Shanghai', Nov. 2nd 1874. your Excellency. I have enclosed to you for your information a few statisties relative to the havai gards of Foochow & Shanghai, showing the humber & strength of the Chinese havy. In my opinion if you have got to collect an there is no way in which it can be collected so speedily and easily as to emprise and eize their vissels, place upon them the Japanese Flag, thus doubling your navy, and then collect from the bading vessels & Junks the amount of indemnity required, and by blockading their poils obtain a promise from Good a quaranter of its future good behavior, The reports from Teking are conflicting, hip to the 25, the of Oct, it was reported that an indemnity would be paid by China to Japan; but since that time it is positively asserted that no indemnity

will be paid, and the Japanese hunister was on the point of handing down the flag, and leaving Peking for hagasaki direct. The enclosed slips are believed to sepresent the situation at Feking at the last accounts, I start to night for Peking to see if I cannot find out the home situation of Lihung-ching at Teinsein & Taken, and hope soon to send you my my next advices from Chefor & Terneein, Faithfully yours, J. M. Batchelder. To His Excellency, Okuma Shigenobu, Okuma Kiyo.

Il Bachelder Shanghai 2nd Noor 1944 Recommending if the indemnity be book paid to seize the bessels as to peports from Piking Senclosing slips from papers

AT THE TIME THE Snantung with Tientsin, a rumour was current that both Okubo and the resident Minister of Japan, Yanagiwarra, were leaving China on account of the discussion of the Formosan question having reached an unsatisfactory point. It was said that the Chinese had refused to promise any indemnity, or to come to any terms which did not start from the basis of the immediate evacuation of Formosa by the Japanese. If they did not quit the island quietly and at once, the Chinese proposed to drive them out by force. No grounds but general report being given for this account of the asserted failure of the negotiations, our readers will of course take it merely as an indication of foreign (and perhaps native) opinion in Tientsin, unless the particulars should be confirmed by an early steamer.

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The rumour of a pacific settlement of the Formosan difficulty, to which we gave currency on Saturday, seems as far as we can find out to have had no further foundation than the departure of the Japanese Minister, with Yanigawarra and his suite. This event, however, is by no means a proof that the two Powers have come to an amicable understanding; and the surmise of the Daily News, that the accompaniment of the Minister by Yanigawarra portends hostilities rather than peace, is, we believe, correct. From private and unofficial information we have received, we are justified in saying that the negociations have been broken off and that the declaration of war may come at any moment. This is the true explanation of the departure of Okubo.