

965  
The  
North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

NOTICES.

LOCAL POST OFFICE.—Open daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.; and 3 to 4 P.M. A delivery takes place every 4-hour. Letter Box at the U. S. Consulate-General, Hongkew, cleared every 2 hours, daily (Sundays excepted), between 9.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.

NOTICE.—A gun will be fired on board the Senior Officer's Ship on Mondays and Fridays at Noon (mean time), precisely. A red and white triangular flag will be hoisted five minutes before the gun is fired. Long, 8h. 5m. 56. 7s.

The London Mail of the 24th July, is due in Hongkong on the 1st Sept., and here on the 6th Sept.—The 25th of July Mail arrived last year on the 6th Sept., per *Mabea*. Left Hongkong at 7 A.M., 31st Aug.

The next French Mail, of 31st July, is due in Hongkong on the 8th September, and here on the 14th September.

The American Mail leaving San Francisco Aug. 8th, is due in Yokohama on the 1st Sept., and here on the 10th Sept.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The publication of the *North-China Daily News* commenced at 6h. 0m. A.M.

For SHIPPING REPORTS and COMMERCIAL NEWS see fourth page.

The discovery of the plot at Tientsin to massacre foreigners, and then probably to raise the standard of rebellion, is an instance of the danger to be apprehended by any sudden stimulus in an ill-regulated country like China. We draw attention to the danger likely to accrue from the preparations for war with Japan. Those most intimate with Chinese ways, have all through expressed their conviction that beyond, if not indeed in place of, hostility to Japan, there existed a hope in many quarters that the probable outbreak of a war with that Power would lead to the opportunity long sought, of exciting a cause of quarrel with foreigners generally. In fact, it has been mooted here weeks ago, and, therefore, before the recent affair at Tientsin could have had any effect on foreign opinions, that the first result of a war with Japan would be seized as an opportunity by discontented spirits in this province to raise the standard of revolt. By a curious concatenation of circumstances, it seems to be a settled thing at present in China that plots against Government should be more or less intimately connected with a settled hostility towards foreigners, and this occurring at such distant spots as Shanghai and Tientsin, as well as displaying itself in the conduct of troops at Chinkiang and Nanking, may well remind us of the state of affairs existing in 1870. It is not that the present Government of China is to be considered as in any respect favourable towards foreigners, or foreign influence, for of the contrary we have had some proof; but it is that the cry of a general massacre and pillage of foreigners has a certain charm for the imagination of those restless spirits who love rebellion and its accompaniments for their own sake. We have not far to seek for a similar state of affairs, for the last revolution in Japan was ushered in by conditions not altogether unlike what we see around us. The disaffected towards the Government made foreigners their principal point of attack, not more from any settled antipathy to foreigners in general, than from a conviction that thereby they were embarrassing in the most serious manner a Government whose conduct they detested. Now, it is undeniable that the dangerous classes in China have some direct causes of complaint against foreigners, and that the Chinese Government is more or less indebted to foreigners for its present position. It was through the influence of foreigners, exercised both directly and indirectly, that the Taiping rebellion was finally extinguished; and there is no doubt that many of the restless spirits connected with the movement are still alive, and actively plotting a revival of the state of anarchy into which China was plunged some fourteen years ago. Since that time, the influence of foreigners has been steadily, though not always intentionally, directed to the strengthening of the present Government. The so-called hardships inflicted on China by the treaty of Tientsin have resulted in a general improvement of the finances of the empire, and these have been persistently applied to strengthening the Armies and increasing the army. It is quite true that the latter has been a dangerous work. We pointed out in our issue of the 22nd ult., how little that army was to be depended on, and recent disclosures have more than proved the truth of what we then said. Still there has been sufficient cause to make the lovers of disorder more than usually discontented. No space existed in the greater portion of the eighteen provinces for any open rising. The rich provinces of the seaboard, where foreigners more especially were extending their influence, were in a state of profound peace. The people were becoming reasonably well off for Chinese peasants, while all the while the

old agitators found the ground slipping from beneath their feet. These are the circumstances under which we are placed. Though eventually they augur sufficiently well, the present is a time when it more especially behoves Foreign Powers to be on their guard. The elements of danger are about, and the organization of the Chinese Government would probably be found unequal to any sudden shock. It is with no object of raising a panic that we write these lines, but in times like the present it is well to remember that forewarned is forearmed.

LOCAL.

The *Golden Age*, with the Japan mails, left Nagasaki at 4 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here to-morrow.

The northern steamers *Appin* and *Sin Nansing* both note the progress towards Tientsin of the Japanese steamers *Rio-jikan* and *Mosion-kan* with the Embassy, the former having met them off Chefoo Bluff at 2 a.m. on the 29th, and the latter in the Gulf of Pechili, on the 30th.

A telegram received from Hongkong last night, by the P. M. S. Agent, states that the *Alaska*, the steamer which brought last American mail, had arrived at that port with her shaft broken, and would be detained some time in consequence. The next steamer from San Francisco, (the *Colorado*), will probably be turned about immediately and take forward the mails, freight, and passengers intended for the *Alaska*. The mail by the *Nevada* advertised to close to-day, will therefore, we presume, be restricted to matter intended for Japan, though the late hour at which the telegram was received prevented any alteration of the usual postal notice.

The S. S. N. Co.'s str. *Kiangse* arrived from Nagasaki yesterday, having left there on the 30th ult. She will, we understand, resume her place on the Shanghai and Ningpo line. For the past two and a half months, the *Kiangse* traded between Kobe and Yokohama, in connection with the new Trans-Pacific line of steamers. The *Kiangse* reports that, when she left Nagasaki, the *Stonewall* was afloat, with slight damage, as also the steamer *Ping On* and the barque *Hambury*. The *Madras*, which we previously reported as having been towed off by the *Nansing*, made a trip to some of the neighbouring islands, and was nearing Nagasaki harbour, on her return, with 700 troops on board for Formosa, as the *Kiangse* was leaving.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Glengyle*, which arrived yesterday from the River ports, brought as a first instalment of a large shipment of heavy guns which is being made from Nankin to Tientsin, four 68 and seven 32-pounders, with the necessary carriages, to work on pivot platforms, and about 30 tons of shot, besides other ammunition, all the production of the Nanking Arsenal. It is noteworthy that this is the first shipment of cargo ever taken by a foreign merchant steamer from this non-treaty port; and no little difficulty was experienced in embarking such heavy material, from the want of appliances. It is reported at Hankow that two or three thousand native troops had gone down from there in boats, to embark at Chinkiang for Formosa.

Fresh rumours of a somewhat alarming nature as to the incipient rebellion in the North, were current in the Settlement yesterday, and appear to have been heard of also at Chefoo. Careful inquiry, however, leads us to believe that it is only a variation of the original story, filtered through Chinese channels. Letters from Tientsin to the time the *Sin Nansing* left state that everything was perfectly quiet, that no apprehensions of disturbance were entertained, and that the prompt and severe measures taken by Li, in arresting and executing several of the ringleaders in the mutiny, seemed to have effectually stamped it out. The fact that the *Curlew* has gone south to Chefoo is in itself proof that matters were quiet; and we understand that the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, which there was some likelihood would be sent north from Shanghai, is for the present to go to Nagasaki.

CHEFOO.

Rumour has been busy here with stories of the attempted mutiny among Li Hung-chang's troops at Tientsin, but I do not place much reliance on the statements which are current. One is that 1,500 men had established themselves in a village between Tientsin and Taku, where they were living by plunder. There is a further report to the effect that rebellion had broken out at a point some distance north of Peking, where an armed force of 8,000 men is said to be putting the authorities at defiance.—The Japanese ironclad and gunboat called in here on the 27th instant, on their way to Tientsin, and the numerous members of the embassy spread themselves over the three hotels.—H. B. M. gunboat *Curlew* has arrived from Tientsin, and a Chinese gunboat also came in last night and has left for Shanghai. Mr. Edwards, Secretary of H. B. M. Legation at Peking, and Mr. Howlett, assistant Chinese Secretary, came down by the *Curlew*, to watch the further investigation of the charge made against Mr. Fawcett, of having shot a Chinaman in the recent row at the Shantung lighthouse works. I hear that some further progress in the investigation was made on the 28th.—The summer has broken here, temperature about 78, with a fine clear sky.—Our races come off on the 25th September and promise to be good; I hope some one will represent Shanghai with a stable.  
Aug. 30, 1874.

NAGASAKI.

H. B. M. gun-vessel *Drover*, Captain Bax, arrived from Formosa on the 25th Aug. The Japanese steamer *Takusago-maru* left for Formosa on the 27th. The *Sun re-*





1874.

N HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

THOSE MENTIONED IN THE LIST OF ARRIVALS.

F THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

essel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Footing side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

- Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
Wing Creek.
...
Section:—
6.—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7.—Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8.—Dent's Godowns to Gibb, Livingston's Wharf.
9.—Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

red in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus— Footing Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

Table listing wharves, docks, and buoys with columns for name, location, and status. Includes entries like 'Hd's B. - Heard's Buoy', 'O. D. - Old Dock', and 'H. N. Y. - British Naval Yard'.

ERCHANT STEAMERS.

Table of merchant steamers with columns: DATE OF ARRIVAL, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEES OR AGENT, DESTINATION, REMARKS. Includes entries for ships like 'Tientsin', 'Houkong', 'Nagasaki', and 'Swatow'.

CHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Table of sailing vessels with columns: DATE OF ARRIVAL, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEES OR AGENT, DESTINATION, REMARKS. Includes entries for ships from 'Sydney', 'Nagasaki', 'Bangkok', and 'New York'.

IVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

Table listing living ships and hulks with columns: NAME, FLAG, TONNAGE, AGENTS. Includes entries for 'British ship', 'Police Hulk', and 'Harbour Master'.

COATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Table listing boats for hire with columns: NAME, FLAG, TONNAGE, AGENTS, PRIVATE SIGNAL (TO BE HOISTED AT FORT). Includes entries for 'American steamer' and 'British steamer'.

-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Table listing warships in harbour with columns: COMMANDER, FLAG & RIG, GUNS, H.P., MEN, DATE OF ARRIVAL, WHERE FROM. Includes entries for 'Fr. Corv.', 'U. S. Corv.', and 'H. M. g-boat'.

-For space equal to 10 lines Bourgeois—i.e. half a square—One insertion, Tacl 1; not exceeding one Week, Tacl 1.5.0. After one Week, Tacl 1 per Week, or part of a square, at the same rate per line or space. If ordered to appear more than once per half square for each additional insertion. Shipping notices on the front page, may be made for 3 months or longer, payable in advance. Advertisements, upon not clearly stated, will be repeated until countermanded. Charges for insertion

aths will be charged \$1 each insertion. Such Notices cannot be inserted in this and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

ILLY NEWS.—Tacls 24 per annum, payable 6 Months in advance, at Shanghai. To Commanders of Ships occasionally visiting the Port, half-price, if delivered

scription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant will be charged in Account.

ondon Agent—GEORGE STREET, 8 Cornhill (E.C.)



comet is answerable for this among other things.

The Academy hears that Prince George of Prussia, under the nom de plume of O. Coural, has written a drama, which is being published by Messrs. Otto, Gulkor & Co., at Berlin, and will bear the title of *Elfrida Von Monte Salerno*.

We hear that the French astronomers engaged to watch the transit of Venus, on December 9th, will leave shortly. Six stations have been assigned to them; three north of the Equator, Peking, Yokohama and Saigon; and three to the south of it, Campbell and St. Paul Islands and Noumea.

DESPATCHES IN FORMOSA.

Mr. Low to Mr. Fish.  
No. 264. Legation of the United States, Peking, June 13, 1873. (Received Aug. 6.)  
Sir,—The Japanese embassy is still in Peking. The ambassador has called to see me several times, and I have been to see him as often as the state of my health would permit. The question of priority of rank, which, at one time, seemed likely to hinder the establishment of cordial relations between him and my colleagues, has, I am happy to say, been put aside for the present, with an understanding that it shall remain in abeyance until all shall have presented their letters of credence. In his conversations with me the ambassador has spoken freely and with apparent frankness concerning the purposes of his mission and the business with which he is charged.

There are, he says, only two questions of importance which he desires to discuss with the Chinese Government:

First. Whether China is responsible for the acts of the aborigines on the island of Formosa. If the government answers this question in the affirmative, he will then demand redress and indemnity for the murder of some natives of Loo Choo, who were wrecked there a year and more ago. If the answer is in the negative, notice will then be given that Japan proposes to send a military force to Formosa to chastise the savage and semi-civilized tribes that practically hold undisputed possession of the large part of the island; and as there are no safe harbors on that part of the island where the aborigines reside, permission will be asked to land troops at one of the ports open to trade, and to march them through Chinese territory that lies between the ports and the points where the troops are intended to operate against the savages.

Second. To ascertain the precise relations between China and Corea; whether the former claims to exercise such control over her tributary as to render China responsible for the acts of the Coreans, or whether other nations must look to Corea alone for redress for wrongs and outrages which her people may commit.

In regard to the kingdom of Loo Choo, which, as you are aware, Japan has taken formal and actual possession of, he has nothing to say to the Chinese. The Loo Choo Islands, he says, are now a part of the Japanese Empire; nor will China or any other country be permitted to question the right of Japan to exercise complete jurisdiction over what was formerly the kingdom of Loo Choo.

The ambassador has not as yet been afforded an opportunity to present his letters of credence to the Emperor. Until this can be done, and his position as representative of Japan is recognized in a fitting and proper manner, no steps will be taken to bring the other questions to the notice of the imperial government.

It is understood that negotiations are now pending with reference to the request of the ambassador, made soon after his arrival at Peking, for an audience of the Emperor; it is also understood that, at his last interview with the yamen, the Chinese ministers were given to understand that, unless an affirmative answer was returned to his request within a certain number of days, the embassy would be withdrawn from Peking, and relations between the two governments would cease.

In response, the Chinese ministers said that an answer would be sent within the time named, and intimated that it would be such as would satisfy the ambassador.

I have, &c.,  
FREDERICK F. LOW.

Mr. De Long to Mr. Fish.  
No. 302. United States Legation, Japan.  
December 6, 1872. (Received Dec. 7.)

Sir,—Upon learning, some time since, from the minister of foreign affairs for this empire, that the kingdom of Lew Chew had at last been formally incorporated into this empire, and the King reduced to the condition of an ex-daimio and assigned a residence at Yedo, which he had accepted, I felt called upon to call the attention of this government to the compact between our Government, and that of Lew Chew, proclaimed by the President March 9, 1856, and to inquire if this would be respected and observed by this government, as it, in its provisions, gave to our people certain privileges not embodied in our treaty with Japan. Accordingly, I addressed a note to this government, making such inquiry, (inclosure No. 1,) to which, on yesterday, I received an answer, (inclosure No. 2,) by which these authorities agree to regard the same.

Having learned that recently a junk's crew of Lew Chew people, who had been wrecked on Formosa, had been slain by the natives of that island, I inquired verbally of his excellency to know if such report was true; and if so, what, if anything, this government intended to do about it. I was informed, in reply, that it was true, and an intimation was thrown out that steps would soon be taken by the Japanese Government to punish those people. The minister then inquired of me very particularly about Formosa; the character, purposes, and result of the expedition against those people led by our late Admiral Bell, and expressed the wish that I would obtain for him from our naval officers any copies of maps or charts possible.

All this seemed to indicate an intention to fit out an armed expedition.

At this juncture, which was about two weeks ago, General L. F. Le Gendre, United States Consul at Amoy, arrived here en route to Washington, having a very full and complete set of maps, charts, photographs, &c., of the coast, main-land, and people of Formosa.

From him I learned that he had, on several occasions visited the people who committed the atrocities, and established such relations with them as had enabled him to obtain guarantees against such atrocities being committed in the future upon Americans; that those people had observed their promises, and in two subsequent cases cared for and protected the crews of two English ships which were wrecked there; that diplomatic negotiations of some nature were now pending between our Government and China relative to this island, and that, in his opinion, it was feasible to undertake to obtain by peaceable means the same nature of guarantees for the Japanese.

Upon learning this, I thought I observed an opportunity, with the assistance the general could and seemed willing to lend me, to furnish this government with a mass of information most useful to it, thereby saving it from making any ill-advised efforts, and at the same time to put our Legation at Peking and yourself in such rapport with the views and intentions of this government as to be of substantial benefit to us and at the same time advance my standing and intimacy with this government.

Actuated by these views, I requested General Le Gendre to remain over here for one steamer and assist me with this government by imparting to it such information relative to his observations of Formosa and its inhabitants as in his opinion and my own might, without impropriety, be given.

The general kindly consented to do so, and an interview between us and the minister of foreign affairs followed.

The minister expressed himself as surprised and delighted at thus being brought in contact with one so well informed on a subject so very interesting to them, and yet about which they could learn so little. The minister at once extended accommodations for the general in Yedo; invited my participation in all deliberations with Mr. Smith, the general, and himself, and has twice visited me

and conferred upon the subject, being with me last evening until nearly midnight. The plan of action has not yet been resolved upon, but the minister assures me that his action shall be as open as the day to me, and that he will frame it to coincide with the wishes of our Legation at Peking and of yourself.

I will at once cause Mr. Low of these proceedings by sending him a copy of this dispatch and writing him fully as often as anything develops of interest.

General Le Gendre will be compelled to remain over here at least one steamer more; that is, two weeks.

My obligations to him are very great. By his intelligence and courtesy, he has enabled me to serve this government in a substantial manner, which will, I am sure, materially strengthen my influence with them, and, as a consequence, promote our Government's interests. I think, also, that before this matter is concluded we shall be able to arm Mr. Low with power and information calculated to enable him to effect good results and improve his influence with the Chinese government. I hope in all of this that I have acted as you would have wished me to; if not, however, and you should disapprove of what has been done, I beg you to let the whole blame rest on me, as General Le Gendre has, in all matters, acted simply by my request, although I am satisfied that such action has also been in accordance with his own views and wishes.

I have, &c.,  
C. E. DE LONG.

Mr. Fish to Mr. De Long.  
No. 157. Department of State,  
Washington, December 18, 1872.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your No. 302, dated 6th day of November.

You state that the kingdom of Lew Chew has become formally incorporated into the Japanese Empire, the King reduced to the condition of an ex-daimio, and assigned a residence in Yedo, which he has accepted; that you had called the attention of the Japanese government to the compact of July 1854, between the United States and Lew Chew, and had inquired if that compact would be respected and observed by the Japanese government within the former territorial limits of Lew Chew, and had obtained from the Japanese government a declaration that they will be observed.

Your action in this matter is approved. It is supposed that the absorption or incorporation of one state by another does not discharge or release, within the limits of the absorbed or incorporated state, the obligation which it may be under to a third power at the time of such absorption or incorporation.

You mention also some threatened anticipated hostile movements contemplated by Japan against the inhabitants of Formosa, and that information had been obtained by you from Mr. Le Gendre, United States Consul at Amoy, who chanced to be at the time at Yedo, with reference to the island of Formosa, and had been communicated by you to the Japanese government.

Not knowing the precise objects for which the Japanese government intend to make the knowledge obtained from you available, I am not prepared to express an opinion whether your action, in this regard, is or is not to be approved. Further information, and the use which the Japanese government may make of the information which you furnished, may decide this point.

I am, &c.,  
HAMILTON FISH.

Mr. Fish to Mr. De Long.  
Department of State,  
Washington, Dec. 30, 1872.

Sir,—Your dispatch, No. 309, under date of 22nd November, referring to the relations between Japan and China, has been received.

While there is much to be commended in your conversations with the Minister of Japan, as reported in this dispatch, there are some points in the course of proceedings which you have followed, of which the expediency and propriety may be doubted. The advice which you have offered to the Japanese authorities, that peaceable means should be pursued, with an earnest effort for their success, to obtain what they desire from the Chinese before resort is had to warlike measures, or serious preparations are made therefor, cannot be too strongly approved. The part which you have taken in the negotiations for the employment of General Le Gendre by the Japanese, with a distinct reference to the use of his services as an adviser in military operations, should they become necessary, would appear to be inconsistent with the peaceful policy thus wisely recommended. Your dispatch bears witness that you are not unaware of the provision contained in the Statute of the United States, (Act of 18th August, 1856, sec. 19; 11 Statutes at Large, 69,) which, in distinct terms, prohibits the diplomatic officers of the United States both from recommending any person at home or abroad for any employment of trust or profit under the government of the country in which they reside, and also from asking for any person any emolument, pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind from any such government. The approval of the Department cannot be accorded to proceedings in evasion if not in direct contravention to these terms of the statute. With regard to your remark that you "had heard General Le Gendre say that, having once been appointed by the President of the United States as minister to Buenos Ayres," he would not accept office with lower rank under another government, it is proper to call your attention to the fact that General Le Gendre was not appointed to the office mentioned. It is true that he was nominated by the President to the Senate, but that body declining to advise and consent thereto, the appointment was not made. The civil rank of General Le Gendre under the Government of the United States is that of Consul. It is more than doubtful whether a diplomatic representative can, consistently with the terms of the statute, discuss such matters as these in his conversations with the minister of the government to which he is accredited; but it is clear that anything he might feel authorized to state on such subjects should be in precise accordance with the facts. In any conversations you may have with a view to influencing the proceedings of the Japanese government in its intercourse with China, it is advisable to induce the Japanese to separate themselves as far as possible from the exclusive policy of the Chinese, and to adopt the progressive policy of free commercial and social intercourse with other powers.

With reference to the audience question, I inclose confidentially, for your information, a copy of the instruction on that subject which I addressed to Mr. Low, the minister of the United States in China, under date of the 21st instant.

I am, &c.,  
HAMILTON FISH.



THE N.-C. DAILY NEWS

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT THE SHANGHAI LIBRARY, 5th SEPT.—

- 141 Bothwell: by Swinburn ... 1 Vol
537 Japan: by Adam ... 1
651 Coomassie and Magdala: by Stanley ... 3
1406 Over the Furze ... 3
1407 Aileen Ferren ... 2

And the usual Magazines for July.
Shanghai, 5th Sept., 1874.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

Wholesale & Export Perfumery & Fancy Soap Manufacturers,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1790.

PRIZE MEDAL. Exhibition Prize Medals. PRIZE MEDAL.

- London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

ATKINSONS' WHITE ROSE. ATKINSONS' FRANGIPANNE AND OTHER PERFUMES are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

ATKINSONS' BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE

ATKINSONS' COLD CREAM. ATKINSONS' SACHET POWDERS.

ATKINSONS' CIRCASSIAN ROSE OPIATE, for the Teeth.

ATKINSONS' VIOLET POWDER. ATKINSONS' ROSE TOILET POWDER.

ATKINSONS' PERFUMED HAIR OILS OF ALL ODOURS.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on Application.

Caution.—Many Spurious Imitations are now Sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

—o-a-w 20jy 75 296—July 27th, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents of the British Ship "WEMYSS CASTLE" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew while in this Port.
Shanghai, 3rd Sept., 1874.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

TUNING, \$5.00; per contract, \$40.00 per annum, payable quarterly. Repairing at moderate terms. Orders sent to the care of Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co. will receive prompt attention.

ALBERT HAHN,
17so 622 Shanghai, 18th July, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S

CAST-STEEL WORKS,
Essen, Germany.
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA & JAPAN
F. PEIL,
Shanghai, Hongkong,
24so-74 2999 Cologne (Germany.)

PAY DAY.

NORTH-CHINA HERALD Accounts are paid on any Monday between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock P.M.
Shanghai, 8th Jan., 1873.

COMMERCIAL.

Silk.

There has been a good demand this week, chiefly for Tatlees bearing known Chops, and a large business has been done at steady prices. For Market Tatlees there has been little enquiry, except for Common to Fair No. 5 at Tls. 230 a 240. Daysams have been taken to a moderate extent, and prices for them are very firm. For Amoy, about 300 bales of Boreals have been bought at Tls. 285 a 380. Arrivals from the country are on a fair scale, but not sufficient to keep pace with settlements. Stock is being steadily reduced to more moderate dimensions.

Boo-foo-sing's, Nos. 2, 3, 3 1/2, and 4 Tatlees ... 407 1/2, 387 1/2, 367 1/2 & 337 1/2
Conster, Nos. 3, 3 1/2, and 4
Tatlees ... 380, 360 & 330
ragon, Nos. 3 and 3 1/2 Tatlees 370 & 345
ock and Worm, Nos. 3, 3 1/2, and 4 Tatlees ... 375, 352 1/2 & 312 1/2
onkey, Nos. 3 and 3 1/2 Tatlees 370 & 345
old Lion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tatlees ... 355, 335, 315 & 297 1/2
uo Kee's, Nos. 4 and 4 1/2
Tatlees ... 330 & 300
ogoda, Tatlees 312 1/2
autiful Woman, " " 305
ephant, Blue, Yellow and Green Tatlees ... 307 1/2, 282 1/2 & 260
Mow Fong" Elephant
Tatlees ... 300
ed Peacock, Tatlees 297 1/2
She Lin" " 260
Chiao Ling" "Pack Hoek,"
& "Pack Ling" Tatlees 290, 275 & 260
ng chang-kee's Phoenix Tat. 267 1/2
Van Sing" and "Chioe Sing"
Tatlees 262 1/2 & 245
arket, No. 4 " 285 a 305
" " 4 1/2 " 260 a 280
" " 5 " 240 a 255
" " 6 " 230 a 235
ommon
ommon's Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

COMMERCIAL.

On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 305/6 ,,
On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 305/6 ,,
On Hongkong—

Bank, demand ... 27 1/2 p. ct. disc.
Private, 15 d/s ... 27 1/2 ,, ,,

Mex. Dollars—73.325.
Carolus—80.70.
Gold Bars, 98 touch—Tls. 171.00.
Bar Silver—Tls. 111.25.
Copper Cash—1,590 per Tael.
4th Sept.

Thermometer.

Table with columns: READ, CENT., FAHREN., REAUMUR. Includes conversion instructions for Reaumur's thermometer.

Shanghai Share Market.

Table with columns: Stock, Paid up, Last Divid, Closing Quotations. Lists various banks, steamers, docks, gas, insurance, and miscellaneous companies.

SHIPPING.

Shipping Reports.

The str. Glenyle, Capt. Galland, left Nagsaki on the 31st, at 6 p.m.; had a pleasant passage throughout, and arrived at Woosung at 4 a.m. on the 3rd, where she had to wait 4 hours for water to cross the Bar. Came to port on the 4th. Cargo, coals.
The Arratoon Apoor left Swatow on the 31st ult. and called at Amoy; left on the 1st inst.; passed a steamer supposed to be the Starkey, off Steep Island Pass; arrived at Shanghai on the 3rd, at 4 p.m. Had strong



965

# THE

## The North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

### NOTICES.

LOCAL POST OFFICE.—Open daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.; and 3 to 4 P.M. A delivery takes place every ½-hour. Letter Box at the U. S. Consulate-General, Hongkew, cleared every 2 hours, daily (Sundays excepted), between 9.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.

NOTICE.—A gun will be fired on board the Senior Officer's Ship on Mondays and Fridays at Noon (mean time), precisely. A red and white triangular flag will be hoisted five minutes before the gun is fired. Long., 8h. 5m. 56. 7s.

THE London Mail of the 24th July, is due in Hongkong on the 1st Sept., and here on the 6th Sept.—The 25th of July Mail arrived last year on the 6th Sept., per *Malwa*.  
Left Hongkong at 7 A.M., 31st Aug.

THE next French Mail, of 31st July, is due in Hongkong on the 8th September, and here on the 14th September.

THE American Mail leaving San Francisco Aug. 8th, is due in Yokohama on the 1st Sept., and here on the 10th Sept.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE publication of the *North-China Daily News* commenced at 5h. 0m. A.M.

For SHIPPING REPORTS and COMMERCIAL NEWS see fourth page.

THE discovery of the plot at Tientsin to massacre foreigners, and then probably to raise the standard of rebellion, is an instance of the danger to be apprehended by any sudden stimulus in an ill-regulated country like China. We draw attention to

old agitators found the ground slipping from beneath their feet. These are the circumstances under which we are placed. Though eventually they augur sufficiently well, the present is a time when it more especially behoves Foreign Powers to be on their guard. The elements of danger are about, and the organization of the Chinese Government would probably be found unequal to any sudden shock. It is with no object of raising a panic that we write these lines, but in times like the present it is well to remember that forewarned is forearmed.

### LOCAL.

The *Golden Age*, with the Japan mails, left Nagasaki at 4 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here to-morrow.

The northern steamers *Appin* and *Sin Nanzing* both note the progress towards Tientsin of the Japanese steamers *Rio-jio-kan* and *Mostion-kan* with the Embassy, the former having met them off Chefoo Bluff at 2 a.m. on the 29th, and the latter in the Gulf of Pechili, on the 30th.

A telegram received from Hongkong last night, by the P. M. S. Agent, states that the *Alaska*, the steamer which brought last American mail, had arrived at that port with her shaft broken, and would be detained some time in consequence. The next steamer from San Francisco, (the *Colorado*,) will probably be turned about immediately and take forward the mails, freight, and passengers intended for the *Alaska*. The mail by the *Nevada* advertised to close to-day, will therefore, we presume, be restricted to matter intended for Japan, though the late hour at which the telegram was received prevented any alteration of the usual postal notice.

The S. S. N. Co.'s str. *Kiangse* arrived from Nagasaki yesterday, having left there on the 30th ult. She will, we understand, resume her place on the Shanghai and Ningpo line. For the past two and a half months, the *Kiangse* traded between Kobe





THE discovery of the plot at Tientsin to massacre foreigners, and then probably to raise the standard of rebellion, is an instance of the danger to be apprehended by any sudden stimulus in an ill-regulated country like China. We draw attention to the danger likely to accrue from the preparations for war with Japan. Those most intimate with Chinese ways, have all through expressed their conviction that beyond, if not indeed in place of, hostility to Japan, there existed a hope in many quarters that the probable outbreak of a war with that Power would lead to the opportunity long sought, of exciting a cause of quarrel with foreigners generally. In fact, it has been mooted here weeks ago, and, therefore, before the recent affair at Tientsin could have had any effect on foreign opinions, that the first result of a war with Japan would be seized as an opportunity by discontented spirits in this province to raise the standard of revolt. By a curious concatenation of circumstances, it seems to be a settled thing at present in China that plots against Government should be more or less intimately connected with a settled hostility towards foreigners, and this occurring at such distant spots as Shanghai and Tientsin, as well as displaying itself in the conduct of troops at Chinkiang and Nanking, may well remind us of the state of affairs existing in 1870. It is not that the present Government of China is to be considered as in any respect favourable towards foreigners, or foreign influence, for of the contrary we have had some proof; but it is that the cry of a general massacre and pillage of foreigners has a certain charm for the imagination of those restless spirits who love rebellion and its accompaniments for their own sake. We have not far to seek for a similar state of affairs, for the last revolution in Japan was ushered in by conditions not altogether unlike what we see around us. The disaffected towards the Government made foreigners their principal point of attack, not more from any settled antipathy to foreigners in general, than from a conviction that thereby they were embarrassing in the most serious manner a Government whose conduct they detested. Now, it is undeniable that the dangerous classes in China have some direct causes of complaint against foreigners, and that the Chinese Government is more or less indebted

therefore, we presume, be restricted to matter intended for Japan, though the late hour at which the telegram was received prevented any alteration of the usual postal notice.

The S. S. N. Co.'s str. *Kiangse* arrived from Nagasaki yesterday, having left there on the 30th ult. She will, we understand, resume her place on the Shanghai and Ningpo line. For the past two and a half months, the *Kiangse* traded between Kobe and Yokohama, in connection with the new Trans-Pacific line of steamers. The *Kiangse* reports that, when she left Nagasaki, the *Stonewall* was afloat, with slight damage, as also the steamer *Ping On* and the barque *Hamburg*. The *Madras*, which we previously reported as having been towed off by the *Nanxing*, made a trip to some of the neighbouring islands, and was nearing Nagasaki harbour, on her return, with 700 troops on board for Formosa, as the *Kiangse* was leaving.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Glengyle*, which arrived yesterday from the River ports, brought as a first instalment of a large shipment of heavy guns which is being made from Nankin to Tientsin, four 68 and seven 32-pounders, with the necessary carriages, to work on pivot platforms, and about 30 tons of shot, besides other ammunition, all the production of the Nanking Arsenal. It is noteworthy that this is the first shipment of cargo ever taken by a foreign merchant steamer from this non-treaty port; and no little difficulty was experienced in embarking such heavy material, from the want of appliances. It is reported at Hankow that two or three thousand native troops had gone down from there in boats, to embark at Chinkiang for Formosa.

Fresh rumours of a somewhat alarming nature as to the incipient rebellion in the North, were current in the Settlement yesterday, and appear to have been heard of also at Chefoo. Careful inquiry, however, leads us to believe that it is only a variation of the original story, filtered through Chinese channels. Letters from Tientsin to the time the *Sin Nanxing* left state that everything was perfectly quiet, that no apprehensions of disturbance were entertained, and that the prompt and severe measures taken by Li, in arresting and executing several of the ringleaders in the mutiny, seemed to have effectually stamped it out. The fact that the *Curlew* has gone south to Chefoo is in itself proof that matters were quiet; and we understand that the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, which there was some likelihood would be sent north from Shanghai, is for the present to go to Nagasaki.

#### CHEFOO.

Rumour has been busy here with stories of the attempted rebellion in Tientsin.



conviction that thereby they were embarrassing in the most serious manner a Government whose conduct they detested. Now, it is undeniable that the dangerous classes in China have some direct causes of complaint against foreigners, and that the Chinese Government is more or less indebted to foreigners for its present position. It was through the influence of foreigners, exercised both directly and indirectly, that the Taiping rebellion was finally extinguished; and there is no doubt that many of the restless spirits connected with the movement are still alive, and actively plotting a revival of the state of anarchy into which China was plunged some fourteen years ago. Since that time, the influence of foreigners has been steadily, though not always intentionally, directed to the strengthening of the present Government. The so-called hardships inflicted on China by the treaty of Tientsin have resulted in a general improvement of the finances of the empire, and these have been persistently applied to strengthening the arsenals and increasing the army. It is quite true that the latter has been a dangerous work. We pointed out in our issue of the 22nd ult., how little that army was to be depended on, and recent disclosures have more than proved the truth of what we then said. Still there has been sufficient cause to make the lovers of disorder more than usually discontented. No space existed in the greater portion of the eighteen provinces for any open rising. The rich provinces of the seaboard, where foreigners more especially were extending their influence, were in a state of profound peace. The people were becoming reasonably well off for Chinese peasants, while all the while the

that matters were quiet; and we understand that the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, which there was some likelihood would be sent north from Shanghai, is for the present to go to Nagasaki.

—  
CHEFOO.

Rumour has been busy here with stories of the attempted mutiny among Li Hung-chang's troops at Tientsin, but I do not place much reliance on the statements which are current. One is that 1,500 men had established themselves in a village between Tientsin and Taku, where they were living by plunder. There is a further report to the effect that rebellion had broken out at a point some distance north of Peking, where an armed force of 8,000 men is said to be putting the authorities at defiance.—The Japanese ironclad and gunboat called in here on the 27th instant, on their way to Tientsin, and the numerous members of the embassy spread themselves over the three hotels.—H. B. M. gunboat *Curlew* has arrived from Tientsin, and a Chinese gunboat also came in last night and has left for Shanghai. Mr. Edwardes, Secretary of H. B. M. Legation at Peking, and Mr. Hewlett, assistant Chinese Secretary, came down by the *Curlew*, to watch the further investigation of the charge made against Mr. Fawcett, of having shot a Chinaman in the recent row at the Shantung lighthouse works. I hear that some further progress in the investigation was made on the 28th.—The summer has broken here, temperature about 78, with a fine clear sky.—Our races come off on the 25th September and promise to be good; I hope some one will represent Shanghai with a stable.

Aug. 30, 1874.

—  
NAGASAKI.

H. B. M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*, Captain Bax, arrived from Formosa on the 25th Aug. The Japanese steamer *Takusago-maru* left for Formosa on the 27th. The *Sun* re-



1874.

**N HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.**

THOSE MENTIONED IN THE LIST OF ARRIVALS.

**F THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.**

essel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Navigation Co.'s Wharf.	Section:—
ang Creek.	6.—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
use.	7.— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
	8.— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb, Livingston's Wharf.
	9.— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

ered in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—  
Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

**WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.**

...	... O. U. L.	s	Hd's B.	—Heard's Buoy...	...	...	...	...	5
...	... O. U. L.	p	O. D.	—Old Dock	...	...	...	...	6 s
...	...	1 s	O. D. B.	—Old Dock Buoy	...	...	...	...	6 s
... Wharf	...	2 s	Ht's W.	—Hunt's Wharf	...	...	...	...	7 s
.....	...	2 s	Ht's B.	—Hunt's Buoy	...	...	...	...	7 s
... Buoy	...	2 s	S. H. B.	—Shanghai and Hongkew Buoy	...	...	...	...	6 s
...	...	3 s	S. H. W.	—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf	...	...	...	...	6 & 7 s
...	...	2 p	F. W.	—Farnham's Wharf	...	...	...	...	7 s
...	...	...	S. S. N. L. W.	—S'hai Steam Navigation Lower Wharf, H'kew	...	...	...	...	7 s
...	...	3 p	S.S.N.L.W.B.	—Do. do. do. Buoy	...	...	...	...	8 s
...	...	3 s	G. L. W.	—Gibb, Livingston's Wharf	...	...	...	...	6 s
...	...	3 p	L. W.	—Lindsay's Wharf	...	...	...	...	8 s
...	...	3 p	B. N. Y.	—British Naval Yard	...	...	...	...	6 p
... Wharf, Hongkew	...	5 s	S. S. N. D.	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Dock	O. L. L.	P			
...	...	6 p	N. B.	—Vessels not berthed	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6 p	P. O. L.	—Powder—Outside Limits	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5 s	T. S. C.	—To see Consignees	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5 s							

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

TON- NAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENT	DESTINATION	REMARKS.
394	Aug 31	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	3rd instant
79	Aug 31	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	3rd instant
768	Aug 30	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
676	Aug 14	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
528	Aug 21	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
532	Aug 29	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co		
879	Aug 30	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	4th instant



## ERCHANT STEAMERS.

TON- NAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENT	DESTINATION	REMARKS.
394	Aug 31	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	3rd instant
79	Aug 31	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	3rd instant
768	Aug 30	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
676	Aug 14	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
528	Aug 21	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
532	Aug 29	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co		
879	Aug 30	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	4th instant
1389	Aug 20	London	Gilman and Co	New York, &c.	10th instant
1366	Aug 19	London	Gilman and Co	New York v. Amoy	Immediately
950	Dec 16	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
339	Mar 8	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
832	July 21	London	G. N. T. Co		For Ft or Ch
1060	Aug 4	Swatow v. Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	To-day
134	July 28	Keelung	Boyd and Co		
1406	Aug 24	Swatow	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	London	5th instant
2090	Aug 17	Hongkong	P. & O Co	H'kong with Mail's	5th instant
2143	Aug 29	Japan	Geo. F. Bowman	N'saki, Hiogo, &c	3rd instant
768	Aug 28	Hankow and Port-	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
710	Aug 26	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
554	Sept 29	Chefoo & Tientsin	Russell and Co		Laid up
1721	Aug 29	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	H'kong with Mails	13th instant
315	June 15	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
610	Aug 30	Hankow & Ports	Butterfield and Swire	Hankow and Port-	3rd instant
597	Aug 29	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Nagasaki	3rd instant
342	Aug 25	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		

## CHANT SAILING VESSELS.

TON- NAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENT	DESTINATION	REMARKS.
920	July 27	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	Early
296	Aug 27	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	Early
1049	Aug 16	Sydney	Adamson, Bell and Co	London	Early
300	Aug 4	Bangkok	Choon Seng & Co		
480	Aug 24	Amoy	Chinese		
844	June 23	New York	Reid, Evans and Co	New York	Early
268	July 27	Nagasaki	Lane, Crawford and Co		
1026	Aug 25	Nagasaki	Lane, Crawford & Co		
225	Aug 6	Bangkok	Choon Seng & Co		
700	Aug 27	Newcastle, N S.W.	Frazar and Co		

## VING SHIPS AND HULKS.

NDER.	FLAG	TON- NAGE	AGENTS.
	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Palanjee and Co.
	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
London	British ship	190	E. D. Sassoon and Co.
	British ship	297	Captain Barton, on board.
	British ship	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
	Police Hulk	185	Harbour Master.
	Hbr Master's Hulk	545	Harbour Master.
	Customs Hulk	262	I. M. Customs.

## BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.



Lander	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Palanjee and Co.
	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
	British ship	190	E. D. Sassoon and Co.
	British ship	297	Captain Barton, on board.
	British ship	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
	Police Hulk	135	Harbour Master.
	Hbr Master's Hulk	545	Harbour Master.
	Customs Hulk	262	I. M. Customs.

### BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

NUMBER.	FLAG.	TON- NAGE.	AGENTS.	PRIVATE SIGNAL (TO BE HOISTED AT FORE.)
	American steamer	63	J. S. Baron	No. 1 Marrayat's Code.
	British steamer	45	F. G. White	
	American steamer	90	J. S. Baron	No. 1 Marrayat's Code.
	British steamer	70	Do.	No. 1 Do.
	American steamer	80	Do.	No. 1 Do.
in	American steamer	80	Do.	No. 1 Do.
in	American steamer	70	Do.	No. 1 Do.

### - OF - WAR IN HARBOUR.

COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
dot	Fr. Corv.	6	250	150	Aug 11	Chefoo
t Kautz	U. S. Corv.	10	800	155	July 30	Amoy
	H. M. g.-boat	4	60	59	Aug 15	Vladiwostock
ng	H. M. g.-boat	4	120	73	Aug 7	Nagasaki

-For space equal to 10 lines Bourgeois—i.e. half a square—One insertion, *Tael* 1; not exceeding one Week, *Tael* 1.5.0. After one Week, *Tael* 1 per Week, or part of a square, at the same rate per line or space. If ordered to appear more than once per half square for each additional insertion. Shipping notice on the front page, may be made for 3 months or longer, payable in advance. Advertisements, upon which is not clearly stated, will be repeated until countermanded. Charges for insertion

Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion. Such Notices cannot be inserted in this paper unless the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

DAILY NEWS.—*Tael*s 24 per annum, payable 6 Months in advance, at Shanghai. To Commanders of Ships occasionally visiting the Port, half-price, if delivered

Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment to be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places. No bill will be charged in Account.

London Agent—GEORGE STREET, 8 Cornhill (E.C.)

Printed and Published at the "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" Office, Shanghai.



965

The *Yungching*, one of the three steamers of the China Merchants' fleet engaged in the Chinese Government transport service, arrived from Keelung yesterday afternoon. She brought a cargo of coal for Government use, which she proceeded to Keelung to take in, after landing her 600 troops at Takow—the destination of the whole force, which numbered about 2,500 men. The *Yungching* was the first to arrive at the rendezvous, Ponghou, in the Pescadore Islands, and is the first back on the return voyage. She passed the *Leeyuen* and *Aden* on Tuesday last, both these being bound to Chinkiang for more troops. The fleet arrived at Ponghou on Sunday the 23rd, within eight hours of each other, as follows:—

<i>Yungching</i> .....	7.15 a.m.
Transport No. 1 .....	8.40 „
Do. „ 2 .....	10.30 „
Do. „ 3 .....	11.45 „
<i>Aden</i> .....	1.20 „
Transport No. 4 .....	1.30 „
<i>Leeyuen</i> .....	2.30 „

After the fleet had been moored in Ponghou harbour, the Japanese corvette, *Nitsin*, (which left Shanghai on the 28th of July,) hove in sight, and anchored at the entrance of the harbour; and when the fleet received orders, on the 25th, to get up steam and proceed to Takow, the *Nitsin* also put to sea. Shortly after the arrival of the fleet at Takow, which occurred on the same day, the *Nitsin* again made her appearance, and cast anchor alongside the transports. After two of the gunboats had disembarked their complement of the contingent, they again got under weigh and put to sea, and were soon after followed by the *Nitsin*, which it is supposed proceeded to Langkiao. We understand that the *Yungching* will leave again almost immediately for Chinkiang, to embark more troops and stores for Formosa.

965

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

The only news relating to the Formosa affair, contained in the Japan papers, is that the *New York* has left for that place with 1,600 troops.—The *Gazette*, remarking on the varying statements as to the sum paid for the *New York*, gives \$250,000 as the amount the P. M. S. Co. actually receive. \$30,000 are supposed to have been pocketed by the Japanese negotiators.—The *Japan Mail*, commenting on the suggestion that in case of a war the Japanese might make a descent on China, instead of restricting operations to Formosa, says: "It is quite impossible for Japan to make such attack in any force. A flying squadron of two or three ships might do good service in this way, but anything like an invasion cannot be contemplated. Our own news here relative to this subject is meagre enough, and we have no intelligence which can be with any certainty relied on, though it is rumoured that the army is to be raised to an effective strength of 100,000 men. Capt. Brown, of the *Thabor*, proceeds to England by the *Colima*, with the view of taking over from the builders a new iron-clad vessel; army clothing and arms are being actively accumulated; ammunition-boots, and indeed all sorts of cheap shoes, have advanced some fifty per cent. in the past few days, and sulphur and saltpetre taint the atmosphere. Let us hope that all this means not war, but peace."—The *Tokei Journal* says:—Captain Brown, late of the lighthouse tender *Thabor*, is under orders to proceed to England, to take delivery of one of two iron-clads, now being built on the Clyde, to the order of the Japanese Government. By the time Capt. Brown arrives at Glasgow, she will be nearly ready, as we learn she has already been launched, and is now being rigged and fitted. We presume Capt. Brown has orders to bring out this iron-clad with all possible speed, in which case she may be found useful should there be war between Japan and China. We do not suppose she will be required for this purpose, but if she arrives soon, her appearance will tend much to keep the cowardly Chinese within their proper limits. The *Gazette* declares that the object of Capt. Brown's journey is merely to bring out a twin-screw steamer, of 900 or 1,000 tons register, intended for a lighthouse tender, which is now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. Napier, to the order of the Japanese Government.—A notification has appeared postponing the meeting of the Deliberative Assembly of Local Authorities, which was called for 10th September.



Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.  
The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the P

- Section:—  
1.—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam N  
2.— „ S. S. N. Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pa  
3.— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom Ho  
4.— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.  
5.— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

In the Sections, all the Vessels are ancho  
S., Shanghai Side; C Centre; P.

- C.A —Chinese Arsenal ... ..
- M D. —Muirhead's Dock ... ..
- K. F. T. W. —Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ..
- S. S. N. W. —Shanghai Steam Navigation Co
- C. N. W. —China Navigation Co.'s Wharf
- M. M. B. —Messageries Maritimes Compai
- P. & O. B. —P. and O. Company's Buoys...
- P. & O. W. —P. and O. Company's Wharf
- C. M. W. —China Marchants Wharf ... ..
- J. W. —Jardine's Wharf ... ..
- J. B. —Jardine's Buoy... ..
- M. W. —Muirhead's Wharf ... ..
- P. Y. B. —Pootung Yard Buoy... ..
- S.S.N.C.W.H.—Shanghai Steam Nav. Co.'s W
- B. J. —Boyd's Jetty ... ..
- B. D. —Boyd's Dock ... ..
- P. M. W. —Pacific Mail Wharf ... ..
- Hd's W. —Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ..

To assist in finding the position of any Ve  
Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.  
The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the P

- ction:—  
1.—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam N  
2.— „ S. S. N. Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pa  
3.— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom Ho  
4.— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.  
5.— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

In the Sections, all the Vessels are anchor  
S., Shanghai Side; C Centre; P.

- C.A —Chinese Arsenal ... ..
- M D. —Muirhead's Dock ... ..
- K. F. T. W. —Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ..
- S. S. N. W. —Shanghai Steam Navigation Co
- C. N. W. —China Navigation Co.'s Wharf
- M. M. B. —Messageries Maritimes Company
- P. & O. B. —P. and O. Company's Buoys...
- P. & O. W. —P. and O. Company's Wharf
- C. M. W. —China Marchants Wharf ... ..
- J. W. —Jardine's Wharf ... ..
- J. B. —Jardine's Buoy... ..
- M. W. —Muirhead's Wharf ... ..
- P. Y. B. —Pootung Yard Buoy... ..
- S.S.N.C.W.H.—Shanghai Steam Nav. Co.'s Wh
- B. J. —Boyd's Jetty ... ..
- B. D. —Boyd's Dock ... ..
- P. M. W. —Pacific Mail Wharf ... ..
- Hd's W. —Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ..

M I

M

No. & Sec	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG
Ht's B	Appin	Russell	Br st
Ht's W	Chinkiang	Hogg	Br st
H'ds W	Dragon	Paynter	Br st
M D	Estepona	Hubbock	Br st
O D	Europe	Beckett	Br st
F W	Fu Sing	Andrews	Chi st
S S N W	Fychow	Paul	Am st
7 c	Galley of Lorne	Burgoyne	Br st
Holt's B	Glenfinlas	Wilcox	Br st
C N W	Glengyle	Martin	Br st
S S N W	Hangchow		Am st
S S N W	Honan	Friend	Am st
Wusung	Joseph Dodds	Martin	Br st
	Kiangse	Pratt	Am st
6 p	Leven	Brand	Br st
7 c	Lotus	Castle	Br st
Wusung	Mirzapore	Parish	Br st
P M W	Nevada	Coy	Am st
Ht's W	Sin Nanzing		

No. & Sec	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG
M D	Estepona	Hubbock	Br str
O D	Europe	Beckett	Br str
F W	Fu Sing	Andrews	Chi str
S N W	Fychow	Paul	Am str
7 c	Galley of Lorne	Burgoyne	Br str
Holt's B	Glenfinlas	Wilcox	Br str
C N W	Glengyle	Martin	Br str
	Glengyle	Gullard	Br str
S S N W	Hangchow		Am str
S S N W	Honan	Friend	Am str
Wusung	Joseph Dodds	Martin	Br str
	Kiangse	Pratt	Am str
6 p	Leven	Brand	Br str
7 c	Lotus	Castle	Br str
Wusung	Mirzapore	Parish	Br str
Ht's W	Sin Nanzing	Drage	Br str
F T W	Szechuen		Am str
M M B	Tigre	Brunet	Fr str
9 c	Yentai	Gibson	Br str
F B	Yungching	Gibbon	Chi str
F W	Yung Ning	Murray	Chi str



965

The Chinese officials seem to put faith in the report started about a week ago, that an understanding had been arrived at in Peking regarding the Formosan difficulty, and we hear that they are relaxing the haste of their preparations for a contest. The Danish ironclad they have purchased is said to be the *Rolf Krake*, a vessel of the monitor class, built in 1861, and which saw some active service during the Schleswig-Holstein business.

THE C.S.N. Co.'s STEAMER *Glengyle*, which arrived from Hankow yesterday, had, as part of her freight, the following war material manufactured at the Arsenal of Nankin, which has been transhipped into the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fu-Sing* for conveyance to its destination at some of the *places d'armes* on the Peiho:—four guns, 68-pounders, and seven 32-pounders, with platform carriages, and 30 or 40 tons of ammunition. Whether these are to be employed against Japanese or against insurgent soldiers remains to be seen.

The heavy guns and ammunition which we noticed as having been brought down from Nankin by the str. *Glengyle* on her last trip from Hankow, are to be forwarded to Tientsin per C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fusing*, but their ultimate destination is, we believe, the fortifications at the mouth of the Peiho. The guns must be taken on to Tientsin, as there is no landing accommodation at Taku.

WE LEARN FROM A WELL-INFORMED QUARTER that a Danish ironclad has been purchased by the Chinese Government.

By THE *Sing-Nanzing* which arrived to-day comes a rumour from Tientsin that two of the Taku forts are in possession of the insurgent soldiers; but we have been unable to ascertain what the rumour is worth.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald.)

We are informed, by good authority, that the Provincial Government contemplates again employing foreigners for service afloat. The present discipline of the men and condition of the vessels is represented to be most ineffective.

The Telegraph Company have not yet completed the survey for their line between this place and Amoy, but we hope, ere long, to be in a position to announce the accomplishment of the work, and the fact of being in daily communication with the rest of the world.

It is rumoured amongst the natives that the Formosan difficulty has been settled. The Chinese Government having consented to pay the cost of the Japanese expedition, upon the understanding that the invading force is at once withdrawn from the island.



965

孝梅紙

系

坤二十子



九月九日  
上海  
接到

