

from Nankin of 500 le, so that he certainly can never arrive here so quickly as in one or two days.

The Governor General finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghai-tze suitable for a conference, and he would arrange to start at about 10 A. M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honorable Plenipotentiary and the honorable Commanders in Chief, there to meet and confer with him.

*To the High Officers Commanding the British Navy and Land Forces, SIR W. PARKER and SIR H. GOUGH.*

Twan Kwang, 22d year, 6th-month, 29th day, August 5, 1812.

(True Translation.)

J. R. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

A copy addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., is in precisely the same words, with the difference of the address.

(True Copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General, Expeditionary Force.

Extract.—(Translation.)

*Newkien, Viceroy of the Two Keang provinces, hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply:—*

I have further received an answer from his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon, 11th August, in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of your affairs, and people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the High Commissioner, Keying and Elepoo will most minutely investigate the matter, and take measures that in future the people of your honorable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby.

Besides sending a reply to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise transmit this to convey the assurances of my sincerity.

A most important communication.

*To Parker and Gough, Naval and Military Commanders in Chief of the great English Nation.*

Taoukwang, 22d year, 7th moon, 9th day, i. e. 14th August 1842.

(A true translation.)

R. THOM, Assistant Translator and Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commission in China.

(True copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General Expeditionary Force.

(Intercepted—Copy.)

Memorial from the General commanding the Tarter Garrison at Nanking to the Emperor:—

His Majesty's slave, Tecupe, Kneeling, reports the circumstances of a portion of the force leaving after loss of Chinkeang, fought their way out, and of the men, women and children of that garrison, leaving many of them successively escape from it, and repaired for shelter to Nanking and Tanyang, as well as of the measures that are now being adopted for their temporary shelter and relief, having respectfully prepared a memorial on this subject, he humbly prays the sacred glance to be cast thereon.

He has already in concert with his Majesty's servant Newkeen, Governor General of the two Kwang provinces, respectfully reported the loss of Chinkeang on the 21st July, and his ignorance at that time as to the fate of the Lieutenant General Haeling, and his companions in arms; since that time, however, he received on the 29th and 30th of July, successive communications from the Imperial High Commissioner, whereby he learned that the Lieutenant General Haeling, shortly after the loss of the city, died constant to his charge, leaving only a son and a daughter, who are now concealed in the house of one of his domestics of the name of Keseang; also, that many of the men, women and young children escaped from the garrison, having fled for shelter to Tan Yang,\* where there numbers now amount to upwards of a thousand, to whose shelter and relief the Prefects of Cheang Chou and Serechan have been commanded to attend, distributing to them daily food. The High Commissioner at the same time called on His Majesty's slave to send officers to collect them together; but His Majesty's slave being just at present engaged in the watchful defence of Nanking itself, did not deem it right at this moment of pressing emergency, hastily to collect them together at this capital. While therefore he made arrangements for the shelter of those who had fled directly hither, he sent an officer with money to Tanyang to make arrangements for the relief and protection of the rest there.

On the 1st of August the officer whom he had sent to Tang-yung, Kemugu, a Tseoling of the Tsing-chow Brigade, but long stationed at Nanking, as a Ktteakeacas, reported to him that of the battalion of 400 officers and men of the Tsingchow Brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, 111 officers and men had fought their way out, bearing wounds about them, and are now in the retinue of High Commissioner Keying, who has proceeded to Changchow;

\* Tany Yang is the nearest district town south west from Chinkeang.

that the number of persons escaped from the garrison, who are now taking shelter at Tang-yung, is about 1600 adults and more than 400 children, for whose temporary shelter and support, provision had already been made by the High Commissioner Keying, who commanded the two Prefects of Soochow and Changchow to attend to them, and to supply them with daily provision. His Majesty's slave has, under these circumstances, desired of these Prefects to continue carefully to attend to and provide for their comfort.

With regard to the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, who, wounded and mutilated, fought their way out, and have come hither for shelter, their number at this moment is fifty eight officers and men, in addition to upwards of eighty men, women and children of the proper garrison of the place. In the shelter and care of these due orders have been given, and as soon as the storm of barbarian invasion shall be a little overpast, other arrangements shall be made for receiving into Nanking the refugees, men, women and children, now in the departments of Soochow and Changchow, and here making proper provision for them.

When Chingkeang fell, his Majesty's slave, owing to the urgent need of defence at Nanking, and the small force there was to defend it, was unable to afford that garrison relief, shame and regret leave him on this account without place where he may stand. He requests that it may be the imperial pleasure to subject him to the severe censure of the Board of War.

The particulars of the action, in which the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade were engaged, and the number of those wounded and slain, as well as the full number of the men, women and children escaped from the garrison of Chinkeang, shall be duly reported as his Majesty's slave shall be able to ascertain the details with accuracy.

With respect to this report now made, regarding the collecting together of the refugees and the measures taken for their relief and succour, and with humility is the august Sovereign implored to cast his sacred glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

(Postscript.)

The scattered and wounded remnants of Chingkaeng garrison, and of the portion of the Tsingchow brigade co-operating with it, having many of them successively fled to Nanking, and his Majesty's slave has carefully interrogated them. The soldiers say, that when the rebellious barbarians attacked the city, both those of the garrison itself and those of the brigade confederation, with it, resisted with all their strength and courage, and killed very many of the foreigners, and that had the reinforcements from other provinces, at that time outside the city walls come up to their aid, they would certainly have inflicted a very severe chastisement on them.

At the present moment the provincial capital of Nanking is in the utmost emergency of pressing danger, and the forces sent to it by the terror spreading General (Yeking), are for the most, the remnants of such as have already been defeated and scattered, while all the best and fresh troops are now engaged following in the train and guard of the same General, who has gone to establish his head quarters at Changchow, and now while the steamers of the rebellious barbarians are actually pressing upon the capital, his Majesty's slave received a communication from the terror spreading General, stating that he will establish his head quarters at Changchow, to be ready to act in such way as circumstances shall point out. But Changchow is more than 500 le distant from Nanking, and his position there leaves it not at all in his power to afford relief in this emergency. The vexing thoughts which night and day occupy the mind of his Majesty's slave, fill his whole soul as it were, with a perpetual fire.

Besides writing, with all express, to the terror spreading General that he in obedience to the already announced pleasure of the Emperor, reply with all speed, and with his most effective officers and bravest troops, to relieve this place. His Majesty's slave also has thus respectfully to lay this further representation before his august Majesty, humbly praying the sacred perusal, therefore the slave Tichupe respectfully report.

There is a second postscript, which as it contains only a recommendation of a particular officer whom the General has called into employment has not been translated.

Tao Kwong, 22d year, 6th month, 29th day, 5th August, 1842.

(True Copy.)

A. D. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, Expeditionary Force.

(Copies.)

*From Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding Madras Expeditionary Land Force, to the Right Honorable Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, &c.*

Calcutta, 29th August, 1842.

MY LORD,

It affords me the most sincere gratification to announce to your Lordship, that the preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, has this day been signed, on the part of Her Majesty, by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, British Plenipotentiary, and on that of the Emperor, by the Commissioners Keying, of the Imperial kindred, and Eleepoo, of the Imperial household.

This happy result has, under divine Providence, been effected by