THE MADISONIAN.

BY J. B. JONES.

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Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of this paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1845.

FALSE ALARMS.

Some of the Whig letter-writers are striving to create a belief that great dissatisfaction prevails in various sections of the Democratic party, and that the Administration is soon to be overwhelmed with internal discord. This is labor in vain. There is no hostility meditated by any portion of the Democratic People against the President—and there will be no rupture, or anything resembling it.

Both parties desire repose and tranquillity; and the mutterings of a few disappointed clique-leaders will not suffice to throw the country into an excitement, any more than a few wind-instruments could agitate the ocean.

The country cares nothing about the pretended grievances of unsuccessful office-seekers: it only desires a wise and honest administration of the Government. And if Mr. Polk and his Cabinet will only secure the latter, the masses will protect them against the resentments of the former. The measures of men in power live after them: but mere rewards and punishments by those in authority, by means of appointments and removals, can never add to a statesman's fame. By appointing a partisan to office, and dismissing a man when no official misconduct is alleged against him, if the one should be true and grateful, the other will be incensed and revengeful. Whereas, a good administrative measure of the Government subserves the interests of the whole country, and showers its benefits equally on friend and foe.

We repeat that for any clique, or any section, to attempt to produce an excitement in the Republican party to intimidate the Executive, or to coerce the Administration into the adoption of an improper course of conduct, would be to attempt an impossibility. The policy of the head of the Government, so far, has met the unequivocal approbation of the entire, or almost the entire, party which elected him; and a perseverance in that mild and conciliatory course, will undoubtedly continue to receive their approval. It is too late now for certain restless politicians to object to Mr. Polk's conduct; they will only have their labor for their pains. No committals, further than his principles, and the policy of his Republican predecessors, were required of him; and now it is too late to demand that he shall become subservient to the selfish schemes of those who may strive to succeed him.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We must decline the communications from Albany, replying with great severity to the attack of the *Atlas* on Gov. Marcy, and, indeed, on President Polk. We do not consider the matter of sufficient moment to merit reply. The Atlas, as we have more than once demonstrated, does not represent any party of the People, but merely a very limited clique of politicians by profession, whose purposes and interests are diametrically opposed to those of the great body of the Republican party. Indeed the Atlas has no circulation of consequence, and it is quite certain it cannot exist many months longer.

As to the President's appointment of the Secretary of War, we have sufficient evidence in the liberal and well-established journals of the State, to know that it was a popular appointment, and gave far more satisfaction than the selection of any of the favorites of the Atlas would have done.

We venture to say there is not another press, pretending to be Democratic, in the State of New York, that will utter one word of dissatisfaction at the appointment of W. L. MARCY.

By way of contrast to the strictures of the *Atlas*, we append the following confident remarks from the Albany ARGUS:

"The next four years will be pregnant with great events. Texas will be the mother of States, and Oregon will be occupied by our government. These measures will create some feeling in England, but President POLK is the man for the crisis. In his extended patriotism and sound judgment his countrymen repose that confidence which gives him the power to act with effect, while in his firmness, integrity and attachment to his native land, foreign nations will perceive that he will "ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong." This commanding moral attitude will at once secure the rights, while it will preserve the peace of our country."

NOMINATIONS.—We have been informed that the Senate have confirmed the nominations, by the President, of Prosper M. Wetmore, as Naval Officer at New York; William Parmenter as Naval Officer at Boston, and Benj. G. Shields, of Alabama, as Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela, in the place of Vespasian Ellis.

The Senate have been in session every day this week, and it is supposed that they will adjourn, *sine die*, about Wednesday next.

WARNING.—A little girl in this city, several nights since, in looking for something which she had accidentally dropped on the chamber floor, near the bed in which her sister was asleep, brought the candle so near to the covering as to communicate the flame. Unconscious of what she had done, she returned to the parlor, and resumed her seat in the family circle. The servant being in the yard, saw through the window a light in the chamber, rapidly increasing in volume and brightness; and, becoming alarmed, she ran and informed her mistress. On repairing to the room, the danger was apparent—the bed-clothes were in a blaze, and there lay the child, about eleven years of age, still asleep and thus exposed. She was awakened by her parents, who discovered that her right arm was very badly, but not dangerously, burned.

THE HON. ISAAC BATES.—There was a report in the city this morning that the Hon. Isaac Bates, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, expired last night. The rumor, however, we have taken pains to inform ourselves, is not true; although this gentleman is lying dangerously ill, and there is but little probability of his recovery.

ACCIDENT.—A friend informs us that one of the boys employed in the office of the National Intelligencer, yesterday had his hand shockingly crushed by the machinery of one of the power presses in that establishment.

The Madisonian.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 60.] WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1845. [WHOLE NO. 2038.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASTROLOGER!

MR. Hague, the editor of the *Horoscope*, published in Philadelphia, is now at the Globe Hotel, where we presume he can be consulted as to the things of the future—or, at all events, he will be pleased to receive orders for his periodical.

EPIGRAM.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer has furnished to the editor of that print the following translation of an "epigramma," from the Latin, which recently appeared in the Southern Chronicle, viz:

On Morse, the Ceraunographer.—Nature Complaining of her Sons Spoliations.

What daring men! cries Nature, will ye spare?
See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to bury;
The Sun resigns his pencil to Daguerre,
While Morse the lightning makes his Secretary.

This must be the work of "Il *Secretario*."—MAD.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Richmond Compiler of Friday says that the Hon. John C. Calhoun arrived in that city on Wednesday, and departed on Thursday in the southern train, on his way home. Mr. R K Cralle, late his chief clerk, in the State Department, accompanied Mr. Calhoun as far as Richmond, and there parted with him and proceeded to Lynchburg.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—We understand that letters have been received in the city, stating that General SIMON CAMERON, of Dauphin county, was yesterday elected, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a Senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James Buchanan.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1845.

SIR: Having always indulged a hope that the petty dissensions in the Democratic party would be healed by the triumphant election of Mr. Polk, you may be sure that it pains me to the quick, to witness those little phenixes of defunct hatred, which continue to rise from some of our family presses. Can it be possible that any sagacious Democrat can foresee a favorable result from a renewal of the disorganizing quibbles of the past year? It seems to me that nothing but the delusion of prejudice could conjure up such phantasmagoria. I had hoped, a large portion the Democratic party had hoped, that the thorough shaking hands in favor of a common leader, would also bring about a thorough resignation of all to the discretion and wisdom of the said leader, in at least the minor business of his Administration. To urge now the proscription of any one of the subdivisions of the party for the benefit of the other, would certainly be renewing the war with a vengeance; and while it could not possibly do good, it might do an irreparable injury. Why not carry out the original understanding, and confide these things to the President and his constitutional advisers? To steal terms from the admirable Inaugural Address, in all things touching the patronage of the Government, my humble opinion is, that the public service should be the *object* and the officer the *incident*. Reverse this rule, and make the officer the *object* and the public service the *incident*, and I respectfully submit, whether it would not be resorting to a weapon which the strength of Democracy should leave to the myrmidons of Federalism? Yes, I flatter myself that this is a point upon which few of us disagree, any further than as to the terms and phrases employed in our bickerings. So far, the honor of an indiscriminate decapitation is confined to the victors of 1840. Circumstances and a sober public opinion have done much to correct an evil which at that time elicited so many sighs and tears. Shall we follow the example then set us; or shall we profit by the recoil which has left scarcely a trace of the coon-skin and log-cabin behind it? If there are mere stock-jobbing politicians in office, as is more than likely, why, cut off their heads; and if the confirmation of public opinion be withheld, it will then be time enough to make an issue as to them. In any and all cases where offices become vacant, no Democrat certainly, and but few others, will cavil if the President fill them from the ranks of his friends. Nor will any one, I am sure, object to his acumen and discretion in deciding upon the particular caste of each applicant.

Whatever others may say, I think you are right in supposing that the doctrine of rewarding men for a vote, which without such reward would never have been given, had its rise in, and is fostered by our densely populated cities. You might have gone further and said, that the fostering of our old party bickerings was confined pretty much to the same sphere. I know of my own knowledge, that those able Democrats who led through the two-thirds rule at the Baltimore Convention, and who, upon their return, received the unmitigated persecutions of a disappointed clique, are still objects of a secret enmity and envy; and that, too, in the face of the fact that nothing else upon earth rescued the party from calamitous defeat. The country, the unbought, honest, constant, consistent country, not only in the South, but in all parts of the Union, would place a laurel right upon the wound, which these impotent shafts would fain inflict. God and liberty will in due time, preserve all such, even in the cities, from either the injuries of the one, or the sympathies of the other.

Judging from the tone of the Charleston Mercury, that gallant little State still persists in her determination to rule or ruin. She seems to delight in displaying a distrust of the whole Union. If she cannot control, she seems to take it for granted that, like a refractory pupil at school, she is to be "kept in" without meat or drink, for four years. What a mistake! Mr. Buchanan, in the State Department, will, I am sure, see that she is neither jilted nor flirted with; he will see that neither her virtue, her interests, nor her talented sons, suffer either neglect or insult. His late speech in the Senate, savoured all of the palmetto that the Constitution and the Union authorized. Does the Mercury require more?

The unanimous confirmation of Mr. Bancroft, as well on his own account, as in compliment to the preference of Mr. Polk, meets with the approbation of all men, and of almost all parties. The President has now a *unit* to aid him; may a thousand blessings result from his admirable selections. H.

FLORIDA.—Under the new constitution of Florida, recently admitted into the Union as a State, an election will be held about the 12th of May next for a governor, one representative in Congress, and a legislature composed of seventeen senators and forty-one representatives. The legislature will assemble about the 6th of June, and elect, besides its own officers, two United States Senators, four judges of Circuit Court, justices of the supreme court of the State, a clerk of the supreme court, clerks of the courts of chancery, and attorney general of the State, four solicitors in the circuit courts, a secretary of State, State treasurer and comptroller of accounts.

Snow fell to the depth of four inches between Utica and Boston on Tuesday.

THE CHINESE NEGOTIATION.

(Continued.)

[TRANSLATION.]

Ching, acting Governor General of Kwang Tung, &c., hereby communicates an answer in reply.

On the first day of the present month (April 1st, 1844) I received the two public documents of your excellency, with whose contents I have made myself acquainted.

At present the trade of every country with China is harmonious, and every point relating thereto is properly adjusted, which was accomplished when the Imperial Commissioner Tsiyeng, in conjunction with the present acting Governor, deliberated upon and settled all the various points with the English Plenipotentiary, Pottinger, repeatedly discussing them until we had arranged and fully agreed upon them all. The Consuls of every nation were, moreover, to act in every particular according to this same arrangement. Henceforth, China and foreign nations would be at peace, gladness and prosperity would be without limit, and joyful contentment be every where diffused.

Let your excellency, in order to prove this, take the several regulations which I, the acting Governor, on that occasion promulgated, and again, with your excellency's Consul, Forbes, exercise the general regulations formerly with those which were subsequently agreed upon, and carefully look over them all, and he will then know that our august Emperor tenderly cherishes men from afar, and that whatever would be of advantage to the merchants of every nation has certainly been done to the utmost.

Your excellency is of course fully aware that between China and England, France and Portugal, there is henceforth to be lasting peace and good will; how much more, then, between your country's merchants, who have come here for two hundred years, quietly pursuing their business, and China, should there be still greater concord and intimacy—henceforth forever existing the pleasing interchanges of peace and good will. Still more need we not wait until matters occur which will require a treaty; and between our two countries this is no cause of apprehension whatever.

Moreover, the high officer Tsiyeng has already received orders to be Governor General of the two Kwangs, and in course will come to Canton, so that the public business of the two countries can then be still more easily deliberated upon.

But it is highly necessary that I should also remark, concerning the man-o'-war Brandywine coming up to Whampoa. The Bogue makes an outer portal of Kwang Tung, where an admiral is stationed to control and guard. Heretofore, the men-of-war of foreign nations have only been allowed to cast anchor in the seas with the mouth of the river, and have not been permitted to enter within. This is a settled law of the land, made a long time past—Whampoa is the place where merchant ships collect together, not one where men-of-war can anchor.—Now, since the sole design of merchantmen is to trade, and men-of-war are prepared to fight, if they enter the river, fright and suspicion will easily arise among the populace—thus causing an obstacle in the way of trade. Furthermore, the two countries are just about deliberating upon peace and good-will; and suddenly to have a man-of-war enter the river, while we are speaking of good faith and cultivating good feeling, has not a little the aspect of distrust.

Among the articles of the commercial regulations, it is provided that an English Government vessel shall be allowed to remain at anchor at Whampoa, and that a deputy shall be appointed to control the seamen. The design of this, it was evident, was to put an end to strife, and quell disputes. But this vessel is a small one, containing but few troops, and moreover brings a petty officer, so that it is a matter of but little consequence one way or another.

If your country's man-of-war Brandywine contain five hundred and more troops, she has also a proportionately large number of guns in her, and brings a commodore in her; she is in truth far different from the Government vessel of the British, and it is inexpedient for her to enter the river; and there are, in the aspect of the affair, many things not agreeable. When the English Admiral Parker and Saltoun went up to Canton last year, they took a small vessel, and left their large men of war at anchor, in Hong Kong, not entering the river in them. This is plain and sufficient proof of what is proper; and I accordingly, in reply to your excellency, [beg] that you will clearly examine with regard to this ship; if she has not yet entered port, to require her to return immediately to her anchorage at Macao; and, if she has entered the river, also to straightway send a message to Commodore Parker, that he sail out, and return with his ship to Macao. She certainly cannot remain long. This, too, will be full evidence of courteous friendliness.

The regulations of all Governments are dissimilar, but the principles of reason are the same; whence it is that peace and good will among nations consist in keeping within their own limits. It cannot be permitted to the men-of-war of other countries lightly to enter the mouth of the river, and remain there at anchor.

I beg your excellency to well consider this, which is one important object of this communication.

To his excellency the honorable the American Plenipotentiary, CUSHING, &c.

TAOU KWANG, *24th year 3d moon, 2d day—(April* 19, 1844)

True translation: S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

[Translation]

Ching, &c. hereby sends a communication:

On the 2d of the present, 3d month, (April 19th,) I, the acting Governor, sent a reply to your Excellency, which I forwarded by a special messenger, to your country's Consul, Forbes, to be sent on. But, unexpectedly, the said Consul had the presumption to open the communication himself, and examine it, and then refused to forward it, but, closing up the envelope again, gave it back to the messenger to be returned. Truly this is not the way to conduct business.

Besides taking the said communication, and its original envelope, and sending them for your Excellency's perusal, I also send this to your Excellency that you may strictly charge the said Consul to know his place and not impede business in this manner.

This is the object of this communication.

To his Excellency the honorable the American Plenipotentiary, CUSHING, &c.

TAOU KWANG, *24th year, 3d moon, 2d day, (April 19th)*

True translation: S. W. WILLIAMS.

[Translation.]

Ching, acting Governor General of the two Kwang, &c. hereby sends a communication:

Whereas your Excellency having sent a communication respecting Commodore Parker's man-of-war entering the river, to which I, the acting Governor, have already fully and clearly replied in a prepared statement, as is on record, and which I suppose you have ere this received and examined:

It now appears that your honorable country's Commodore Parker has already brought his ship into the river, and anchored her in Blenheim's reach; and has also sent in a communication, in which he says he wishes to give a salute of twenty-one guns, and to come to this office to pay his respects. Now, although this is all very peaceful, and done with the best intentions, still it is against the regulations of the country and can hardly be granted.

As well as sending an answer replying to Commodore Parker, I also make a copy of it, and send it for your Excellency's inspection; and, moreover, trouble you to send a message to Commodore Parker to take his ship and return to Macao, and anchor there. This will be evidence of your courteous friendliness and good will. I hope it will be quickly done, without delay. This is the object of this communication.

TAOU KWANG, *24th year, 3d moon, 3d day, (April* 20, 1844.)

[Here follows the letter to Commodore Parker]

A communication in Reply.

On the second day in the present month (April 19) I received your Excellency's communication, from which I have learned that your country's man-of-war has already anchored at Blenheim's reach. Although the intention of so doing was to watch over and superintend the trade, that it suffer no illegal hinderances, and to guard against pirates, still, according to the established laws of this country, it is only permitted for men-of-war without the Bogue at Macao or Hong Kong, nor can they presume to come into the river without permission.

When your Excellency first arrived in the Central Flowery Land, you were unacquainted with her laws and prohibitions—that it was against the laws for men-of-war to enter the river. Having previously received the public officer's (Cushing's) communication, I, the acting Governor, have fully and clearly stated to him that the ship should be detained outside. Your Excellency's present coming up to Blenheim's reach is therefore, no doubt, because the despatch sent previously to his Excellency Cushing had not been made known to you—whence the mistake.

Respecting the salute of twenty-one guns, as it is a salute among the Western nations, it does [not] tally with the customs of China. Your Excellency being now in China, and, moreover, entered the river, it is not the same as if you were in your own country; and, consequently, it will be inexpedient to have the salute performed here; also, China has no such salute as firing twenty-one guns; and how can we imitate your country's custom in the number, and make a corresponding ceremony in return? It will, indeed, not be easy to act according to it.

When the English Admiral Parker and Saltoun came up to Canton they were both in a passage vessel, not in a man-of-war, when they entered the river; nor was there any salute. This is evidence plain on this matter.

Concerning what is said regarding a personal visit to this office to pay respects, it is certainly indicative of good intention; but the laws of the land direct that whenever officers from other countries arrive upon the frontier, the Governor and other high officers, not having received his Majesty's commands, cannot hold any private intercourse with them; nor can a deputy, not having received a special commission from the superior officers, have any private intercourse with foreign functionaries. It will consequently be inexpedient that your excellency (whose sentiments are so polite and cordial) and I, the acting Governor, should have an interview, for it is against the settled laws of the land. Besides, the officers of all Western nations who have come to Canton for years past have not been deficient in any thing, and yet none of them have entered the city to hold interviews with the authorities of the land.—Your Excellency's purpose comes under the same law, and it will be inexpedient for us to have an interview within the city. In short, the laws of China and other nations are unlike; and as our countries are now at peace, still more incumbent is it for each to maintain the laws. Then when we speak of good faith, and cultivate the principles of cordialty, China will not overpass the laws, nor will other nations seek and ask for things at their pleasure.

Furthermore, the English officer, Pottinger, has been in Kwang Tung a year and more, and has had interviews again and again with high Chinese functionaries, in which a well-understood form was observed. The high American officer who has come to Kwang Tung, and others who have come, have all alike seen the propriety of this; and, in the present case, it will be well to imitate them.

I have therefore to request your Excellency to restrain the crew of the ship, and not allow them to go ashore; and, what would be proper in this matter also, to retire without the Bogue and return to Macao, not disobeying the fixed laws of the land, which will exhibit the courteous friendliness subsisting between the two nations.

As well as communicating this to the public officer Cushing for his information, I also avail myself of this opportunity to wish you the highest tranquillity.

True translation:

S. W. WILLIAMS.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Macao, April 22, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to aknowledge the receipt, this day, of your Excellency's three letters under date of the 19th and 20th instant, to certain points of which some brief reply seems requisite.

When I addressed your Excellency on the 13th, thanking you for copies of the treaty of Nanking and of that of Portugal, I was not aware of the fact, which I have since discovered with much regret, that your Excellency did not deem it convenient to communicate to me the whole of the treaty of Nanking.

In regard to the letter which Mr. Forbes opened, it is but justice to him to state that he did it in the company of Lieutenant Pegram, the aid-de camp of Commodore Parker, under the supposition that, as stated to him by the bearer of it, the letter was designed for Commodore Parker. I regret the occurrence of the mistake, and am sure it was the farthest possible from the intention of Mr. Forbes to be guilty of any disrespect towards your Excellency.—No such accident could have happened, if the letter had been sent to my residence instead of that of Mr. Forbes.

In regard to the Brandywine, it is hardly necessary for me to repeat that the object in visiting Whampoa was one of respect and friendship only, so far as it concerned the Chinese Government.

It is customary, among all the nations of the West, for the ships of war of one country to visit the ports of another in time of peace, and, in doing so, for the commodore to exchange salutes with the local authorities, and to pay his compliments in person to the principal public functionary. To omit these testimonies of good will is considered as evidence of a hostile, or at least of an unfriendly feeling.

But your Excellency says the Provincial Government has no authority to exchange salutes with Commodore Parker or to receive a visit of ceremony from him. And I deeply regret, for the sake of China, that such is the fact. China will find it very difficult to remain in peace with any of the GreatStates of the West, so long as her Provincial Governors are prohibited either to give or to receive manifestations of that peace, in the exchange of the ordinary courtesies of national intercourse.

And I cannot forbear to express my surprise that, in the great and powerful Province of Kwang Tung, the presence of a single ship of war should be cause of apprehension to the local Government.

Least of all should such apprehension be entertained in reference to any ships of war belonging to the United States, which now feels, and (unless ill-treatment of our public agents should produce a change of sentiments) will continue to feel, the most hearty and sincere good will towards China.

And your Excellency will find, on inquiry, that Commodore Parker, instead of doing any unusual thing in anchoring in the Bogue, has but followed the example, in this respect, of his predecessor, Commodore Kearney, who spent some time at anchor there, two years ago, with the United States ships of war Constellation and Boston.

Your Excellency quotes the late treaty with England as bearing on this question.

I have examined the article referred to, and find that by it England is required to keep a Government vessel at anchor in each of the five ports of Kwangchow, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai; but I find nothing in the article to limit the size and the armament of that vessel, and nothing which prohibits England from keeping two or ten Government vessels in each of the five ports, if it suits her pleasure. I presume she consults her own convenience in keeping at present only one Government vessel, and that of small size, anchored at Kwangchow, which she may well do, having a fleet of large vessels so near at hand, at Hong Kong.

But does that article apply to the other great nations of the West? If so, and each of them is required to keep a government vessel in each of the five ports, the effect will be to fill the very interior ports of China with large squadrons of foreign men-of-war, to a degree which might well give disquietude to the Chinese Government.

This question, if there were no others, might serve to satisfy your Government that the late treaties between China and Great Britain, instead of dispensing with all occasion for treaties with America and France, have but rendered such treaties the more indispensably necessary to the maintenance of peace and good understanding.

I am confident your excellency will, on reflection, perceive that none of the cases cited, of the practice of the British Government or its officers, can have any bearing on the United States, for the reasons which were hinted at in my last communication.—The two cases will not begin to be parallel until America shall have deemed her honor aggrieved by the conduct of China towards her public officers, and shall thereupon have taken up arms, and shall have seized upon a portion of the territory of the empire. God forbid that any such deplorable events should occur to disturb the harmony which now exists between China and the United States.

I have only to add, that when the Brandywine went to Whampao, it was the intention of Commodore Parker to return so soon as the state of the tide should admit of her crossing the bar in safety; and to this original intention he will still adhere. I have no disposition to increase the embarrassments to which your excellency is already subjected, by the grave omission of the Imperial Government in neglecting to make proper provision for the American Legation, immediately on receiving notice of its intended arrival.

Coming here, in behalf of my Government, to tender to China the friendship of the greatest of the Powers of America, it is my duty, in the outset, not to omit any of the tokens of respect customary among Western nations. If these demonstrations are not met in a correspondent manner, it will be the misfortune of China, but it will not be the fault of the United States.

I notice the fact, stated by your excellency, that Tsiyend has been appointed Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces, but not that he, or any other person, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner, nor any information as to the time of the arrival of Tsiyend at Canton.

I have the honor to renew to your excellency my wishes for your health and happiness, and to remain, with due respect, your obedient servant.

C. CUSHING.

To his excellency CHING, &c.

[Translation.]

A LUCID COMMUNICATION.

Ching, acting Governor General of Kwang Tung, and Tsuang Se, member of the Board of War, &c., makes this lucid communication in reply:

On the 3d of the 3d month (April 20, 1844.) your Excellency's despatch was received, and, having been perused, was fully understood.

Your Excellency's earnest request to proceed to Peking, I, the acting Governor General, by express, immediately reported to the Throne; and when the pleasure of the great Emperor shall have been received in an edict, it shall be made known [to you.] This will be acting strictly according to the laws. I am not ignorant that your Excellency, having arrived in the Province of Canton, is unwilling to be long detained. But from the Province of Canton to the capital, and from the capital to the Province of Canton, the going and returning, together, require more than fifty days, when the imperial pleasure may be received in an edict. And for an Imperial Commissioner to come to Canton, there also unavoidably must be required much time. Thus, then, in traveling on the road must be no inconsiderable delays.

Now, although your Excellency had a letter brought to China last year, still, on account of the variable sea winds, it could not be known when you would arrive; and, accordingly, a High Imperial Commissioner could not be here long in waiting. When your Excellency did arrive in the Province of Canton, I, the acting Governor General, immediately made report thereof, by memorial, to the Throne; and so, while no person has been selected and appointed [as Imperial Commissioner,] this, too, in my replies, I must faithfully declare, without one word of deception.

Also, regarding the reception of [yourself] the High Commissioner, it is necessary to wait till the Imperial pleasure shall have been received in an edict, and then to act accordingly.

Your excellency cannot hold indiscriminate intercourse with [our] officers, and will not deviate from your appropriate sphere of action. Also, it is inconvenient for me, the acting Governor General, to hold any unofficial intercourse. From this fixed rule of China, I, the acting Govenor General, cannot take upon myself to deviate. But when once the Imperial pleasure has been received in an edict, and an Imperial Commissioner chosen and appointed, then it will be incumbent [on me] to communicate the same in due form, and not to keep your excellency long in anxious suspense.

Regarding what is said of the settled usages of Western nations—that not to receive a High Commissioner from another State is an insult to that State—this certainly, with men, has a warlike bearing.

* * * * *

But during the two hundred years of commercial intercourse between China and your country, there has not been the least animosity nor the slightest insult. It is for harmony and good will your excellency has come; and your request to proceed to the capital, and to have an audience with the Emperor, is wholly of the same good mind. If, then, in the outset, such pressing language is used, it will destroy the admirable relations.

As it is said [in your despatch] the people of China assuredly cannot wish to have the United States act in this matter, so assuredly it is that my country does not harbour such evil intention. Hence it is apparent that your Excellency's coming is for the good purpose of securing tranquillity.

At no distant day the Imperial pleasure will be received in an edict, and an Imperial High Commissioner may come to the Province of Canton; then it will be proper to hold intercourse with your Excellency, according to the rules of etiquette, and to conform to those which were observed with Pottinger, without the slightest abatement. I beg that your Excellency will not, through urgency, create suspicions.

For this I make this communication in reply, desiring your prosperity. May it reach the person to whom it is addressed.

The above is the lucid communication.

To CUSHING, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. of the United States of America.*

TAOU KWANG, *24th year, 3d moon, 4th day—(April* 21, *A. D.* 1844.)

True translation: E. C. BRIDGMAN,
Joint Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation to China.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
MACAO, April 21, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to me by your Excellency on the 21st instant, and have considered its contents.

In that letter you state that the transmission and return of despatches between Canton and the capital occupy about fifty days, while in your letter of the 12th instant the time is fixed at about three months.

This difference of expression produces uncertainty in a very important particular; and that uncertainty is increased by the circumstance that it nowhere distinctly appears in your Excellency's several letters on what day you reported to the Emperor the arrival of the legation.

I am thus left in doubt, not only as to the number of days but as to the time when those days began to run.

As to the other points touched upon in your Excellency's communication, it seems to me quite unnecessary to continue to discuss them, as it now appears that, notwithstanding the notice given last autumn of the arrival of the American legation, you were forbidden by your Government to receive the legation, or even so much as to exchange the most ordinary courtesies with any of the public officers of the United States.

I can only assure your Excellency that this is not the way for China to cultivate good will and maintain peace. The late war with England was caused by the conduct of the authorities at Canton, in disregarding the rights of public officers who represented the English Government.

If, in the face of the experience of the last five years, the Chinese Government now reverts to antiquated customs, which have already brought such disasters upon her, it can be regarded in no other light than as evidence that she invites and desires [war with] the other great Western Powers.

The United States would sincerely regret such a result. We have no desire whatever to dismember the territory of the Empire. Our citizens have at all times deported themselves here in a just and respectful manner. The position and policy of the United States enable us to be the most disinterested and the most valuable of the friends of China. I have flattered myself, therefore, and cannot yet abandon the hope, that the Imperial Government will see the wisdom of promptly welcoming and of cordially responding to the amicable assurances of the Government of the United States.

In this expectation, I have the honor once more to subscribe myself, with due consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To his excellency CHING, &c.

A copy of a brief memoir on the United States transmitted herewith.

[Translation.]

Reply of his excellency Ching, acting Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces, &c.

I, Ching, of the Great Pure Dynasty, acting Governor General, &c., make this communication:

Upon the 21st of the 3d moon (29th April) I received the honorable Plenipotentiary's communication, in which were contained different topics, and have read and fully understood it. As to copying and sending the original treaty of Nanking, on a former occasion, because it embraced several articles which relate to affairs deliberated upon between China and England, and which were dissimilar to the other articles that may apply to other nations, therefore they were not copied. As to the Consul Forbes opening and reading my public despatches, it was an unintentional mistake, and therefore it is unnecessary to institute deliberations upon it. Hereafter, when I, the acting Governor General have despatches, then, as the honorable Plenipotentiary proposes, a special messenger shall be sent, to present it at the house of legation.

The frigate's entering port being opposed to the established laws of the Central Kingdom, therefore I the acting Governor, have addressed a communication to prevent it, and not from any suspicions that your honorable nation's commodore had any unusual business, still less any design of showing disrespect, or because one man-of-war might produce dread [among the people] as I have before stated distinctly and expressed clearly, and which it is needless to repeat.

Furthermore, your honorable nation's Commodore's anchoring at Blenheim's reach, and as he has not fired a salute, neither remained there a long time, but availed himself of the high tide to leave port, the excellent idea of peace is therefore sufficiently manifested.

Since, in the Central Kingdom, the established usages of European nations are not fully understood, therefore truly, as has been stated, I, the acting Governor General before addressed a communication, in which I expressed that the laws of the two countries are not alike, and that it was absolutely to adhere to the laws of each in order to be able lastingly to secure the objects of peace. As to Chinese officers associating with the representatives of foreign nations, not having received the great Emperor's will, they dare not presume to receive and wait upon them as guests; and this is an established regulation, and not one which from the present moment has commenced; neither dare I, the acting Governor, take upon myself to act; and this is not declining the rites of peace. I must wait the receiving of the Imperial will, and the arrival at Yuh of a Great Minister of State, unitedly to manage the appropriate affairs of the two countries, when it will certainly be proper for us to have mutual interviews of ceremony with the honorable Plenipotentiary. His excellency Tsiyeng Paou has been appointed to take the office of Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces, and on the 3d month, 2d day, (18th April,) commenced his journey from Keang Nan; and on or about the 20th of the 4th moon, [5th June,] he may arrive at Canton. At the time his excellency Tsiyeng Paou was appointed to this office, the Great Emperor did not know that the Plenipotentiary had arrived at Yuh, (south of China,) therefore, he has not yet appointed an Imperial Commissioner. When my memorial, reporting the arrival of the honorable Plenipotentiary, shall have been received, perhaps the Great Emperor, inasmuch as his excellency Tsiyeng was the Great Minister of State who originally negotiated the treaties of different nations, will again appoint him to the office of Imperial High Commissioner. This, however, is unknown. But hitherto, not having received explicit intelligence, conjecture is inexpedient. I must [wait] for positive intelligence. Then immediately a communication will be made, and, and certainly we will not require the honorable Plenipotentiary to be long held in suspense.

Making this communication, I respectfully present my regards and wishes for your highest tranquillity. This is my communication.

The above communication is for his excellency Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

TAOU KWANG, *24th year, 3d moon, 17th May,* (*May* 4,) 1844.

A faithful translation.

PETER PARKER,
Joint Chinese Secretary to Legation.

[To be continued.]

Several errors having been committed in transcribing the following law from the original copy, we republish it, by request, as corrected, viz:

AN ACT supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Florida and Iowa into the Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in consideration of the concessions made by the State of Florida in respect to the public lands, there be granted to the said State eight entire sections of land, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government; also, section number sixteen in every township, or other lands equivalent thereto, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the support of public schools; also, two entire townships of land, in addition to the two townships already reserved, for the use of two seminaries of learning—one to be located east, and the other west of the Suwannee river; also, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of lands within said State, which shall be hereafter sold by Congress, after deducting all expenses incident to the same; and which said net proceeds shall be applied by said State for the purposes of education.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State of Florida, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State shall compose one district, to be called the district of Florida. And a district court shall be held in said district, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge; and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district under an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States. The said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive, for the services he may perform, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the district of Florida shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may, in his opinion, require the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the district of Florida shall hold one session annually at the following places, to wit: at Tallahassee, on the first Monday of January; at St. Augustine, on the first Monday of April; and at Key West, on the first Monday in August.

Sec 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge aforesaid an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States; who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are prescribed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and that the salary of the district judges of the district courts of the districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, shall hereafter be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

JOHN W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 3, 1845.

JOHN TYLER.

A PUN FROM THE BENCH.—The Philadephia Gazette tells us that Judge Hallibunton, the witty author of Sam Slick, was holding a Court the other day, and in the commencement of the proceedings, it became necessary to empannel a jury. One worthy burgher upon being called, requested of the Court to excuse him on the ground that he was afflicted with the *itch*, at the same time holding out his hand to the Judge and displaying the evidence of the cutaneous affliction. The Judge, after closely inspecting the hands of the juror, directed the clerk as follows:—"The court decides that the juror's excuse is a valid one, and therefore directs that he be '*scratched* off.'"

Another polar expedition is talked of in the London newspapers. Sir James Ross, the gallant commander of the last expedition, has been invited to undertake this renewed exploration of a region where he so eminently distinguished himself before.

Sixteen thousand and forty-nine barrels of Sperm, fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six barrels Whale Oil, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen pounds of Whalebone, were received at the port of New Bedford in the month of February.

The Boston Almanac estimates the professors of religion in the United States at 4,181,992, about one half the adult population.