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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE
FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CHINA—1868.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, OF JUNE 18,
1858.

By the President of the United States of
America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, certain additional articles to the
Treaty now in force between the United States
of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed
at Peking in the 18th day of June, 1858, were
announced and by their plenipotentiaries at
Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868,
which additional articles are, word for word,
as follows:

Additional articles to the treaty between the
United States of America and the
Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th of June,
1858.

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty
between the United States of America and the
Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June,
1858, circumstances have arisen showing the
necessity of additional articles thereto, the
President of the United States and the august
sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named
for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the Pres-
ident of the United States of America, Wil-
liam H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his
Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Bur-
lingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordi-
nary and minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-
Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese
rank, associated high envoys and ministers of
his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries,
after having exchanged their full powers, found
to be in due proper form, have agreed upon
the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of
the opinion that, in making concession to the
citizens or subject of foreign powers of the
privilege of residing on certain tracts of land,
or resorting to certain waters of that empire
for purposes of trade, he has by no means re-
linquished his right of eminent domain or do-
minion over the said land and waters, hereby
agrees that no such concession or grant shall
be construed to give to any power or party
which may be at war with or hostile to the
United States the right to attack the citizens
of the United States or their property with-
in the said lands or waters. And the United
States, for themselves, hereby agree to ab-
stain from offensively attacking the citizens or
subjects of any power or party of their prop-
erty with which they may be at war on any
tract of land or waters of the said em-
pire. But nothing in this article shall be con-
strued to prevent the United States from re-
sisting an attack by any hostile power or party
upon their citizens or their property. It is
further agreed that if any right or interest
in any tract of land in China has been or shall
hereafter be granted by the government of

China to the United States or their citizens
for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant
shall in no event be construed to divest the
Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdic-
tion over person and property within said tract
of land, except so far as that right may have
been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and his Maj-
esty the Emperor of China, believing that the
safety and prosperity of commerce will there-
by best be promoted agree that any privilege or
immunity in respect to trade or navigation in
the Chinese dominions which may not have been
stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to
the prescription of the Chinese government and
may be regulated by it accordingly, but not
in a manner or spirit incompatible with the
treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III.

The Emperor of China shall have the right
to appoint consuls at ports of the United States
who shall enjoy the same privileges and im-
munities as those which are enjoyed by public
law and treaty in the United States by the
consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either
of them.

ARTICLE IV.

The twenty-ninth article of treaty of the 18th
of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemp-
tion of Christian citizens of the United States
and Chinese converts from persecution in
China on account of their faith, it is further
agreed that citizens of the United States in
China of every religious persuasion, and Chi-
nese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy
entire liberty of conscience, and shall be ex-
empt from all disability or persecution on ac-
count of their religious faith or worship in
either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of
the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality,
shall be held in respect and free from distur-
bance or profanation.

ARTICLE V.

The United States of America and the Em-
peror of China cordially recognize the inher-
ent and inalienable right of man to change
his home and allegiance, and also the mutu-
al advantage of the free migration and emi-
gration of their citizens and subjects, respec-
tively, from the one country to the other, for
purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as perma-
nent residents. The high contracting parties,
therefore, join in reprobating any other than an
entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes.
They consequently agree to pass laws making
it a penal offence for a citizen of the United
States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese
subjects either to the United States or to any
other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject
or citizen of the United States to take citizens
of the United States to China or to any other
foreign country, without their free and volun-
tary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI.

Citizens of the United States visiting or re-
siding in China shall enjoy the same privileges,
immunities or exemptions in respect to travel
or residence as may there be enjoyed by the
citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.
And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or
residing in the United States, shall enjoy the
same privileges, immunities, and exemptions
in respect to travel or residence, as may there
be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the
most favored nation. But nothing herein con-
tained shall be held to confer naturalization
upon citizens of the United States in China,
nor upon the subjects of China in the United
States.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all
the privileges of the public educational in-
stitutions under the control of the government of
China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall
enjoy all the privileges of the public educa-
tional institutions under the control of the gov-
ernment of the United States, which are en-
joyed in the respective countries by the citizens or
subjects of the most favored nation. The citi-
zens of the United States may freely establish
and maintain schools within the Empire of

China at these places where foreigners are by
treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally,
Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges
and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States, always disclaiming and
discouraging all practices of unnecessary dic-
tation and intervention by one nation in the
affairs or domestic administration of another,
do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any in-
tention or right to intervene in the domestic
administration of China in regard to the con-
struction of railroads, telegraphs or other ma-
terial internal improvements. On the other
hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China, re-
serves to himself the right to decide the time
and manner and circumstances of introducing
such improvements within his dominions.
With this mutual understanding it is agreed by
the contracting parties that if at any time here-
after his imperial Majesty shall determine to
construct or cause to be constructed works of
the character mentioned within the empire,
and shall make application to the United
States or any other western power for facilities
to carry out that policy, the United States will,
in that case, designate and authorize suitable
engineers to be employed by the Chinese gov-
ernment, and will recommend to other nations
an equal compliance with such application, the
Chinese government in that case protecting
such engineers in their persons and property,
and paying them a reasonable compensation
for their service.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipoten-
taries have signed this treaty and thereto af-
fixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day
of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[SEAL] ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHAI-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles
have been duly ratified on both parts, and the
respective ratifications of the same have been
exchanged,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses
S. Grant, President of the United States of
America, have caused the said additional ar-
ticles 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 fifth day
of February, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and seventh, and of the in-
dependence of the United States the ninety-
fourth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray
the expenses of witnesses in the investigation
by the military committee in reference to the
sale of cadetships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the sum of
three thousand dollars, or as much thereof
as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated,
out of any money in the treasury not other-
wise appropriated, to defray the expenses in-
curred by the committee on Military Affairs
in conducting the investigation ordered by the
House of Representatives by resolution of
February fourth, eighteen hundred and
seventy.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

The Duel at Madrid.

The account of this tragedy, as given by
telegraph, is as follows:

On the morning of March 12th the duel be-
tween the Duke de Montpensier and Enrique
de Bourbon took place at Madrid, and resulted
in the death of the latter. The seconds of the
Duke were D'Ers Cardova and Alaminor.

those of the Prince were Señor Rubjo and
another, name unknown. Both were Repub-
lican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes.

The duel created immense excitement. It
was brought about by insulting letters written
by the Prince, branding Montpensier as a con-
spirator, and calling him a bloated, French
pastry cook.

The Prince won the choice of weapons and
ground, and the right to the first shot. The
distance was ten paces, the combatants firing
alternately; weapons, revolvers. The first and
second shots by the Prince missed; his third
bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing
a slight wound. Montpensier's first shot missed,
the second slightly wounded the Prince; the
third proved fatal, the ball entering the fore-
head of the Prince and killing him instantly.

The Duke exclaimed: "My God! What
have I done?" and swore to protect the
Prince's children.

Montpensier and the seconds are in Madrid.
They have not been arrested. It is thought the
affair will injure the Duke's chances for the
throne. When the Duke had fired twice the
seconds attempted to effect a reconciliation,
but the Prince was furious and refused all offers.
It is rumored that French intrigue is at the
bottom of the duel.

The funeral of the Prince took place on the
14th without any public demonstration.

The Local Paper.

The Los Angeles News makes the following
worthy remarks regarding the duty and nec-
essity, on the part of a community, to sup-
port its local paper:

What tells us so readily the standing of a
town or city as the appearance of its paper?
and its youth or its age can as well be deter-
mined by observing it as by a personal notice.
The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its
advertisements, their liberality by the looks of
the paper. Some papers show a good, solid
healthy foundation, with plethoric purses and
well to do appearance generally. Others show
a striving to contend with the grasping thou-
sands around them, trying hard to wrench out
an existence from the close-fisted community
around them. An occasional meteoric display
in its editorial columns, shows that it can do
if it had the means, but it cannot continue in
the expensive work until more support comes,
which ought to be given readily. Take your
home paper—It gives you more news than New
York and other papers; it talks for you when
other localities belie you; it stands up for your
rights; you have always a champion in your
home paper, and those who stand up for you
shall certainly be sustained. Your interests
are kindred and equal and you must certain-
ly rise and fall together. Therefore it is to
your interest to support your home paper, not
grudgingly but in a liberal spirit—as an agree-
able duty, as an investment that will amply
repay the expender.

Josh Billings Advises Girls.

If husbands could be took on trial as cooks
are, tew-thirds of them would probably be re-
turned, but there don't seem tew be any law
for this. Therefore, girls, yu will see that after
yu git a man yu have got to keep him even
if yu lose on him. Consequently, if yu hav
got any cold vittles in the house try him on
them once in a while during scouting season,
and if he swallows them well and says he will
take some more he is a man who, when blue
Monday cums will wash well.

Don't marry a pheller who is always a telling
how his mother dez things.

A man whose whole heft lies in musick (and
not very heftly at that), ain't no better for a
husband than s edlitz powder, but if he luv
tew listen while yu sing sum gentle ballad,
yu will find him melow and so soft.

But I must say one thing, girls. If yu kan
find a bright-eyed, healthy and well-ballasted
boy, who looks upon poverty az sassy az a
child looks u on wealth—who had rather sit
down on the curb-stun in front of the Fifth
Avenue Hotel and eat a ham sandwich than go
inside and run in debt for his dinner and
toothpick—one who iz armed with the diad of
pleck that mistakes a defeat for a victory, my
advise iz to take him body and sole—swore
him at wunst, fur he iz a stray troutt uv a kind
skase in our waters.

Take him, I say, and build onto him, az
hornets build onto a tree.