
Lynchburg,	Knoxville,	Atlanta,
Nashville,	Grand Junction,	Montgomery,
	and New Orleans.	

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY,
August 17—1y Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

ALSO—

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
May 26—1y Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,
Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK,

ISSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.
May 28—6mos

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetts. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was, becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Aug 19—d3mo

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1858.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—In pursuance of the provisions of the "act to provide for executing the public printing," &c., approved August 26, 1852, sealed proposals will be received at this office, in the Capitol, until the first Monday (6th day) of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1859.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity, quality, and description of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 2.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 3.

300 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh forty-eight pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 4.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5.

200 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

The fibre of the paper of each of the above classes to be of linen and cotton, free from all adulteration with mineral or other substances, of a fair whiteness, and put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 480 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

CLASS 6.

No. 1.	1,500 reams quarto post writing paper.	
2.	2,000 reams flat cap	do
3.	500 reams demy	do
4.	2 000 reams folio post	do
5.	300 reams medium	do
6.	50 reams royal	do
7.	50 reams super royal	do
8.	50 reams imperial	do
9.	100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.)	

CLASS 7.

No. 1.	5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
2.	1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
3.	3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds.
4.	100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
5.	340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
6.	400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "outside" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and finished in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office, those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guaranty that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place or places as may be designated in Washington city, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Samples of all the paper required may be seen at this office, or will be sent to persons applying for them.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December" next, (7th,) and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Proposals will be addressed to "GEO. W. BOWMAN, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed "Proposals for supplying paper."

Oct 5—eotd

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER, 1858.—GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Wilmington, Delaware. To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the governor.

$35,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 230, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

12 drawn numbers out of 75.—GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of	$35,000	4 prizes of	$3,000
1 do	15,000	4 do	2,448
1 do	11,623	100 do	500
2 prizes of	7,500	104 do	250
3 do	5,000	&c.,	&c., &c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets		$140
Do do	25 half do	70
Do do	25 quarter do	35

$50,089!—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class R, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$50,089	1 grand prize of	$5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	15,000	25 prizes of	1,750
1 do	10,000	50 do	1,000
1 do	7,500	204 do	500
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $3 75—eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets			$200
Do do	26 half	do	100
Do do	26 quarter	do	50
Do do	26 eighth	do	25

$34,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 241, for 1858. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.—BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$34,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 do	12,500	20 do	500
1 do	5,183	157 lowest 3-No. prizes	300
20 prizes of	3,000	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets		$146
Do do	25 half do	70
Do do	25 quarter do	35

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Sep 12 Wilmington, Delaware.

VISITORS TO WASHINGTON will find at Philp's book and stationery store all the elements of a first-class establishment. The stock, replete with novelty, includes a choice selection of standard and other works, American and English stationery, (the latter of extra fine qualities not usually kept,) and every article connected with the trade. In addition, there is a fine-art gallery at the rear of the store, containing a varied collection of oil paintings, water color drawings, photographs, chromo-lithographs and engravings; the inspection of which is respectfully invited.

Visiting cards engraved and printed expeditiously.

Daily parcels received from the northern cities.

Weekly parcels from Europe.

All the new French novels, medical and scientific books received on publication. FRANKLIN PHILP,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Oct 6 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $200,000!

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

The only company in Washington having such a clause in its charter.

Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest rates.

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability clause of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder liable for losses.

Office—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. F. Bayly,	Benj. Beall,	Francis Mohun,
James P. Halsley,	Hudson Taylor,	Wm. Orme,
Samuel Bacon,	Joseph Bryan,	M. W. Galt.

N. B.—No charge made for policies.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.
GRAFTON D. HANSON, Secretary. June 27—1y

ANOTHER BATCH OF NEW BOOKS AT PHILP'S.—The Household Book of Poetry, collected and edited by Charles A. Dana. $3 50.

American Eloquence, a Collection of Speeches and Addresses by the most eminent Orators of America, with Biographical Sketches and Illustrative Notes. By Frank Moore, illustrated with fourteen portraits engraved on steel. 2 vols. $5.

From New York to Delhi, by way of Rio de Janeiro, Australia, and China. By Robert B. Minturn, jr. $1 25.

Rational Cosmology; or, The Eternal Principles and the Necessary Laws of the Universe. By Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., Union College. $1 75.

Electron; or, The Pranks of the Modern Puck; a Telegraphic Epic for the Times. By Wm. C. Richards. 50 cents.

Vestiges of the Spirit History of Man. By S. F. Dunlap, member of the American Oriental Society, New Haven. $3 50.

The Laying of the Telegraphic Cable, with all its Incidents and Anecdotes. By John Mullaly, official historian of the memorable expedition, abundantly illustrated; an authentic History for the People. 50 cents; free by mail, 60 cents.

For sale at PHILP'S New Bookstore,
332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Sep 17—tf

THE FOUR TREATIES WITH CHINA.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

The following, according to the Friend of China, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June at Tien-tsin by Mr. Reed, on the one part, and by Kweiliang and Hwashana on the other:

The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

ARTICLE 1 provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2 provides for the deposite and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of ministers with governor-general, governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over the rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity either for English, American, or French losses neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States minister after settlement of pending questions at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghai.

THE ENGLISH TREATY.

Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations of trade.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the courts of Pekin and St. James's.

Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British minister, his family and suite, at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the imperial government.

Art. 4, Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the minister and the employment by him of special couriers.

Art. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or some high officer, to transact business with the British minister, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese minister in London.

Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

Art. 8. The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river, (Yang-tsz,) but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley no port is to be opened for trade, with the exception of Chin-Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

Art. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan, (Formosa,) Chow Chow, (Swatow,) and Kiung-Chow, (Hainan,) are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place the offender to be punished according to law.

Art. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the consul, or other public functionary, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

Art 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Art. 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavor to capture and punish the offenders, and to recover the stolen property.

Art. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port; and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

Art. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same, also, if taking refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels, of British subjects at the open ports.

Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

Art. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong-Kong must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

Art. 24. British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

Art. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. 26. The tariff fixed by article 10 of the treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

Art. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. 28. It is agreed that within four months of the signature of the treaty the Chinese collector of duties at ports already opened, and hereafter to be opened, to British trade, shall be obliged, on application of the consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai.

The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. 29. Regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hong-Kong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.

Art. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. 32. The consuls and superintendents of customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light-ships as occasion may demand.

Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese bankers, either in syce or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

Art. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the superintendent of customs to the consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

Art. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

Art. 36. The superintendent of customs shall depute one or more customs' officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

Art. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the consul twenty-four hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the superintendent of customs within a further period of twenty-four hours; omission to comply with this rule within forty-eight hours punishable by a fine of fifty taels for each day's delay; the total amount of penalty not to exceed two hundred taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within twenty-four hours without incurring a penalty.

Art. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the superintendent of customs, he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. 39. British merchants must apply to the superintendent of customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

Art. 40. No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods transhipped.

Art. 41. The superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the consul shall then return the ship's papers.

Art. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, each person shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

Art. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article, such as tea, shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to the consul within twenty-four hours.

Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. 45. British merchants, who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty, may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country, to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of customs duties.

Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open, not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

Art. 49. All penalities or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese government.

Art. 50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. 51. The character "I" ("barbarian") not to be applied to the British government, or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

Art. 52. British ships-of-war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

Art. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and loss sustained in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity of other articles of the treaty.

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

A separate article provides that a sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tang.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

[From the Paris *Moniteur*.]

The expedition sent to China has accomplished the object the Emperor had in view. On the one hand, full satisfaction is given to well-founded complaints, and the chastisement inflicted upon the magistrate guilty of the murder of the Pere Chapdelaine will be made public throughout the whole of China; on the other hand, a treaty, signed almost at the gates of Pekin, assures to our commerce and to our missionaries free access into the heart of the Celestial Empire. The barriers of ages, which still kept shut out from the rest of the world a territory peopled by nearly three hundred millions of inhabitants, are definitely removed. China is completely thrown open, and can no longer escape the march of civilization.

It was on the 27th of June last that Baron Gros signed the treaty of Tien-sin. Fully to appreciate its value it must be remembered what were hitherto the relations of the western powers with China, and how limited were the advantages resulting therefrom.

"The war between England and China led in 1842 to the conclusion of a treaty which, placing in certain respects the 'barbarians' of the west on the same footing as the subjects of 'the Central Kingdom,' opened certain ports to them, granted them guarantees for their commerce and personal safety, and created the first elements of an international law, until then unknown in China. By the convention of 1844 France assured to herself the advantage of the benefits of those various clauses, and in addition elicited a decree from the Emperor revoking the penalties inflicted upon Chinese converts to Christianity. Assuredly those were important concessions, and must have imbued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of