THE WASHINGTON UNION.

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

ays encepted,) and denvered to city sur-ces, payable to the collector. To subscr umant, \$3 for six months. Officers of the infyance, will be charged \$5 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published on duceday and Sciurday, at \$4 per aunum as copies; and \$15 for live copies.

TTHE WEEKLTY UNION, a very large paper for con circulation, will be published every faiturelay morning at the lowing prices Fir one copy 42 per annum; there copies for 55 ; copies for 55 ; the copies for 515 ; twenty copies, and to one add 23. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

VOL. XIV. NO. 155.

DROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER

FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—In pursuance of the provisions to "act to provide for excenting the public printing," & c., ap-red Angust 26, 1852, acaded proposals will be received at this e, in the Capiel, until the first Monday (6th day) of December , at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the paper that may be required the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of Decem-1859.

or the public printing for the year ending on the lat day of Decem or, 1850. The subjoince het specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, its anoticy, quality, and description of each kind of paper that will b equired:

CLANS 1.

CLASS 2. CLASS 2. 0,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measur othes, and to weigh fifty-six ponula to the ream of 450 CLASS 3.

Chass 3. 300 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and calende o measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh forty-eight pounds to cam of 480 sheets.

CLANS 4. Class 4. 1,000 reams superflue map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper mea-uring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLARE 5.

do do do 60 reams royal 60 reams supor royal 60 reams imperial 100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.)

200 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalenary he required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per

No. 1, 1,500 reams quarto post writing paper. 2, 2,000 reams list cap do 3, 500 reams demy do 4, 2,000 reams doino post do 5, 300 reams mediam do

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 3 inches, and to weigh forty live pounds to the ream of 450 sh

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

ROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS for THE WEST, SOLTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.-BALT. KORE AND OHO BAIRDONF, FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Two through takes are now run daily, except Sunday, from Wash-naton for the West, as follows: La Mali train starte at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect-lat Mali train starte at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect-sed. The Chemani S. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion Lowes 24. The Chemani S. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion Lowes and connectional S. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion Lowes and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the continent, and for St. Louis, Kansas, Acc. Thin from Washington to Chemani S. Bours, or to St. Louis only 44 hours. To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take To Parkereburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road also the 2.30, p. m., train from Washington.

name. prough tickets and beggage checks to all quarters, and every possible facility, will be found upon this route. Ap passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-trill lesse Washington as follows: r all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the sectors.

For all points between Washington sources and Wheeling, take the 3.30, for all stations between Fiedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, for all stations between Fiedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, p. m. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST :

FOR BALTMORE AND THE RAFT: Leave Washington for Bultimore at 0.15 and 7.45 n. m., and 3.30 at 4.45, p. m. On Smaky at 3.30, p. m. or only. Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.50 and 6.30, p. m. On Stanky at 4.30, n. m., only. The 7.45 and 4.46 trains only will stop at way stations and for An-

apals connexions. Tao 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for to West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.39 trains for the East. Now for the information innuire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Oct 3	W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Paltimore.		
NEW ARRAI	NGEMENT.		

AT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA

Bukar SOUTHWESTEEN BOUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDIDA EMILROAD.
 From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Teenessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missicaippi, Izzisiana, Arianasa, and Texas.
 Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwesteen Rati-rough on bard of the Steam Forry Host George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad, at Alexandria.
 To Rohmend, Enaville, Lyrnchurg, Deistol, Knoxville, Dalton, Zithta, Chatancoga, Nashrville, Huntwille, Grand Jane-ton, Monghis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.
 By a Fircet Roste and Commery, and New Orleans.
 Moriting grader Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles above the sub any Octavia.

 ton, on board of the Steam Ferry Roat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Euleroad, at Alexandria. To Bichmond, Hanville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Balton, Attinta, Chatranouga, Nadrville, Huntystille, Grand Jaue. Eon, Momphia, Montgomery, and New Orleans. By a Fired Routinews Raitway Connections to Momphia. Anoritog graver Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles theore than by any other route. The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street steag orleader, at m. for Alexandria Where passequera take the cars for Bickey, at m. for Alexandria, Where passequera take the cars for Bickey, at m. for Bickmoul and all points Southwest, making sare and chase connectous to Momphia. Taggage wagens and combines leave the office, Pa. avenne, at 6 outloct, a. m., and 7, p. m. JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Vashington. 	 100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.) CLASS 7. No. 1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 13 by 20 inches, to weigh twenty- eight pounds per ream. 1,500 reams writing paper, 10 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty- three pounds per ream. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-siz pounds. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 21 inches, to weigh twenty two pounds per ream. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty two pounds per ream. 400 reams writing paper, 24 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty two pounds per ream. M0 the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfort theors to the ream and to "out-of-" quirce; they are to be made of the
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PACE will run as follows: Inave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m. Inave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m. Tau THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run a' opposite horrs. Fare 13 coulds. Wasleys o multiuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will lever the Capitol, and corner of Eth street and Fennaylvania avenue, he same time the boats have Alexandria.	but materials, free from adulteration, and finished in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, of the regular stand- ard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be re- quired by this office, those in class 7 are to be white, and of the r sizes and weights appendix 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 familished at are times and in such quantifies as the public service may require. Factor class will be considered appendixly, and be adject to a sepa- rate contract; but bidders may effer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal. No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the executive that the bidder or hidders. If this or their proposal shall be

The HIGHNO Contract of the provided states and the pro

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS .- NEW ARRANGE

TOTALE AND ALL PARTY INFOLVED SCHEDULE. FROM WASH, GYDN DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, A FOTDALC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-D LINK.—Two fant deity lines from Washington for the South emilwest. Dank leave their berthe, foot of 60 in street, at 63, mail 75, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a flue aliast em heart and enjoy a pleasant sell of 33, bours down the outhul Potenzae, passing in full view of Monin Vernon. By the ming boat likey insure a good suppor and a reve of four heart in infortable berths or stata rooman, and a arrive in Richmond in time to anest with all the trains for the South and Southwest. The great scottler, mail is essured over this route, it being 44 alies dedret and 100 miles loss railroading than by any other route, aling errain connections.

BEDESIGNERSHOLA, DO THE STREAM CONTRACTION OF THE STREAM CONTRACTION AND WIGHTSON, N. C.; ACCONTA, GA.; MONTGONERY AND MONTANA, AND ALL COLUMN CONTRACTOR AND ALL COLUMNS CONTRACT ON NEW OWNER, AND ALL COLUMNS CONTRACT ON NEW OWNER, AND CONTRACT, ON NEW OWNER, AND CO er, connect at Richmond with the Dauville, Southaide, Virg

Danyille,	FOR THE SOUTHWE	Dalton,
Chattanooga,	Huntsville.	Memphis,
Lynchburg,	Knoxville,	Atlanta,
Nashville,	Grand Junction, and New Orlean	Montgomery, .
For through the	kets and further informa	tion of the route, inqu

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

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were besieving their patron-ing to that effectivitiating public were besieving their patron-ing to that effectivitiat more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening on extensive ware and subscreem on Breadway, of No. 251, conter of Murray street, op-petite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscri-per to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgfar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular at-eution will be had to coastructing asfer for private families to match



"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858. THE FOUR TREATIES WITH CHINA. Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,

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 Kwelliang and Hwasham on the other : The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty. America 1 provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other preserve

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 ac-knowledge and answer) of the minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Primo Minister at Pe-kin

States with the Privy Council or Primo Minister at Pe-kin. Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his fown pleasure as to time, of the United States minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peliho, 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 meanbers de-puted for that purpose. Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilego is conceiled to other powers. Art. 8. Interviews of ministers with governor-general, governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Inter-views never to be denied. Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval com-

200 reams superflue paper, and of such weight per reasonable to required. In the 24 inches, and of such weight per reasonable could be appered to the above classes to be of linen and cotton, free from all aduteration with mineral or other sub-chaoes, or a fair winteness, and put up in quires of twenty-four these sources. In a fair winteness, and put up in quires of twenty-four these sources, and a fair transmitter of the subscreams each ; each reast to con-tain 450 perfect shoets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required ; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under live per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various induces in the same bundle to make on the weight will be con-distered a violation of the contract.

riews never to be denied. Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval com-nanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of

manders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy. Art. 13. Right to lease property without any interven-tion of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swataw and Taiwan in Fornass, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Claudestine and contra-band trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or al-lowed, 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, light-houses, &c.

houses, &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 du-ties are paid. Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of nontrality.

neutrality. Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters.

and punishment of criminals. Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States and

thorities over the rights and intercourse of its citizens. Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with com

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Chris

tianity, 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 oth-erwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once houre to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens. Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States

Treaty to be ratined within a year by the Onder 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.

Each class will be considered asparately, and be addect to a sepa-rate contract; but bidders may effor 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 necepted, will cater into an obligation with good any sufficient sur-tice to furmish the articles proposed. Much forms for proposals will be formable at this offee, and none will be taken into con ideration unless ablestantially agreeding therewith. All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place or places as may be designated in Washington etty, in good or-der, free of all and every exits charge or express, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects astisfactory. Samples of all the spicer required may be seen at this office, or will be aren't to persona applying for them. The proposals will be avarated to the biorexit suction the first ruessby after the first Monday in December? mext, (7th.) and the courtest will be avarated to the biorexit bidder. Proposals will be avarated to the biorexit bidder. Proposals will be avarated to the biorexit bidder. Proposals in the avarated to the binex bidder. Proposals will be avarated to the binex bidder.

SPLENDED SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER, 1858.-GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Wilmington, Delawa

\$35,000 |--Lottery for the Benedit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 230, for 1558. To be drawn at WILMENGTON, Dol., on Satur-day, OCTOBER 10, 1555. 12 drawn numbers out of 75.--GRAND SCHEME.

La district distriction	the cost of the second of the	the second se
1 splendid prize of \$35,00	0 4 prizes of	
1 60	3 100 do .	50
	0 104 do .	25
3 do 5,0	0 &a.,	kc., 40.
Tickets \$10-halv	s \$5-quarters \$2	1 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 wi	ole lickets	
Do do 25 ha	f do	
Do do 25 qu	rter do	***********
IN THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF A DOMESTIC	and the second second	

250,089!-Lattery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class R. for 1856. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL, on Saturday OCTOBER 23, 1859.

78 No. Lettery-13	drawn b	allots		NIFICEN	PROTECT.	
nd prize of	\$50,089	1 1	grand	prize of		\$5,000
do	20,000			0		5,000
do ob	15,000	25	prizes	of		1,760
do	10,000	50	do			1,000
do	7,500	204	do			500
kc.,	100				ю.	2223

Art. 26. The tariff fixed by article 10 of the treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chi-ness officers, to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised

tailif may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty. Art. 37. Either contracting party may demand a fer-ther 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

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 parts already opened, and hereafter to be opened, to Brit-ias trade, shall be obliged, on application of the consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce be-tween the place of production and port of abipment, and open input between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the consult and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all travial 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 teares may and it

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.

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. Brit-ish 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 foure mace per ton.

by at the face of four mace per on, 'n of the bold one and under, at the rate of four mace per on. 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 tomage 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 merc within forty-eight hours after this arrival but not 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 laggage, 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 domand. Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese

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 t

Art. 33. 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 slip on arriving of 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 mas-ter or consignee.

ettlement of ponding questions at Canton, understood o be hereafter at Shanghai.
THE ENGLISH TREATY.
Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of Nankin of 1842, and hrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations of trade.
Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors, ninisters, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either contray 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 of that correspondence of the minister and the timperial government.
Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the minister maties tables and the forms of special couriers.
Art. 5. The Emperor of Chinne consents to nominate transmission of the correspondence of the minister, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.
Art. 7. Consults may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open porist, and their official radiant of customs for a special permit to landom.
Art. 7. Consults may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open porist, and their official radiant of customs for a special permit to landom.
Art. 4. The Christian religion, as professed by Protest ants or Roman Catholles, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.
Art. 42. If the British maining a value on goods subject to an in the stable is a special permitsion and agent and position as regards the chinese local authorities is the or Roman Catholles, to be tolerated, and its professors protected. Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent estab-lishment of a British minister, his family and suite, at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communica-Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travening 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 Socretaries of State, or some high officer, to transact business with the British minister, either person-

"It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from the sovereign that the Chinese Christians cease to fear the perscettions of the Mandarins; it is in virtue of conven-tional stipulations, which, rendering homage to the bless-ings of the Christian doctrine, abolish the laws which forbade it, and allow missionaries of the West to circu-late freely in the interior of the empire to propagate it

smong the Chinese. "The Viceroy of Canton ceases to be the necessary intermedium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the cabinet of Pekin, while, if annexation were resolved upon,

Art. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the

three months; besides which, the navigation is very three months; besides which, the navigation is very much impeded just there by sheals and sami-banks that only leave a narrow channel for vessels of great burden. Now, however, this difficulty will be obviated by trans-ferring the port to Castrice Bay, a splendid natural har-bor in the Gulf of Tarkay, which is open almost all the year round, and from whence a railroad might be casily constructed to Maryinsk, a second itession station fur-ther up the Amoor, which is only about sixty versus distant, and would save no less than 300 versts of river navigation. A small Russian settlement has existed at Costin's bay for several years, but it was not thought ad-visable to found a regular navial amenal there as long as

TWO CENTS.

1st auditor

Special Notice to Subscribers:

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, rating a convert laborate bound of the period of the

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

Egiti lines or lass nake a square longer advertisements is propertion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements erd twice or thriften a week with be charged 37 is cents her square for insertion after the first. Advertisements cone a week in the di-couts per square for each insertion. Special notices charged the foregoing rates.

Costin's bay for several years, but it was not thought ad-visable to found a regular naval amenal there as long as it was doubtful whether the chinese would agree to givo up that portion of their territory in addition to the com-try on the left bank of the Amoor. According to the last accounts, the inhabitants of Siberia ware hastoning to take possession of the promised land. Whole curavans of emigrants were passing through Nertchinsk on their way to the aouth, and detachments of troops were being moved down the river, with stores and artillery to garr-ison the new forts that are in course of erection. General Mouravielf, or Count Mouravielf Amoorsity, as we must now call him, had left Algoor for Nikolaversk, from whence he was to proceed to Castin's bay and the faland of Sagbalin, where some Russian astilements have

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. - WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE ENGLISH CREDI-TORS 7

[From the London Times.]

Island of Sagbalin, where some Russian settle

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 aubjects shall pay on all merchandiss 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 rations pay. Art. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the ship-penet of the same.

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 tacks, on account of the losses sustained by British sub-jects through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 tacks on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kweng Tung province. This 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 emounts are discharged in full.

THE FRENCH TREATY. [From the Paris Moniteur.]

[From the Paris Monitor.] The expedition sent to China has accomplished the ob-ject the Emperor had in view. On the one hand, full sat-isfaction 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 inhab-itants, 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

(From the London Times.) If the current of thought in New York runs in the direction that what is called usury may be at any time set up as a bar to the fulfilment of contracts, or even as a reason for treating them with a degree of unconcern, it is certain there is hardly a public or private engagement in that country which may not be at any time upset. Is nearly to be pleaded in cases where a government or a company have deliberately borrowed in what they con-sidered to be the cheapest market, but upon terms above the nominal rate of interest; or is it to apply where the debt has been contracted at prices below par; or in both instances indiscriminately, as well as in any other where the moderate funcies of the debtor ? If so, there is scarcely a State stock or railway, or ca-It was on the 27th of June last that Baron Gros signed file 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 re-spects 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 com-merce 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 elements of these yarous clauses, and the terms may not in afterdays appear conformable with the moderate fancies of the debtor ? If so, there is scarcely a State stock or railway, or ca-nal bond in the United States which may not be disposed of in this manner, and those of our capitalists who, un-touched by past experience, may be disposed to listen du-ring the coming abundance of money to tempting invita-tions from that side had better be warned at once. Fos-sibly it will be urged that the charge of tearty is intended to be levelled only in cases where the amount of interest contracted to be paid was enormous in comparison with the sum borrowed. But where is the line to be drawn ? Is not the fact, in any given instance, that the borrower found he could not get the money anywhere else on con-ditions that seemed to suit him better, the best and only test as to their fairness ? If any other principle were to be recognised the greater part of the national debt of England might be repudiated, since many loans were made at 60 or 70, upon the stipulation of repaying 100. The moment the usary doctrine is broached and tolera-tel, there is an end of all safety in entering into cngage-ments, since, plainly stated, it simply amounts to a dec-laration that a voluntary promise is not to be held sacred under all circumstances, and that a ma who, in needy plight and bad credit, has submitted to the market terms necessilated by his condition, may at any time, if fortune should proper, plead that he ought never to have been 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 Christianthe pondities inflicted upon Chinese converts to Christian-ity. Assuredly those were important concessions, and must have indued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of France, scarcely known at Pekin, except by the vague remembrance which the recital of missionaries had left there of the greatness of Louis XIV, and afterwards of the renown of the name of Napoleon. The decrees of toleration, moreover, transported into China our traditional protectorate to the Catholic religion, extending it to Christianity in general. But if this first success was of incontestable value it must be allowed, however that the admission cranted to us into the Chihowever, that the admission granted to us into the Chi ness territory, limited to five ports, was an insufficient concession. It is also to be observed that the measure taken in favor of Chinese Christians by the edict of Taou taken in layor of Christe Christianis by the energy of how Kounng did not beer the stamp of a synallegmatic act, and emanating solely from the imperial will, that act had not the force of a conventional engagement, and in no manner authorized the preaching of Christianity, nor the admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Cehelped in such a manner, and that he refuses to recog-niss the transaction. The argument must apply universally, and neither men nor nations will ever be scrupulous against making improvident bargains, except where it is hold as an invi-olable precept that no circumstances connected with a pledge spontaneously entered into can ever in the small est degree absolve the contractor from its fulliment on the exact basis in which it was understool by both parties

admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Ce-lestial Empire. "On the other hand, the foreign legations were only allowed to reside at Macao or Hong-Kong, and never could treat except with the viceroy of Canton; our di-plomatic embassy was obliged, like the others, to fix its residence outside the Chinese territory, and always found it impossible to communicate directly with the central government. This state of things was a source of serious inconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an inbeconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an in-ferior position, which completely tied their hands, and

ferior position, which completely tied their hands, and lowered them in the estimation of the Chinese. "The treatment and the advantages which the gov-ernment of the Emperor has thought fit to exact are now granted to us formally, and without reserve. "All the important ports of the Chinese coast, as also the great internal highways of communication, are open to our navigation and our commerce. Frenchmen, who, neccording to the terms of the convention of 1844, were only admitted to five ports, may henceforth, provided with passports, traverse, unobstructed, every portion of China. Ching " It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from

rity of plat ALSO-Will keep on hand and make to order all khols of money chests, van doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder proof locks for bank or store doors ; Jones's patent permutation bank lock ; and Crygier or store doors ; Jones's patent per

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THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Contury, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Says the St. Louis (Jo.) Democrat: Delow we publish as letter to h. Wood, of this city, from a gontleman in Maine, which appears glow-ingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence stud-layer is effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dector needs no encomiums professione pullery from the press:

are guerantees of truth, the Dector needs no encomiums nor ascient pullery from the press: Barn, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1856. The truth of the press: Barn, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1856. The press since to the highly beneficial efforts of your hair esskers which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall become quite ray, probably one dired white, my will kern which hall be gray or white har has totally dimposared, both to my bead and face, and my hair have resolated for twenty dro beliese more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty dro bears. I am now satiy gears old any good wife, at the age of fary two, has used it with the same effect. The above the the data fifteen years, and am known to have occasin to contrailed my norm. Any use you may have but is a resident, here for the last fifteen years, and am known to inary erece one becauties of mature in direces as well as my self. The truth one have and adjoining towns. Any use you may have but the above, with my mane entached, is at your services as Wala both the structure one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may have but the above, with my mane entached, is at your services as Wala both the structure one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may have but the above, with my mane entached, is at your services as Wala both the above one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may face the addition of the structure on t

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Prov. Wood: Locar sic. Having had the minfortume to lose the best portion of my hair, from three effects of the yellow flower in New Orleans, in 1844, 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 glowg, and no world can express my obligations to you in giving to the adilited such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON. The undersigned, J. K. Brage, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Ortholox Church as Brookfield, Massachusetts, lis is a genilounan of great inducince and universal belowed. WM. BYER.

WM. DYER. Incourse to, Jan. 12, 1558. Paor. Weeds: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative it gives me pleasure to ray that its effect has been excellent in re-mying inflammation, dargiruff, and a constant tendency to tiching with which 1 have been toubled from chirkihoud; and has also re-stored my hair; which was, becoming gray, to its eriginal color. have used no other article with anything like the asme pleasure or profit. The restantiation, during and is closed in the reducety of being with which 1 have been troubled from chickhood; and has also reduced any hair; which was, becoming gray, to its original color of the reduced with anything like the same pleasure or steel. Stokes my known is possible from chickhood; and has also reduced by the reduced with anything like the same pleasure or the reduced with anything like the same pleasure or the reduced by th

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		GUIRE, President.
GRAPTON D. HANSON, S.	ocretary.	June 27-1
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A NOTHER BATCH OF NEW BOOKS AT PHILPS.-The Household Bock of Poetry, collected and edit d by Charles A. Dans. #3 50. American Eloguence, a Collection of Speechos and Addresses by the

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sons protected. Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior, with passports from their msuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The gulations as regards these passports are determined, he provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' ews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to drawn up by the consul and the local authorities. No sto be given to Naukin or citize in the back of the s to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the

Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to ade up the great river, (Yang-tsz,) but in the present sturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley no port to be opened for trade, with the exception of Chin-Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signa-tare of the treaty. When peace is restored, British ves-sels 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.

State, shall determine. Art. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan, (Formesa.) Chow Chow, (Swa-tow,) and Kiung-Chow, (Hainan.) are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is

Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for anded property at the rates prevailing among the people. Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employ-nent by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful

capacity. Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be actiled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no mo-

The number of the boats not to be limited, and no mo-nopoly allowed. If any snanggling takes place the of-fender 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 func-tionary, 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 Chi-ness subjects.

se subjects Art 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and

Art 16. Protoco to the process of the protoco of the periods and property of British subjects. Art, 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese au-thorities 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 sec Chinese part and the creases are to be furnished by

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 eriminals taking refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, mon the requi-aition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same, also, if taking refuge in the houses, or on board the ves-sels, of British subjects at the open ports. Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their ntmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or frandulently abconding, 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

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 erchants would purchase them shall be assum ied 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 congce, &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 coust many twenty-four hours. Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deteriora-tion. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed ont in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty ad veloces. Art. 45. British merchants, who have imported mer-chandise into an open port and paid duty, may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty. The British merchant may appeal to the consul within

d view he will have a res and with that view he will have a residence in that capi-tal. The advantages of this concession, which was very revolting to Chinese pride, are manifest. It can no longer be feared that the dishonesty of certain function-aries may prevent the prompt and satisfactory solution of any differences which may arise. This direct communi-cation with the Chinese cabinet will tend to dispel more than one fulse notion, and to enlighten on many points a generation by hear nearly exceptions to hearn me

then one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a government which has nearly everything to learn re-specting the nations of the West. "Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to merchants to purchase directly, without an intermediary, merchandise on the spot of production. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom dues in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subject to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Man-darins while on its way ; the government will publish a uniform tax of transit. The tennage dues will also be reduced.

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 dutics.
Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British beip, if no part has been handed, may be re-exported without hindranes.
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 smugging.
Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open, not unlawfully to enterports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the consens.
Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be 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 government.
Art. 49. All penalities or confiscations under the treaty that grave been adjusted.
Art. 49. All penalities or confiscations under the treaty the series of the value of which the standing harpily maint inder between the gover mments and the abing may be probliked from trading harpily maint.
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Art 49. All penalities or confiscations under the treate and the series of the series of the state of the series o

proof."

of liability for the full amount must follow as a matter of course. But General Honston's object may have been simply to assist the acquisition of the territory by depre-cating European objections. At all events, his viewa upon financial policy would be as nothing against the de-cision of the city that is practically the metropolis of the Union. It is in New York that the symptoms must be watched, and the question will form an excellent test by which distant and disinterested observers may judge of the progress or otherwise of rigid opinions throughout the entire country. for the full amount must follow as a mi

necessitated by his condition, may at any time, if fortane should prosper, plead that he ought never to have been helped in such a manner, and that he refuses to recog-

the exact basis in which it was understood by both parties at the time. An endorser of bills among a certain reck-less class will sometimes say, "Oh, I merely gave my name to oblige a friend and did not get anything by it," as if his motive in the matter should be of any concern to the claimant. Whatever it was, he deemed it suffi-cient at the time; and after he has enjoyed his gratifica-tion such they that consisted in childing a friend or in the

cient at the time; and after he has enjoyed his gratifica-tion, whether that consisted in obliging a friend or in the receipt of each, he must pay the price, and neither whine for commiscration nor expect it. With regard to the Mexican debt, however, there is not a plea such as per-sons even of this easy description could think of resort-ing to. The money was leat when the republic had the sympathy of the world, and upon terms which, looking at the arcrifices since made by the bondholders, are now absolutely much less onerous than would be demanded from any first-rate State.

If the cry, therefore, is to be set up in that inst

If the cry, therefore, is to be set up in that instance, what may we not expect in others ! The most active promoters of the absorption of Mexico by the United States, including General Houston, have not ventured on such a course, They have stated broadly in Congress and elsewhere that, in case of establishing a protectorate, America would be bound to see that the assignments made to the foreign creditors were houseful diministered, while, is unavertime were resolved unon, the assumption

from any first-rate State.

and a not the OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. The Charleston Mercury announces the decease of John Ashe Alston, at Sullivan's Island, on the 8th instant. Mr. Alston was one of the few men in our community who are men of leisure, and yet men of usefulness. He cultivated and enjoyed society, at the same time that he was active in all public enterprises looking to the im-provement and refinement of life. He was a relative of the late Washington Alston, and possessed the refined tastes of his illustrious kineman. He was largely instru-mental in getting up the Fraser Gallery ; and to him, more than to any other, must be attailated the existence of the Carolina Art Association, which was successfully organized in our city during the last winter. In truth, he was a lover of art in all its forms, and seemed to yearn organized in our city during the last winter. In truth, he was a lover of art in all its forms, and seemed to yearn for the beautiful in nature in all its manifestations. To refined and cultivated tastes he added the most generous hospitality. No man delighted more in the society of friends, and very few possessed in return so many worthy of his affection. He was of a warm and genial temper, of a liberal mind, and of the most courteous and graceful manners : and although a thorough man of the world in his bearing and experience, he was far above it in the pu-rity of his demestic life, and in his truthful, simple and manly virtues.

Initially of instruction of the second se Art. 49. All ponalities or conflucations under the teast to belong and he approximated to the public service of the finite providence of the pr

and the set of the