THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

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Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States.

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A REMINISCENCE OF THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION OF 1860.—We recollect on one occasion dining with Mr. Vallandigham, during the session of the Democrative convention of 1860, in this city. It was the period when the members from the South had intimated their intention to withdraw from its deliberations. Secession, often broached as a contingency, had not as yet assumed the shape which forced itself upon the conviction as a reality. And, even by those who spoke most unreservedly of it as a remedy, it was always accompanied by the remark that it would be peaceful, and would either result in the security, by constitutional amendment, of the rights of the South, or that the separation of these States would be without conflict. The Presidential election had not commenced. The nominees were not yet before the people.

Mr. Vallandigham rose at the table, and with great depth of feeling and earnestness of manner, said to those around: "Gentlemen, if the Southern members withdraw from the convention, the Democratic party, the only stay of the Union, will be disrupted, a sectional President will be elected, the secession of the Southern States will follow, and there will ensue one of the most terrible and bloody civil wars on record." Gen. McClernand, who was at the table, said: "Sit down, Vallandigham; you are alway prophetyng." Upon which he responded: "I speak earnestly, because I feel earnestly; and if we live you will bear witness to its fulfillment."—*Charleston Courier.*

INTRODUCTION OF SHAD IN SOUTHERN RIVERS.—Dr. W. C. Daniell, writing from Savannah to the editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, says:

"I am gratified to say that I have fully established the White Shad in the Alabama River, where they are as large and as fine as our own shad.

"Now that it has become a fixed fact that the shad prosper at the mouth of the Alabama River, we may readily infer that they will equally prosper at the mouth of the the Mississippi River, and probably all of the rivers discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. I hope to test this another year. I would have done so this Spring, but that my fishermen disappointed me. As soon as I was satisfied that there were distinctive, though minute, differences between the shad of Savannah and the Ogeechee Rivers, I felt confident of establishing the White Shad in the Alabama River. These difierences were pointed out by our fishermen in 1846, and in 1848 I planted the fecundated eggs in a small tributary of the Etowah, and in 1851 or '52 the fish were taken in the traps at Wetumpka and Tuscaloosa.

There is a curious plate at the South Kensington Museum, which deserves some attention, from the circumstance that took it there. Mrs. Hall, the owner of the plate, possessed two precisely alike. One got broken, beyond repairing; but liking the peculiar *rococo* pattern of the china, she thought she would try and have it matched, and accordingly went to her chinaman for the purpose. This honest tradesman told her it could not be matched, nor could another be made like it, but if she wished to sell it he would give her £5 for it. Before Mrs. Hall recovered her surprise from this offer, a stranger who had entered the shop and examined the plate, offered her £10 for it. On her declining to sell it, he doubled the amount, and finally made it, £25. Naturally interested now, Mrs. Hall refused to sell it at any price, but took it to a connoisseur in curiosities, who offered her £100 on the spot. She still resists, and determined to ascertain the real value of it, if possible, takes it to the South Kensington Museum. There she hears that her little china plate, for which she had always felt an instinctive love, even in its unknown retreat, was priceless. "You may set any price you choose upon it," the secretary said, "and it will be given you. We can not afford to give you half its value, but we should be happy to purchase it at £250."

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the second day of December, A. D. 1861, and ended on Thursday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1862.

PROCLOMATIONS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President, and President of the Senate. SOLOMON FOOTE was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the eighteenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 14.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South-Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North-Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Roone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayetteand Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. Seward, Acting Sec. State.

No. 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published; I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures as within and by said sixth section provided.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TREATIES.

Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, between the United States of America and China. Concluded, 18th June, 1858. Ratified by the United States, 21st December, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, 26th January, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the TaTsing Empire was concluded and signed at Tientsin by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the eighteenth day of June, 1858, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishments; and Hwasiuana, President of the Board of Civil Office and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; and the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from the governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Article II. In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, this treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz: The original treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Article III. In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and to publish it by proclamation in the gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Article IV. In order further to perpetuate friendship, the minister or commissioner, or the highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the governors-general of the Two Kwangs, the provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang or of the Two Kiangs; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said governors-general or by the general post; and all such communicrtions shall be sent under seal, which shall be m st carefully respected. The Privy Council and governors-general, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Article V. The minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advanta e of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital, he shall communicate, in writing, his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and then upon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital, he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

Article VI If at any time his Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Article VII. The superior authorities of the United States and of China in corresponding together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication, (chauhwui.)—The consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication, (chauhwui.) When inferrior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial, (chin chin.) Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition, (pinching.) In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States

Article VIII. In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the governors general or governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting

Article IX. Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for protection of the commerce of their country or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, communications of said ships and the superior local authorities of government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pilliaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Article X. The United States of America shall have the right to appoint consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government, (a consul or vice-consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a perfect,) either personally or in writing, as occasions may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the con suls nd local officers shall employ the style of mutual communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the repective governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the minister of the United States to notify the same to the governor-general of the province where such porch is, who shall forthwith recognize the said consul and grant him authority to act.

Article XI. All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably a tending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good-will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mods, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Article XII. Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches and cemetries. The parties interested can fix the rent by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizes of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood; but, in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Article XIII. If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners or placed in the hands of the consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collision with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished, and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

Article XIV. The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau or Swatau, in the province of Kwang tung, Amoy, Fuh chau, and Tai-wan, in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-kien, Ningpo, in the province of Cheh-kiang, and Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers or with the United States opened to commerce, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, or along the coasts thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese government; any any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Article XV. At each of the ports open to commerce citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and i to China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favored nation.

Article XVI. Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belong to the United States entering either of the open ports at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden, and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons o under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall, on her arrival, be lodged with the consul, who shall report the same to the commissioner of customs. And if any vessel, having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or, being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the consul shall report the same to the commissioner of customs, who shall note on the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the circumstances to the collectors at other custom-houses; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of customs at the open ports shall consult with the consuls about the erection of beacons or light-houses, and where buoys and lightships should be placed.

Article XVII. Citizens of the United Sstes shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all men paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists. writers, laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo boats, for a reasonble compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the consul.

Article XVIII. Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the collector of customs shall, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board of the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China on being informed by the consul, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officer for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Article XIX. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew, and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or, if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he shall pay the duties on vessel according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the consul or person charged with his functions, the capitain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the cansul of a friendly power, or, if he please, directly to the superintendent of customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Article XX. The superintendent of customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, shall, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of said goods in the act of being discharged for importation or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterward, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

Article XXI. Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon if they desire to re-export the same, in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their consul, to the superintendent of customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum of the port clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and every thing being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Article XXII. The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the collector of customs sh ll give a port clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers.—The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received, either in syce silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage duties are paid, he shall be held responsible therefor.

Article XXIII. When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits they shall be subject to be forfeited to Chinese government.

Article XXIV. Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representations being made to the local authorities, through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the consul, or by suit in the consular court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Article XXV. It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Article XXVI. Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States: provided, that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Article XXVII. All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occuring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such government, respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Article XXVIII. It citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of government, they shall submit the same to ther consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the consul of the United States, they may address him directly at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice in equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion or illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Article XXIX. The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teach and practice the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Article XXX. The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favor, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favor shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and conset of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible and by the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith thereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the Uni ed States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the Tientsin this eighteen day of June, in he year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eight year of Hienfung, fifth month, and eight day.

WILLIAM B. REED. [L. S.]
KWEILIANG. [L. S.]
HWASHANA. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the raspective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

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

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-s xth day of January in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
Lew. Cass, Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and China for the Regulation of Trade. Concluded November 8, 1858.

Whereas a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce between the Ta Tsing Empire and the United States of America was concluded at Tientsin, and signed at the Temple of Hai-Kwang on the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the eighth day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of Hienfung: which said treaty was duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China on the third day of July following, and which has been now transmitted for ratification by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: and whereas in the said treaty it was provided among other thn gs that the tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on the export and imporr of goods from and into China shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wang- ia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favored nations: and whereas since the signature of the said treaty material modifications of the said tariff and other matters of detail connected with and having relation to the said treaty have been made under mutual discussions by commissioners appointed to that end by the Plenipotentiaries of China, Great Britain, and France, to which the assent of the United States of America is desired and now freely given, it has been determined to record such assent and agreement in the form of a supplementary treaty, to be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the original treaty.

Article 1. The tariff and regulations of trade and transit hereunto attached, bearing the seals of the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Ta Tsing Empire, shall henceforward and until duly altered under the provisions of treaties be in force at the ports and places open to commerce.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta Tsing Empire, to wit: on the part of the United States, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and on the part of the Ta Tsing Empire Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner Division of the Manchu Bannermen, and Superintendent of the Board of Punishments; and Hwashana, Classical Reader at Banquet, President of the Board of Civil Office, Captain General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them Plenipotentiaries; with Ho Kwei tsing, Governor-General of the two Kiang Povinces, President of the Board of War, and Guardian of the Heir-Apparent; Mingshen, President of the Ordnance Office of the Imperial Household, with the Insignia of the Second Grade; and Twan, a titular President of the fifth Grade, member of the Establishment of the General Council, and one of the junior under Secretaries of the Board of Punishments, all of them special Imperial Commissioners, deputed for the purpose, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Shanghai this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, and in the eighth year of Hienfung the tenth month and third day.

WILLIAM B. REED. [SEAL.]
KWEILIANG. HWASHANA. } [SEAL.]
HO KWEI-TSING. MINGSHEN. TWAN. } [SEAL.]

TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
Agar-agar, per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Asafœtida, do	0	6	5	0
Beeswax, yellow, per 100 cotties	1	0	0	0
Betelnut, do	0	1	5	0
Betelnut, husk, do	0	0	7	5
Bicho de Mar, black, do	1	5	0	0
Do white, do	0	3	5	0
Bird nests, 1st quality, per catty	0	5	5	0
Do 2d do do	0	4	5	0
Do 3d do or uncleaned per catty	0	1	5	0
Buttons, brass, per gross	0	0	5	5
Camphor, baroos, clean, per catty	1	3	0	0
Do refuse, do	0	7	2	0
Canvas and cotton duck, not exceeding fifty yards long, per piece	0	4	0	0
Cardamoms, superior, per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Do inferior, or grains of Paradise, per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Cinnamon, per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Clocks, 5 per cent. ad valorem.				
Cloves, per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Cloves, mother, per 100 catties	0	1	8	0
Coal, foreign, per ton	0	0	5	0
Cochineal, per 100 catties	5	0	0	0
Coral, per catty	0	1	0	0
Cordage, Manilla, per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
Cornelians, per 100 stones	0	3	0	0
Do beads, per 100 catties	7	0	0	0
Cotton, raw, per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
Cotton piece goods, gray, white, plain, and twilled, exceeding 34 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long, per piece	0	0	8	0
Cotton piece goods, exceeding 34 inches wide, and exceeding 40 yards long, per every 10 yards	0	0	2	0
Cotton piece goods, drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long, per piece	0	1	0	0
Cotton piece goods, drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 inches wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long, per piece	0	0	7	5
Cotton piece goods, T cloths, not exceeding 34 inches wide, and not exceeding 48 yards long, per piece	0	0	8	0
Cotton piece goods, T cloths, not exceeding 34 inches wide, and not exceeding 38 yards long, per piece	0	0	4	0
Cotton, dyed, figured, and plain, not exceeding 36 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long, per piece	0	1	4	0
Cotton, fancy, white brocade and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long, per piece	0	1	0	0
Cotton, printed chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 inches wide and not exceeding 30 yards long, per piece	0	0	7	0
Cotton cambrics, not exceeing 46 inches wide, and not exceeding 24 yards long, per piece	0	0	3	5
Cotton muslins, not exceeding 46 inches wide, and not exceeding 24 yards long, per piece	0	0	7	5
Cotton muslins, not exceeding 46 inches wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long, per piece	0	0	3	5
Cotton damasks, not exceeding 36 inches wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long, per piece	0	2	0	0
Cotton dimities, or quiltings, not exceeding 40 inches wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long, per piece	0	0	6	5
Cotton ginghams, not exceeding 28 inches wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long, per piece	0	0	2	5
Cotton handkerchiefs, not exceeding one yard square, per dozen	0	0	2	5
Cotton fustians, not exceeding 35 yards long, per piece	0	2	0	0
Cotton velveteens, not exceeding 34 yards long	0	1	5	0
Cotton thread, per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
Do yarn, per 100 catties	0	7	0	0
Cow bezoar, Indian, per catty	1	5	0	0
Cutch, per 100 catties	0	1	8	0
Elephants' teeth, whole, per 100 catties	4	0	0	0
Do do broken, do do	3	0	0	0
Feathers, kingfisher's, peacocks, per 100	0	4	0	0
Fishmaws, per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Fishskin, do	0	2	0	0
Flints, do	0	0	3	0
Gambier, do	0	1	5	0