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大正内信第二十六号

本便ヲ以テ別紙内信之通外務以
報上仕置候間仍回濟令之為ノ
右抄出呈上仕候也

明治十三年六月十日 大隈 参議 殿
川志道



大隈 参議 殿
伊藤 参議 殿

大正十一年四月
大隈 侯爵 郵寄 贈

3465



外字(信)中(四)拾(八)号

家

録事報告

清官外借ヲ莫方ル事

福州之清官頃日香港へ出テ洋銀一百万元ヲ兵器購入之為ニ借入セリトスル旨ニ相聞候是ニ當リ確信難致候得共新聞之傳リ市内報仕置

歐洲來信

曾紀澤ハ書記官マカリニテ借同シテ九月下旬俄京ニ向テ佛國ヲ發程スル今至接自之郵便信ニ見候得共尙今日迄出發之電信ハ到達不致候故是レ未ク信用難致候

英王公使尙ホ在津之事

公使ウエード氏ハ尙今天津へ滞在致シ居ラレ候由

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including the characters '九月' (September).

今日書地官ブレシ氏七出津スル由ニハ聞候

俄國軍艦香港へ到ル

鉄甲船ニシテ其ノ英マシヤ等ノ既ニ香港へ到着

シ昨今モ其ノ向ケ同帆候哉トハ聞

佛人ニケル歸清之度

曾テ福州軍機局へ在入有之候佛人ニケル氏ノ自清

事件安結之後歸省致シ序ニ清國學生數名ヲ

委託シ英佛日耳曼等ノ海陸生徒ニシテ是迄

差置候處今年五月ニケル同帆之郵船

ニテケル氏一同歸清致候由ハ詳細ハ別紙ニテ

示所ニ被下至候也

明治十三年六月廿五日

外務大臣 井上馨 殿

五領事品川忠道

外務内信申四十九号

子

曾紀澤ハ俄ノ官アリ既ニ倫敦へ歸リガルトレ氏ヲ在

入タリ如是歸省之区連ナルヲ見レハ使命之件モ

果シテ行ハレガリシナラントハ人候

今朝封送之録事類者ニ曾紀法ハ俄京へ向ケ

五月下旬發程ナルノ説アリト地裁致候ハ此令

接目之郵傳信ニテ人々此説ハ大ニ符合致居候

澤共何分信用致兼候處ハ曾紀法ハ勤身

ハ英佛之人民氣ヲ凝ラシ注目致居候者ナル

今日函雖モ其カ為ソ電信ヲ傳ル者有之

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本道此ノ申上候也

明治十三年六月廿五日

五領事品川忠道

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
(Via Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-U. Daily News."

London, 11th June.

Gordon Pasha has started for China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Gordon, C.B., R.E., entered the Royal Engineers as a second Lieutenant, 23rd June, 1852, and was promoted to be first Lieutenant, 17th February, 1854. He served in the Crimea from December, 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebastopol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty, owing to the wild character of the tribes of Armenia and Koordistan. Engaged in the expedition against Peking, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861 he made a long journey from that capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tiayuen, the capital of that province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever-Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. The result of his operations was this. He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the most savage brigands. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nanking, and were becoming desolate ruins in their possession. Gordon cut the rebellion in half, recovered the great cities, isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of brigand power, and left the marauders nothing but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nanking. All this he effected, first by the power of his arms, and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. A detailed account of his exploits is given in an interesting work entitled "The Ever Victorious Army; a History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion," by Andrew Wilson, published in 1868. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1859; of major in 1862; of lieutenant-colonel in Feb., 1864; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath, 9th Dec., 1864. Colonel Gordon was British Vice-Consul of the delta of the Danube, Turkey, from 1871 till 1873, when he undertook an expedition into Africa under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt, who appointed him Governor of the provinces of the Equatorial Lakes.—*Men of the Time.*

Ten Chinese officers belonging to the Chinese Educational Mission leave Marseilles to go home by the next French mail on May 2nd. Under the able guidance of Mr. P. Giquel, and of his staff they have followed a course of studies that will enable them to render the greatest services to their country, some as engineers, others as naval officers. For of them, Chiang Chow Ying, Liang Ying ichi, Kiang Mow Tze, and Wang Kien Shoon were two years on Her Majesty's ships *Defence*, *Agincourt*, and *Bellerophon*, and after obtaining on board these vessels a practical knowledge of navigation, completed their studies with a course of fortification at Portsmouth, and of torpedo warfare in London. The others, with the exception of Mr. Lo Fong Loh, who, after studying at King's College, acted as Secretary of the Berlin Legations, stayed in France. Two, Li Tsao Lien and Tchen Ling Tchang, passed a very successful examination as engineers at the Ecole du Genie Maritimes de Cherbourg some time ago; three remaining ones, Lion Meon-hsun, Kiou Kuo-an, Kuo Jou-kwei, after studying at the Ecole de Maistrance de Brest, completed their studies, the first one at Toulone, the two others at Indret, in the State manufactory. It is to be hoped that they will prove the pioneers of civilisation in the Far East, and that the knowledge imparted to them by Europeans will be the means of bringing about more easily an *entente cordiale* between China, England, and France. We understand that the other officers belonging to the Mission will return home in September. Mr. P. Giquel, who was assisted by Mr. L. D. de Segonzac as Sub-Director, and Mr. Henri Cordier as Secretary, will have then finished his task, and he must be congratulated on his success. It may be that this Mission will prove the first of a series of similar undertakings that will be of far more importance to China than many of the experiments she made hitherto with the aid of incompetent people.

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