

sy regrets it the more, as he is fully alive to the evils attending the existence of the lane in question, and the advantages which would accrue from its removal. He will, however use his best endeavours to persuade the Chinese minister of these respective evils and advantages, and if the British community can raise funds which will induce the owners of the shops to give them up, the other obstacles might probably be surmounted.

It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the Chinese authorities are to be at the expense of the proposed site for the Church, and it would be hardly worthy of the British government that they should. I have, &c.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Thursday the 8th. The following correspondence, &c., we borrow from the Hongkong Register.

BRITISH FACTORIES, 8th April, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by Major General D'Aguiar, Commanding the troops in China, to acquaint you that he intends to leave Captain Graves, and one sergeant of the 18th R. I. regiment, and Lieut. Da Costa of the Royal Engineers, with one corporal and three privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, behind in the Factories, until further orders, for the purpose of rendering you every assistance in their power, as regards the completion of your organization, and other defensive arrangements.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. BRUCE, Assistant Adjutant General. To the Associated Gentlemen Volunteers, Canton Factories.

As this note left an impression that the whole of the troops were to be withdrawn, a meeting was held to remonstrate against such proceeding, and the following address was adopted and had been signed by seventy six persons, when Captain Bruce arrived and stated that the Light Company of the 18th were to be left with Captain Graves:

CANTON, 8th April, 1847.

Sir,—The undersigned, British subjects, hear with alarm that it is the intention of your Excellency to remove immediately the whole of the Military and Naval forces from Canton.

We respectfully represent to Your Excellency that in our opinion the recent proceedings cannot fail to have created such feelings in the Chinese populace as to render the temporary presence of a portion of the troops absolutely essential to our safety, and we therefore earnestly solicit Your Excellency to afford us that protection which we cannot hope for from the Chinese authorities, avowedly unable to control the populace.— We have the honor to be, &c.

Signed by Seventy-six Persons.

To His Excellency, Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., &c. &c.

The following is the answer which was received to the foregoing address to his excellency Sir John Francis Davis.

CANTON, 8th April, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by H. E. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., in reply to your letter of this day's date, to inform you, that the very natural alarm which you therein express is formed on a mistake, as it has been arranged that the Light Company of the 18th R. I., under Captain Graves, shall not quit Canton until relieved by the armed Steamer, and that in addition to this H. M. sloop *Espeique*, is also anchored within reach.

Captain Bruce the Assistant-Adjutant General, states that he informed the meeting of British Merchants of the above arrangement before your letter was sent to His Excellency. Both that letter and the reply are therefore almost superfluous.—I have the honor to be, &c.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

About mid-day all the guards were brought in, excepting two or three sentinels, and their excellencies the governor and the major general with the main body of the troops embarked and retired from before the provincial city—leaving a small detachment as above intimated, and proceeded on their return to Hongkong.

Friday the 9th. A placard, purporting to be from Sir John Francis Davis, appeared on the walls of one of the streets near the Factories, and a friend has furnished us with the following translation.

I, the envoy and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, make known to your full information, ye residents and shop-keepers, that in consequence of a breach of faith on the part of your Chinese officers, I have, with a naval and military force in large and small vessels, quickly entered the river and come up to the provincial city to inquire into the wretched principles and perverse reasonings of your Chinese officers, who knocking heads have acknowledged their crime; it is (therefore) lawful and right to remit their offences.

We regard you, ye people, as little children, and have a heart constantly to guard and protect you, and certainly have no reason to involve and injure you. If however there be any lawless vagabonds, who following the multitude combine to throw stones, we Englishmen will be in the highest degree indignant. And it was for this cause that we demolished the two shops in Lwan Hing street, as a caution to others. Henceforth let each one mind his own business, and you must not again create disturbance, if you would avoid inconvenience. I especially issue this general edict to inform you. Let each as is becoming obediently obey.

(Article of convention appended to the above)

- 1 It is settled that we enter the city after two years.
2 On entering the city there shall be no disturbance.
3 There shall be a place for the anchoring of foreign boats.
4 Four shops in Hog Lane shall be taken down.
5 The custom house &c., in front of the Factories shall be removed.
6 The people of Fuhshan shall be arrested and punished.
7 The cross streets on the east and west of the factories shall be removed.
8 Forty mou (or Chinese acres) of land on Honan shall be ceded.
9 A long bridge shall be thrown across the flower gardens.

About three o'clock, this afternoon, the prefect, or some of his subalterns, came with a native guard to reoccupy the Consulate house. A row ensued! stones were flung at the magistrate; and the presence of Captain Graves and some of his men was required before order was restored.

Saturday the 10th. Several new placards appeared this morning, one of them on the walls of Mingqua's Hong, opposite the west-

ern gate of the garden, of which we have made the following version.

From the scholars and merchants of the entire province of Kwongtung.

It is universally known that danger awaits those who are in high stations, and ruin those who are proud in spirit, as surely as the meridian sun must decline and the full moon wane.

Now, English Barbarians, hitherto always accustomed to acts of violence and outrage, you have insulted the province of Canton. When formerly (a few years ago) your ships of war came to the provincial city, their excellencies, our high officers, extended to you your condescending regard; and as you had traversed the wide ocean from the regions of uncivilized barbarians, which royal laws had never reached, they bestowed on you extraordinary favor; and though you were rebellious, they did not lay judgment to the line. Still you would not repent and reform; but, continuing to cherish the disposition of the wolf and the tiger, you have taken it upon yourselves to raise puny troops, and in wild disorder have carried to the utmost extreme your acts of cruelty and violence. In bold daring you wish forcibly to occupy the whole of the river side, measuring off streets, disturbing and plundering the inhabitants,—not knowing that our city is such a mart for all nations, that marketable goods of every kind and to any amount can readily be disposed of and that in like manner there can be obtained any cargo which may be wished. Thus the French the Americans, the Dutch, and the people of Bombay and Bengal, have all peaceably and orderly carried on their business,—just in their dealings and polite in their intercourse, the guest and the host agreeable.

At the present time imports were beginning to be in good demand, when suddenly came this troublesome and injurious outbreak, putting an entire stop to all commercial business and depressing the whole market, causing damage to all nations. This is truly worthy of detestation. Last year, Mr. Parker, an American, who had established a hospital, dispensed medicines, practiced the healing art, and universally relieved the poor people, and whose virtue has been praised by all the scholars and people of China, wished to erect a hospital at the entrance of Old China street; but the people, considering that it was an important site, and fearing it might lead to some unforeseen difficulty, were unwilling to grant the request; now then (now grant it to you, English barbarians, who, while hitherto you have conferred no favors, have been solely bent on acts of violence and wrong, and by a hundred fiendish tricks have robbed the people of their possessions and wasted their valuable effects.

Do you suppose there are no men among the thousands of officers and the hundreds of thousands of militia, who have been collected and disciplined in connection with all the colleges of our province? If our militia are once put in requisition, you will find yourselves mistaken, if you imagine they are like those vagrants who stand gazing with their hands in their sleeves and feet at the first display of arms.

You English barbarians, may talk of the strength of your ships and of the efficiency of your artillery; and though you may have means for making an attack, we too have means of making destruction; moreover, you do not consider that your provisions are in a precarious state, the rations being supplied by contributions, and that the three or four hundred mercenary sepoys, living at the rate of seven dollars each per month, together with the English barbarian troops, do not exceed 1000 in number; with soldiers so few and provisions so small, how can you long hold out.

If English barbarians, you will not awake from your delusions, but will still persist in your former evil courses, we, the entire province of Canton, will first cut off your trade and provisions, and at the same time withdraw all who are employed in your service, and leave you like an infant on the breast, which, deprived of its milk, dies in the hands of its nurse. It becomes you, therefore, quickly to reform and each attend quietly to your own business, lest not a single sail return, to be the laughing stock of other nations! Carefully consider these things.

Tankwang, 27th year 2d month, 25th day. (Canton, April 10th, 1847.)

The Pluto, lieutenant Airey commanding, returned this evening, bringing up some munitions for the gentlemen volunteers, and resumed her former anchorage, just above the Factories.

Tuesday 13th. During the last few days we have taken some pains to ascertain the state of popular feeling. On repeated occasions we have landed on Honan, and in one instance entered the large fort on the east bank of the Macao Passage, and in company with two gentlemen walked along the whole battery, mounting sixty or more heavy guns; a Chinese corporal, a soldier and a few coolies were all the persons we met in the fort; they seemed pleased with our visit, and said their superior, the commandant, had gone to town, to buy vegetables for their supper! We have also gone almost daily to some of the gates of the city, and through the streets of the suburbs—everywhere un molested except by base language. But there is a great deal of excitement among all classes and it partakes more of wrath and indignation than of aught else.

Wednesday, April 20th. Since the 3d, Hog Lane has been closed, and the prevailing opinion is that it will continue so. Yesterday, crowds of people from Canton and Honan, thronged the offices of the city authorities, all begging that the street and ferry may be kept open. And to day rumours are rife that, if compelled to abandon their houses, they will set them on fire! This is what should not be unheeded, for there are thousands that would exult in its execution.

(From the Factories and Hongkong Gazette.) Sir John Davis's notice towards Canton on the 2d, and 3d, is quite such to be comprehended as his retreat on the 8th. An argument was fitted out in this harbor, its termination being a subject of speculation for upwards of a week, and without the slightest intimation to the foreign community of Canton, it approached that city destroying the defenceless forts on the banks of the river. Fortunately the forts were without soldiers; but supposing the reverse had been the case it is probable that further progress would have been checked at the Bogue, and in retaliation for the aggression, the foreign factories would have been sacked and the inhabitants butchered. The consequences of his temerity would have filled the Envoy with shame, and the indignant voice of his country would have hurled him from the pinnacle

upon which for three years he has perched. It is said that success justified imprudence; but this we deny. Success may justify bold actions when some great object is to be attained. But what had Sir John Davis in view? The adjustment of a few unimportant matters secured either by our own or the French treaty,—matters that would never have been withheld had he been respected by the Chinese Commissioner. Foiled, humbled, and treated as a child by Kiyang, he petulantly rushes to arms, and, without considering the interests at stake, he storms defenceless batteries, spikes unmaned guns, and terrifies all the old women and children on the river. Arrived at Canton, where in the meantime his countrymen and other foreigners were in imminent peril, he flings a couple of inoffensive men,—negotiates for the petty grievances,—obtains what he calls "concessions," though they are actually rights stipulated for by solemn treaties—sacrifices the only point of importance (the entrance to the city)—and abandons his countrymen to the fury of the storm he had raised. But suppose these "concessions" had been refused, would he have stormed the city, on the chance of obtaining an empty victory at a fearful cost of human life? Had such an occurrence taken place, the British arms would have been sullied, and the Royal Irish might have hurled their banners. We must not be mistaken. We have no abhorrence of war in the abstract—that is in a good cause and with a definite object in view. But unavailing victory, when a voluntary act, is at best legalized murder. It may be that ere long Canton will fall before a British force, but we will be in a position to make a good use of our victory. In a position to hold the place *tri de armis* until the proud spirit of an insolent people is broken. In a position that we will be to the rulers of the country, if you cannot control the people we will until they treat with civility the foreigners who live among them, and keep the engagement of their government.

Column after column equally strong and equally condemnatory might be quoted, quite in unison with the sentiments of not a few of his countrymen. We have already, in our last number, quoted from the Hongkong Register. We have room here for only two additional paragraphs.

By a letter from Canton we learn that a report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor had expressed his approbation of Kiyang's conduct and confirmed the agreement entered into with Sir John Davis. We sincerely hope this will turn out true, and that it will restore some confidence to the native merchants, who have not yet resumed their business. We learn further that three applications have been made for lots of land on the Honan side of the river, but that great difficulty is experienced for want of a proper map of the ground. H. M.'s Consul applied to the commander-in-chief for the services of Lieutenant Da Costa to make a survey of the new territory, but after a consultation with his excellency, the application was refused on the grounds that it would irritate the people and might cause a disturbance. Is it possible that the people have already forgotten the lesson which his excellency informed the world he had taught them, and which the major-general confirmed in his general order of the 10th ultimo? Surely the said people are very bad scholars and certainly do require a more liberal application of the rod. So it appears that the merchants are to build residences and warehouses, and trust their lives and properties where it is acknowledged that a survey of the ground cannot be made in safety, even within a fortnight of the new agreement, and while there was actually a British force of one war steamer and nearly one hundred soldiers within three hundred yards of the spot. This is a bad augury for the future proceedings of Sir John Davis and is manifestly a return to his former "long course of misinterpreted forbearance." Since such is the case in the immediate vicinity of the factories the 2d and most important article in the new agreement, permitting H. M. subjects "to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighboring country without molestation," must already have become a dead letter.

No application has been made for compensation for "the house pulled down (by order of H. E.) at the eastern extremity of the river front adjoining the creek," which Sir John wished to saddle upon the British residents, and which he made the pretence for addressing an insulting notification to them. Even the Chinese seem ashamed of such a barefaced attempt at imposition, as it was notoriously an encroachment upon ground leased from their government and for which rent is regularly paid. As for civility from the plenipotentiary however, we believe the residents in Canton are extremely moderate in their expectations. It is well known he has omitted no opportunity of making indirect charges and insinuations against them, as though he has never had the manliness to advance them openly, well aware that most of them are his equals in all that is honorable and upright, and far above attempting to injure any one's character by such pitiful and sneaking injustice. Yet to these, the only instance of any communication free from such allusions that we are able to point out is that of the 5th April, where he calls on them to be prepared to defend themselves against any attack of the populace, although he had previously attempted to prevent them from arming themselves for that purpose, and held out in *terrore* the pains and penalties of a trial for homicide or even murder, should any Chinese be killed in assailing their lives or burning their property.

Private letters and circulars have also been equally free in this discussion. From one of the latter, written and printed in Canton, dated the 25th ult., we quote a few paragraphs. After narrating the particulars, the writers proceed to comments. They say:—

This ended an expedition the expediency of which is very doubtful, the object (to be) obtained unexampled in the annals of diplomacy, and the consequences of which have been the overturning of the Chinese empire. The justice of the proceedings does not need to be discussed. The privilege of the "City of Rams" has been insisted on, and each unsuccessful attempt renders it finally more difficult to be accomplished; the objection as we formerly observed is founded on the prejudice of those within, and interest of those without the walls.—The advantages of admission to the city in a mercantile point of view, would be to bring us into closer connection with actual purchasers and consumers of our own goods, as well as the owners of produce & sale. Now we

do not for an instant suppose that all or even the greater part of those with whom our business ought to be transacted are only to be found residing within the walls—but the effect which our restricted, nay, almost degraded position must naturally produce is to check any extended intercourse with the natives, who are early taught to view us with contempt, and which feeling is still further strengthened by seeing us thus restrained.—Cooped up within the few hundred yards on which the factories stand, and unable to proceed the shortest distance without being insulted, it is impossible that the present mode of conducting business, through the medium of a few brokers only, can be over-ruled; and this pernicious system is merely the old Hong monopoly on an enlarged scale, though without the security, as witness the default failures here: But putting aside the additional risk of conducting our affairs through these men, there is the further consideration of a middleman's commission or rather profit, which now prices are so reduced as scarcely to cover the cost presses heavily and indeed cannot be afforded.

The recognition of the right of foreigners to build and to own warehouses, though seemingly of minor importance and hardly requiring any express stipulation, is really an arrangement of great consequence, and calculated equally as admission to the city to break up the present exclusive system.—Provision on this head was made in the treaty of Nanking, though that article has hitherto been a dead letter.—The brokers through whom all sales and purchases are made have also monopolized the storing of all goods imported or exported; so that all communication with the native merchant, the bona fide purchaser or seller, is most effectually cut off; thus rendering it impossible to ascertain what rates are current with the Chinese. It is also an unsatisfactory state of things as these men cannot be always implicitly trusted; it is notorious that the bankrupt, Aming, had pawned some property stored in his warehouses, and others are suspected of having done the same. We repeat that the possession of warehouses of our own will make a great change, a revolution, in the system of conducting business, and thus will ultimately lead to a more extended intercourse with the natives, which is desirable on every account.

However, in conclusion, we may remark, that as yet the only effect of the late movement has been to unsettle and disturb our import market and seriously depress prices. The speculative spirit noticed in our last has been checked; the Chinese are still afraid that all is not over; and it will be some time before confidence is completely restored.—We look to the future with anxiety, hoping that H. E., the Superintendent of Trade, will not often favor our city with similar visits.

Here we end our quotations, which the importance of the subject forbids to be less and our space will not allow to be more.—The narrative of the late movement will form quite a new chapter in the records of diplomacy; its like will hardly be found in all the pages of history. So far as they have come to our knowledge, we have endeavored to record all the facts and circumstances as accurately as possible; and now, without attempting either to approve or disapprove—to defend or to condemn—the late movement, a few comments here will not be deemed out of place or uncalled for. We refrain from lengthened discussion, chiefly because we are not in possession of the requisite data on which to make war on a sovereign state is a high and awful prerogative, especially when perfect and perpetual peace has been established by solemn treaties. The late movement presents to the world, the British government, or its representative, H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, in the attitude of going to war—without notice, declaration, manifesto, in the very dead of night, entering with an armed force the dominions of a peaceful empire, assaulting and capturing fort after fort, until a large and populous city is on the eve of being destroyed by bombs, rockets, and all the deadly machinery of a modern foe. Was this right?

"A peaceful empire" we have said, for so the Chinese will say, and so some others will believe. But have the Chinese, according to the letter or spirit of the late treaties, kept the peace? According to the said treaties foreigners ought to be as free to go abroad in Canton and its vicinity—as free to hire houses or ground on which to build—and every where as secure from insult and injury—as are the subjects of his august majesty the emperor. Now nothing like this freedom and this security have been enjoyed or are enjoyed. The attack at Fuhshan is only one instance out of scores that have occurred. No longer ago than last October the magistrate of Nanhai, in a public proclamation, declared that none but merchants and their rich assistants are allowed to come to the factories, and that even these are not to presume to go to any other place. Besides these, all others are forbidden to go on shore! This proclamation was pasted on the walls of the city and streets, there to be gazed at and read by all; and it has never, we believe, been disowned or withdrawn. And in accordance with this, when complaints have been made—even for murderous assaults—no redress has been obtained, but rather insult and reproach have been added to injury and outrage.

So much we have seen; but this does not comprise the whole of the case—for the correspondence between Kiyang and Sir John and the instructions received by the latter from his government, have not yet been given to the public. When the whole matter shall have been brought before the British parliament, then the public will be better able to judge of the merits or demerits of the late movement. Besides, more time may be requisite to develop its legitimate results.—But up to this moment—the 18th May—very little has occurred that can be received as satisfactory evidence that good has come from it, or is likely to come either immediately or remotely. Like the retention of Chusan beyond the stipulated time, it will destroy confidence. The worst passions—fear, hatred, suspicion and deadly animosity—have been excited by it to a great degree. The local authorities, however, have been spurred on to look more to their duty, and there are some favorable symptoms, so that we are not without hope that the "lesson" some benefit soon to be forgotten—may have been told, "We reverts. The Chinese should letter and spirit, and you should do the same." They needed a lesson, a very "aggressive lesson." For a long time, it has been to put things strong measures were requisite to put things here on their proper basis, so as to

secure the advantages of the treaties. The delinquencies have called loudly for re-monstration, and formed what might be deemed a fitting occasion for an embassy to Peking,—a measure we would have much preferred to the late movement. If properly conducted, it would have secured a remedy for many delinquencies and aggressions, promoted peace and good-will, and paved the way for the permanent residence of foreign ministers at the imperial court.

The want of personal liberty, in not being permitted to walk or ride abroad beyond the smoke of the city—the disability to fire houses and ground on which to build,—and the constant shouting *shat fan kwei*, "kill the foreign devils," whenever a foreigner appears abroad in the streets or on the water, are (if you please) "little annoyances," which ought to be checked at once, as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaties. The subjects and citizens of Great Britain, France, the United States, and all other foreign nations, should be as free and secure in Canton as they could be in London, Paris, or Washington. And if the local authorities cannot or will not give this freedom and this security, provided for and guaranteed by their august master, then let the matter be duly laid before the throne, with the proper alternative.

ART. V. A brief Manifesto addressed to the English Merchants by the native Merchants of the city of Canton. Translated from the original.

On a recent occasion there was received, in a reply from their excellencies, the high provincial authorities, the following declaration:—"By the articles of the late treaties, it is provided that, at the open ports of the provinces, the English are allowed to rent houses and to purchase ground on which to build." Hence does it behoove us to look up and realize the anxious care of both our august sovereign and the high provincial authorities in their continued kindness exercised towards men from afar; and we must not carry on an opposing controversy. But there is naught of Chinese territory, occupied by the people, which is not their own purchased possession; even the officers of government cannot take it away from us and give it to others; and if they were to pay back to the land holders the full price of the land, some would be willing and others unwilling to sell. But now if a certain place is designated, it must be had; and if there is an unwillingness to dispose of it, recourse is then had to martial dignity, wherein consists the overbearing energy of the English people. Discussion therefore, (on this point) is useless! But we apprehend that this ruling by brute force will never be tolerated by our august sovereign, who regards all the people with the same affection as that shown to his own children. We consider that the articles of the treaty were originally designed to allow foreigners to buy and rent of the Chinese people by harmonious consultation and not to coerce them when unwilling. Perverse as the English are, yet there must be among them some who have knowledge; and no one can be ignorant that taking reasonably and taking forcibly constitute one orderly and the other disorderly conduct.

It is now more than a century since the English came to Canton for commercial purposes; and we having somewhat of those feelings natural to the masters of the soil (the landlords) cannot but clearly make known to you our views, that you may distinctly understand wherein consists both what is beneficial and what is hurtful, and pursue the one and avoid the other. Do not indulge in vain thoughts. Do not by deceit and force insult others. Then we, both hosts and guests, by attending each to our respective pursuits, shall all receive advantage thereby, and oh how happy we shall be!

We will now take up, and in the sequel set before you in order, both what is beneficial and what is hurtful, hoping that you will pursue the one and avoid the other.

First. Do not look upon China as weak, because in the late war of 1841, you had the good fortune to obtain your purpose. Our august sovereign, employing the mind of heaven and earth as his own, does not wish to have the people along the borders of the sea and the living souls of your nation entangled together in the toils of war, and therefore condescended to grant, at the solicitation of the minister for the frontiers, that you might be invited to come and quietly assemble together (at several ports), thus perfecting the good pleasure of high heaven in its love to the living. What great generosity was this? So likewise their excellencies the high provincial officers, imitating the feelings of the august sovereign with amazing toil and trouble, have accomplished everything (you desired), as you yourself must needs fully understand. Were it not so, would not the multitudes of the broad realms of China, have quickly subdued your few thousands, travelling myriads of miles from afar?

Secondly. Although you always act perversely as you list, trusting to the strength of your ships and the power of your artillery yet you ought to know that from old there has been no people or nation which has not been destroyed by its enemies. For you, therefore, to treat the people insultingly and contemptuously, relying on the indulgent kindness of our august sovereign and high provincial authorities, is exceedingly stupid! For the heart of the people is heaven's heart; and the anger of the people is that wrath which is felt by heaven's heart. Now consider how small is the number of the British soldiers; and suppose that one was able to stand against a hundred; even then they could not match the innumerable hosts of our Canton people. Nay, were it possible to fill up their number by invigilating foreigners and ruffian Chinese to become soldiers; could you secure that they, having first been deceived by you, would not soon be alienated from you?

Thirdly. Still more in the left would you be, should you entertain ideas of aspiring to sovereignty, or hopes of rising beyond your proper sphere. The languages of your nation and the Chinese are not understood by each other. The desires and wishes of the people are not the same. Things esteemed by you, the Chinese despise; and those esteemed by the Chinese, you perhaps may despise. And moreover, since the world began, there has never been found one, who, having lost the confidence (of the hearts) of the people, could build up an empire.

Fourthly. Already you have lost the confidence of the people, by your repeated acts of outrage and violence. And now by continual troubles those who have families and property are unable to dwell in peace or to have joy in their possessions, while their anger more and more increased. With

these millions of our highly incensed people engaged in deadly strife against you, you are sure of victory? Moreover, the circumstances of the respective parties are very different,—yours are full of labor, and ours are easy; and it does not require a great amount of knowledge to perceive that you could not withstand our conquests!

Fifthly. These repeated troubles, which hear, are all caused by the exciting influence of two or three foreign merchants, who merely wish to repay some slight insult, and to make a display of martial power, forgetting that, in the minds of men, accumulated anger becomes enmity and accumulated enmity breeds calamity. Now should our nation suddenly break forth, they must first upon you; and it is to be feared that it would be impossible to distinguish between the good and the bad, and that the people of other nations would be involved, so that your death would not be a punishment sufficient to atone for your guilt. Where is the advantage of retaliation?

Sixthly. If henceforth you will remain peaceful and quiet, then assuredly there will be no reason for any one of the Chinese to insult and contain you. Please look at the Americans; the French &c. All our people love and respect them, and cannot bear to injure them, because always hitherto they have peacefully and quietly carried on their commerce; and of our Chinese there are none, not even among the children, who do not know that they are good and wise people. Why not follow their example?

Seventhly. The original design of having an armed force at the open ports was to secure the quiet prosecution of the commercial business. Having left wives and children, and traversed the oceans, it is your wish with quiet minds carry on your commerce. But now, when often repeated disturbances, how can your goods go into circulation, or where yield profit? Supposing you are able occasionally to smuggle, it must be only to a small amount while you must always be kept in a state of watchful anxiety, afraid lest you lose your lives and property. Thus passing your days can you live in peace?

Eighthly. All respectable Chinese highly esteem polite and decorous conduct, and they consider as most vile that which is silent and overbearing. Hence those who have but a partial knowledge of what is polite and decorous are able to attend quietly to their proper duties and govern themselves; yet it is impossible to prevent there being among them some vagrants, who, not attending to their proper duties, will seek opportunity to create troubles. If henceforth Englishmen, will consent to take the character of worthy men, then ought you to maintain some self-esteem and self-love, and must not in small parties saunter about every where (as at Fuhshan) so as to evoke the contempt of the vagrant people. For then, although you may be able to bear the offenders punished by the magistracy, you still will have to bear the injury, and moreover the anger and hatred of the Chinese against you will be increased.

Ninthly. In the old proverb, "A peaceful spirit leads to prosperity," there is a mistake. Hitherto in the commerce carried on between our respective nations, you have obtained no small profit from the Chinese while we also have been profited by you. But since the affair of 1841, what advantage there of your merchandise the value of which has not been depreciated? It would, think, be difficult to estimate your loss while all the places along our seacoast have been injured and spoiled. This year's ports began to be in good demand, but the whole tide of prosperity is suddenly checked. The saying, "Those who injure each other must both come to ruin," is not true?

Tenthly. The ancients said, "Those who are able to be satisfied will never be meddled." Of late years your nation has the distinguished honor of receiving the favor and kindness of our august sovereign. The Chinese people, seeing how it was former days and how it is at present, all been filled with astonishment. And having secured the minor, your thoughts now eagerly bent on the greater; and your insulting and contemptuous treatment of the people, their minds are filled with grief and wrath, that they are anxious thrust their spears into your breast and devour your flesh. Is it possible for the respective parties thus long to continue peace with each other? Though but a cantle men, we are deeply concerned to know that such animosity must sooner or later have vent; and we conceive too the intelligent of your nation, also must comprehend the reason of all this.

The foregoing paragraphs are all words of faithful admonition. Seeing the impossibility of reconciling and uniting the interests and feelings of the Chinese foreigners, we spare no labor in reiterating our remonstrance, exhausting the kindness of our hearts in endeavors to settle this matter clearly and plainly before you. And you, English merchants, it also behooves to awake quickly to a careful consideration of the same, and to distinguish between the beneficial and the hurtful. There are proposed any thing that is decidedly impracticable, then ought you to be against it. But do not compare the strength with the weak. Do not fan the windy words. Rather let each, understanding his own duties, attend to his own business. Then you and we shall look on each other as members of the same body; together glorious tranquility; be alike enriched with joyous gains; and perchance, we shall frustrate the good purpose of our august sovereign and high officers in their benevolent conduct towards us. Thus may we have again and again reiterated our own may they not be in vain. Think, we say, you, and carefully ponder on these things.

Early on the morning of 20th, a fire was circulated by the Chinese, giving rise to certain doings on Honan, and that the meetings were to be held on the two following days, to adopt regulations to meet the exigencies of the case.—After this, a previous rumor was confirmed that a deputation of the elders of Hong would be at the Hall of the Hong Merchants at 10 o'clock, A. M., to present a Memorial to H. B. M.'s Consul. The deputation, consisting only of aged men, several in number, dressed in their best robes, proceeded to the new landing-place at the foot of China Street and proceeded to the Consulate (or Consou). In the meantime the new house, contiguous to the landing-place, set on fire—we know not by whom. The fire was soon extinguished.