

Call I Augt. 4th
1870

Copy of
D.O.S)

Consulate of the U. States
Macao April 5th 1870

Mr.

I have the honor to make known
to you for the information of those concerned in
the ship "Mary Ellen" of Boston's Capt'n S. H. Dearborn
that the said ship was wrecked and totally lost
with her cargo of Soas on the Island of Subi South
Nation on the 9th Feby. last on her passage
from Whampow in China to Maco. For RD —

Capt'n Dearborn and 18 of the crew whose
names, stations and places of residence are here
enumerated succeeded in reaching Subi but not with-
out losing two of the crew whose strength failed
them and they were drowned among the reefs
and breakers & their names are also here enumerated

The whole surviving party arrived here on
the 16th March with the clothing only they stood
in when they effected a landing in Subi and
they have been taken charge of and supplied with
board & necessaries by me until an opportunity
presents to send them to the United States

I am happy to bring to the notice of the
President through you the humane & kindly
treatment of the Marjor of Waterloo Subi who from

The late Captain Pearson the crew present to him
values before him in their distressed state until his
privileges in consequence for them to this port in one
of his own ports and notwithstanding the circumstances
since he was ^{to} supplying with proper food so
long a company for a month never for a moment
abated in his attention and parental care
The Island of Sago says close to that part
of Formosa recently ceded to the British Government
and has a population of about five hundred persons
whose chief subsistence consists of Sago, Coconuts
fish, They are poor and not given to trades & a
present of a few pieces Red Cloth, a few yards of
Gold lace & fifty Muskets, Balls & powder would
be a very acceptable reward for the Radjahs and
some conduct towards the crew of the "Mary Ellen"
at the hands of any of our naval commanders
visiting those seas.

Such a mark of public acknowledgement
from the United States is very desirable at
this time when impressions extremely unfavor-
able to us arising from certain acts committed
two years ago in Loochin Loochin by the command
er of the U.S. Ship "Constitution" prevail in these
parts and until an investigation is gone into
as to who in the motives which could have com-
pelled a resort in our parts to such extreme measures
as the taking away the lives of many unoffend-
ing Loochin Chinese & a satisfactory explanation
of the same it is to be apprehended that the
presence of our countrymen will be looked
upon

upon with some due form pleasure however

the report of the transactions has reached

A year ago some Mandarins of the King
of Cochinchina who came here as usual in his
Ship applied to me for redress for its treatment
received at the hands of the commander of the
"Constitution". They represented that they
were ashore over the King's goodness when the
"Constitution" anchored at the Port of Tung;

that on the commandant making known his wants
of Provisions they willingly supplied him &
held friendly communications with him - But on
another day he came ashore with a party from
his Ship and ordered them to deliver some French
Priests who he represented were prisoners in the
country to which they replied they knew nothing
and that it would be better for him to go to

~~it was~~ the Capital, a saw port, and apply to the

King. Upon this they were handcuffed and
degraded in the presence of their dependants
& servants & finally taken to the "Constitution"
where they were kept prisoner for many days
and daily threatened with execution if the French

Roman Catholic Priests were not delivered to

him - Other Mandarins confirmed

the above and stated that as they knew
nothing of the detention of the foreigners and as
moreover they had no power to release them
it was so stated to him daily - That

With on a certain day they saw many men
leaving the ship full of armed men but as they
or the people of the town apprehended no danger &
would not withdraw to see them land, after effect-
ing which the strongest were formed in a line
& fired on the crowd and as it fled towards the
town they ran after them, seventeen persons, most
women, & children were killed. In the mean-
time the "Constitution" had taken a position
near the Port where it soon destroyed and
fired on the River Junk in the River which
caused many to be killed and wounded by
the shot & others to drown in the junk as
they swam.

I represented to them
that I had no power to act in such a grand
matter & requested they to say so to the King
at the same time telling ^{them} to assure their Sov-
reign that any communication he might be
pleased to make to the President on the sub-
ject if sent to me would be transmitted
with care and that such a communication
would meet all the attention the importance
of it merited -

The King's ships returned

a minute since the Mandarins have called
me to say that the King according to usage
declines to enter into foreign correspondence
and they at the same time intimated that
he abides the opportunity of signal vengeance
doubtless on some of our deforsed or ships

Received & Considered.

I wish not to constitute myself the
adviser of Captain Percival, or to bring ^{before} to the
Government any thing that has not already
appeared in the news papers of India & Europe,
but I have considered it my duty in bringing
to your notice the hospitable conduct of the
Mahratta authorities and to recommend a proper
national acknowledgment of it and at the
same time consider it in my line of official
duty, to apprise you of the unfavorable impres-
sion that prevails against our national
character in those quarters with which if not
removed will certainly lead to the sacrifice
of innocent lives under the most horrible
torture as practised on his enemies by the
King of Cochin & Cinal.

The French Bishop & the priests
above alluded to were a short time after the
Visit of the "Constitution" in Cochin delivered
over on application, to the Commander
of the French fleet of war "Aeronaut."

I have the honor to be

My

Sincere

The Honble the

Your Most Obedient

Secretary of State

13 October

Washington

W.M.