THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1.50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Short, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.
Advertisements to be inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Short, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
Regular Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount upon the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published standing.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRESER, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	M. B. BRADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	{ W. P. BLACKMAN, J. N. BRIGHAM.

RECANTATION A MATTER OF POLICY.

Some of our cotemporaries in the country fancies have made sharp observations upon the action of certain officers of the Parish of Orleans, who have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the certificate required by Art. 99 of the new Constitution of Louisiana, from those who are among the class prohibited by that article from voting and holding office.

Now to sign such a certificate of recantation is undeniably a most humiliating act, but it was decided by the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party that it was necessary, as a matter of policy, that it should be done, and in pursuance of the general course of action agreed upon by the Committee.

The following resolution of the Committee, adopted some time ago, will show that it was so decided:

Resolved, That in case any citizen, who has been elected to any office, Executive, Legislative, or Parochial, shall himself deem it necessary in order to hold and exercise such office, to make the recantation provided for in said Article ninety-nine of the new Constitution, the people of Louisiana represented by this Committee will approve and sanction the making of such recantation by such person, as done in the interests of the illiterate of the people and the good government of the people.

A copy of this resolution in our possession bears the attestation of the Secretary of the committee. We publish it for the vindication of the office-holders referred to therein, who are suffering merited condemnation, and to cause the people of Louisiana ought not to be kept in ignorance of their motives in making this recantation, and of the approval of their action by the leaders of the Democratic Party. The act having been done under stress of circumstances, is no more binding either legally or morally than any agreement executed under duress. The disgrace attaches to the parties who have enacted such a law as this.

Our cotemporaries will see the injustice under this state of facts of visiting with approbium the names of those who have then sacrificed their feelings by making statements which do not express their real sentiments.

We take occasion in this connection to deprecate all hasty judgments upon the political action of individuals who are at heart friendly to our cause, when that action may *seem* to be a betrayal of it. The circumstances of individuals vary, and it is impossible for us to know in all cases the motives by which they are actuated. We shall be the last to default the dishonorable conduct of any one or the abandonment of sound constitutional principles. At the same time we shall hesitate before condemning those whom we know to be faithful, when we do not fully comprehend why and wherefore they have pursued a course which *apparently* indicates them not so. Many persons are of opinion that the Democratic Sessions and Conservative Assembly of the State, in not treating with persons we consider traitors nor capable of becoming citizens of the wisest heads among us have decided it to be the duty of the Conservatives to waive the objection, and for the safety of the public to sacrifice their opinions and feelings in this terrible crisis, and do what in them lies to check the extravagance of the Radicals. It may be wrong, but it seems to be unjust to punish individuals for carrying out a policy agreed upon by those on whom has been laid the duty of deciding upon that policy.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen the following observations on political test oaths—a kindred subject—in the Mobile *Register*, a journal whose orthodoxy nobody will dispute. We concur in the views expressed by the *Register*:

POLITICAL TEST OATHS are frauds invented to cheat man out of their political rights by appeals to their concciences. Many of the purest moralists condemn them as not binding, because they are fraudulent and conceived in the spirit of a robber, who, with his pistol at your temple, demands a promise of some ultimate performance. In the case of the test oath in the Honor Alabama Constitution, the intention was palpable to increase the already enormous list of disfranchisements—other words, to hush all voices but those of Radicals, white and black, in the government of the State. Apart from that, we learn that a distinguished jurist of the State has criminally analyzed the oath, and has come to the conclusion that a man may conscientiously take it, apart from the fraudulent view of its framers. Our friend of the Mount gomery *Mail* reflects the view of this eminent Judge in the following observations on the binding nature of the oath we test with. The question is an important and practical one at this moment, and the people should be considering it. Whatever is determined about it should be promulgated at once, and we suppose the State Executive Committee will consider and advise upon it at an early day. For our own part we are willing to fight the Devil of Radicalism with its own pitchforks and firebrands. It is lawful to kill snakes with the first weapon that comes to hand, and we hold that every carpet bagger and renegade who has taken part in depriving the people of the South of their liberties, have forfeited their very lives to the people, for resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

We copy what the *Mail* says:

As for the oath which the qualified voters are required to take before being accepted disfranchisement, it need not stand in the way of the most conscientious citizen. That oath must be construed according to the fundamental laws of the land—not according to bogus laws. If we swear to accept the civil and political equality of all men, we swear to do so only in the sense of Declaration of Independence which declares all men to be born free and equal. Did the Declaration of Independence refer to negroes? At the time of its date slavery existed in every one of the colonies. The men alluded to are simply the legitimate corporators of the State. This oath further requires us to swear that we will not deprive any person of any rights or privileges enjoyed by any other class of men, on account of race, color, or condition. Of course we do not intend to deprive anybody of any rights or privileges. The question is not whether anybody shall be deprived of something which he legally enjoys, but whether he shall have something to which he has no right. The oath is the merest *bagatelle*, like all of those political oaths which bad men have invented in the past to bind the hands and consciences of a majority of the people. We are not bound to take the oath as intended by the framers, but as construed by the law. Such oaths have never yet curbed the will of majorities, and it will not in Alabama. It was framed as a political machine by traitors and usurpers for the purpose of fixing a bogus government upon an unwilling people, and it must be construed according to the Constitution of the United States—with the utmost strictness and as against the framers of it.

As we have said above, our opinion is not strongly in favor of entering into the election that we would consider it a great mistake not to do so, but at the same time we refrain from further discussing the question until the meeting of the State Democratic Convention.

Adjournment.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, July 22.—Adjournment seems as remote as ever.

Mr. Hendricks' bomb shell, yesterday scattered the Radical calculations. To-day he followed up the charge with a battery of stubborn logic, until the Jacobins squirmed. Yesterday Mr. Hendricks declared the measures arming the Southern negroes full of peril to the country, and should be resisted by the President with all the Constitutional power that the Executive possessed. To day he replied to Mr. Sherman, who claimed that the murders in Texas fully justified the measure.

Mr. Hendricks inquired why it was that the only State in which they claimed outrages occurred—Texas—was omitted from the provisions of the bill.

There is a feeling of apprehension here, becoming intensified. The impression is we are approaching a more serious crisis than the rebellion. The oldest and graver men speak out their fears, and a distinguished son of General of the Federal army, not now in politics, declared to day that in less than twelve months members of Congress would be hung in their respective chambers.

This officer, though lately sympathizing with the Republican party, is satisfied of a fixed determination of his late political associates to overthrow the Government and seize the executive power. He says the people will first have to hang traitors in the Capitol, as the surest means of saving the nation.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,503.

THE RICE CROP.—Samples of two rice crops at Poidras la-Hache, in the parish of Plaquemine, have been sent to this office, one of them being the common white seed rice from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Fontenelle, and the other the "Gold Seed" rice from that of Mr. Pierre Hingle, of the same parish. Both samples are of an excellent quality, the grain being large and heavy, and indicating an abundant yield.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.—The examination of the scholars of this institute will be held at the Institute, 104 and 106 Hourbon street, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th July, concluding with a musical and literary soiree, at the Foyer of the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend, from Madame Clara Lefranc, Directress of the Institute.

Aurora Conclave No. 14, S. W. M., honored our office last night with a serenade, on the occasion of the installation of the officers elect, mentioned in our local column.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend a grand Pic Nic and Ball to be given by Oliver Encampment No. 10, S. W. M., at the Oakland Course to-day, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphan's Fund.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Voters Enroll Your Names.—We cannot too strenuously urge upon all voters who intend to support Seymour and Blair, the importance of enrolling their names as members of *Seymour* clubs, in order that the strength of the Democratic party and the conservative masses of all classes of our citizens may be rendered as available as possible in the campaign. This will be of incalculable service to the Executive Committee, and should be done thoroughly in every parish of this State, but particularly in the city, whether all who enroll their names can attend the meetings of their clubs regularly or not. Every man can at least enroll his name and participate in the important duty of joining in our processions upon occasions of general demonstration, when such as are unwilling to walk in procession should, if they can afford it, procure horses and ride. Let such efforts be made actively, let our colored voters be encouraged in such efforts, let all who can join in good work, and after our clubs shall have been more generally organized and their lists of members swelled as far as can be done by every exertion that can be made, let us have at least one monster demonstration to assert in the most unmistakable manner the rights of our people and their determination to have peace and order restored. Let it be such a demonstration as has never before been witnessed in New Orleans.

The Constitution Club.—The following named gentlemen have been elected honorary members of this Club:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Ed. Forstall, Dr. J. S. Lewis, Michel Musson, Chas. Cavaroc, Arthur Forstall, Henry Peychaud, Leo Herman dez, Placide Canonge, Charles Roman, Ed. Gottschalk, C. M. Soria, Chas. Fauvre, F. A. Ducros, Bernard Avegno, A. M. Fortier, Emile Rendon, H. L. Hinrichs, W. M. Pike, A. Chaudet, F. J. Gasquet, J. J. Lane, Cyprien Dufour, S. N. Moody, Fred'k Bridge, George Jones, H. P. Janvier, Emile La Sere, and Albert Falre.

Aurora Conclave No 14, S. W. M.—The following officers elect of this Conclave were installed last night: Wm. Wolfgar, M. E. Ch.; Saml Shelford, Jr., R. E. Senior; R. H. Brown, Treas.; J. A. C. Wadsworth, Herald; S. B. Gill, Sent.; John J. Mallow, Chan.; R. H. Benjamin, Sec.; Saml W. Cotton, Insp'r Gen'l; Wm. McKee, Sent.

Heavy Robbery.—A robbery to the extent of $1000 in money and $800 in drafts is reported to have been perpetrated on the steamer Rose Hamilton, on her arrival from Bayou Teche yesterday, and lying at the foot of Seventh street, Fourth District. We have no particulars of the affair the robbery was committed on board the boat, at Shreveport.

Fatal Duel.—We regret to state that a duel was fought between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, near the river below the United States Barracks, between Mr. Paul Lamache, Jr., and Mr. Stanford Bossier, both young men of respectable families of this city, who had served gallantly in the Southern army. They fought with shot guns—right hand barrel of each loaded with ball—at forty paces. The first round, we understand, Mr. B's gun snapped, and Mr. L's ball passed him harmless; No reconciliation taking place the second round resulted in Mr. B's ball taking effect fatally in the abdomen of Mr. Lamache, from the effects of which he died early in the evening at 4½ o'clock, at the residence of his father on Royal, near Hospital street.

The parties are said to have been friends heretofore, and Mr. Bossier, who was arrested, seems to regret the unfortunate affair most sincerely. We forego any allusion to the cause of the difficulty between the parties.

Suspected Larceny.—Mary Fisher was arrested yesterday, charged with having in her possession and offering for sale a gold watch, supposed to have been stolen by her or some one else.

Homicide in the Orleans Home.—Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Raymond Lang, a native of Bavaria, 22 years of age, and one of the proprietors, Charles Wagner being the other—of the Merchants Wine Room, near the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed in the Orleans House, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, by a young man named Frank A. Morris, a bar keeper in the latter establishment, which is kept by Mr. George H. Clark. There was no one but the parties to the quarrel present at the time. Mr. Clark himself, who is studious of the proprieties of his calling, being absent, or else, in all probability the difficulty would not have occurred. It appears the two have roomed together, at the corner of Bourbon and Custom house streets, for some weeks. They have had several disputes, and Frank has often threatened to leave the place, but did not until last night carry the threat into execution. His companions in the Orleans House have very often heard him speak of him as a man of bad habits, and as most disagreeable room mate. More recently he said he was stopped by a police officer, who informed him that it was considered disputable to be seen in Lang's company, and warned him not to have any thing to do with him. It was on the advice, Frank says he left the room on Friday night, and occupied a bed with the leader of the police force at the Orleans House. On that evening, while Morris was out walking, he was stopped by Lang, who did his utmost to pursuade him to return. Finding every argument unavailing, he said he was little better than a thief.

The morning when Lang went to his place of business he asked if Morris had left the room for breakfast, he had been in the habit of taking his meals at the Wine Room; and hearing he had not, started out. Before leaving he remarked to his partner, Chas. Wagner, "Charley, I feel lonely uneasy," and walked impatiently up and down the room.

He came into the Orleans House and got a whisky cocktail. He had a bottle in his hand, and remarked more at than to Morris, "I am going to prove him to be a thief." Some words passed between them about Morris' trunk. He remarked, "I do not care either you or the landlady anything, and I am going to get my trunk; if any one relies on it for pay I will call in a police officer." Lang replied in a rather significant manner, "I will be there when you get it."

Lang, we learn, professed to have considerable money, and gave as his reason for wishing Morris to sleep with him, that he feared being robbed. It was stated, according to the sworn one of the witnesses (Dixon) before Coroner Roche, the reason accused, who promptly surrendered himself to the police, would not stay with deceased, was that Lang was disposed to take improper liberties with his person. They had had some trifling quarrels.

Morris is about 20 years of age, and is spoken of as a young man of quiet habits and uniformly good character. Deceased came here soon after the close of the war, and has had a very correct business man. The pistol with which he was shot was one of Bacon's patent, and had been left at the Orleans House merely for keeping during the night, of the late Democratic ratification meeting. Mr Clark states that the parties had roomed together four or five months, that they were good friends, and that they had never quarreled, to his knowledge, but he had heard they did quarrel.

A good deal of testimony was taken before the Coroner, but the following evidence of Mr. Dixon embraces all the material facts elicited:

Henry W. Dixon, sworn—Lives at 224 Baronne street. It was very near 9 o'clock when the difficulty occurred. All I know is, the two young men, the deceased and Frank Morris, had been rooming together. Never saw any fuss between them; they had words before—had words on Friday night. Last night, as the keeper of the house was closing up, the deceased came to the house, and the deceased begged Morris to go home with him. Morris did not want to do it. Deceased then asked witness to try and influence Morris to come home with him. This witness declined to do. After the two got outside the doors the deceased still kept alongside of the prisoner, begging him to go home with him. Prisoner said to him, "No, I told you I would not go home with you, and I won't." He put him aside then with his hand, telling him, "Go away from me. I don't want to have anything to do with you." Could not say whether the deceased was drunk then or not. When we started to go up St. Charles street the deceased continued to follow, all of the time begging the deceased to go home with him. We reached St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette Square, when the deceased said to witness, "Go one side, I want to speak to Frank a moment." They then stepped aside and spoke together for a few minutes when the prisoner Frank started to come toward witness. Deceased caught hold of his arm. Prisoner then pushed deceased away from him and said "Go away from me." Prisoner and witness then started to go home, when deceased still continued to keep along. Deceased then called prisoner a "d—d thief." Witness advised the deceased to go away. Deceased said, "I will go where I please." Witness and prisoner then continued up St. Charles street. The deceased calling the prisoner a d—d thief all the way up. He said he could prove he was a d—d thief. Prisoner and witness then turned down Julia street, while the deceased turned down St. Charles. As we parted from him he hallooed something to us. What it was witness could not understand. Prisoner then went home with witness, and stayed with him all night. We came to the Orleans House together, and arrived at 8 o'clock, precisely. Shortly afterwards the deceased came to the bar, holding a small bottle wrapped up in paper. He said, holding this up, "I am going to prove by this that he is a thief." While talking to prisoner the deceased asked the prisoner for a drink. He then went to the bar keeper (Geo. Lafin) and asked him if Mr. Clark was at home. Lafin having told him no, the deceased then took up the bottle and went out of doors. Shortly after that the deceased came back to the house again. Deceased then commenced talking to prisoner and asked him for another drink.

I heard the deceased and prisoner talking about the latter's trunk. It was standing in the party at the time. The prisoner said, "I am going to get my trunk, I don't owe you any money or the landlady." Yesterday the prisoner sent around to the room for his trunk, and the deceased would not let the messenger have it. Witness then came out from the pantry and remarked, "He can get his trunk; if he could not get it any other way he could take a policeman and get it." Witness then returned to the pantry, and was drinking a glass of milk when he heard the shot. Witness ran to the door and saw the deceased fall. A crowd came rushing into the house, and with it an officer. He asked, "Who did this?" and the prisoner replied, "I did." They used no threats to each other in the conversation with one another. The accused told witness the deceased was in the habit of taking improper liberties with him. This was his reason for leaving. When witness came into the saloon the accused was standing behind the bar with a pistol in his hand.

The prisoner, in the opinion of the witness, is between 22 and 23. The prisoner's account of the conduct of the deceased was made on the 22d of the present month. Witness has not spoken to the prisoner since the shot was fired.

The deceased had in his possession a pocket-book containing three rings, a gold chain, some papers, $21 35, a gold watch and a pair of sleeve buttons.

The jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of the prisoner, Frank Morris.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—JULY 25, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding, and 22 members, a quorum, present.

Mr Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on a bill providing for the revision of the statutes of the State, and moved that the report be printed.

Report received and ordered to be printed.

Mr Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably on an act to incorporate the Louisiana Lottery Company. Report received.

By Mr Wilcox—Resolution to instruct the Penitentiary Committee to consult with the House Committee and proceed to Baton Rouge and investigate the affairs of that institution. Adopted.

By Mr. Wilcox—A resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to investigate into and report upon the validity of the late election in the Second Senatorial District.

By casting vote of the President, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr Dawson—Resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the charges against the appointees of Gen. Buchanan of having changed the returns of the late election, was discussed and indefinitely postponed—yeas 16, nays 14.

Mr Jewell thought the investigation due to Gen. Buchanan and to every member of the Senate who held a certificate from the General of their election. He was satisfied that an investigation would show that Gen. Buchanan was correct, and it was for this reason that members were disposed to dodge the investigation and stifle the testimony in their own interests.

Mr. Lynch's resolution looking to the recovery from Washington of State bonds and other securities, seized there by the military authorities, was adopted finally.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company, composed of Messrs. J. Higby and others, was read and made the special order of the day for Monday.

The bill to organize the parish courts was read and passed.

The bill transferring pases &c, from the old to the new Supreme Court, was postponed till Monday.

The bill relative to qualifications of persons elected to office, and giving the Governor power to declare vacancies where parties are ineligible, was made the special order of the day for Tuesday.

A message from the Governor announced his approval of the act relative to the trial of contested elections, and the act relative to the First and Second District Courts of New Orleans.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Speaker Lowell at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called—61 members present.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

J. B. Landers, (Dem.) from the parish of Union, appeared for the first time during the session and was sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman. Query—Why does the Chief Justice dance constant attendance in the House to administer the oath to members, when the Speaker, under the law, is competent to do so?—Ery.

Faulkner, (Rad.) of Caldwell, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent expenses, reported in favor of paying engrossers and assistant clerks as are to be discharged for the services rendered since the organization of the House.

Mr Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, in the chair.

After considerable discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

Gray, (Rad.) of St James, introduced a resolution that all members of committees who had employed persons without direction of the House, pay the same out of their own pockets—laid on the table.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the fees of the Port Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, was opposed to placing this bill on the passage at this time—that he was not convinced that the bill was proper one. He wanted more time to inform himself in regard to its provisions, and what would be the effect of its operation on the trade and commerce of New Orleans. He was confident that the House did sufficiently understand the bill, and could see no reason why it should be hurried through at this time. It was a bill affecting not only the interests of this city, but the entire trade of the Mississippi river, which comes to this port. That, if it was in his power, he would in no manner trammel the commerce. He believed it should be free—that if so, it would redound to the prosperity of the city and State.

On motion of Hill, (col.) of Ascension, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

McEvan, (Rad.) of Caddo, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the bill providing for districting the State into five Congressional Districts, reported favorably thereon.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, from the same committee submitted a minority report opposing the bill, for the reasons that the addition of a large number of enfranchised citizens to the voting population does not require a new division into Congressional Districts, until such time as the census of the limited States shall determine the total population of the State, and the representation shall be accurately fixed; and secondly, because at the theory of representation in Congress is based upon the total population of the State, and not upon the numbers of the voters, it is premature to proceed to a division into districts until this total resident population shall have been fixed in accordance with law.

The bill was, however, read the third time, and passed by a vote of 51 yeas to 15 nays.

Calhoun, (Rad.) of Rapides, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Reporters to the Supreme Court of the State, and fixing the terms thereof. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock, M.

The New Treaty with China.

The President has sent to the Senate the following new treaty just concluded with China:

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 having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih Kang and Sun Chia Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated Hsü Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries after having 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 the opinion, that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land or territory, jurisdiction over the same has been conceded to those powers, it has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession of 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 engage on their part, not to use the land 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 resting 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 property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART 2. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby 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 discretion 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 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.

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 disability 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 home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other, for purpose of earning a livelihood or for any purpose not inconsistent with the laws of the country where they may reside. The high contracting parties, therefore join in suppressing 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 to take Chinese subjects either to the United States, or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take citizens 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 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 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. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy exemption from all forced loans, taxes and impressments of every kind, whether under the name of loans or otherwise, and they shall not be compelled to serve in any office or employment, nor be molested in their persons or property, in any manner whatsoever, for the non-performance of any such service.

ARTICLE XVI.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
BENJ. GRATZ BROWN,
President of the Senate pro tem.
Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

And whereas, by the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 28th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has been adopted according to the provisions of the act of Congress, to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate certifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas it appears from official documents on file in the Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Iowa; and

Whereas it further appears from documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has also been ratified by newly constituted and newly established bodies assuming themselves to be and acting as the Legislatures respectively of the States of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama; and

Whereas it further appears from official documents on file in the Department that the Legislatures of two of the States first above mentioned have since passed resolutions respectively withdrawing the consent of each of said States to the aforesaid amendment; and

Whereas the validity of such a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular, invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or of either of them, to the aforesaid amendment; and

Whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-seven, to wit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska; and

Whereas the twenty-three States first named before named whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, and the six States next thereafter named as having ratified the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislative bodies, together constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore cited, do hereby certify that if the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the Legislatures of those States which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Apples from this country sell for two dollars in gold per dozen in Hong Kong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Impeachment Corruption Committee Discharged.

Bill Protecting American Citizens Abroad Passed.

Serious Flood in Pennsylvania.

Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett, Republican Candidates for Congress.

FROM MEXICO.

Great Excitement in Mexico.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 25.—House—A bill requiring that future grants to railroads be sold to actual settlers passed.

A resolution passed providing exemption from penalties of the recent tax bill for twenty days, and will take that long for its official promulgation.

Hill, Prince, Edwards and Gore were seated as Representatives from Georgia.

On the Impeachment resolutions, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, Baker, Ingersoll and Spalding voted with the Democrats, adversely to the Impeachment movement. Otherwise the action of the House was entirely partisan.

The Reconstruction Committee on Impeachment were discharged.

The bill protecting Americans abroad passed and goes to the President.

The House then took up the bill which is of no interest South, and passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which secures Howard in office, the House took recess.

SENATE—After unimportant business, the House bill for the reorganization of State governments in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, came up and was placed on the Speaker's table as too important to be referred to committee. This bill was telegraphed in full last night.

The bill protecting American citizens abroad was resumed. Howard opposed conferring power on the President by which the President could involve the country in war in six weeks. The Government had nothing to do with the oppression at home. He objected to making the United States a society for the propagandism of political views.

Ferry said the bill was an effort to change the laws of nations, and by its passage we would simply expose ourselves to the contempt of the civilized world. The bill was then passed, yeas 41, nays 7—Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard and Van Winkle.

The bill to limit seats Sumner and Trumbull refused to vote.

The bill removing political disabilities from Hahn, of Louisiana, and Young, of Georgia, was amended to include John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and others, was taken from the table and passed.

The bill securing Howard in office as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau passed.

After Executive session the Senate took a recess.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 25.—The Senate confirmed Hiram Hawkins, Consul General at Havana. Wm M Selden, Collector of Internal Revenue in Virginia. Elisha Foote, Commissioner of Patents, and Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria.

Washington, July 26.—It is stated that the debt statement will show an increase of six millions.

Internal revenue receipts are decreasing rapidly. Receipts from Customs almost the same. Charles H. Hamilton, of Texas, leader of the present Impeachment movement.

Burlingame and his mandarins have a grand reception to night in honor of the ratification of treaty.

Capt Queen is dead. It is understood that he was robbed and murdered. Masons and papers were found, and signs of a scuffle were apparent where the body was found.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, July 25.—There is considerable excitement here about the small pox, such it is said to have been reported to the Health Office since July 17th.

Bethlehem, Pa., July 25.—There is a tremendous flood in the Lehigh Valley, sweeping the bridge, sequestrating the canal.

Cincinnati, July 25.—The remainder of the express robbers, near Seymour, have been arrested.

Fortress Monroe, July 25.—A heavy north east storm prevails.

Atlanta, July 25.—In the Senate Mr Candler offered the following:

Whereas, Ex Governor Brown, one of the abusers of power in the Republican party of Georgia, as well as other persons disting uished for their knowledge of Constitutional law held during the late election emphasis that persons of color were not entitled to hold office under the existing Constitution; and,

Whereas, such persons hold seats as Senators in this body; and,

Whereas, laws of vital importance to the people of Georgia are to be enacted by the Legislature, and the validity of which should not be made uncertain because of the participation in their enactment of persons not entitled under the Constitution to participate therein; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into the eligibility of every member of this body, claiming to be a Senator, and report at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. Hungerford (Radical) said—There is a large opinion that Gov. Brown—that of a United States Senator, which has settled it, who holds a higher office than Brown has yet held. He would say that if it is correct that there was no reason why colored persons should not hold office or anything else that any one can under the Constitution of the United States, the amendment of the 14th article settles that question forever in Georgia. The Constitution of the State proclaims that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of the State, no law can be made to abridge their privileges. Does it simply mean that they may breathe and live? We are they entitled to all the privileges of American citizens? The resolution was defeated.

The Senate and House have appointed Monday, the 28th instant, for the election of United States Senators and State officers. Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett have been nominated as candidates by the Republican party. No nominations have been made by the Democrats.

New York, July 26.—The Bank