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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

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EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION.

PROPELETORS.

GASPER SOUDER, JE.,

EL. FETHERSTON.

FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is betyed to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the centiers, or 38 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Assets over - - \$1.000,000

Versons leaving the city especially will feel better satis-WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and A torney, FORREST BUILDING.

117 South Fourth Street, Pailadelphia.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. DREKA, 1923 CHESTNUT STREET. (e20-di)

BROWN.—On the 20th inst, at her residence on School long Long Lizabeth Stewardson Brown, wife of Jere-Prown On the morning of the 17th inst. Charles in only child of Charles J. and Fannie Cragin, aged

months.

L) CLERC.—At his residence, Burlington, N. J., on the evening of the 27th inst., Col. Joseph F. Le Clerc, in the

Lo CLFR: —At his residence, Burlington, N. J., on the evening of the 27th inst. Col Joseph P. Le Clere, in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funer d.

S. UiRA).—On July 11th, 1953, Capitain P-anels Key Murray, United States Navy. In the 48th year of his age.

1'NATARD.—On the 27th inst. James II. Pintard, a native of Niemes, France, in the 8th year of his age.

The mile friends of the family, and the members of the French Hencyblent Seciety, are respectfully invited to att nd die funeral, from his late residence, 22 Locust.

CTAYLD:—At the residence of his son. J Gardiner Tavler, near Riverton, N. J. on the morning of the 27th inst. Edward Tavlor, in his 17th year.

His renatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, to meet at his late residence, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Fourthday, 25th finst. Also, at Friends' Meeting House, in Burlington, at II o'clock A. M., where the interment will take place. The funeral will proceed to Burlington by the railroad line leaving Walnu' street wharf, Philadelphis, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, 87 TO \$100.

WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,

WHITE SHEFTLAND DO.

WHITE BAREGE DO.

WHITE GRAPE MARETZ.

EYKE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE BUIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUESDAY, September be examined the day (September 9), or on TUESDAY. Sefore the Annual Commencement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

EASTON, Pa., July, 1863.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.— In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is bereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privileges of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under guel rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty five Fer Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 3th, 1888.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be:

Bubecriptions to the new Stock will be:

Subscription to the new Stock will be abscribing will cease on the Solt day of July, 1883.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the Solt day of July, 1883.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of Treat 1823.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1853.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1853.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1853, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, THOMAS T. FIRTH, myl4-tjy80trp

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. TREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 77, 1888.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (a) each at any time before the lat day of October next at par, for a now mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes, faving 25 years to rundered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my28t oct 1 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Company, E. D., No. 424 WALNUT ST.
The interest in gold on the First Mortsage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due August let, 1968, will be peid on preventation of the coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

53 Exchange Place, New York, W.M. J. PALMER, iy23tuths8is

pastuthasta Treasurer.

POBT OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mail for Havana per steamer Juniata will close at this office WEDNESDAY, the 29th just, at A. M.

HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical
treatmen and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap28-tirp No. 613 Jayne street.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.) [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27, 1868.—We are at the wery neight of the gayest season ever seen at this "sea-side" resort. The weather has been uniformly excellent. On Saturday evening a magnificent Hop was given at the United States Hotel, the music being furnished by Simon Hassler's Orchestra. The next thing on the programme, I understand, will be a Children's Hop, at the same house. It is expected to take place in the very height of the gayest season ever seen at the same house. It is expected to take place next Friday. The children are, of course, excited about it, and talk of nothing else. It is a pleasant sight to see the little ones enjoying little and the manners of their pleasant sight to see the little ones enjoying themselves, and affecting the manners of their elders. The hotels are full, at present, but it is elders. The hotels are itui, at process and likely that the departures will make room enough to accommodate those who desire to come here Visiron.

from your city. The New Orleans Bee says: Mexico City is about to come within halling distance of our Atlantic cities. General Escobedo and his soldiers. are busily employed (better employment for them than killing one another) on a telegraph line running from the capital to the frontier of Matamoras. Meantime our telegraphs near the Mexican frontier are within short distances of Brownsville, about opposite Matamoras.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Last Hours of the Senate-Collector. Cummings, of Philadelphia, Suspended for Commissioner by the Adjournment-Condition of Pennsylva. nia Nominations-The Contract for Printing Postage Stamps-Philadelphia Competing for I t-changes under the New Tax Law-George H. Stuart adopted as One of the Colosial Figures of the Lincoln Monument-The Petitions against an Interna-

tional Copyright Law, &c.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
Washington, July 27, 1868.—Before the hour fixed for adjournment to-day, the Senate lobbies were crowded with an anxious throng of officeseekers, watching the action of the Senate upon Executive nominations. The nomination of Alexander Cummings for Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent in last night by the President, and was under consideration when the hour of adjournment arrived, which carries it over till the next meeting of the Senate, the present adjournment being merely a recess. In the meantime, speculation is rife as to whether the President will forthwith accept the resignation of Commissioner Rollins, and appoint a successor ad interim, or allow Rollins to discharge the dutles of the office till his successor is confirmed, which is the condition attached to his resigna-tion. Some Republicans think Rollins is justi-fied in holding over until the Senate confirms his successor, but there is some diversity of opinion on this point, as others maintain that it is not in the power of a subordinate to attach conditions to a resignation presented to a superior officer, and that it is an absolute withdrawal from the place whenever the superior sees proper to accept it; without regard to any conditions it may contain. This point will doubtless be settled in few days, upon the opinion of Attorney-Gene-

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATIONS. The nomination of John P. O'Neill- as United States Attorney-General for the Eastern District of Propsylvania was not acted on, consequently the President will be called upon to make a new repointment, and he will probably appoint O'Neill.

The nomination of Percy B. Spear as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District, comprising Chester and Delaware counties, vice Swayne, to be removed, was acted on, and Spear was confirmed, but on account of some home in-fluence being brought to bear against him, on the part of Republicans of the Seventh District, who did not seem to know who Mr. Spear was, or what reason there could be for removing Swayne, egainst whom there was no complaint. Spear's nomination was reconsidered, and laid on the table. Spear was a friend of Senator Cameron, and his nomination and confirmation and con and his nomination and confirmation were understood to be an equivalent for the confirmation of O'Neill as District Attorney, but it seems the arrangement fell through, for neither was con-

firmed.

THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The bids for this contract were opened last week at the Post-office Department, the bidders teing the two New York bank-note printing companies, Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and a Cincinnati firm. The two latter firms were the lowest bidders, approximating about the same figures, but the Cincinnati firm presented no evidence to show that they were presented no evidence to show that they were engaged in the business or had a fire-proof establishment. Experts have been several days examining the workmanship of the different bidders in regard to quality and fineness of work, the test of Butler & Carpenter's skill being in internal revenue stamps, which they printed for the government for several years past. The contract for postage stamps is a very heavy one, continuing for four years from September next, and will amount in the agreement to several will lions of dollars. The chances seem to be in favor of this work being done in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter. It is thought the award will be made to-morrow.

DISCHARGE OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Commissioner Rollins has notified all the Revenue Agente, special agente, and Revenue Inspectors, about 400 in number, that their services will not be required after the 30th inst. Among the numerous applicants for appointment as supervisor of Internal Revenue, are many assessors and collectors, throughout the country, who appear to think it a better position than those they now hold. The salary is only DISCHARGE OF REVENUE OFFICERS. than those they now hold. The salary is only \$3000 per annum, but the power conferred upon each is far greater than that now exercised either by collectors or assessors, and their jurisdiction will extend in some cases over two or three States. They are authorized to suspend assessors and collectors from their duties, whenever they think it necessary. The appointment of supervisors is made by the States. visors is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Commissioner of Inter nal Revenue

Twenty-five detectives at \$4 per day, will also twenty-nee detectives at \$\psi\$ per day, win also be appointed by the Commissioner, as necessities of the service may require. All the gaugers and inspectors of spirits are also legislated out of office, and others will be appointed. Every distillery has a storekeeper, to be paid by Government \$\frac{2}{2}\$ and \$\frac{2}{2}\$ neader.

ment \$5 per day.

STATUES FOR THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Among the distinguished civilians selected for a place among the colossal figures on the pro-posed Lincoln monument, as representative men, for baving rendered eminent services in the suppression of the rebellion, is George H. Stuart, o Philadelphia, President of the Christian Commis sion, and it is expected his friends will raise the sum necessary—\$7,000 or \$8,000—to place his figure there. It has been adopted, however, by the Board of Managers, and will go there whether his friends subscribe the money or not. It is not expected that they will be behind the friends of other eminent gentlemen in liberality, for the friends of Blehop Simpson have already subscribed \$9,500 to place his statue-among the other colossal figures. The figure of Bishop S. has also been adopted by the Board of Managers, and also that of the President of the Sanitary Commission of the United States. The colossal equestrian figure of Gen. Grant will, it is expected, be placed on the monument by the voluntary contributions of army officers and personal friends. In this way the money required to complete the statues of nearly all the parties to be placed on the monument will be contributed by their friends and well be reseated. sion, and it is expected his friends will raise the quirte to complete the statues of nearly all the parties to be placed on the monument will be contributed by their friends, and will expedite the construction of this truly national work. Clark Mills, the sculptor, will have models of several of the statues of prominent men ready for exhibition before Congress meets again in December next.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on the Library, to whom were referred the following petitions, me morials and resolutions, remonstrating agains the passage of an international copyright law asked to be discharged from their further con-

sideration; which was agreed to:
Six petitions of printers of Philadelphia;
Twelve memorials of the Philadelphia Typo-

graphical Union. No. 2: graphical Union, No. 2;
A memorial of citizens of Massachusetts;
Two memorials of booksellers and papermakers of Philadelphia;
A memorial of manufacturers and dealers in
paper of the city of New York; A memorial of paper-makers in Berks county. Pennsylvania;
A memorial of paper-makers in Manayunk,

Pennsylvania;
Two memorials of Philadelphia Typographical
Union, No 2; Union, No 2;
A memorial of Boston paper manufacturers;
Two memorials of citizens of New York;
A memorial of citizens of Boston;
Resolutions of the National Typographical
Union.
Susquehanna.

The poetical "Welcome to Longfellow," in the London Times, signed "C. K.," was not written by Charles Kingsley, but by Charles Kent, editor of the London Sun.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS THE SPANISH BEBELLION.

Indications of a Revolution-Explan ation of the Troubles. The following extracts from foreign papers will enable our readers to better comprehend the

enable our readers to better comprehend the exact state of affairs in Spain:
"The Duke of Montpensier, youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe of Orleans, and his consort the Infanta Dona Louisa, only sister of the Queen of Spain, were arrested at Seville on Monday, July 13, and allowed two hours to present to leave the country. They were subsected monday, July 13, and allowed two nonrs to pre-pare to leave the country. They were subse-quently embarked at Cadiz, on board the steam-er Villa de Madrid, for a destination to them un-known. It was, however, understood, or at least asserted at Madrid, that they were to be conveyed to England."

The Espana gives the following explanation of the expulsion:

We are informed that, in order to avoid the abuse which the revolutionists make of the name of the 'infant' of Spain, the Government advised her Majesty to order, and her Majesty has been pleased to order, that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier should reside out of Spain until the hopes of those agitators who, in their blindness, do not hesitate to compromise the most illustrious names, are bailed, and until the most lives which have promised the most seem of the state of the seem o tives which have prompted this painful but ne-cessary resolution have ceased to exist, as we have a right to expect that they will. We thus stand before the most serious question which can arise in the life of governments and nations—the question of legitimate power, of authority, of or-der, as opposed to the revolutionary spirit which foolishly adopts all means to accomplish its ends, which are anarchy and with " which are anarchy and ruin.

which are shareny and ruin."

Upon this subject the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The news from Spain, the serious character of which, as shown by the arrest of the Duc do Montpenaler, we made known to the public and Montpensier, we made known to the public and our contemporaries on Saturday—throws little light on the organization or objects of the conspiracy. That a revolutionary movement of some kind has been hatching is extremely probable. Indeed, the present state of affairs is so scandalous and intolerable, and there is so much chronic discontent among all classes of the population, that at any moment it would be easy for the minister of the day to discover proofs of sufficient disaffection to serve as the pretext for sufficient disaffection to serve as the pretext for rigorous measures against any of his rivals or enemies. It has been inferred from the number of generals who have been arrested that there has been an outbreak of military jealousy against the civilian administration of Senor Gonzales Bravo. The supposition is plausible enough, for the army is very tenacious of its influence, and has grown accustomed to regard itself as the

The following paragraph, written evidently by a friend of the Duke de Montpensier, appears in

the Paris Temps.
"The measures taken by the Spanish government, without deigning to give any explanations, have surprised everybody. The sentiment expressed in our letters is astonishment mingled vith consternation. The banishment of the Dake de Montpensier is the most unaccountable thing of all. This prince has, ever since his sojourn in Spain, been remarkably reserved, and has kept sloof from all political parties. He generally re mained either in Seville or the environs. He had not been in Madrid since 1864 until the month of not been in Madrid since 1864 until the month of May last, and then he went there in obedience to a present at the marriage of the Infanta Isabella. On this occasion he stayed for a week in the palace, seeing the royal family and their guests only, and avoiding all relations whatever with political personages. It is, however, remembered that as far back as 1866 the Duchess de Montpensier, although enciente, thought it expedient to go to Madrid to implore the Queen, her sister, not to risk the inimplore the Queen, her sister, not to risk the in-terests of her family and dynasty by supporting the violent policy of Narvaez. This step was taken without any eclat, and, as the event proved, without success. But ever since that time many people about the court have been earwigging the Queen, and urging her to send the Duke de Moutpersier and ber side to send the Duke de Montpensier and her sister out of the country. Narvaez would never listen to these suggestions. It is now, therefore, thought that the Queen must have fancied the danger to her dynasty very great, or must have acted under mmense pressure, when she consented to ban sh her own sister with her husband, the Duke le Montpensier."
The London Star has the following:

The conspicuous fact is the participation of the Duc de Montpensier in the splot; the hidden and not less significant circumstance is that the plot in which the Duc de Montpensier was engaged, and in which it is said he was distinctly implicated by letters stopped in the post-office, was one in which the well-known military jeal-oney of Gonzalez Bravo's civilian government found play. A great military pronuncia-mento in Spain without General Prim is, in the present state and mood of the Spanish army, almost inconceivable. General Prim har we believe, lately left England, after well convincing English judges, by no means prejuced in his favor, that he is thorougoly imbued with the principles of free government. Those principles are trampled under foot by Gonzaleh Bravo as they were hardly trampled by Narvaez. General Prim, however, must have lost all hope of his liberal policy prevalling under the rule of his quondam patroness, Queen Isabella. It is quite possible he may be persuaded, as many other European politicians are, of the thorough faithfulness of Louis Philippe's family to constitutional and liberal government. He might, perhaps, have felt dieposed to entertain any proposals from the Montpensier interest which promised to open a path for his great and not unnatural ampilion. If so, it was indeed for the perhaps of the bition. If so, it was indeed fortunate for the Bravo administration that the plot was discovered in time; and even now it may be doubted whether the arrest and deportation of the Duke and Duchess, the denunciation of the liberal generals, and the extreme tension generally of the Bravo system, may not create a feeling in the army which will call Prim to the front to drive from the throne the worthless dynasty whose ex-pulsion must sooner or later be the first great step to the regeneration of Spain."

The London Telegraph says:
"Held down and crushed beneath the iron heel
of the Spanish army and the Civil Guards, the poor and hardy peasants of Castile and Catalohas long appeared to impartial observers that further endurance was becoming impossible. Some months ago we heard that a commotion some months ago we heard that a commotion was impending over Spain, and we even mentioned the fact. Mindful that Spanish insurrections have frequently proved abortive, we were nevertheless aware that public discontent was heightened by the scandalous conduct of the Court. When we are informed that three or four hundred officers and eminent civilians may be arbitrarily arrested and sent into exile, or held in perpetual imprisonment without ever being told with what imprisonment, without ever being told with what crime they are charged, it seems difficult to imagine that even in Spain, 'the last surviving representative,' as Mr. Buckle calls her, 'of the agne that even in spain, the last surviving representative, as Mr. Buckle calls her, 'of the Middle Ages,' such things can long continue to be enacted with impunity. The present example of arbitrary rule is the more remarkable because the Duke of Montpensier is a quiet man, and when Gonzalez Bravo effered to head an insurrection against the Queen, the Duke positively refused to sanction such treachery. Gen. Prim, who, after a residence of many months in London, has taken his departure for the troubled and storm-tossed Peninsula which gave him birth, cannot, at least, believe in the apathy of his countrymen. Meantime we await the arrival in this country of that same Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who by their union less than a quarter of a century ago nearly threw Europe into a flame, but who now repair to our shores to find here the same peacetinl refuge which this fast anchored isle has long afforded to the other wandering members of their illustrious race." THE CHINESE THEATY

Text of the Trenty as Ratified by the Senate Movements of the Embassy.

Washington, July 27, 1868.—Minister Burlings of the casociates, having completed their game and his associates, having completed their inbors, are now preparing to leave for the North. Scarcely two months have clapsed since the ar-Scarcely two months have clapsed since the arrival of the Embassy at the capital of the nation, and in that brief space has been, accomplished one of the greatest events of modern times—the arrangement of a treaty the terms of which bring within the community of nations the eddest people on the earth. It is impossible to realize at this early moment the magnitude of the interests and benefits involved; but still more remarkable is the consummation of an great a transaction in so short a time. The readiness with which the treaty was accepted by our government has made a deep impression upon the minds of the Celestial ambassadors, and doubtless will have much to do with the favorable recognition of American interests by the Chinese cognition of American interests by the Chinese government. I have already forwarded the treaty as it came from the hands of the negotiatreaty as it came from the name of the negotia-tors on the part of the Chinese and the United States governments. The following is the text of the treaty as modified and subsequently rati-fied by the Renate in executive session on the night of July 16, 1868: ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TAT-SING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858. Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty be-tween the United States, of America and the Tatsing empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1838, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity

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 having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chil-Kang and Sun Chi-Ku, of the second Chitraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chil-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after baving exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects 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 relin-

resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relin-quished his-right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed 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 within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting 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 jurisdiction over persons and protheir right of jurisdiction over persons and pro-perty within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treats.

by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the salety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been realy shall be subject to the dis cretion 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.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Emperor of China shall have the Great Britain and Russia, or either of them

Art. 4. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption 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 Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all dis-ability or persecution on account 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

disturbance or profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his nome and allegiance, and also the mutual advanhome and allegiance, and also the mutual advan-tage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curios-ity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating say 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 a Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subany other foreign country, or for a Chinese sub-ject or a citizen of the United States to take citi-zens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing 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 company of the co same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most fa-vored nation; but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the sub-

jects of China in the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and reciprocally Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. 8. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary

and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mother and arrest and to the minions. minions. With this mutual understanding it is sgreed by the contracting parties that, if at any time hereafter, his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the 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 Government, and will recommend to other nations an

canal compliance with such application, the Chirese Government in that case protecting such en-gineers in their persons and property, and pay-ing them a reasonable compensation for their

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiarics have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the

seals of their arms. Done at Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Anson Burlingame.

Mr. J. McClevy Brown, First Secretary to the Chinese Legation, is now busily engaged in rendering the above raified treaty into the Chinese language, preparatory to sending that important instrument to the Emperor. The Embassy will not leave here until this work shall have been accomplished. All despatches to the home government are addressed to the Board of Foreign Affairs at Pekin, of, which Prince Kung, uncle to the present Emperor, is president.

PRINCE DISASTERS. COM

the present Emperor, is president.

THE ELLICOTT MILLS DISASTER. Later Details_Frightful Scenes.

IFrom the Baltimore American of Last Night.]

The river makes a sudden bend a little above the Railroad Hotel, and the Granite Mill, owned by Benj. Deford, Esq., formed a kind of breakwater at one side of this angle, which, with the mountainous rocks on the other side, had hitherto combined to hold the stream in check during its angry moods; but the water now rose sixteen feet higher than it had ever been known to reach feet higher than it had ever been known to reach before, entering the lower stories of the mill, and carrying on its surface, timbers, trees, houses, barns, cattle, loads of hay-and every floating substance that could be conceived of. The roar of the water, as it came surging through this narrow pass, is represented to have been most terrific and appalling to heard. The spray was thrown twenty feet above the surface of the torrent, at times, whilst the darkness that prevailed almost obscured the vision, and added increased horror to the spectacle.

At this time the immense granite walls of Mr. Deford's cotton mill commenced to totter, and the outer or water wall soon after gave way, carrying with it the roof. The entire contents of the immense building, with all its magnificent machinery, fell out into the torrent with a crash that drowned the roar of the elements; and thus, property valued at \$250,000, was swept out of extended the color of the surface.

property valued at \$250,000, was swept out of ex-istence as in a moment.

About this time commenced a scene of terror that has quite overwhelmed this little community. In the first place, all the workmen but eight escaped from the Granite Mill before the water rose above the floors, and as these began to find that the structure was in danger, they all made their cecape by swimming or being drawn to the shore by the aid of ropes, except Mr. Matthias McCauley who, not being able to swim, was afraid to venture. He went up in the mill, determining to remain, but finding the walls to be cracking, and the immense structure rocking under the force of the water, he climbed out on to the stone tower surmounting the roof, and in a moment after the whole building execute part of the walls of the cost of the state. iug, except a part of the wall on the cast or land side, and the tower, fell into the stream. Mr. McCauley was observed still on the tower, and McCanley was observed still on the tower, and great efforts were made for his rescue, as it was also swaying to and fro like a reed. Ropes were thrown to him, and he was urged to jump into the water as the only chance of safety but he declined, and in a few moments the granite tower rocked and fell, carrying him down with it, and

so soon as the mill had fallen, the river spread over the spot where it had stood, widening the stream to that extent. The mill had acted as a shield to the long row of stone dwellings adjoint in the stream to the stream to those stream to the stream to ing it, extending from the railroad bridge to the Patapaco Mill. The subsequent calamity might have been prevented, but with the first rush of the videned torrent the first of these house though built of stone, crumbled like an egg shell and disappeared.
The unfortunate inmates, many of whom

were unable to escape, could now be observed making their way to the roofs, and scrambling along-men, women and children-from roof to roof, hoping to secure a place of more safety.

The whole population of the city was assembled on the elevations surrounding, helploss witnesses of these appalling scenes. Even husbands, brothers and fathers were compelled to stand and witness the peril of their own dear ones, without power to succor or save.

This row of houses numbered fourteen or fif-

teen, and with the exception of a twelve foot al-ley, next to Dr. Owings's house, stood close to-gether. They were nearly all of one height, and the roofs quite flat. After the first of these buildings fell, the inmates began to appear on the roofs. The house of Dr. Owings was of wood, and it soon floated off its foundations across the alley adjoining and against the next house, which was of stone. The family house, which was of stone. The ramny consisted of Mrs. Owings and six children, and a colored man and woman, servants. William, the colored man, was seen cutting as hole through the roof with an axe, and soon appeared with the youngest child of the Doctor in his arms. He then helped Mrs. Owings through and the other children, and convoyed them on to the roof of the next house, and seemed to watch over their safety and comfort in this hour of eril, with a devotion that will do honor to his memory so long as those who witnessed his self-sacrificing labors shall live. Everybody is speaking of the bravery and devotion of Dr. Owings man William, thus thrown in a moment as the only human hand on which a mother and chil-dren could rely in the hour of peril. His efforts were, however, altogether in vain, but he stood manfully by his trust to the last, and nobly yielded up his life without making any effort to seek his own personal safety. With one of the younger children in his arms he went down with mother and little ones around him in the boiling and raging current: A party of young men stationed on the Patapsco Mills bridge, with ropes, endeavoring to save those who might be able to swim. report having seen Mrs. Owings on the surface of the water, apparently swimming with one hand, and endeavoring to sustain her youngest child with the other, but she soon sank to rise no more and was carried off in the current. manfully by his trust to the last, and nobly yielder

with the other, but she soon sank to rise no more and was carried off in the current.

House after house, in this row, went down, and the victims fled before the wrath of the flood, from roof to roof, until but one roof remained, on which the survivors had gathered to the number of fifteen. Some were observed in the attitude of prayor, and others in desperation, but all were distinctly recognized and identified by the spectators as relatives or personal acquaintances. No tators as relatives or personal acquaintances. No aid could be given to them, and none was anticipated by them amid their terrible surroundings. Finally, this last house went down, and the fifteen who were congregated on the roof were engulfed in the ruthless element, in which it, seemed impossible for man to live, loaded as it was with drifting timbers, trees, houses, cattle and every kind of debris gathered in its destructive course. A few of them sustained themselves for a few minutes on some floating article that they had grasped, but all attempts to resone them as they passed down the stream proved futile. A swift death overtook them all

leath overtook them all.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The first of the victims was Mr. Muthias Mc-Cauley, a very worthy man, who as before de-ecribed, went down with the tower of Mr. Deord's mill, in which he was employed.

Mr. John Reese and his daughter Caroline—

two persons.

Mr. Smith Murphy, with his wife and children. Mr. John Gaybaugh, with his wife and child-

Mrs. Dr. T. B. Owings, with alx children and a colored man and woman, servants, numbering nine in all Mr. Willism Hamilton, his wife and four children—six in all.

Mrs. Farrow, and her two neices, the Misses
Duval, and servant—four in all. Mr. Wm. Patterson, his wife and four children Mr. Wm. Partridge, his wife and grand-daugh-

ter—three in all.
Mr. Wm. Steele was also lost from the Chesapeake Mill when it was swept away.

These are all the deaths that are known to have occurred—thirty-eight in all. Two or three others are missing, but there is no positive assurance that they are among the victims of the flood. Some place the number of lost at forty-three, but the above are all that are known to be lost at this writing.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Ice-olated society-the Arctic circle--Rind-er-pest-orange-peal'on the side valk. The French army is learning to swim-There's wimmin' in the Paraguayan army, 100: -Rumor says Napoleon's will makes Plon-Plon regent.

-When may a loaf of bread be said to be in habited? When it has a little Indian in it. -A. J. Donelson, whose brilliant fame is obscured by that of Mr. Fillmore, is for Seymour -President Pierce is summering in New Hamp-shite, at his cottage on Rye Beach.

The new suspension bridge at Niagara Fall will be finished by the middle of October. —A fellow in Nashville has trained a rat to steal bonds from brokers' windows.

-A brother of the late Willis is said to be a bootmaker at Melbourne. —The finest peel of belles is said to be at about bathing time.

—Zachariah Clay Taylor Abraham Isaac Lear is the name of a Missourian who was baptized gradually.

-More books from the reyal family of England. Prince Alfred's voyage around the world is to be printed.

-Walt. Whitman has found a new admirer in Ferdinand Freiligrath, the greatest living German Only two hundred tickets to the Fourth of July fete in Paris were sold, and the managers.

find themselves 6,000 francs in debt. -M. Gignoux, the artist, is at work on a large anyas, the subject being Indian Summer on canvas, the s Lake George.

—The Richmond Dispatch calls Admiral Far-regut "an old humbug." But he did the genuine thing at Mobile and New Orleans. —Mr. Longfellow, after visiting Mr. Tennyson, will proceed to Switzerland and Italy, and he is expected to return to London in May of next

—The Saturday Review thinks that Martin Lu-ther cannot be held to represent any single posi-tive conviction of the German Protestants of to-day.

—With Brick Pomeroy, Fernando Wood and F. P. Blair in his mind's eye, Miles O'Reilly propounds the following conundrum: "When shalk we have men of character in place of gamblers, thieves, and blacklegs, to represent the party?"

The most striking case of the effects of lightning recorded occurred during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon, France, where
twenty-four churches were struck, though only
three distinct claps of thunder were heard. The other day Edward Williams of Scranton.
Pa., swam nine miles in one hundred and fifty minutes, or two hours and a half. That beats Leander's feat in the Hellespont, as well as Byron's imitation thereof.

—A teacher was expelled from the Sabbaths school of a Presbyterian church at Leavenworth, Kansas, because she brought a celered girl into her class. What will those Presbyterians do when they get to heaven? Will they get up a size little white man's heaven?

nice little white man's heaven? A Berlin newspaper recently had a large sale. In fact, one merchant bought up the whole edition. It contained a notice of the betrothal of his daughter, which had unfortunately been annulled by the fickleness of that young woman

after the paper had gone to press. The wife of an English gentleman eloped with an army officer, and the couple fied to South America. The husband sued for divorce, but while the case was before the courts, information was received that his wife and her paramour had died at Lima, of yellow fever. They went

—A young woman in Cincinnati was so re-morseful at having quarreled with her lover that she leaped from a third-story window. A friendly skylight broke the force of her fall, although robbing her of most of her clothing and some of her fiesh. She took great panes to save herself. —When Caleb Cushing heard of the nomina-tion of Seymour and Blair on their repudiation and revolutionary platform, he remarked that he had hoped that the Democrats would serve up a new dish this time, but that they had presented the same old plate of hash.

-Mrs. Francis Lord Bond, who has long been —Mrs. Francis Lord Bond, who has long been an applicant for a diplomatic mission abroad, and who earnestly sought the appointment of Minister to England, is now seeking a nomination as Minister to Ecuador. She has received a communication in pencil from the spirit of Benjamin Franklin, which affords her strong hopes of success in her endeavor. hopes of success in her endeavor.

—The Burlington (Vermont) Free Press says; "The smokiness which has been so plain in our atmosphere for some time is caused by great fires in the Canadian woods. It is said that at St. Scholastique, on the Ottawa river, thirty-six miles from Montreal, the roads are impassable, and steamers cannot run on account of the fire and smoke." and smoke.'

—A Western editor says of a cotemporary:

"He is an unmitigated scoundrel. In intellect he
is an ass. He can't write English. His clothes
don't fit him. He is a shallow-pated Democratic
gopher. He drinks paregorie. In addition to
this he is an adder to his friends and a Copperhead to his eountry." This is what poor Tom
Hood would call "yiper-toperation."

An anecdote of the literary precocity of the present Earl Stanhope, from a letter by Miss Edgeworth, in August, 1813, has a curious interest: "We have just seen a journal by a little boy of eight years old, of a voyage from England to Sicily; the boy is Lord Mahon's son, Lord Carrington's grandson. It is one of the best journals I ever read, full of facts; exactly the writing of a child, but a very clever child."

—Sir Humphrey Davy used to repeat a re-markable criticism of Bonaparte's on Talma's acting: "You don't play Nero well; you gestion acting: "You don't play Nero well; you gesticu-late too much; you speak with too much yeke-mence. A despot does not need all that: he need only pronounce, 'Il sait qu' il se suffit.'" "And," added Talma, who told this to Sir Humphrey, "Bonaparte, as he said this, folded his arms in his well known manner, and stood as if his attitude expressed the sentiment.

-The death is announced of Camille Hers, the —The death is announced of Camille Hers, the landscape painter. He was born in 1802, and was a pupil of M. Parls. His pictures exhibited a certain originality of treatment, and he wal considered one of the innovators of the traditional Academic style. He obtained the third medal in 1840, a second in 1847, and the decoration in Sep-tember, 1849. He died at Aunet, and his body was brought back to Paris and interred at Pere lo

—An unattractive, square pamphlet, covered with shiny blue-black paper, with the title in gilt letters: "The Future Great City of the World," letters: "The Future Great City of the World,"
la written by J. W. Scott, and comes to us from
Toledo, Ohio; and the future great city of the
world is no other than Toledo itself. This position, however, is no to be acquired for a hundred years at least, in which time London and New York will successively have gained and lost the crown of commercial empire. London is nearly in possession of that erown to-day; in thirty years New York will be in a position dispute its possession with her, and having wrested it from her hands, some city of the Mississippi ralley will in turn wrest it from her, and