

THE FOUR TREATIES WITH CHINA.

What was gained by the English, American, French and Russian Diplomats. Respectively.

We present our readers with condensations of the English, American and Russian treaties, article by article, and with a very intelligible abstract of the contents of the French treaty, in order to show at one view what concessions China has made to the four great Powers of the world.

THE ENGLISH TREATY.

The following summary of the treaty between Her Majesty Victoria and the Emperor of China, signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858, has been forwarded from the Foreign Office, London.

Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of Nanking of 1842, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations of 1843.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Peking and Shoo-chow.

Art. 3. Confirms the permanent establishment of a British minister, his family and suite, at Peking, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

Art. 4. Confirms the 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 is authorized to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high official to transact business with the British Minister, either personally or in writing, on matters of general interest.

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

Art. 7. Cognis may be appointed in China, and may reside in any part of the Empire, and his official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

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

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade in any part of the Empire, with passports from their consuls, countersigned by the local authorities.

Art. 10. British merchants are to be allowed to trade up the great river, (Yang-tze,) but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for a year from the signature of the treaty.

Art. 11. No restrictions to be placed on the employment of British subjects in any lawful occupation.

Art. 12. The British subjects to be placed on the same footing as the Chinese subjects in any lawful occupation.

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Art. 14. The British subjects to be placed on the same footing as the Chinese subjects in any lawful occupation.

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.

Art. 17. The British subjects to be placed on the same footing as the Chinese subjects in any lawful occupation.

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which the terms of any article, such as tea, shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his consul within twenty-four hours.

Art. 46. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of the duties is to be granted, and the British merchant is to be allowed to appeal to his consul within twenty-four hours.

Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not to unlawfully enter ports, or to carry on trade along the coast, except in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty.

Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in any offence, the British authorities are to be notified, and the vessel is to be allowed to proceed to the nearest port, and the cargo is to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

Art. 49. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in any offence, the British authorities are to be notified, and the vessel is to be allowed to proceed to the nearest port, and the cargo is to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

Art. 50. All British subjects are to be allowed to trade in any part of the Empire, and the British authorities are to be notified, and the vessel is to be allowed to proceed to the nearest port, and the cargo is to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

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Sovereign that the Chinese Christians cease to fear the persecutions of the Mandarins;—it is in virtue of conventional stipulations which, rendering homage to the blessings of the Christian religion, and the freedom of trade, and to allow missionaries of the West to circulate freely in the interior of the empire to propagate it among the Chinese.

The Treaty of Canton ceases to be the necessary medium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the Cabinet of Peking, and with the Emperor of China, in the residence in that capital. The advantages of the concession will be mutual.

The advantages of the concession will be mutual. The Chinese will be no longer to be subjected to the arbitrary exactions which may arise. This direct communication with the Chinese Cabinet will tend to dispel more than one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a government which has hitherto been ignorant of its own resources.

Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to purchase and to sell directly, without an intermediary merchandise, on the spot of production. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom duties in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subjected to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Mandarins who, on their way, the government will publish a uniform tariff of transit. The tonnage dues will also be reduced.

For a long time the shipping trade has stood in need of protection against piracy, in those seas, where it is exercised with impunity. Measures will be taken to stop this scourge.

Finally, the Chinese government is bound to pay to France the 2,000,000 taels of indemnity which it owes to her, as a compensation for the expenses of the war. The sincere wishes of all the enlightened nations are, that China, snatched from its state of immobility and isolation, will witness the happy influence of Christianity and civilization, and will at the same time assume in the commercial movement of the world the place assigned to it by its immense resources.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to observe that such a result has been obtained at that end of the world with such a small display of military force, and must be attributed to the good understanding happily maintained between the governments of France, England, and the United States, and the sagacity of both countries have just given additional proof.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY. The Russian Treaty contains only twelve articles. Art. 1. Reiterates the condition of peace and friendship which has long existed between Russia and China, and guarantees an inviolable security for the subjects of the respective countries.

Art. 2. Regulates the diplomatic relations between the two countries; gives to every consular agent of Russia, at any of the ports of the Empire, in any advantage which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

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NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail at San Francisco—Fire at Jamestown, &c., &c. St. Louis, Nov. 8, 1858.

The California overland mail arrived here to-day, bringing the San Francisco despatch down to the 11th ult., inclusive. The San Francisco Evening Bulletin furnishes the following summary of intelligence of events which have transpired since the departure of the late Panama steamer.

The first overland mail train from St. Louis reached San Francisco rather unexpectedly on the morning of the 10th ult., having been twenty-four days on the trip. Arrangements were made at San Francisco for an appropriate celebration of the event.

The telegraph had been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and despatches from thence had been received at San Francisco.

The Prazer river excitement was fully played out. The steamer Cortes, which left San Francisco on the 9th, took only twenty passengers, and steamers were returning daily laden with disappointed and destitute miners.

The whole amount of Prazer river gold dust deposited in the San Francisco mint up to October 1, was valued at only about five hundred thousand dollars.

A fire broke out at Jamestown on the night of the 6th, which destroyed twenty-seven buildings. Total loss \$250,000.

Business generally had been quiet at San Francisco since the departure of the last steamer, but the demand for goods from the interior was about as full as usual at this season.

THE RESULT OF PANICISM IN SAN SALVADOR. THE REFUSAL OF THE BRITISH CONSUL TO PROTECT A BRITISH SUBJECT—DEATH OF THE REV. FREDERICK CROWE.

In Saturday's Herald we published a correspondence from the Rev. Mr. Crowe, agent of the American Bible Union, and Mr. Foot, British Consul at San Salvador, detailing the persecutions and injuries sustained by the reverend gentleman in San Miguel, his banishment therefrom, and the refusal of Mr. Foot to protect him, although he carried a passport obtained from Lord Blandford in Berlin, clearly proving beyond doubt that he was a British subject.

At the time we were not aware that the reverend gentleman had arrived by one of the steamers, and was lying dangerously ill at the Westchester House, caused by his exposure at San Salvador, his cruel and hasty expulsion, his illness at Panama, cramped condition on the steamer, and sudden change of climate; and we regret now to be obliged to announce his death. We have received the accompanying notice of the funeral services, which will be held to-day at the First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES. The funeral services of the Rev. Frederick Crowe will be held to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 8, at half past one o'clock, at the Meeting House of the First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets.

Mr. Crowe was lately banished from Central Spanish America, for circulating the Bible. He has been laboring on behalf of the people of that country for nearly twenty years. Through Popish interference he was subjected to the Eviction and banishment, and was a few weeks since, banished from the country. By his exposures and cruel sufferings, he incurred the sickness which has just terminated in his death in this city.

The Rev. Messrs. Nott, Hall, Baker, Serice, Remington and others will take part in the exercises. The members of the Board of the American Bible Union will meet at half past twelve o'clock, at the Bible Rooms, for the purpose of taking such action as the occasion may require, and of uniting in the above funeral services.

RECORDING SECRETARY AMERICAN BIBLE UNION. Mr. Crowe arrived in San Miguel on the 6th of May last, and intended opening a school there. He met with strong opposition from the curate (laurel) and the inhabitants of the town, and was ultimately banished for circulating the Bible, although he had been laboring on behalf of the people of Central Spanish America for nearly twenty years.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Albany Journal says:—It is impossible to tell, as yet, what is the result of the constitutional convention. The vote is very light, and is reported in only a few places. Probably we shall have to wait for the official returns before knowing how it stands.

ALBANY (except two districts)..... 3,487 2,059  
Brooklyn..... 262 538  
Orange county..... 138 221  
Total..... 4,222 3,694

GRANT SMITH'S VOTE.—The vote of Grant Smith is reported from only two localities. The following are all the returns that reach us as yet.

Albany (except two districts)..... 16 25  
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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

State of Affairs in the Northern Departments—Resignation of Vidaurri and His Departure for Parts Unknown—The Cause of His Defeat—Movements of His Successor, &c., &c. Washington, Nov. 7, 1858.

Late New Orleans papers announce the arrival of the steamship General Bux at New Orleans on the 1st inst. bringing information from Northern Mexico.

General Vidaurri has issued a proclamation calling on several merchants along the frontier to pay the sums annexed to their names, amounting to \$150,000, or to remove with their goods from the frontier, although the goods had paid him duties. He says: "I will give no explanation, and wish no questions, but enforce it on you (his officers) to see this carried out." Many Americans and foreign merchants were preparing to remove, when he revoked the decree and left for parts unknown.

The Brownsville flag of the 27th, endeavors to show that the liberal cause is no longer as it was represented. It says that four hundred of Vidaurri's men were captured and massacred by Miramon.

The Bulletin Oficial, of the 16th, says that Vidaurri has resigned the command in chief of the northern forces, and has assigned Col. Zaragoza, who had begun an active reorganization of the forces, and had already equipped a force of more than two thousand men. A forced loan and voluntary contribution had been commenced at Monterey, by which it was thought that ample means would be raised to make a new effort against Miramon.

The Bulletin says that Vidaurri's resignation was caused by