THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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a10 1m*rc

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On and after Monday, April 14th, 1845, the cars will run as follows:—

Leave City Hall for Yorkville, Harlem and Morrisiana.	Leave City Hall for Fordham and Williams' Bridge.	Leave City Hall for White Plains.
6 00 A. M.	6 00 A. M.	10 00
7 00	7 00	2 00 P. M.
8 00	10 00	5 00
9 00	2 00 P. M.	
10 00	3 30	
1 00 P. M.	5 00	
2 00		
3 00		
3 30		
5 00		
5 30		
6 30		

Leave Morrisiana and Harlem for City Hall.	Leave Williams' Bridge for City Hall.	Leave White Plains for City Hall.
7 40 A. M.	7 15 A. M.	7 10 A. M.
8 00	7 40	10 10 "
9 00	10 40	2 10 P. M.
10 00	2 40	5 10 "
11 00	5 00	
2 00 P. M	5 40	
3 00		
4 00		
5 20		
5 30		
6 00		
6 30		
7 30		

The Freight Train will leave White Plains at 7 A. M., and the City Hall at 1 45 P. M., for the present. a12 1m*m

ALBANY AND BUFFALO RAILROAD OFFICE,
No. 59 Courtlandt Street.
NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Subscribers, Sole Agents in New-York, for forwarding passengers by second class cars from Albany to Buffalo, are enabled to send them per People's Line Steamboats to Albany, and thence, per railroad, to Utica, for $2,06; Syracuse, $2,92; Auburn, $3,36; Rochester, $4 61; Buffalo, $5,50. Children from 2 to 12 years old, at half price; under 2 years free; and after the 15th instant, all baggage on the Railroad is entirely free.

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No. 59 Courtlandt street.

New York, 8th April, 1845. a9 1m*ec

FARE $1 50.—Regular Opposition Line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the lower side of Chesnut street Wharf, every Morning, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, through in 9 hours, viz.: Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and connect with all the lines south and west from Baltimore.

On the Delaware, On Chesapeake Bay,
Steamer PORTSMOUTH, Steamer THOS. JEFFERSON,
Capt. J. Devoe, Capt. Phillips.

And through the Canal, a distance of 13 miles only, are first rate packet boats.

In fact the accommodation by this line, both for speed and comfort, is equal to any other line between the two cities.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1845

MORRIS BUCKMAN, Agent,
a17 1m*m Office No. 30 South Wharves.

MORNING LINE, AT 7 O'CLOCK, FOR ALBANY, TROY, and immediate landings.

The low-pressure steamboat TROY, Captain A. Gorham, will leave New York from the pier at the foot of Barclay street, at 7 o'clock, A. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning, will leave Troy at six o'clock, A. M. and Albany at seven o'clock, A. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The low pressure steamboat ALBANY, leaves New York at 7 o'clock, A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; at Troy at 6 o'clock, A. M. Albany at 7 o'clock, A M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Passage or Freight, apply on board the boats, or to F. B. Hall, at the office on the wharf. a22

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY LINE.
At 7 o'clock, P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT, from the Pier, foot of Courtlandt street.—The Steam Boat EMPIRE, Captain R. B. Macy, will leave the foot of Courtlandt street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

Passengers by the above boat will arrive at Albany and Troy in ample time to take the cars going east or west.

Freight taken at low rates.

For Passage or Freight, apply on board the boat or to C. CLARK, at the office on the wharf. ap16tfrc

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS FOR ALBANY—Daily, Sundays excepted, through direct, at 7 o'clock, P. M—From the Pier between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.

The steamboat KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. A. Houghton, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock, P. M.—Landing at intermediate places:—from the foot of Barclay street.

The steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Captain M. H. Truesdell, will leave on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wm. H. Peck, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking the above lines will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the morning train of Cars for the East or West.

Freight taken at moderate rates.

All persons are forbid trusting any of the boats of this line, without a written order from the Captains or Agents.

For passage or freight, apply on board the boats, or to F. C. Schultz, at the office on the Wharf. a28re

FOR GLASGOW—The fine fast sailing coppered Barque ALABAMA, C E. Ranlett, master, 280 tons burthen, will sail in a few days, having most of her cargo engaged. For freight, of bulk of 250 bales cotton, apply to master on board, west side of Burling Slip, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS.
a24 ec 87 South st

FOR LIVERPOOL—To sail in a few days—The superior, fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened New York built ship SOUTHERNER, T. D. Palmer, master, will sail as above.

For freight of 500 bales cotton or the bulk thereof, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain on board at west side Burling slip, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South st.
a19rc

FOR LIVERPOOL—To sail in a few days—The superior, fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened New York built ship SOUTHERNER, T. O. Palmer, master, will sail as above.

For freight of 440 bales of cotton, bulk thereof, or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS,
a24rc 87 South street.

WANTED—Good and suitable vessels to freight Coal from Philadelphia and Bristol to Boston, Providence, Saco, Norwich, Allen's Point, Greenport, Hartford, New Haven, Middleton, Albany, Troy and other ports. The highest price will be paid and constant employment given. Apply to FREDERICK TYLER & CO.,
6 Wall street.
or E. SAFFORD & CO.,
sp26 1w*rc 81 Dock street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana and New York Line—Regular Packet to sail 6th May—The elegant, fast sailing, packet ship MARTHA WASHINGTON, Capt. Stevens, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having handsome furnished accommodations, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to E. K. COLLINS & CO. 56 South st.

Agents in New Orleans Messrs. HULLIN & WOODRUFF, who will promptly forward all goods to their address. a27rc

FOR LIVERPOOL—New Line—Regular Packet of the 26th May—The elegant, fast sailing, packet ship SHERIDAN, Capt. A. F. De Peyster, of 1100 tons, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having accommodation unequalled for splendor and comfort, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to

E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st.

Price of passage $100.

Packet ship Garrick, Capt. B. J. H. Trask, of 1100 tons, will succeed the Sheridan, and sail 26th June, her regular day.

a27 ec

BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—Only Regular Packet of the 1st of May.

The splendid and well known very fast sailing packet ship COLUMBUS, George A. Cole, commander, will sail positively on Thursday, the 1st of May

Having unsurpassed accommodations for Cabin, 2d Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, those returning to the old country, or sending for their friends, will find it to their interest and comfort to select this unequalled line of packets.

For terms of passage, and to secure the best berths, early application should be made on board, foot of Beekman st, or to the subscribers, ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.,
a25 Fulton street, next door to the Fulton Bank, New York.
a24rc

History of the First American Negotiations with China, as conducted by Commodore Kearney, and leading to the late Treaty with that Empire.

WASHINGTON, 25th April, 1845.

The annexed abstract of correspondence, with copies of a portion of the communications to and from the Chinese Commissioner and Commodore Kearney, will show the continued exertions of the gallant old tar for the interests of his country, and will serve to show that a large portion of the credit attaching to the negotiation of the late treaty with the Chinese, is justly due to Commodore Kearney. I trust it will be extensively read. The correspondence itself is extremely voluminous, and covers about half a ream of foolscap paper, and it will, therefore, be perceived at once that this is a mere outline, with copies of some of the most important papers.

Commodore Kearney on the 11th June, 1841, writes to the Secretary of the Navy from Saldanha Bay, transmitting papers respecting repairs which he had found necessary to be made in the Constellation, and also copies of letters containing information which he had obtained respecting the Chinese war with England, the interests of American citizens, the amount and nature of the trade of the United States with the Cape Colonies, and a copy of the new Tariff of duties on goods imported there. This correspondence numbers about 50 letters.

On the 28th July, 1841, he sends from Table Bay to the Secretary, a list of bills of exchange, which he had drawn or had endorsed on Baring, Brothers and Co.

On the 16th January, 1842, from Singapore Roads, he sends reports of the state of officers and crew, and also detailed accounts of the visit of the U. S. ship Boston to the Island of Magotta, in search of American vessels and seamen who had been wrecked.

At Singapore Roads on the 25th January, 1842, he writes, giving an account of the operations of the squadron since leaving the Cape of Good Hope, and detailing some of the frauds committed by American traders in their trade with Sumatra natives, and the effect of which frauds on the natives, Commodore Kearney states, destroys the efficacy of the measures adopted to prevent injuries being inflicted on innocent Americans. He also states that the Dutch are extending their possessions in the Island of Sumatra, warring with the natives, and obtaining the control, not only of the pepper trade, but of the whole trade of the Island. He also says that the French have possessed themselves of a fine harbor in Madagascar, and are building forts and strengthening themselves, under pretence of aiding in a revolution in the Island

From Macao Roads, on the 26th March, 1842, he writes, stating that American interests have suffered no detriment, and giving a list of the English men-of-war there.

From Macao Roads, on the 28th March, 1842, he writes, relative to some repairs of the Constellation.

From Macao Roads, on the 29th March, 1842, he forwards copies of correspondence with the Rajahs of the West Coast of Sumatra, and also with the King of Johanna. The following is a copy of the letter of the latter to the President of the United States:—

MASAMODO, Island of Johanna, September, 1841.

SIR:—I am very desirous to be good friends with you, because I have, and always wish to be, useful to you and your nation. I do all in my power to aid your citizens who visit my harbors for health or refreshments, and Johanna itself I wish you to think does not belong to myself only, but also to you and your citizens. I have had a long unjust war with my uncle, which has injured my people very much, and during that time I lost the greatest part of my munitions of war, and hope that, having been always useful to your citizens, that you will have the nobility and generosity of heart to assist me in my present unfortunate condition, by the aid of some powder, muskets and lead, that I may continue to shield my people, who alone look to me for protection.

Wishing for yourself and your country all happiness and that you may long continue in peace and prosperity with all the world, I remain, your faithful friend.

(Signed, in native characters:) SELIM.

To His Excellency, the President
of the United States of North America.

From Macao Roads, on the 8th April, 1842, Com. Kearney writes, stating that the purpose of the British appears to be to make a permanent settlement at Hong Kong, and also stating that complaints had been made of simulated American papers being granted to British vessels trading in opium and forwarding a copy of a notice he had caused to be published that no protection would be afforded by him to Americans engaged in the opium trade.

From Whampoa Reach on the 11th May, 1842, he writes stating the return of the "Boston" from Manilla, the trade at which is reported to be good, and giving an account of the friendly nature of the intercourse of the Chinese, who had made no objections to his being so high up the Canton River, and stating that the Governor and Admiral had visited his ship which was an unprecedented occurrence, except on one occasion, on the British ships engaged in the attack on Canton. He also states that a channel of communication, comporting with the dignity of the Government of the United States, has been opened, although an attempt was made at first to have his communication go through the Hong merchants as formerly, and transmits correspondence showing that now direct communication is had between himself and the Chinese Commissioner, as he had insisted on that course to maintain the honor and dignity of the United States. He also transmits translations of an edict of the Governor in relation to this, and also a communication relative to an American boat which had been fired into by mistake, and suggests "with regard to the present state of feeling in this quarter, the time would seem propitious for the introduction of a Government agent, but separated from commercial pursuits, which are so inconsistent with the ideas of these high officers in points of respectability and standing." He also states the increase of the English fleet with other matters relative to the opium trade. He also transmits a translation of a communication in relation to the imprisonment of Mr. Morss and others, showing that it was in consequence of their not having had the colors of the United States in their boat, and that they were released as soon as it was made apparent that they were Americans.

On the 13th and 19th of May he writes respecting the friendly relations with the Chinese and the expectation of obtaining prompt redress for the injuries alluded to in the last letter.

On the 25th May he states that the English force has been materially increased.

From Macao Roads, on the 26th June, 1842, the Commodore reports his departure from Whampoa and arrival at Macao, and transmits correspondence between himself and the Provincial Government at Canton, with a map and some books furnished to him by the Rev. E. C. Bridgman of Macao.—The following are copies of the correspondence:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON, &c. &c.

The undersigned commanding the U. S. A. squadron in the East Indies, is charged by the government of his country with the important duty of protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, engaged in honorable pursuits and lawful commerce. If they are treated with indignity, or are plundered by pirates on the seas, it is his bounden duty wherever he arrives to manage these affairs, so as to give security to his countrymen; and to maintain the honor of his nation, with all men, every where he must endeavor to be at peace, conforming to all their just and rightful usages. When leaving his country, he was specially charged to instruct always when on the high seas his officers and men in their profession; to reserve and return home any distressed shipwrecked mariners found on desolate islands; and on his arrival in China, it was to be his first object to enquire regarding the smuggling of opium by his own countrymen, and not to allow them or others, under his nation's flag, to engage in that contraband trade.

On arriving in China, recently, his countryman certified to him in due form that in the spring of last year, when the English attacked Canton, they were alarmed and anxious to remove to Whampoa to avoid the troubles; that to prevent this the Chinese high authorities repeatedly issued edicts, giving assurances of protection; and that on the 20th May the present issued a special one, in which he declared, "that you who have always been respectful obedient and long engaged in commerce, the high officers of the Celestial dynasty, in fulfilling the gracious pleasure of his imperial majesty towards foreigners, will give full protection to the utmost of their strength, and that should native robbers or bandits come out to plunder or molest you; they shall be punished with increased severity, and any goods carried off shall be restored, so that the smallest loss shall not be sustained." Two of the merchants trusted to the faithfulness of the promises of these high officers and remained unconcerned without fear. But unexpectedly the officers and soldiers of your country, disregarding all distinctions, broke into the factories and seized one of the merchants, Mr. Coolidge, and carried him into the city and kept him in custody. The other merchant, Mr. Morss, seeing these fearful proceedings, got ready two boats hoping to escape with his clerks and some of his papers in separate boats. One of the boats in which Mr. Morss was did escape unharmed, but unfortunately the other in which were ten men, was attacked by soldiers soon after she left the factories. One man named Sherry was lost and his body has never since been seen. Another, Mr. Miller, was nearly killed, having received many and very severe wounds. The remaining nine were all injured, some more and some less. These men, bound with chains, were led into the city and delivered over to the custody of the criminal Judge; and were, with Mr. Coolidge, after they had been recognized as Americans, by his Excellency, consigned to prison.—At that time the American Vice Consul, Mr. Delano, sent in an address to the high authorities, demanding their release. To this address no reply was given. After the lapse of two days, the men were released from prison, but left unprotected.

Again, in November last, Mr. Edwards and four men going from Whampoa to Canton in a ship's boat, having missed their way, were seized by officers and soldiers, heavy chains were put around their necks, and they were led into the city, and after having been severely injured, were set at liberty.

The undersigned hereby begs his Excellency to have the guilty offenders brought to justice, the injuries redressed, and the unsettled losses repaired. Then he and his countrymen will be satisfied; unsuspecting confidence secured for the future; national honor maintained; and the two countries remain at peace with each other.

U. S. SHIP CONSTELLATION,
Whampoa Reach, April 27, 1842.

Signed L. KEARNEY,
Commanding U. S. E. I. Suadron.

An official reply to the Honorable the Commodore, given by Ke, minor guardian of the heir apparent, President of the Board of War, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c:—

On the 29th of this month, your despatch was received, and fully understood. The imperial kindness to foreigners, is, I conceive, universal. Especially doeth civil and military officers of this province fulfil the sacred pleasure in giving security and protection to the merchants of your country; always respectfully obedient.

Last spring, when the English created disturbances, and joined battle at Canton, amidst the confusion of armed men, Mr. Moss and others took to their boats, but did not hoist the American flag; and there being nothing to distinguish them, was the occasion of their being mistakenly seized by the officers and soldiers, and also of their being wounded. On clearly ascertaining that the men belonged to your country, they were delivered to the Hong merchants, who were faithfully to instruct them, carefully cure their wounds, and then send them to Macao. There was no mention made by Mr. Morss and others of the loss of Sherry.

Concerning the things of Mr Morss and others, which were missing, and were not severally retained, I, the Governor gave repeated instructions to Swankequa, to offer large rewards, and diligently to seek for them; one book was found and returned last year, and the handbill for the reward Mr. Morss has seen. As to the books still missing, further rewards were offered, and examination was made. Of this both Chinese and foreigners are well informed. I beg again to examine and enquire.

Always hitherto, I, the Governor, have treated men with sincerity and good faith, never deceiving them Hereafter, also, to all the merchants and people in their intercourse and commerce, I will instruct and direct the officers, civil and military, always in all affairs kindly to give security and protection, not allowing them to create more trouble. Therefore be at ease, and I beg you to instruct all the merchants of your country not to entertain suspicion or anxiety. Such is my hope. With considerations of regard this communication is made.

April 29, 1842.

An edict from Ke, minor guardian of the heir apparent, a president of the board of war, member of the Censorate, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsae:—

It is authenticated that the American Vice Consul, Delano, has presented an address saying, that he had on that day received a letter from the Commodore of his nations ships of war, calling on him to inform all the merchants of his country, that the previous day one of the ships boats, having reached Eshame was two or three times fired on with shot from the guns of the fort; also calling on him to inform his Excellency, that he might give an early reply. The Vice Consul as it was right and proper to do, also declared that his country had always been respectfully obedient, and that the said boat carried its national flag; and, therefore, he desired to know why she was fired on from the forts, and, if any, what answer was to be returned to the Commodore.

On examination I find that America has always been respectfully obedient; I, the Governor, therefore, in fulfilling the pleasure of his imperial majesty, kindly to regard men from afar, have always given them security and protection.

On the 3d inst. between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., a boat having proceeded from Whampoa by the small channel, sounding north and south across the river up to the barrier, and the soldiers having in a proper manner admonished her to stop, and she not consenting, therefore the guns of the fort were fired. The barrier of the fort at Eshame, stopping up the channel, was built by the Chinese officers, gentry, merchants and people, in consequence of the troubles with the English, and for the protection of the provincial city. After the troubles cease then the channels will be again opened as formerly.

The foreign merchants in the quiet and peaceful pursuit of their business when proceeding to Whampoa, ought after passing the barrier, to go directly to the foreign factories. The boat on the 3d inst. could have had no necessity for cruising about and taking the soundings The soldiers having repeatedly gone and admonished her to stop, without her doing so, feared that the people in her were robbers, carrying a borrowed flag, and having some sinister purpose; and, therefore, they twice opened their guns which never would have been done, had she been in her place and not cruising about.

Hereafter let all the boats be informed, that, if in the quiet pursuit of their business, they ought to proceed directly from Whampoa to the city, and not to go into all the channels and take the soundings; and I, the Governor, will give command to all the officers and soldiers to abide by their duty. Thus both the one and the other will all alike quietly engage in commercial pursuits, together enjoying great peace. I, the Governor, will always treat men with sincerity and good faith; and the Celestial Empire and America, long bound together by favor and justice, will be without dislike and without hatred. I have heard that the newly arrived Commodore manages affairs with clear understanding, profound wisdom, and great justice. Therefore, take this my explanation and carefully communicate it. This is the edict.

May 6th, 1842.

An official reply to the Honorable, the Commodore, given by Ke, minor guardian of the heir apparent, Governor of the two Kwang—communicated in order to explain the case in detail.

The several particulars of your despatch before received, have been already replied to; but fearing they were not explained sufficiently in detail, I now again make this explanatory communication.

Concerning the things lost last year by Mr. Morss and others, and concerning wounds received by Mr. Miller and others, it is to be remarked, that, on account of the disturbances created by the English at that time upon the river at Canton, the impossibility of making distinction between one person and another, led to the mistaken seizure. Having on inquiry ascertained that the wounded persons were Americans, it then became an incumbent duty, soothingly and mercifully to heal them; and concerning the things lost, commands were early given to the Hong merchants to act and manage well. But if Mr. Morss and the others are still unsatisfied, the said Hong merchants are to be inquired of, and you the Commodore will decide the case in accordance with what is just.

Concerning the loss of Sherry, as stated in the despatch, Mr. Morss and the others said not one word at the time. And supposing the case really to be as stated, it is to be remarked that just at that time, the fighting at Canton on the river had commenced, and of the soldiers and the people many were the dead. How then could he be secured and protected? You, the Commodore, must clearly understand this.

Mr. Coolidge at the time gave to Elliott a list of the things he had lost, and $30,000 were paid by the Hong merchants, and passed over to him by Elliott.

Mr. Edwards, and the four men in the boat, by mistake, went up the western passage; and their thus not conforming to the old regulation, was the cause of their being mistakenly seized by the officers and soldiers. I have on inquiry ascertained that there was for it no other reason.

These things are equally known both by the native and foreign merchants and people, and I again, as bound to do, state them in detail for your information.

Again, according to the fixed regulations of the Celestial Empire, foreign merchant vessels are permitted to come to Whampoa; the ships of war, however, have always anchored in the outer seas, not being permitted to enter Whampoa. Now the American ships of war have already been at Whampoa half a month; and the people and soldiers are not without suspicions and apprehensions. But on the 9th instant, the Admiral going on board these ships, observed that your behaviour in intercourse with him was extremely respectful and civil, so that it is apparent that the words of the people are unworthy of credit. Yet by long anchoring at that place suspicions will be unavoidable. By your compliance with the fixed regulations, and early proceeding to the outer seas, we shall alike promote harmony and good will, and forever enjoy fullness of peace.

For this, I, the Governor, ardently hope. With considerations of regard this communication is made.

May 16, 1842.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON, &c. &c.

Commodore Kearney commanding the U. S. A. Squadron in the East Indies, makes this second communication. Your Excellency's favors of the 29th April and the 16th May, have been both received, and attentively perused. The several particulars obligingly detailed in your replies, regarding the inquiries and losses of life and property, have been minutely and carefully examined by me, the Commodore.

As to the loss of life of Sherry and the imprisonment of certain American citizens, these being the results of mistakes, it would be as difficult to prosecute at this late period, as it would be hard to punish the authors thereof; and therefore, these misfortunes must, I conceive, be alike deplored by all who are acquainted with them.

The statements made by Mr. Morss, regarding the several losses sustained by himself, Mr. Miller, and others, by the seizure of the boat of the American ship Morrison, Captain Benson, have been carefully examined by me, the Commodore; and I have directed Mr. Delano, the U. S. A. Vice Consul, to inform the Hong merchants of the full amount claimed by me, and to receive the same, and distribute it to the several persons, Morss and others, as indemnity for the losses they sustained by the seizure of the Morrison's boat.

Having to decide in accordance with what is just, as intimated in your reply, I have not failed to regard the liberality and confidence displayed by your Excellency; and my claim for remuneration, being limited to actual losses, will, I hope, be satisfactory to your Excellency.

With assurances of respect.

June 4th, 1842.

From Hong Kong roads on 23d July, 1842, Com. Kearney transmits duplicates of the foregoing letters and correspondence, reports of state of crews, &c., list of bills and acknowledges receipt of communications from the departments.

On the 27th July, he forwards works containing Chinese state papers, and also works containing first lessons in one of the dialects, and showing the progress made in the acquisition of Chinese knowledge by the Americans.

On the same date he writes giving an account of the operations of the English forces, and stating their evident design to be to make an impression on the Emperor, by making the war terrible to the towns they attack.

From Macao Roads, on the 28th August, he forwards the usual monthly reports.

On the 3d September he writes, stating his determination to remain on the coast of China as long as he can, consistently with the duties of the government to the men enlisted in his ship, as he sees no prospect of the termination of the war and considers it important to look after American interests.

On the 4th September, he forwards an English Canton newspaper, charging the American squadron with smuggling, and also a full refutation of the charge.

From Hong Kong Bay, on the 23d September, he writes stating that peace has been concluded between the British and Chinese, and stating his intention of remaining some time, in order to ascertain the feelings of the Chinese government towards the United States. He also reiterates his suggestion that "*an agent should be sent from the United States—one that is not connected with commerce—and that also some of our large class ships would be advantageous here, to impress the Chinese with a sense of respect for the United States.*" He also forwards a brief abstract of the treaty. This letter was forwarded overland by W. Delano, the United States Vice Consul at Canton, as bearer of despatches.

From Macao Roads, on 12th November, 1842, Commodore Kearney encloses copies of his correspondence with the Governor of Canton and the United States Consul, and his instructions to Commander Long to proceed on his journey home with the Boston. The following are copies of this correspondence:—

TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON, &c &c.:—

The address of Commodore Kearney, commander-in-chief of a squadron of United States ships, respectfully represents, that he learns with deep interest the High Imperial Commissioners deputed to arrange commercial affairs with the British are expected in a short time at Canton, and that a commercial treaty is to be negotiated to operate in favor of "British merchants" exclusively.

The undersigned is desirous that the attention of the Imperial Government might be called with respect to the commercial interests of the United States; and he hopes that the importance of their trade will receive consideration, and their citizens in that matter be placed upon the same footing as the merchants of the nation most favored.

The undersigned does not press this matter at present; but, trusting to the good and friendly understanding which exists, he submits the case, and has the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed) L. KEARNEY.

Dated on board the U. S ship Constellation,
Macao Roads, October 8th, 1842.

TO COMMODORE KEARNEY, &c. &c.—

Ke, guardian of the young Prince, member of the board of war, member of the imperial cabinet, and governor of the two Kwang provinces, states, in reply to the subject of the 10th of 9th month, (13th October,) that I have received your polite communication, relating to the English commerce.

I, the Governor, have hitherto treated the merchants of every nation with the same kindness. Moreover, the Americans, who have come to Canton, have had free commerce, month after month, and year after year. These merchants have been better satisfied with their trade than any other nation; and that they have been respectfully observant of the laws, is what the august Emperor has clearly recognized, and I, the Governor, also well know: how, then, should I not rather, on the cessation of difficulties with the English, wish to show favor to them? Now, I have ordered the Hong merchants, with the said (English) nation's merchants, to devise beforehand, and to wait the arrival, in Canton, of the Imperial Commissioners, great ministers of State, when I shall have received the newly devised regulations, concerning the free trade of the English; then I, the Governor, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, and Tartar General, will immediately deliberate upon the proper adjustment of the regulations, and will make a representation to the Emperor, that he may hear and direct what shall be done.

Decidedly, it shall not be permitted that the American merchants shall come to have merely a dry stick. (*i. e.* their interests shall be attended to.) I, the Governor, will not be otherwise disposed than to look up to the heart of the great Emperor in his compassionate regard towards men from afar; that Chinese and foreigners, with faith and justice, may be mutually united, and forever enjoy reciprocal tranquility; and that it be granted to each of the resident merchants to obtain profit, and to the people to enjoy life and peace, and universally to participate the blessings of great prosperity, striving to have the same mind. This is my reply.

CANTON, October 16th, 1842.

The above is a faithful translation.

(Signed) PETER PARKER.

CANTON, October 19, 1842.

SIR:—The war in China being at an end, and peace restored by a treaty concluded in favor of British merchants by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese High Commissioners, on the 29th of August last, induced me to address a note to the Viceroy, requesting the attention of the Imperial Government to the importance of the American trade, and claiming for the citizens of the United States the same commercial privileges in China as may be granted to the nation most favored. I enclose you a copy of the Governor's reply, which may be considered very favorable, and it is communicated for the information and satisfaction of those concerned.

Our commercial privileges in China, it would appear, are to be based upon those of the English, and subsequently thereto, so that some months will elapse before any further steps can be taken, and therefore it is proper I should proceed in my cruize, and I have to inform you of this intention. I hope to sail from Macao about the first next month, of which the merchants may be informed who have communications with the west coast.

I will be obliged if you will, in the meantime, furnish me with all the political and commercial information which may be obtained calculated to promote the interests of the United States and their citizens.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

(Signed,) L. KEARNEY.

To P. W. Snow, Esq. U. S. Consul, Canton.

CANTON, October 20, 1842.

SIR—Your letter of yesterday, enclosing a copy of the Governor's reply to your communication, I have had the honor to receive. This answer must be very satisfactory to you, and evinces a disposition on the part of this government to grant every reasonable call on them by a representation of our own, particularly when backed by a heavy man of war.

You notify me in your letter of your determination to leave this station on the first of next month. This I regret extremely to learn, for at this critical moment, when a new order of things is about to take place, when commercial regulations of the first importance to the interest of our merchants and of our nation are to be made, and the payment of debts due from the Cohong to American citizens is to be demanded, (for Sir Henry Pottinger has received the money for the English claims.)

The magnitude of our trade, the contemplated duties at home on imports from here, affording a very large revenue of far greater extent than the whole South American trade combined—the great increase of imports of native products of our own country, altogether leaves not a doubt on my mind, that it can never be the intention of our government to leave us entirely at the mercy of this.

You have been here long enough to know the prompt and immediate action by this government on communications from the commanders of an American squadron.

It is my firm belief that your stay here until the middle of February next, is of the utmost importance. The continuation of your cruize to the West Coast of America, where there is always an ample number of ships of war, will be considered, I think, by our government, of minor importance, compared to the unprotected state our trade would be in if you leave here at the time you name.

If your orders are not positive for your visit to the West Coast, let us hope you will continue on this station, until all the arrangements with this government and Sir Henry Pottinger shall have been completed, when I shall consider the war at an end, and not before.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. W. SNOW, U. S. Consul.

To COMMODORE KEARNEY,
Commanding U. S. Squadron.

On the 15th November he transmits duplicates of this correspondence, and states his intention to remain some time longer in the Chinese sea, making a visit to Manilla in the meanwhile.

From Manilla Bay he writes on the 23rd of November, 1842, detailing the leaky condition of his ship, and the necessity he will be under of returning home in the most direct way, instead of by the Pacific.

On the 13th December, he announces a change, which heavy weather had compelled, in the course of the Boston.

From Macao Roads on the 15th January, 1843, he transmits some correspondence on the subject of losses by Heard and Co., in a riot at Canton, on the 7th of the previous month, in which they requested his interference to obtain compensation from the government, and also his reply, making a communication to the government through the Consul.

On the 16th January he announces his intention to proceed to the city, and make a direct communication with the government relative to the above losses. *He also states his intention to address the government on the subject of American commerce, and to take the preliminary steps to make a treaty with the Chinese, as otherwise he apprehends that the British Treaty will operate to the detriment of American commerce.*

From Canton River on the 27th January, 1843, he forwards copies of correspondence with the United States Vice-Consul at Macao, and United States Commercial Agent at Canton, relative to the losses of Messrs. Heard and Co.

On the same date he writes a letter to Mr. Upshur, stating his reasons for assuming "the responsibility of a non-compliance with orders to be home from June to July, 1843," in order to attend to American interests, and trusting that, in so doing, he has only anticipated the wishes of the Department.

On the 11th February, 1843, he announces that the claim of Messrs. Heard & Co., amounting to $253,430 50-100, has not yet been settled.

On the same date, he transmits copies of correspondence relating to the above losses.

From Whampoa, on the 25th of February, he writes of the probable payment of the above claims, and gives an account of the state of feeling in Canton towards the foreigners.

From Hong Kong Bay, on the 7th April, 1843, Commodore Kearney transmits copies of a communication of his to the Governor of Canton, and the reply of the Governor, which is as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of Canton, &c., &c., &c.:—

The undersigned, Commodore, commanding the United States Squadron in the East Indies, has the honor of making this address, on the occasion of his visit to Whampoa.

With regard to the outrage, and burning of the factories, and robbery of American citizens by the mob in December last, your Excellency has been fully informed; and it is known to the Commodore that your Excellency has ordered payment to be made for remunerating the Americans for their losses on the occasion referred to. He regrets, at this late period, to find his countrymen are not satisfied; that an alleged inability on the part of the Hong merchants to collect the amount due is the cause of delay; and the Commodore prays to bring this matter to the notice of your Excellency, as three months have already passed by, and four more months delay required.

The claimants state that the Hong merchants wish to settle with them by a bond, payable four months hence; but this arrangement is not acceptable to them, and they decline those terms. I, the Commodore, will not undertake to determine what should be done in such a case, but leave it to your Excellency to do what is right and just, that strict compliance should be observed in fulfilling the edict which your Excellency issued on the occasion, in reply to the respectful address made by Edward King, Esq., United States Commercial Agent, on the 16th of January last. The undersigned has the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,

(Signed:) LAURENCE KEARNEY.

Dated, "ON BOARD THE U. S. S CONSTELLATION,
Canton River, March, 1843"

The above is a copy of the original address, as written by Commodore Kearney. It was then translated into Chinese by the Rev. Dr. Parker, and then re-translated into English, and the re-translation is annexed to show the variation in phraseology, when translated into Chinese:—

Literal Translation of COMMODORE KEARNEY'S *Address in Chinese to Ke, Governor General of Kwangtung, and Kwangse By the* REV. DR. PARKER:—

The American nation's man of war, Captain, and Admiral Kearney, having arrived at Whampoa, communicates with his equal, His Excellency the Governor General of the Two Kwang.

Touching the affair of the Taou Kwang, the 22d year, the 11th month, and the 7th day, the outrage the burning of factories, and plundering my American nation's merchants of merchandize, and foreign money, I am happy to know that Your Excellency the Governor General is informed; and I the Admiral also know, that your Excellency has issued his proclamation to repay my American nation's men their lost treasure.

Now, I, the Admiral have ascertained that as yet my American nation's men's losses have not yet been paid, because the Hong Merchants state, saying that they themselves are unable to collect so much money. I, the Admiral, request that your Excellency will look to this affair, as three months have already passed,