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美国政府解密档案(中国关系)

美国驻中国澳门领事馆领事报告 (1849-1869)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Macao, China,
1849-1869

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

弘侠 提要

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Recd Aug 9
" 48
W. H. C.

Ms A 7 1

Consul of the United States of America,
Macao, May 9, 1869.

Referring to despatch No. 25, of the year 1861,
and its Enclosure, addressed to the Department by
my predecessor, I now beg to recall the attention
of the Honorable Secretary to the representations therein
set forth touching the case of the seizure and seques-
tration of the American Ship, "Comma", by the au-
thorities of this Colony. The case has been so fully
and lucidly presented in the documents re-
ferred to, extending from the inception thereof, in
November, 1858, to the present status of the same,
that I deem it needless for us to attempt a re-
sumé. Such an attempt is the more un-called for.

Original & c
of a Prof. Comm.

Reference to
former despatches

To the Honorable William H. Seward,
Secretary of State for the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Comment upon the
claim of a Chinese
not made upon the
apparent facts

as the Decision of the Supreme Court of Coa,
and the "Award of Honor" had thereafter (Copies
whereof will be found among the enclosures with
the despatch referred to, and duplicate copies of
which are herewith transmitted, for more ready refer-
ence) declare the illegality of the sequestration
tion, and decree the damages due Capt. Gill;
so that a perusal of the lengthy documents of
date anterior to those decisions can now serve
no end save to illustrate the aggravatingly
arbitrary and tedious proceedings of the Por-
tuguese authorities in this long protracted in-
jury to our countryman.

Allow me then to present the case as it now
stands, and invoke the immediate attention of
the Government thereto:

By decision of the supreme Court of Coa, dated, Nov. 8,
1859, the entire proceedings of the Mocao courts

Present Status
of the Case.

Enclosure
No. 7.
Decision of Sup Court
of Coa.

are declared illegal. (Vide Enclosure, No. 1.)

2^d By Award of Juries dated 29th March, 1868, the amount of damages is established at Fourteen Thousand Six Hundred and sixty five Dollars. (\$14,665.00)

3^d By neglect on the part of the Judge to demand adequate security for damages, this amount, after the lapse of more than three years since the award, remains unpaid.

Herein then the responsibility of the Portuguese Government seems evident - viz; in the total illegality of the proceedings of the court in the first place, and secondly in the total neglect for some months after Captain Gild had abandoned his ship to the custody of the authorities, to require any security whatever for damages; and afterwards, the acceptance of an almost irresponsible Chinaman as bondsman in the shamefully inadequate amount of Five Thousand Dollars, and this, it would seem from the course pursued,

Enclosure No. 1
Award of Juries
Judge's neglect to take adequate security

Responsibility of the Portuguese Government

more for the purpose of securing the payment of costs in court than for the payment of damages to the owners of the ship.

Enclosure No. 3.
Statement of the Court,
Conditions of the debt
and the Security.

As a consequence, after having exhausted the security - the principal of the amount awarded, (vide Statement of the Court - enclosure No. 3.) remains undiminished, the Chinaman lies in jail powerless to produce anything further in liquidation of the claim against him, and a worthy American citizen, despoiled of his property, still suffers hardship, and naturally appeals to his Government to demand redress from the authorities, who by their illegal proceedings have thus wronged him.

Failure of previous
applications to the
Dept. for advice.

My predecessor having exhausted all means of redress within his competence applied more than once to the former Administration of the Department for further instructions, but failed

to elicit a reply. His despatch, above referred to, addressed to this Administration, also, for some reason, remains unanswered.

After careful review of all the records in the case, the foregoing facts appeared to me to indicate that there was no recourse left to Capt. Gill for justice in the matter except through demand to be made by the Home Government upon the Government at Lisbon.

I have therefore obtained the statement of the Court, (vide Enclosure No. 3), that nothing further can be collected from the Security, as being the only document needed to complete the statement of the claim, and having made this presentation of the case to the Department. I await advices. It may not be amiss for me to add that it is the hope not only of the plaintiff, who, having vainly waited nearly five years

No. 3.
"Statement of Court."
Desire of the Plaintiff of the Americans to have a demand made upon the Government.

for his redress, despairs of obtaining it in any other way, but of the Americans in this city and vicinity - generally, that in the wisdom of the Government it may be found expedient to forward the papers at an early day to our Minister at Lisbon, with instructions to demand that this Colony may be required, out of its present large surplus of revenue, to discharge this long standing debt of damages to our injured Countryman: Thus verifying the intimation conveyed to the Portuguese Authorities, in the inception of the suit, by H. E. Mr. Reed, (vide Mr. Agis extract from Mr. Reed, in his rejoinder to the Governor of Macao, Sept. 30, 1839), that if the suit brought against Capt. Cill should prove to be unfounded and vexatious he would be indemnified, and that in

the very improbable event of the Court's fail-
ing to redress the wrong the United States
Government would interfere.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
Your Obedient Servant
W. F. Jones.
Consul of the United States
of America at Macao.



Macao, May 9, 1863.

W. P. Jones, Consul.

No. 7.

4. Enclosures.

Received,

Touching the Case of the
unlawful seizure and
sequestration of the Ship
"Emma"

Consulate of the United States
of America, Macao, May 3, 1863.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States of America for Macao, do hereby certify that the foregoing translations of, severally designated, Enclosure No. 1. "Decision of the Supreme Court of Goa", signed, Ferrniz Pinto = Faustino Oropesa = Vas cancelled; - Enclosure No. 2. Award of Empire, signed, Barão de Ceréal; - and Enclosure No. 3. Signed, Francisco Ant^o Per^o de Silveira K. & - being a "Statement of Court" - are true and faithful copies of documents filed in this Consulate and duly attested as copies of their several originals; the same having been carefully examined by me and compared with the said documents filed in this Consulate and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Consulate at Macao, this ninth day of May, 1863.

W. S. Jones.

Consul for the United States of
America at Macao.



Enclosure No. 4,
With despatch No.

Certificates of authentication
of the foregoing
enclosures.

No. 4.

Macao, May 9, 1863.

Macao, May 9, 1863.

No. 4.

Certificates of authentication
of the foregoing enclosures.

Enclosure No. 4,
With despatch No. 9.

Translation of information given petitioned for by annexed petition.

The most illustrious and most excellent Judge of the District.

I inform Your Excellency that in the question of the Ship 'Emma' the Chinaman (Kong) & his family the Chinaman

- allotments have paid the following sums, viz:
- 22.386. Three thousand nine hundred forty two dollars, and three hundred sixty six thousandths.
 - 100.000 Five Hundred dollars.
 - 20.700 Also Eight hundred ninety dollars, and seven hundred thousandths.
 - 17.868 Also Three thousand fifty one dollars, and eight hundred sixty six thousandths and proceeds of houses sold.
 - 100.000. Also Five hundred dollars, that allotments introduced.
 - 10.000. Also One thousand two hundred dollars, that allotments introduced last.
- 24.932 There is no more property known to belong to the said Chinaman allotments. May 9. 1868.

(Signed) Francisco Abate the 2^o de a Sobrinho
Notary of District-Judge.

- 10.000 I also inform Your Excellency that allotments has paid besides the sum of one
- 24.932 thousand dollars, as the petitioners declared in the Commission of the 11^o Dec. 1860, = allasas 9 July 1868.

(Signed) Francisco Abate the 2^o de a Sobrinho
Notary of District-Judge

of the High Commr, transferred to G. J. Cass. atty. Gen.

June 6	By Cash received from Court	2,942.56	
	Interest to 1 st April 1861. 10 mos. @ 1%	241.23	4,286.57
Sept 17	Do received from Santos	400.00	
	Interest to 1 st Nov	26.00	4,286.00
Nov 5	Do received from Court	390.70	
	Interest 5 mos.	47.53	4,684.21
Dec 8	Do received from collections	1,000.00	
	Interest 22 mos.	40.00	4,684.00
1861 Feb 1	Do Sales houses (not received)		401.00
	Total Balance adv.		12,811.71
			<u>14,962.50</u>

\$1600. received by the Court has not yet been paid over, therefore is not credited on this account.

Enclosure No. 2,
with Despatch No. 7,

Statement of Court showing the
amounts received from the
Security and Prosecutor, and
declaring that no more can
be collected.

Also "Account Current"
with the Court.

No. 3.

Macanellay 9th 1863.

Having seriously and conscientiously examined the document in relation to the law suit, and conferred with my Co-Consul Mr. Frank Young, all argues and J. B. Endeavor for the better understanding of the question, by way of discussion, I came to the conclusion that the Chinese Consul ought to indemnify Charles Hill, Captain and crew of the ship Emma for all damages and losses & expenses, and disappointments to him caused in consequence of the law suit attempted by the said Cheong Ahoy against him, apart from the expenses incurred with the American Consulate, with the attorney of the prosecuted, & with the legal cost the sum of \$14,566. - say, Besides the \$4,300 paid at Feb 20, as freight of the ship to Bombay and interest agreed upon, - Cheong Ahoy shall pay in Compensation for the time during which the ship has been under embargo reckoning from the 15th February 1859, when the termination of the voyage to and discharge at Bombay is calculated as having taken place, since the prosecuted has already been indemnified for the time elapsed in the interval with the \$4,300, which he received, also the estimated amount necessary for the repairs to put the ship in the state in which she was at the time of the embargo, Dollars . . . \$ 5,200.

As subsidy to the Captain for the time he was on shore - 350 days - from the 15th February 1859 to 31th January 1860. @ \$40 of month 466.

To repair various destruction & deterioration sustained by the ship,
 inclusion of difference in the Inventory £9,000.

Furthermore, I think the Chinese Agent Ahoy is to have
 the option to undertake the repair of the ship and to fill up the
 wants of the Inventory for his own account should he wish it, and
 in that case he is to decide within 5 days from this date - the work
 done to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Surveyors
 of the Underwriters of Hong Kong. Should the repairs be made
 for account and at the expense of Ahoy, I judge that
 a sum of £9,000. should be deducted from the above specified
 £14,665. - arbitrated for repairs.

As regards the relaxation of the arrest of the ship,
 I don't deem it advisable to allude to - it being a subject beyond
 my Competency - the Compromise which restricts the decision
 of the Arbitrator to the liquidation of losses and damages,
 says, that in the appreciation of the said losses & damages, the
deterioration of the ship in its present state as compared with
that anterior to the time of the arrest - upwards of a year -
will be made apparent -

Macao, 29 March 1864. (signed) Barros de Carvalho.