



New Advertisements. BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IN dem Konkurse über das Vermögen der Handlungsgesellschaft Semper, Westphal & Co. zu Hogo...

Wer seine Anmeldung schriftlich einreicht, hat eine Abschrift derselben und ihrer Anlagen beizufügen...

CONSULAT DES DEUTSCHEN REICHS. I. V. EMIL VON LEESEN.

Nagasaki, den 5ten Mai, 1874.

NOTICE. W. S. G. ELLIOTT, M.D., Dentist, expects to visit Nagasaki on his annual tour about 25th June.

Nagasaki, 5th June, 1874.

NOTICE. HAVING disposed of the Nagasaki Express Printing office to the proprietor of the Rising Sun, Nagasaki, the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the business of the above office will cease on the 31st instant.

F. BRAGA. Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

IT is requested that all claims against the undersigned and the Nagasaki Express Printing Office may be sent in on or before the 15th June, proximo; and that all debts due to the same may be settled on or before the same date.

F. BRAGA. Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. FRIDAY, MAY 29. TCHIHATCHOFF, Rus. steamer, 1545 tons, Captain Witt...

SATURDAY, MAY 30. ARIEL, Br. barque, 338 tons, Captain Nelson, from Bangkok...

THURSDAY, JUNE 4. COSTA RICA, P. M. steamer, 1917 tons, Captain Connor, from Shanghai...

DEPARTURES. FRIDAY, MAY 29. JAN PETER, Ger. barque, 336 tons, Captain Nelson, for Hakodadi...

SUNDAY, MAY 31. COURIER, Rus. steamer, 450 tons, Captain Leunasschafsky, for Yokohama...

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3. TCHIHATCHOFF, Rus. steamer, 1545 tons, Captain Witt, for Shanghai...

ARRIVALS. ARIEL, Br. barque, 338 tons, Captain Nelson, uncertain...

DEPARTURES. ALEOUT, H. I. R. M. gun-boat, Captain Voronoff, 2 guns, 46 men...

BUILLON & EXCHANGE. On London, 6 m's sight, 4s 4 1/2 d. 4s 5 1/2 d.

CHURCH NOTICES. CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Divine Service is held every Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

H. Englehardt, Louis Glenat, Charles Gabriel, Captain Coy, Captain E. H. Balfour, A. Siemson, L. E. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wilson...

The Rising Sun.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5th, 1874.

OURSELVES.

As notified in the last issue of the Nagasaki Express, the proprietor of the Rising Sun has purchased the whole plant and goodwill of that office.

The prices hitherto charged on job printing will be at once reduced, where possible; the strictest attention will be paid to the business, and we hope by thus accommodating the public to obtain their patronage and keep it.

It may be necessary perhaps to pass a few remarks as to why our subscription accounts this week have been dated for one month only instead of three as usual.

FORMOSA.

The Expedition sent by the Japanese has commenced work in downright earnest. The troops have been landed and some fighting has taken place.

bullet or slag, so he had a very narrow escape of his life. The other man made the best use of his legs and joined his countrymen...

The Japanese steamer Yoko-maru returned from Formosa on Friday last. The Delta made her appearance on the following day, and on Wednesday morning the Meiko-maru, Capt. Smith, arrived also.

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE—Tuesday was the natal day of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Cadmus and Russian flag-ship fired a salute at noon.

SEAMEN'S CLUB ENTERTAINMENT. The Thistle's Amateur Dramatic Corps gave another successful performance at the Seamen's Club, on Tuesday evening last.

VERMELS FOR FORMOSA—Last Wednesday the Yoko-maru left Nagasaki for Formosa with stores, fire-arms, and also a quantity reserved for the use of the expedition.

IN a recent issue of the Rising Sun, an article was published from a Japanese contributor, who informed us that permission had been obtained from Mr. Okuma to publish the same.

and attacked the savages, killing a large number and burning their houses, after which they retired taking with them as trophies a quantity of fire-arms, bows and arrows, spears, &c.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE "ASCOLD"—On Monday last the Russian flag-ship Ascold arrived here from Manila. Upon her arrival salutes were exchanged with the Cadmus.

STREAM TUG LAUVICHER—Last Saturday morning a Steam Tug was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. F. Mitchell & Co., at Nannohira.

THE JAPANESE STEAMER YOKO-MARU returned from Formosa on Friday last. The Delta made her appearance on the following day, and on Wednesday morning the Meiko-maru, Capt. Smith, arrived also.

JAPANESE TRACTS—On Saturday last the first tract, we believe, that has ever been issued in Japanese characters in Japan, was published at this office.

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DISGRACED!—On the departure of H. B. M. gun-boat Deserf we commented briefly upon the good conduct of the men in general, temperance or non total abstainers during their stay here, but we cannot say so much for the crews of the war vessels in harbour now.

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of events, and knowledge of Japanese character cannot be possessed by his successor (whose name we have not yet learnt).

On the 13th instant four thieves, two of them armed with swords, entered a Japanese merchant's house in Tokio, and demanded any money there might be in the house.

YOKOHAMA NEWS.

(From the Japan Weekly Mail.)

As the steam pinacle of the Iron Duke was being lowered yesterday afternoon, one of the falls gave way and the boat and its occupants were thrown violently into the water.

Mr. Yang Wing, Chinese Commissioner of Education, proceeded yesterday by the Great Rossaki, and has therefore incurred the deep and undisguised hatred of his fellows, who have seized on this slight breach of discipline as an excuse for the execution of their vengeance.

On Monday last, His Majesty The Mikado and suite of Officers of the Imperial Household, Kido, Minister of Public Instruction, and several high officers of the Education Department visited the Shi Hen Gakko (Tokyo Normal School), of which a full description was given in the Japan Weekly Mail of November 8th, 1873.

CHINA NEWS. SHANGHAI. The Coats Rica brought exchanges up to the 2nd instant to be in excess the following from the North-China Daily News:

When the first vessels of the Formosa Expedition reached Amoy, the Tostoi of the place expressed himself as much troubled, as he had no instructions from Peking directing what to do.

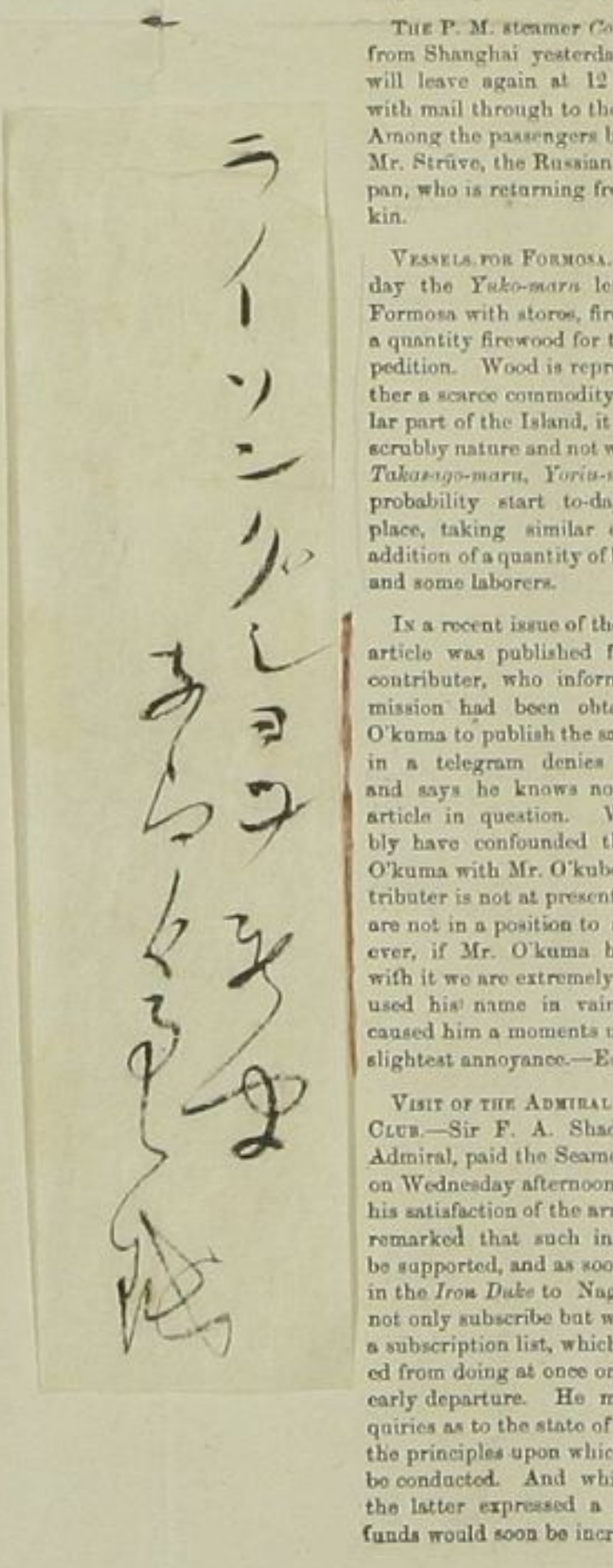
The thieves of Tokio managed last month to carry off 18,011 yen in money, 2,966 articles of wearing apparel, and 5,242 pieces of furniture.

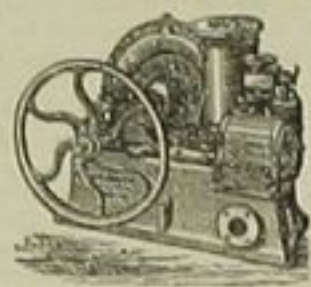
Imperial Government Railways—Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th May, 1874—Number of passengers, 25,682; amount, 28,281 78.

It is said that H. M. Minister has expressed himself in favour of the liability of the Chinese to fully indemnify foreigners for all loss and damage occurring through the riots on the French Concession; and that claims of a direct and indirect nature to the extent of about Tls. 10,000, have been sent in by British subjects.

It is said that a number of French sailors, who visited the native city on Wednesday were set upon by the Chinese and very roughly handled, one of them being so seriously wounded as to render necessary his removal to the General Hospital.

See Supplement.

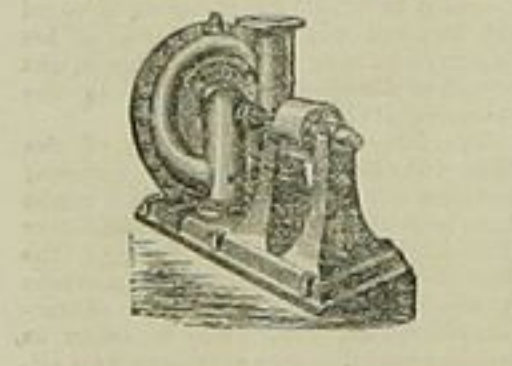




THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to those great main springs of life.

JOHN AND HENRY GWYNNE, ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND IRON-FOUNDERS, Hammersmith Ironworks, 89, CANNON-ST., LONDON, E.C., MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED.



To the Queen and Royal Family; To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); And to several Indian Potestates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

ESTABLISHED 1719. J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker, Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Artistic Metal Worker.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited (before sending their orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

WATCHES Of all kinds, from 2 to 100 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS Of all kinds, from 2 to 1,000 Gns. Church, Tower, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices. Examined in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals.

Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c. Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c. Exchanged, Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made that the composition of Chlorodyne is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession.

Remedial Uses and Action. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of Opium.

Extracts from Medical Opinions. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.

THE "MOPUSSIL GUARDIAN," Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague, "deengue," was cured in a few hours by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World, RIMMEL'S TULSIAN-IRLANO, YAKDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CURR, FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary preparation.

RIMMEL'S Glycerine, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS. RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER, CUSTARD and FLOWAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS. A liberal allowance to Shippers.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS. A liberal allowance to Shippers. EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, Kings Road, Brighton.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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KEATING'S BON-BONS, OR Worm Tablets. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTENSAL or THREAD WORMS.

THOS. KEATING, LONDON, Sole Importers for Foreign Dispensaries and Chemists carefully executed.

THE "RISING SUN" A CHEAP ADVERTISING MEDIUM AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

THIS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER will be published, on behalf of the Proprietor at the RISING SUN PRINTING OFFICE, OURA, NAGASAKI, every FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Quarterly, payable in advance, \$2.50. Half-yearly, \$4.75. Yearly, \$8.50. Single copy, .25.

IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE Quarterly, \$2.75. Half-yearly, \$5.00. Yearly, \$10.00.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. Per inch, one insertion, .75. " 2nd " .65. " 3rd " .50. " 4th " .50.

Considerable discount allowed for advertisements inserted quarterly, half-yearly, or twelve months.

A. J. CLODE, MANAGER.

TO MISSION SOCIETIES AND MISSIONARIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

EVERY description of Mission Printing in Chinese, Japanese and Roman Characters will be executed at the "RISING SUN" Printing Office, Nagasaki, at a great reduction on general charges.

TRY THE RISING SUN PRINTING OFFICE, OURA, NAGASAKI.

All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. POSTERS, (all sizes) HANDBILLS, BILLHEADS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS DO.

and every other description of printing, colored or otherwise, neatly executed at the office of the "RISING SUN."

A. J. CLODE, PRINTER.

RATE OF POSTAGES. ENGLAND. Letters per P. M. S. S. via America, 10 cents per 4 oz.

FRANCE. Letters per P. M. S. S. via America, 4 cts. ea. Book packets per P. M. S. S. via America, 8 cts. per 4 oz.

GERMANY. Letters per P. M. S. S. via America, 20 cts. per 4 oz.

AMERICA. Letters per P. M. S. S. via San Francisco, 10 cts. per 4 oz.

INTERNAL JAPANESE POSTAGE RATES. Letters, 4 sens per 4 oz. Newspapers, 1 sen each. Books, samples, &c., 2 sens per oz.

Printed and Published at the Rising Sun Office, No. 16, Oura, Nagasaki-Japan, by A. J. CLODE.

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Printed and Published at the Rising Sun Office, No. 16, Oura, Nagasaki-Japan, by A. J. CLODE.

ARAKEYIAH ISABERO, KARASIMA MACHI, DEALER IN SHIPS' STORES. Always on Hand, CANVAS, ROPES, PAINTS & OILS, IRON, Pig, Bar, Nail-rod and Hoop.

AH KWAN, TAILOR, AT TONG SENG'S NEW STORE. Garments of all kind made and repaired, At shortest notice.

KIU TARRO EGASHIRA, CARPENTER, and CABINET MAKER, OURA, Nagasaki.

CHEONG-LOONG & CO. (From Canton.) Blacksmith, Copper-smith, Tin-smith, Gun-smith, and Glaziers.

No. 17, MAIN STREET, OURA, Nagasaki.

# THE RISING SUN.

Vol. I.]

NAGASAKI, FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1874.

[No. 16.]

### Marine Insurance.

Canton Insurance Office.

### Fire Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Offices, are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at current rates of premium.

HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.

### NOTICE.

WE are now prepared to take Risks on First Class Godowns and their contents, at the reduced rate of 1½% per annum.

L. KNIFFLER & Co., Agents.

London Assurance Corporation, and Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Nagasaki, 26th October, 1872.

### NOTICE.

#### MARINE INSURANCE.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

The Netherland India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks in the above Companies. No Policy fees will be charged.

VAN DELDEN & Co. Agents.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure.

Verein Bremer See Versicherungs Gessellschaften.

Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters.

Agents for this Port and its

### NORHT BRITISH AND Mercantile Insurance Company.

LONDON & EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

Capital,.....£2,000,000 Sterling. Fire Reserve Fund } £700,000 Sterling. exceeding..... }

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are authorized to accept Risks against Fire at current rates of premium.

MALTBY & Co. Agents.

Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Hamburg.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company Limited, Hamburg.

THE Undersigned being appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire Risks on Buildings and their contents at current rates of premium, viz:— On First Class Risks, Godowns or contents, 1½ per cent. per annum. „ Second „ „ 2 „ „

ROEDDINGHAUS, DITTMER & Co.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates of Premium.


MALTBY & Co. Nagasaki, 1st January, 1874.

The Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong (Limited.)

INSURANCE against fire can now be effected in the above office at current rates of Premium.

VAN DELDEN & Co. Agents.

Nagasaki, 8th April, 1871.

 P. M. S. S. Co.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

A STEAMER of this Company will be despatched from SAN FRANCISCO for YOKOHAMA every alternate SATURDAY, the first departure under this new arrangement having taken place on the 18th April. Arriving at Yokohama, they



**NOTICE.**

WE are now prepared to take Risks on First Class Godowns and their contents, at the reduced rate of 1½% per annum.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
London Assurance Corporation,  
and  
Imperial Fire Insurance  
Company.  
Nagasaki, 26th October, 1872.

**THE OOSTERLING  
SEA AND FIRE  
Insurance Company of Batavia.**

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to accept Fire risks at the following rates of Premium:—

First Class Risk, Godowns or contents,  
1½ per cent. per annum.  
Second Ditto Ditto 2 " " " "  
First Ditto Dwellings or contents,  
2 per cent. per annum.

A. REDDELIEN & Co.  
Nagasaki, 27th July, 1872.

Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs  
Actien Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
*German Fire Insurance Company,  
Limited.*

Norddeutsche Feuer Versiche-  
rungs Gesellschaft Hamburg.  
*North German Fire Insurance Company.*

Present Rate on First Class Risks  
1½ per cent. per annum.

SCHMIDT, WESTPHAL & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 30th November, 1872.

**Batavia.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks in the above Companies. No Policy fees will be charged.

VAN DELDEN & Co.  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

Verein Hamburger  
Assecuradeure.  
Verein Bremer See Versiche-  
rungs Gessellschaften.  
Hamburg and Bremen Under-  
writers.

*Agents for this Port and its  
vicinity.*

SCHMIDT, WESTPHAL & Co.  
Nagasaki, 1st Jnne, 1871.

**LLOYD'S.**

MARINE INSURANCE.  
North-China Insurance  
Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.  
Commercial Union Assurance  
Company.

China Fire Insurance Company  
(Limited.)

ALT & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

**CHINA & JAPAN  
MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

ON and after this date, the in-  
creased Discount of 33½%  
will be allowed only on risks to  
Ports in China, Japan, the Phi-  
lippines and the Straits.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 19th January, 1874.

*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

**Transatlantische Feuer Versi-  
cherungs Actien Gesellschaft,  
Hamburg.**

*Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company  
Limited, Hamburg.*

THE Undersigned being ap-  
pointed Agents for the  
above Company, are prepared  
to accept Fire Risks on Build-  
ings and their contents at cur-  
rent rates of premium, viz:—  
On First Class Risks, Godowns or contents,  
1½ per cent. per annum.  
" Second " " 2 " "

BOEDDINGHAUS, DITTMER & Co.  
Nagasaki, 15th February, 1873.

**CHINA TRADERS'  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED.)**

ON and after the first instant, till fur-  
ther notice the premia on all  
Policies issued by this Company will  
be subject to a cash discount of thirty  
three and one third per cent (33½%)  
instead of ten per cent as heretofore.

VAN DELDEN & Co.  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 8th November, 1873.

**THE  
CHINESE INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
(Limited.)**

**NOTICE.**

AFTER this date, the Bro-  
kerage allowed by this  
Company on the Premia on  
Risks to Ports West of Singa-  
pore will be Ten (10) per cent.  
only; on all other Insurances,  
a Brokerage of Thirty Three  
and one third (33½) per cent.  
on the Premia will be allowed,  
as heretofore.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 19th January, 1874.

INSURANCE against fire can now  
be effected in the above office at  
current rates of Premium.

VAN DELDEN & Co.  
*Agents.*  
Nagasaki, 8th April, 1871.



**P. M. S. S. Co.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

A STEAMER of this Compa-  
ny will be despatched  
from SAN FRANCISCO for  
YOKOHAMA every alternate  
SATURDAY, the first depart-  
ure under this new arrange-  
ment having taken place on the  
18th April.

Arriving at Yokohama, they  
will have quick despatch for  
Hongkong, leaving the latter  
port for San Francisco, viâ Yo-  
kohama, every alternate WED-  
NESDAY, the first departure  
taking place May 13th.

Departures will be as under:—

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO:**

.....May 2nd.  
.....May 16th.

**FROM HONGKONG:**

.....May 27th.  
.....June 10th.  
.....June 24th.

Should sufficient inducement  
be offered during the Tea Sea-  
son, the Company is prepared  
to, and will at any time despatch  
extra steamers from San Fran-  
cisco, for ports of China and  
Japan.

Nagasaki, 23rd May, 1874.

**TAKASIMA COLLIERY.**

IT is requested that all com-  
munications concerning the  
purchase of Coal be addressed  
to the Secretary, T. F. KEN-  
NELLY, at the office, No. 9, Oura  
Bund.

Y. ITO,  
*Commissioner of Mines.*  
Nagasaki, 4th April, 1874.

let or slug, so he had a very narrow escape of his life. The other man made the best use of his legs and joined his countrymen, who were but a very short distance off. As soon as the Japanese soldier fell the Formosans pushed forward and severed his head from his body in an instant and then treated with it. The whole affair was executed so suddenly, and took the Japanese so by surprise that the natives got away without the least difficulty. A day or so afterwards the Japanese attacked a village, about two or three miles from the shore and killed all the male natives they came across, but spared the women and children, which is a piece of humanity that deserves to be recognised, for the horrors of war are enhanced a hundred fold by the slaughter of helpless women and children. The lamentations of the women for the loss of their husbands, brothers, and brothers, are represented to have been pitiable, in the extreme. Capt. Smith states that when he left there were two Japanese men-of-war in the bay and the British gun-vessel *Arcton*, and also a Chinese man-of-war. The Chinese Admiral has left word with the representatives of his country to assist the Japanese as much as possible; and the Japanese themselves are arming the Chinese with weapons taken from the natives, such as old muskets, bows and arrows, spears, and knives fixed on the end of long poles, &c.

The Formosans are described as being slim built men resembling the Chinese in appearance, and their heads adorned with long hails. They are reported to have very extensive cities on the interior, some walled in; and Captain Smith thinks that the Japanese will proceed inland and destroy all towns and cities they come across. With regard to the Chinese he says they seem to be principally bent upon getting dollars, as they charge most exorbitant prices for the use of their services,—Chinamen all over.

The following letter has been sent

and attacked the savages, killing a large number and burning their houses, after which they retired taking with them as trophies a quantity of firearms, bows and arrows, spears, &c. The killed and wounded on our side were seven.

### LOCAL NEWS.

**THE "ASCOLD."**—On Monday last the Russian flag-ship *Ascold* arrived here from Manila. Upon her arrival salutes were exchanged with the *Cadmus*.

**STEAM TUG LAUNCHED.**—Last Saturday morning a Steam Tug was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. F. Mitchell & Co., at Namemohira. She is called the *Border Chief*.

**THE REV. WILTON HACK.**—Mr. Hack and family left Nagasaki on Tuesday night for Hiroshima, where he has received an appointment as teacher in a Japanese School.

The Japanese steamer *Yuko-maru* returned from Formosa on Friday last. The *Delta* made her appearance on the following day, and on Wednesday morning the *Meiku-maru*, Capt. Smith, arrived also.

The following is the revenue for the month of May at Nagasaki:—

|                        |           |      |
|------------------------|-----------|------|
| Export duty,           | 4,007.76  | yen. |
| Import ..              | 5,259.364 | "    |
| Entries and Clearance, | 696.50    | "    |
| Storage,               | 76.794    | "    |

**JAPANESE TRACTS.**—On Saturday last the first tract, we believe, that has ever been issued in Japanese characters in Japan, was published at this office. We are prepared to supply missionaries and others with similar productions at moderate prices.

**GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.**—Tuesday was the natal day of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the *Cadmus* and Russian flag-ship fired a salute at noon. Both vessels, and also the *Thistle* and *Albatross*, exhibited a large display of bunting throughout the day.

The P. M. steamer *Costa Rica*, arrived from Shanghai yesterday morning, and will leave again at 12 o'clock to-night with mail through to the United States. Among the passengers by her we noticed Mr. Strive, the Russian Minister to Japan, who is returning from a visit to Peking.

**VESSELS FOR FORMOSA.**—Last Wednesday the *Yuko-maru* left Nagasaki for

**DISGRACEFUL.**—On the departure of H. B. M. gun-boat *Dwarf* we commented briefly upon the good conduct of the men in general, temperance or non total abstainers during their stay here, but we cannot say so much for the crews of the war vessels in harbour now. Of course in saying this we do not presume to include the whole of the ships companies, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a large number of the men have made themselves exceedingly obnoxious during their stay on shore lately. Drunkenness has been rife and fighting the order of the day. On Sunday evening last a most disgraceful affair took place on the Sagaramatz side of the Creek; and again on Tuesday night two men were bruising each other to a fearful extent, each man having a considerable number of backers; whilst on the following morning two inebriates stripped off all their clothing and jumped into Sagaramatz Creek where they remained in that indecent state for some time; and the language used by them on that occasion was simply disgusting.

**THE "CADMUS."**—This British man-of-war arrived here from Shanghai on Monday morning in a very leaky condition, one of the pumps having to be kept going continually. The reason of the leak was on account of the wood round the brine pipe being decayed. Preparations were immediately made for repairing the leaky part, and the men on Monday were busily engaged, up to their waists in water, caulking her injured side, under the superintendence of one of the officers. The *Cadmus*, unlike the *Iron Duke*, is a wooden vessel carrying 17 64 pounders, muzzle loaders and three small guns. Eight of the guns are placed on each side of the deck and one at the stern. Upon her arrival salutes were cordially exchanged with the government Fort. She is bound for Yokohama and will proceed home, from that port. The Admiral Sir F. A. Shadwell will transfer himself and suite on board of the *Iron Duke*.

### SEAMEN'S CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The *Thistle's* Amateur Dramatic Corps gave another successful performance at the Seamen's Club, on Tuesday evening last instead of Monday as had been advertised previously. The postponement was on account of the inspection of the *Thistle* by the Admiral on Monday which detained the men on board. The price of admission for reserved seats was \$1.00, back seats \$0.50; and altogether there must have been two hundred present. The room, or rather the Bowling Alley, was decorated with

for the loved one's arrival, the villains come and grasp hold of and are about to carry her off, when Harry at that critical moment makes his appearance. Assisted by Dick he immediately attacked the ruffians who beat a precipitate retreat. Before Harry's departure, Dick, Adam's servant, promised to defend Alice to the last. During his voyage Harry becomes possessor of a secret by which he is enabled on his return to degrade the Squire and make him a beggar, but having compassion presents him with a few hundred pounds and urges the necessity of his leaving the country which he ultimately does. Harry then becomes the husband of Alice. The songs, and dances, went off very well indeed and the audience expressed their appreciation by frequent applause.

### YOKOHAMA NEWS.

(From the Japan Weekly Mail.)

As the steam pinnace of the *Iron Duke* was being lowered yesterday afternoon, one of the falls gave way and the boat and its occupants were thrown violently into the water. One or two of the crew were seriously, though not dangerously injured, but owing to the gallant rescue afforded by an officer, who plunged into the water to render assistance, no lives were lost.

Mr. Yung Wing, Chinese Commissioner of Education, proceeded yesterday by the *Great Republic* to America with the view of making arrangements for the education of some thirty Chinese youths whom it is proposed to place out in the New England states, and more especially in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The boys who are now in America are making notable progress in their studies and appear to have enjoyed excellent health, not a single case of serious illness having been reported. The Chinese Government has now definitely determined to send other parties of youths to England, France and Germany. Mr. Yung Wing, we learn, will probably remain for several years in America.

On Monday last, His Majesty The Mikado and suite of Officers of the Imperial Household, Kido, Minister of Public Instruction, and several high officers of the Education Department visited the Shi Han Gakko (Tokei Normal School,) of which a full description was given in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of November 8th, 1873. Several hours were spent by His Majesty and officers in listening to the various recitations, and witnessing the school drill and routine. The proficiency of the little children in reading, writing and reciting Chinese and Japanese was surprising to most of the Japanese officers present. It will be remembered by those who read the description of the methods, &c., given in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of November 8th, 1873, that the Japanese children in this school study their own language and the Chinese characters ac-

quainted with the Japanese character cannot be possessed by his successor (whose name we have not yet learnt.)

On the 13th instant four thieves, two of them armed with swords, entered a Japanese merchant's house in Tokei, and demanded any money there might be in the house. The master of the house kept putting the thieves off with wine and jokes till one of his servants secretly went and called in the police, who managed to arrest three of the scoundrels. This is such a novel and pleasant way of securing the stay of unwelcome visitors till assistance can be procured, that it is a pity it cannot be imitated in other countries. But we are afraid that thieves, except in Japan, are too acute to be caught by such traps.

### HIOGO NEWS.

(From the Hiogo News.)

The Railway authorities have announced the opening of the stations at Sumiyoshi and Kansaki for the 1st June next.

A policeman has been sentenced to thirty blows for going to houses of pleasure and neglecting his duty on a certain night. That a Japanese policeman could do wrong was before unknown to us. The general tolerance for each other shewn by the band of which one part are the thieves and the other the police of Kobe has been so marked that it is quite astounding to find one section punishing one of its members. We strongly suspect that the culprit in this case must have been principally concerned in arresting the crowd in Hiogo referred to a few numbers back, and has therefore incurred the deep and undisguised hatred of his fellows, who have seized on this slight breach of discipline as an excuse for the execution of their vengeance.

The following traffic returns of the Kobe and Osaka section of the Imperial Government Railways shew, as might have been expected, a large increase over those of the first six days. Owing to the dreadfully bad weather and the quietness by which the proceedings were characterised, the first return may be taken as representing five days only, and two additional days at the same average would not have brought up the total to that of last week. We may fairly anticipate a steadily increasing rate of returns as the facilities offered by this means of communication become better known amongst the population generally.

Return of Passenger Traffic, &c., on the Kobe and Osaka Railway for week ending 23rd May, 1874.

1st Class, 330½; 2nd Class, 1,048; 3rd Class, 12,906½; Total, 14,285. Amount received for Passengers, Yen 5,393.35; For Luggage and Parcels, Yen 51.32; Total Amount, Yen 5,444.67.

The native thieves are at it again. Messrs. D. H. Tilson & Co. are the most recent victims we have heard of. Twice lately their premises have been entered and clothing stolen, and part of the latter has been found in an empty house at the back. The obvious course, however, of setting a watch upon the empty premises

## New Advertisements.

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IN dem Konkurse über das Vermögen der Handelsgesellschaft SCHMIDT, WESLPHAL & Co. zu Hiogo und deren Filiale zu Nagasaki sowie über das Privatvermögen der Gesellschafter derselben werden alle diejenigen, welche an die Masse Ansprüche als Konkursgläubiger machen wollen, hierdurch aufgefordert, ihre Ansprüche, dieselben mögen bereits rechtshängig sein oder nicht, mit dem dafür verlangten Vorrechte bis zum 25ten Juni d. J. einschliesslich in der Kanzlei des K. deutschen Consulates in Hiogo schriftlich oder zu Protocoll anzumelden und demnächst zur Prüfung derselben innerhalb der gedachten Frist angemeldeten Forderungen, sowie nach Befinden zur Bestellung des definitiven Verwalters in dem am 25ten Juli Vormittags 10 Uhr in der Kanzlei des Kaiserlichen Consulates zu Hiogo anberaumten Termine zu erscheinen.

Zugleich ist noch eine zweite Frist zur Anmeldung bis zum 25ten November d. J. einschliesslich festgesetzt und zur Prüfung aller innerhalb derselben nach Ablauf der ersten Frist angemeldeten Forderungen ein Termin auf den 15ten December d. J., Vormittags 10 Uhr in dem Kaiserlichen Consulate zu Hiogo anberaumt; zum Erscheinen in diesem Termine werden die Gläubiger aufgefordert, welche ihre Forderungen innerhalb einer der Fristen anmelden werden.

Wer seine Anmeldung schriftlich einreicht, hat eine Abschrift derselben und ihrer Anlagen beizufügen.

Jeder Gläubiger, welcher nicht in dem Amtsbezirke des Kaiserlichen Consulates zu Hiogo seinen Wohnsitz hat, muss, bei der Anmeldung seiner Forderungen einen in Hiogo wohnhaften Bevollmächtigten bestellen und zu den Akten anzeigen. Denjenigen, welchen es daselbst an Bekanntschaft fehlt, werden die Herren C. LUNAU und H. HUDOFFSKY, welche während des laufenden Jahres bei dem Consular-Gerichte zu Hiogo als Rechts-Anwälte fungiren, zu Sachwaltern vorgeschlagen.

CONSULAT DES DEUTSCHEN REICHS,  
i. V.

EMIL VON LEESEN.

Nagasaki, den 5ten Mai, 1874.

## NOTICE.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

TCHIHATCHOFF, Rus. steamer, 1545 tons, Captain Witt, from Hiogo, cargo general—Van Delden & Co. agents.

MORGE, H. I. R. M. gun-boat, Captain Dainlowich, from Tientsin, 5 guns, 85 men.

OREGONIAN, P. M. steamer, 1914 tons, Captain Harris, from Shanghai, cargo general—P. M. S. S. Co.

Passengers—Five Japanese and Chinese in the steerage. Treasure \$6,000.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

ARIEL, Br. barque, 358 tons, Captain Molsen, from Batavia, in ballast—Holme, Ringer & Co. agents.

CADMUS, H. B. M. corvette, Captain White, from Shanghai, 16 guns, 220 men.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

ASCOLD, H. I. R. M. Flag-ship, Captain Jirtoff, from Manila, 12 guns, 305 men.

GOLDEN AGE, P. M. steamer, 1870 tons, Captain Coy, from Yokohama, cargo general—P. M. S. S. Co.

Passengers—Mr. Hardman wife and two servants. One European, and nine Japanese in the steerage.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

COSTA RICA, P. M. steamer, 1917 tons, Captain Connor, from Shanghai, cargo general—P. M. S. S. Co.

Passengers—Mrs. Russell, Messrs. Russell, Koch, Williams, Geo. Skeimer and servant. Three Chinese and two Japanese in the steerage.

## DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

JAN PETER, Ger. barque, 336 tons, Captain Molsen, for Hakodadi, cargo coal.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

OREGONIAN, P. M. steamer, 1914 tons, Captain Harris, for Yokohama, cargo general.

Passengers—For Hiogo, 22 Japanese. 571 Japanese in the steerage. For Yokohama, Mrs. Allen and two children, Lieut. R. S. Davenport, and one Japanese. Messrs. James Loomis, Owens, and 52 Japanese in the steerage.

MONTCALM, French iron-clad corvette, Captain Lespes, for Yokohama, 10 guns, 400 men.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.

COURIER, Rus. steamer, 490 tons, Captain Lemaschewsky, for Yokohama, cargo general.

PRIDE OF THE THAMES, Br. barque: 377 tons, Captain Brown, for Yokohama, cargo general.

Passenger—Mr. Hicks.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

GOLDEN AGE, P. M. steamer, 1870 tons, Captain Coy, for Shanghai, cargo general.

Passengers—Two Chinese and one Japanese in the steerage.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

TCHIHATCHOFF, Rus. steamer, 1545 tons, Captain Witt, for Shanghai, cargo general.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

ARIEL, Br. barque, 358, tons, Captain Molsen, uncertain.

ARGUS, Br. S. S., 277 tons, Captain Cheatham, uncertain.

MASSILIA, P. & O. S. S., 1033 tons, Cap-

H. Englehardt, Louis Glenat, Charles Gabriel, Captain Coy, Captain E. H. Banfather, A. Suenson, L. E. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wilson, Basil Hall Chamberlain, H. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hart and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Rowan, Capt. and Mrs. Batchelder and son, W. Lee, Deputy Surgeon-General Crocker, E. M. Neale, E. Meyer, D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hardman, Revd. P. K. Fyson and Mrs. Fyson, Capt. and Mrs. White and son, Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, two children and three servants Dr. Vinal A. W. Harrison, and A. C. Fuller.

## The Rising Sun.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1874.

## OURSELVES.

As notified in the last issue of the *Nagasaki Express*, the proprietor of the *Rising Sun* has purchased the whole plant and goodwill of that office.

It has been feared by some, that as soon as the whole field was in our hands, we would take advantage of our position, to largely increase the price for the paper, and raise that of job printing as well. We beg to inform our readers and the public of Nagasaki, that such is not our intention. Unlike our late contemporary, we do not intend to seek for larger fields in other climes, but intend to remain at Nagasaki. It is, we think, to our advantage then, to maintain the best possible terms with our supporters, and the public.

The prices hitherto charged on job printing will be *at once reduced*, where possible; the strictest attention will be paid to the business, and we hope by thus accommodating the public to obtain their patronage and *keep it*.

On the first of July our paper will appear under the combined title of *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express*; and until that date subscribers to the *Nagasaki Express* who are not subscribers to the *Rising Sun*, will be supplied with a copy of the paper gratis, and those who have paid for their advertisements to the end of June will have them inserted up to that date free of

bullet or slug, so he had a very narrow escape of his life. The other man made the best use of his legs and joined his countrymen, who were but a very short distance off. As soon as the Japanese soldier fell the Formosans rushed forward and severed his head from his body in an instant and then retreated with it. The whole affair was executed so suddenly, and took the Japanese so by surprise that the natives got away without the least difficulty. A day or so afterwards the Japanese attacked a village, about two or three miles from the shore and killed all the male natives they came across, but spared the women and children, which is a piece of humanity that deserves to be recognised, for the horrors of war are enhanced a hundred fold by the slaughter of helpless women and children. The lamentations of the women for the loss of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, are represented to have been pitiable, in the extreme. Capt. Smith states that when he left there were two Japanese men-of-war in the bay and the British gun-vessel *Hornet*, and also a Chinese man-of-war. The Chinese Admiral has left word with the representatives of his country to assist the Japanese as much as possible; and the Japanese themselves are arming the Chinese with weapons taken from the natives, such as old matchlocks, bows and arrows, spears, long knives fixed on the end of long poles, &c.

The Formosans are described as being slim built men resembling the Chinese in appearance, and their heads are adorned with long tails. They are reported to have very extensive cities in the interior, some walled in; and Captain Smith thinks that the Japanese will proceed inland and destroy all the town and cities they come across. With regard to the Chinese he says they seem to be principally bent upon making dollars, as they charge most extortionate prices for the use of their boats,—Chinamen all over.

The following letter has been sent

and attacked the savages, killing a large number and burning their dwellings after which they retired taking them as trophies a quantity of arms, bows and arrows, spears, &c. killed and wounded on our side seven.

## LOCAL NEWS.

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STEAM TUG LAUNCHED.—Last Saturday morning a Steam Tug was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. F. Mitchell at Namenohira. She is called the *Chief*.

THE REV. WILTON HACK.—Mr. Hack and family left Nagasaki on Tuesday for Hiroshima, where he has received appointment as teacher in a Japanese School.

THE Japanese steamer *Yuko-maru* returned from Formosa on Friday. The *Delta* made her appearance following day, and on Wednesday the *Meiku-maru*, Capt. Smith arrived also.

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Entries and Clearance, 696.50  
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JAPANESE TRACTS.—On Saturday the first tract, we believe, that has been issued in Japanese characters, a pan, was published at this office. It is prepared to supply missionaries and others with similar productions at rates prices.

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—It was the natal day of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the *Cadmus*, an Russian flag-ship fired a salute at Both vessels, and also the *Thi Aleout*, exhibited a large display of flags throughout the day.

THE P. M. steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai yesterday morning will leave again at 12 o'clock to-day with mail through to the United States. Among the passengers by her we have Mr. Strüve, the Russian Minister, who is returning from a visit to the kin.

VESSELS FOR FORMOSA.—Last

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The following letter has been sent us by a correspondent:—

FORMOSA, MAY 1874.

According to promise I send you a few lines relative to the state of affairs here. I left Nagasaki on the 17th of this month in the S. S. *Takasago-maru* (late *Delta*), which vessel also conveyed General Saigo. On the morning of the 22nd the *Takasago-maru* arrived at Sailio, which is situated on the northern part of Formosa, after a pleasant and safe passage of four and a half days. When we arrived in Sailio Bay we found there H. I. J. M.'s corvette *Yassin-kan*, steamers *Meiko-maru*, *Yumaru*, *Nikuni-maru*, and also an English gun-boat; about 8 a.m. on the same day the Japanese gun-boat *Motokan* arrived from Amoy; and at 10 o'clock a Chinese frigate and gun-boat came in from Taiwan-fu, and half an hour afterwards the steamer *Sailo-maru* (late *Shaftesbury*) put in an appearance. The country appears to be fertile and of rather a sandy nature; very little is cultivated. The villages close to the shore consist of some 400 to 500 houses, and the natives do not appear to be so very savage and fierce; in fact they are perfectly willing to work for us for payment. The day before we arrived, 21st, the wild tribes from the mountains, who are very fierce and savage, fired upon and killed some of our spys. This was the beginning of hostilities. On the 22nd our troops marched over the mountains a distance of about two Japanese miles,

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a translation or commentary on the adjacent article.

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VESSELS FOR FORMOSA.—Last Wednesday the *Yuko-maru* left Nagasaki for Formosa with stores, fire-arms, and also a quantity firewood for the use of the expedition. Wood is represented to be rather a scarce commodity in that particular part of the Island, it being of a very scrubby nature and not worth much. The *Takasago-maru*, *Yoriu-maru*, will in all probability start to-day for the same place, taking similar cargo's, with an addition of a quantity of building material and some laborers.

In a recent issue of the *Rising Sun*, an article was published from a Japanese contributor, who informed us that permission had been obtained from Mr. O'kuma to publish the same. Mr. O'kuma in a telegram denies this statement, and says he knows nothing about the article in question. We might possibly have confounded the name of Mr. O'kuma with Mr. O'kubo, but as our contributor is not at present in Nagasaki we are not in a position to ascertain. However, if Mr. O'kuma had nothing to do with it we are extremely sorry at having used his name in vain, and at having caused him a moments uneasiness or the slightest annoyance.—Ed. R. S.

VISIT OF THE ADMIRAL TO THE SEAMEN'S CLUB.—Sir F. A. Shadwell the British Admiral, paid the Seamen's Club a visit on Wednesday afternoon, and expressed his satisfaction of the arrangements. He remarked that such institutions should be supported, and as soon as he returned in the *Iron Duke* to Nagasaki he would not only subscribe but would also get up a subscription list, which he was prevented from doing at once on account of his early departure. He made minute enquiries as to the state of the funds, and the principles upon which the Club is to be conducted. And while approving of the latter expressed a hope that the funds would soon be increased.

...with the government fort. She is bound for Yokohama and will proceed home, from that port. The Admiral Sir F. A. Shadwell will transfer himself and suite on board of the *Iron Duke*.

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...by which the proceedings were characterized, the first return may be taken as representing five days only, and two additional days at the same average would not have brought up the total to that of last week. We may fairly anticipate a steadily increasing rate of returns as the facilities offered by this means of communication become better known amongst the population generally.

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(From the *Japan Herald*.)

When the first vessels of the Formosa Expedition reached Amoy, the *Toutai* of the place expressed himself as much troubled, as he had no instructions from Peking directing what to do. He ultimately concluded to do nothing. The ships accordingly took in what supplies they required, for which they paid, and proceeded to Formosa.

The thieves of Tokio managed last month to carry off 15,611 yen in money, 2,966 articles of wearing apparel, and 5,242 pieces of furniture. Out of the little army of burglars and light fingered gentlemen who levy such unpleasant and often inconvenient taxes in the capital, only 257 were given free board and lodging by the *Shihosho*.

Imperial Government Railways.—Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th May, 1874:—Number of passengers, 28,682; amount, \$8,281.78; goods, parcels, etc., \$561.33. Total, \$8,843.11. Average per mile per week, \$491.28. Miles open, 18. Corresponding week 1873:—Number of passengers, 35,618; amount, \$10,256.17.

A telegram has been received, stating that the German Minister, Mr. Von Brandt, has been transferred by his Government to Peking. This corroborates what we stated some time since. Mr. Von Brandt is to be congratulated on his promotion; it is a very proper recognition of the ability he has manifested during the many years he has discharged diplomatic functions in Japan. At the present time he can be ill spared, since his thorough acquaintance with the course

Return of Passenger Traffic, &c., on the Kobe and Osaka Railway for week ending 23rd May, 1874.

1st Class, 330½; 2nd Class, 1,048; 3rd Class, 12,906½; Total, 14,285. Amount received for Passengers, Yen 5,393.35; For Luggage and Parcels, Yen 51.32; Total Amount, Yen 5,444.67.

The native thieves are at it again. Messrs. D. H. Tilson & Co. are the most recent victims we have heard of. Twice lately their premises have been entered and clothing stolen, and part of the latter has been found in an empty house at the back. The obvious course, however, of setting a watch upon the empty premises was neglected by the Japanese police, though we believe it was even suggested to them, and the thieves have of course not been found;—the natural inference being that the police did not want to find them.

### CHINA NEWS.

#### SHANGHAI.

The *Costa Rica* brought exchanges up to the 2nd instant. We extract the following from the *North-China Daily News*:

The steamer *Glenartney*, second of the Hankow tea steamers passed Woosung Sunday morning, about 18 hours behind the *Agamemnon*, so we may look for a fine race home between the two.

Among the passengers by the *Yam-besi* was Mr. Edwards, who succeeds Mr. Grosvenor as second Secretary of Legation at Peking. It is reported that Mr. H. Frazer, who held this post some time ago, and has been since in Europe, is likely to come out again as first Secretary.

As an instance of the high rates that are being paid for teas in Hankow, we may mention the case of tea bought in Kiukiang by a foreigner and resold in Hankow within a few days at Tls. 14 per picul profit. Oopack teas are said to be paying on the average Tls. 1,000 per chop profit.

It is said that H. M. Minister has expressed himself in favour of the liability of the Chinese to fully indemnify foreigners for all loss and damage occurring through the riots on the French Concession; and that claims, of a direct and indirect nature, to the extent of about Tls. 10,000, have been sent in by British subjects. This, however, does not cover the whole of the British interests involved.

(From the *Shanghai Budget*.)

It is said that a number of French sailors, who visited the native city on Wednesday were set upon by the Chinese and very roughly handled, one of them being so seriously wounded as to render necessary his removal to the General Hospital.

See Supplement.



der Amtsbezirke des Kaiserlichen Consulats zu Hiogo seinen Wohnsitz hat, muss, bei der Anmeldung seiner Forderungen einen in Hiogo wohnhaften Bevollmächtigten bestellen und zu den Akten anzeigen. Denjenigen, welchen es daselbst an Bekanntschaft fehlt, werden die Herren C. LUNAU und H. HUDOFFSKY, welche während des laufenden Jahres bei dem Consular-Gerichte zu Hiogo als Rechts-Anwälte fungiren, zu Sachwaltern vorgeschlagen.

CONSULAT DES DEUTSCHEN REICHS,  
i. V.

EMIL VON LEESEN.

Nagasaki, den 5ten Mai, 1874.

#### NOTICE.

W. S. G. ELLIOTT, M.D.,  
Dentist, expects to visit Nagasaki on his annual tour about 25th June.

Nagasaki, 5th June, 1874.

#### NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Nagasaki Express Printing office to the proprietor of the Rising Sun, Nagasaki, the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the business of the above office will cease on the 31st instant. In making this announcement I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to the residents of Nagasaki for the kind and liberal patronage which they have accorded me, and trust that they will extend the same to my successor.

F. BRAGA.

Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

IT is requested that all claims against the undersigned and the Nagasaki Express Printing Office may be sent in on or before the 15th June, proximo; and that all debts due to the same may be settled on or before the same date.

F. BRAGA.

Nagasaki, 30th May, 1874.

Captain Lespes, for Yokohama, 10 guns, 400 men.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.

COURIER, Rus. steamer, 490 tons, Captain Lemascheffsky, for Yokohama, cargo general.

PRIDE OF THE THAMES, Br. barque, 377 tons, Captain Brown, for Yokohama, cargo general.

Passenger—Mr. Hicks.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

GOLDEN AGE, P. M. steamer, 1870 tons, Captain Coy, for Shanghai, cargo general.

Passengers—Two Chinese and one Japanese in the steerage.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

TCHIHATCHOFF, Rus. steamer, 1545 tons, Captain Witt, for Shanghai, cargo general.

#### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

ARIEL, Br. barque, 358, tons, Captain Molsen, uncertain.

ARGUS, Br. S. S., 277 tons, Captain Cheatham, uncertain.

MASSILIA, P. & O. S. S., 1033 tons, Captain Reeves, uncertain.

MISTLETOE, Br. barque, 268 tons, Captain Pyne, repairing.

#### WAR VESSELS.

ALEOUT, H. I. R. M. gun-boat, Captain Voronoff, 2 guns, 46 men, repairing at the Patent Slip.

ASCOLD, H. I. R. M. Flag-ship, Captain Jirtoff, 12 guns, 305 men.

CADMUS, H. B. M. corvette, Captain White, 16 guns, 220 men.

JAPANESE, H. I. R. M. corvette, Captain Ostotopoff, 2 guns, 120 men, repairing at the Patent Slip.

MORGE, H. I. R. M. gun-boat, Captain Dainlowich, 5 guns, 85 men.

THISTLE, H. B. M. gun-boat, Captain Stirling, 4 guns, 73 men.

#### BULLION & EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 m's sight, 4s. 4½d. a 4s. 5½d.

„ Shanghai, demand drafts, Tls. 73.50

Tempos, 124 per 1 Yen.

Gold Yen, 103 a 103½ per \$100, Scale.

#### FREIGHT.

To Shanghai, \$3.00 a \$4.00 per Str., and \$3.30 a \$3.50 per Sailing Vessel.

„ Hongkong, \$7.00 a \$8.00 per Str. via Yokohama or Shanghai, and \$5.00 per Sailing Vessel direct.

„ Hiogo, \$3.50 a \$4.00 per Ton p. Str., and \$2.75 a 3.00 per Sailing Vessel.

„ Yokohama, \$6.00 per Ton per Str., and \$3.50 a 4.00 per Sailing Vessel.

#### CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Divine Service is held every Sunday, at 10.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mass will be celebrated every Sunday morning, at 10 A.M.

#### GUESTS AT THE GRAND HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

The Hon. Justice Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, and four children; His Excellency W. Von Weckherlin, Hon. C. Cecil Smith, Mrs. Smith, and three children; Hon. Francis Plunkett, and Mrs. Plunkett; Messrs. A. Schultze,

public. The prices hitherto charged on job printing will be at once reduced, where possible; the strictest attention will be paid to the business, and we hope by thus accommodating the public to obtain their patronage and keep it.

On the first of July our paper will appear under the combined title of *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express*; and until that date subscribers to the *Rising Sun*, will be supplied with a copy of the paper gratis, and those who have paid for their advertisements to the end of June will have them inserted up to that date free of charge.

It may be necessary perhaps to pass a few remarks as to why our subscription accounts this week have been dated for one month only instead of three as usual. Our subscribers will recollect that the first quarter of the *Rising Sun* expired on the 22nd of May, and as our intention is to enlarge this journal on the first of July, if possible, we deemed it expedient to have accounts squared up to that date, from which our next quarter will commence.

#### FORMOSA.

The Expedition sent by the Japanese has commenced work in downright earnest. The troops have been landed and some fighting has taken place. Captain Smith who navigated the steamer *Meiku-maru* to Formosa returned on Wednesday morning last, and he says that the natives commenced the fighting by shooting a Japanese soldier. From his account it appears that a number of the Japanese were strolling inland a short distance when they observed three men whom they took to be Chinese. The men beckoned to them so three left their comrades and went for the purpose of ascertaining what the presumed Chinamen wanted. On arriving close the natives picked up some old matchlocks and fired at them, shooting one man through the body, killing him on the spot. The ear of another was shot off by a square

matchlocks, bows and arrows, spears, long knives fixed on the end of long poles, &c.

The Formosans are described as being slim built men resembling the Chinese in appearance, and their heads are adorned with long hairs. They are reported to have very extensive cities in the interior, some walled in; and Captain Smith thinks that the Japanese will proceed inland and destroy all the town and cities they come across. With regard to the Chinese he says they seem to be principally bent upon making dollars, as they charge most extortionate prices for the use of their boats,—Chinamen all over.

The following letter has been sent to us by a correspondent:—

FORMOSA, MAY 1874.

According to promise I send you a few lines relative to the state of affairs here. I left Nagasaki on the 17th of this month in the S. S. *Takasago-maru* (late *Delta*), which vessel also conveyed General Saigo. On the morning of the 22nd the *Takasago-maru* arrived at Sailio, which is situated on the southern part of Formosa, after a pleasant and safe passage of four and a half days. When we arrived in Sailio Bay we found there H. I. J. M.'s corvette *Nissin-kan*, steamers *Meiko-maru*, *Yuko-maru*, *Nikuni-maru*, and also an English gun-boat; about 8 a.m. on the same day the Japanese gun-boat *Mosun-kan* arrived from Amoy; and at 10 o'clock a Chinese frigate and gun-boat came in from Taiwan-fu, and half an hour afterwards the steamer *Sailo-maru* (late *Shaftesbury*) put in an appearance. The country appears to be fertile and of rather a sandy nature; very little is cultivated. The villages close to the shore consist of some 400 or 500 houses, and the natives do not appear to be so very savage and fierce; in fact they are perfectly willing to work for us for payment. The day before we arrived, 21st, the wild tribes from the mountains, who are very fierce and savage, fired upon and killed one of our spys. This was the beginning of hostilities. On the 22nd our troops marched over the mountains a distance of about two Japanese miles,

Handwritten Japanese text in vertical columns, likely a letter or official communication, possibly related to the Formosa expedition.

pan, was published at this office. prepared to supply missionaries others with similar productions at rate prices.

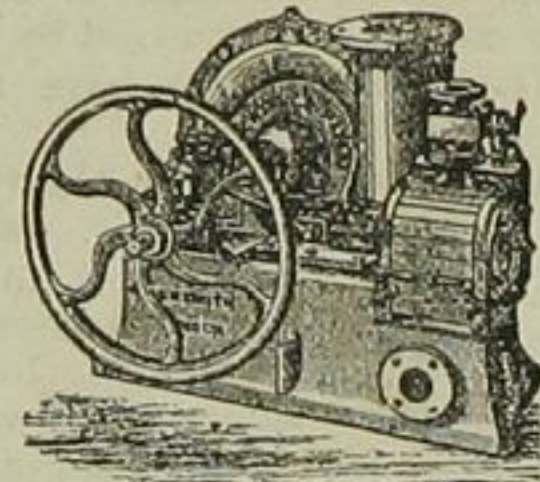
GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—This was the natal day of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the *Cadmus* and the *Asian* flagship fired a salute at both vessels, and also the *Thi Aleout*, exhibited a large display of firing throughout the day.

THE P. M. steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai yesterday morning will leave again at 12 o'clock with mail through to the United States. Among the passengers by her were Mr. Strüve, the Russian Minister pan, who is returning from a visit to kin.

VESSELS FOR FORMOSA.—Last week day the *Yuko-maru* left Nagasaki for Formosa with stores, fire-arms, and a quantity of firewood for the use of the expedition. Wood is represented to be a scarce commodity in that part of the Island, it being of a scrubby nature and not worth much. The *Takasago-maru*, *Yorin-maru*, will probably start to-day for the place, taking similar cargo's, with the addition of a quantity of building materials and some laborers.

In a recent issue of the *Rising Sun* an article was published from a Japanese contributor, who informed us that the mission had been obtained from Mr. O'kuma to publish the same. Mr. O'kuma in a telegram denies this statement and says he knows nothing about the article in question. We might have confounded the name of Mr. O'kuma with Mr. O'kubo, but as the contributor is not at present in Nagasaki we are not in a position to ascertain the truth, ever, if Mr. O'kuma had nothing to do with it we are extremely sorry that we used his name in vain, and at the same time caused him a moment's uneasiness and slightest annoyance.—Ed. R. S.

VISIT OF THE ADMIRAL TO THE SEAMEN'S CLUB.—Sir F. A. Shadwell the Admiral, paid the Seamen's Club a visit on Wednesday afternoon, and expressed his satisfaction of the arrangements. He remarked that such institutions should be supported, and as soon as he returned in the *Iron Duke* to Nagasaki he would not only subscribe but would also publish a subscription list, which he was prevented from doing at once on account of his early departure. He made inquiries as to the state of the fund, and the principles upon which the Club should be conducted. And while approaching the latter expressed a hope that the funds would soon be increased.

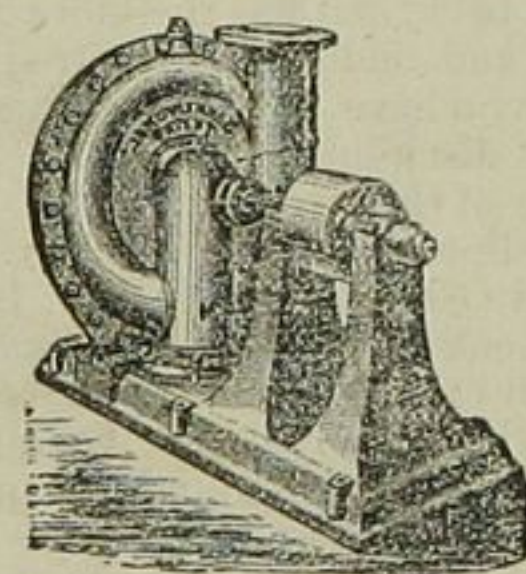


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warded on application to their Offices.

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THESE famous and unrivalled Pills  
act most powerfully, yet soothingly  
on the liver and stomach, giving  
tone, energy, and vigour to these great  
main springs of life. Females of all  
ages, will find them in all cases to be  
depended upon. Persons suffering  
from weak or debilitated constitutions  
will discover that by the use of this  
wonderful medicine there is "Health  
for all." Blood is the fountain of life,  
and its purity can be maintained by  
the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker in his work en-  
titled "The Nile Tributaries in Abys-  
sinia," speaks of the Pills in the high-  
est terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper in his famous  
"Travels in China" says, that when  
money could not procure for him his  
necessary requirements, he could al-  
ways get his wants supplied in ex-  
change for "Holloway's Pills."

The Great Cure All!  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad  
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds.  
It acts miraculously in healing ulcera-  
tions, curing skin diseases, and in ar-  
resting and subduing all inflammations.  
Rubbed on the neck and chest it ex-  
erts the most beneficial influence over  
asthma, shortness of breath, sore  
throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs,  
and colds. In the cure of gout, rheu-  
matism, glandular swellings, and stiff  
joints, it has no equal. In disorders  
of the kidneys the Ointment should be  
most effectually rubbed over the seat  
of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"  
Of August 31st, 1872, states that a  
severe case of that dreadful plague,  
"dengue," was cured in a few hours  
by well rubbing the body with Hollo-  
way's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by  
the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY,  
533, Oxford Street, London. Beware  
of counterfeits that may emanate from  
the United States.

AGENT.—W. Jalland, Medical Hall,  
Nagasaki.



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**CHLORODYNE**  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against  
the unfounded statements frequently  
made "that the composition of CHLO-  
RODYNE is known to Chemists and the  
Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLO-  
RODYNE was Discovered and Invented by  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army  
Medical Staff,) and so named by him, and  
it has baffled all attempts at analysis by  
the first Chemists of the day. The method  
and secret of the preparation have never  
been published. It is obvious, therefore,  
that anything sold under the name, save  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-  
DYNE, is a spurious imitation.

Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE  
was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLO-  
RODYNE.

Remedial Uses and Action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the se-  
cretions of the body, without creating any  
of those unpleasant results attending the  
use of Opium. Old and young may take  
it at all hours and times when requisite.  
Thousands of persons testify to its mar-  
vellous good effects and wonderful cures,  
while medical men extol its virtues most  
extensively, using it in great quantities  
in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dy-  
sentery, Diarrhæa, Colics, Coughs, As-  
thma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping  
Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

Extracts from Medical Opinions.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-  
nicated to the College of Physicians, and  
J. T. Davenport, that he had received in-  
formation to the effect that the *only* re-  
medy of any service in Cholera was CHLO-  
RODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late In-  
spector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLO-  
RODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neu-  
ralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I  
fairly owe my restoration to health, after  
18 months' severe suffering, and when  
other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every  
case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was adminis-  
tered, the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," Jan.  
12th, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed  
by scores of orthodox medical practition-  
ers. Of course it would not thus be sin-  
gularly popular did it not supply a want  
and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of  
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cho-  
lera.—"So strongly are we convinced of  
the immense value of this remedy, that  
we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity  
of adopting it in all cases."

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words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on  
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medical testimony accompanies each

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respondents from different parts of the  
world. For the present, the size of the  
*RISING SUN* will be demy; it is the  
hope of the proprietor, however, (should  
the interest taken by the public in this  
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severe case of the dreadful plague,  
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Okuma Institute.

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|        |

YOKOHAMA.

| Date | Number |
|------|--------|
|      |        |

A reduced tariff for goods and passengers on the Tokei-Yokohama Railway is to come into force on the 15th inst.—The samourai of Fukuoka Ken who were employed in suppressing the insurrection in Saga have been surrounding the Kencho and threatening violence, unless their expenses were paid; but in a short time they were quieted by an officer, and dispersed.—The whaling barque *Active*, recently sold at Auction for \$1,500, has been purchased by the Japanese for \$4,000.

The *Iron Duke* went into dock on the 29th May. The Social Evil at Tokei is to be regulated by medical examinations periodically, and the announcement of this intention has had the effect of making many of the class affected announce their intention of abandoning their profession. In a Cricket-match between The Settlement and The Marines, the former won by 57 runs against 36, the game being decided on the first innings, for want of time.

A Japanese mechanic has invented an improved silk winding machine. A child twelve years old can easily work it, and the cost of making it is about five yen. The *Japan Mail* states that the following telegram has been received from Nagasaki:—"The *Nepaul* has arrived from Formosa. Savages made an attack on Japanese; general attack, much slaughter. Few Japanese killed. Chinese very friendly to Japanese, and offering assistance." (This telegram would be received with more confidence if its source were known not to be Governmental.)—*Japan Gazette*.

901

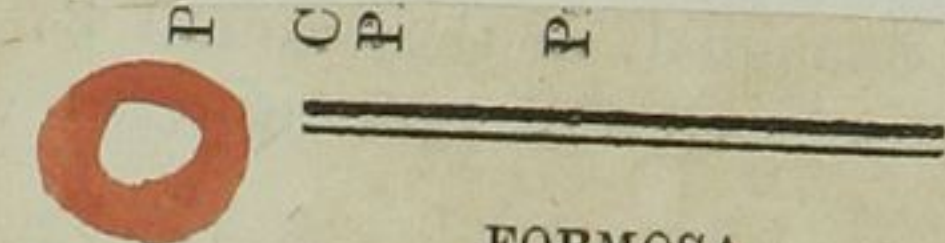


fact that they have firmly established themselves both on Chinese and savage territory. If the story that has come over be true, the Japanese seem determined to strike terror into all that have any intention of molesting them. Some time ago, small parties of Japanese issued from the camp for the purpose of exploring. Four of these entered into a small village, when two of them were at once shot dead, by some persons concealed. The other two, thinking discretion the better part of valour, took to their heels and fled to the camp. A night or two after a large party of soldiers surrounded the village, and took the people so completely by surprise, that they destroyed the place and killed the most of the inhabitants. How many were killed is not exactly known, but it is said that thirteen heads were brought back to camp as a very substantial evidence that they had avenged the two that had been shot. Now from circumstantial evidence it appears to me that this village could not have been a savage one. The savage villages lie too far away up among the mountains, and moreover are too securely guarded by outlying bands of these wild fellows to allow of so small a party quietly penetrating into the very place before they are molested. Hitherto, whenever a foreigner was desired to pay a visit to the savages, he has found it an exceedingly difficult and troublesome matter to accomplish. First of all, guides have had to be secured from amongst the Chinese who can speak their dialect. Then, at various points in the savage territory halts had to be called, and signals had to be exchanged, before the party were allowed to proceed. Then, finally, a large party came out and met them, and having taken them under their protection, escorted them to the particular village to which they belonged. Now it is hardly conceivable that knowing what a large force had been landed for the express purpose of destroying them, the savages should allow small isolated parties to go about, and actually to penetrate into their villages, before they were stopped. It seems to me, then, that the village must have been a Chinese one, and the heads that were taken off must have once belonged to the liege subjects of H. I. Majesty. That this may be so is quite possible, if we take into consideration the position of affairs in the neighbourhood of the camp. For reasons that are best known to the Chinese in authority there, the Japanese seem to have been entrusted with discretionary powers to exercise their discipline upon all that in any way trouble them. It is said that complaints were made some time ago by the Japanese that the Chinese in the neigh-

bourhood were molesting them, in some way or other, and requested that the authorities should come and forbid them. They were told, in reply, that they were quite at liberty to take the fellows in hand themselves, and punish them as they liked.

There is possibly some slight exaggeration in this statement, as it has reached us, but that there is some foundation for it is evident, from the fact that all agree in stating that some such extraordinary powers have been really delegated to the Japanese by the local authorities. That the Chinese authorities are really waking up on the mainland to see that this expedition is after all a very ugly matter, is evident from certain unmistakeable evidence, which I hope to be able to give you in my next. The Japanese are as mysterious as ever, and thus far have been very successful in keeping their intentions a secret. It is said in the papers that General Le Gendre is in Japan, but there are some in Amoy who seem to be pretty certain that he is now in the camp in Formosa.

971



FORMOSA.  
The Japanese General to Li, Viceroy  
of Fokien.

The savages in Formosa have long had a  
bloodthirsty reputation and set at defiance  
the orders of your Government. They

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bute this state of affairs to the owners of property. Many of them have made their Chinese properties models of cleanliness, and there are Chinese dwellings in the Settlement, belonging to Chinese as well as foreign owners, to which the most fastidious would scarcely object. That there are others in a disgraceful condition, is merely equivalent to saying that Shanghai is like other large cities, and has its slums. Still even slums, under a careful executive are capable of much improvement, and in many cases in Shanghai the owners are only too desirous of co-operating with the Council. When the latter neglects the public roads and allows nuisances to be piled up in public, it is difficult for the former to take any really efficient steps. The requirement of due drainage before building is a reasonable provision; the byelaws are explicit on the subject. But there must be public drains for the private owner to connect with. And it is little use for the land-owner to drain his houses if the Council leave the street in their front devoid of side-channels, and so bad that the very doors are at times unapproachable except by wading. We are glad to think that these evils are now likely to be remedied. A salient feature in the new budget is the provision of kerb and side-channels for the neglected streets of the Chinese quarter, and there seems a determination to take other sanitary precautions that are clearly called for and easily carried out.

LOCAL.

The Am. sch. *Almatia*, which has recently changed owners, at the price of \$12,000, leaves for Newchwang to-day, under command of Captain Lowell, late of the str. *Manchu*.

The barque *George Washington* leaves this week for Ningpo, to load material for the new lighthouse on Shantung Promontory, the stones having been dressed and fitted down there.

The *Hirado*, from Hankow, reports that the steamers *Gordon Castle* and *Russia*

are delighted when any shipwreck occurs on their Coast. Our people have for years, when they happened to be driven on the Coast by stress of weather, been slaughtered or pillaged of everything. If they did happen to escape death, and got away into Chinese territory, they have been well cared for by the Chinese officials, and for this our Government is very grateful. But how can our paternal Government stand by and see these savages still go on murdering and injuring our people? It is for this reason that I have been sent to enter the savage territory and invite conferences with the Chiefs, in order to procure the punishment of the notorious offenders and induce these barbarians to reform their practices. This is the sole object for which our vessels are present in Chinese waters, and no opposition must be offered. We will land direct on savage territory. Fearing that popular rumour may ascribe our presence to other motives, I write this for your information.

In a postscript, he quotes two cases, in one of which 52 Lewchewans were murdered, as those that he has specially come to require redress for. Although he has soldiers with him he does not mean to assume the offensive unless he is attacked, in which case he must fight. He then continues: There are Chinese and foreign merchants trading at the open ports of Formosa, and I am afraid that they may be disposed, seeing the steps that Japan is taking, to enter into relations with the savages and supply them with the necessaries of war. Such things will not be permitted, and any one attempting it will be arrested. I therefore expect Y. E. to issue a Proclamation throughout all the districts and coasts of the Island, warning all merchants, Chinese or foreign, not to offend in this respect. I also expect that, in the event of any savages, pursued by my soldiers, escaping to the districts presided over by your officials, you will direct the latter to hand them over to my soldiers at once.

Reply by the Viceroy of Fokien.

In reply to your despatch, I have to state that the whole of Formosa has for a long time been under Chinese jurisdiction. Of the aborigines some are savage some civilized, but all alike live on the Emperor's soil and have done so for 200 years. Other provinces, as Kwangsi, Hunan, Yunnan and Kweichow, have their aborigines, and these places are called the wild and lawless parts of China. Although the aborigines, living in the recesses of the hills, are monkey-like and do not understand the teachings of civilization, or are by chance beyond the reach of the orders of Government, nevertheless, inasmuch as they live on Chinese territory, they are under Chinese jurisdiction.

International Law lays down that all

reasonable provision, and by-laws are explicit on the subject. But there must be public drains for the private owner to connect with. And it is little use for the land-owner to drain his houses if the Council leave the street in their front devoid of side-channels, and so bad that the very doors are at times unapproachable except by wading. We are glad to think that these evils are now likely to be remedied. A salient feature in the new budget is the provision of kerb and side-channels for the neglected streets of the Chinese quarter, and there seems a determination to take other sanitary precautions that are clearly called for and easily carried out.

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The *Hirado*, from Hankow, reports that the steamers *Gordon Castle* and *Russia* were to leave on Sunday morning. The ship *Ada* left the previous afternoon. The *Hirado* passed the Company's steamer *Nanking*, with engines disabled, at anchor off Dove Point at 8.30 p.m. on the 7th.

The A. D. C. performance last night went off successfully. The evening was fortunately cool for the time of the year, and there was a good house. The last piece, the burlesque of "Villikins and his Dinah," bristled with local hits, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter.

The C. M. S. N. Co. have just added the *Hochung* and *Aden* to their Yangtze fleet which includes, besides, the *Yung-ning*, *Tungting* and *Hanyang*. The Company are said to have made a very favourable contract with Shensi tea-merchants for the conveyance of their purchases to the North.

We publish, below, a translation of despatches that have passed between the General commanding the Japanese expedition to Formosa, and the Viceroy of Fohkien. The tone of the former is somewhat arrogant. The latter replies calmly, asserting that the island is Chinese territory, and the inhabitants Chinese subjects, and whatever faults they have committed should be punished by Chinese and not Japanese force. His Excellency quotes Vattel in support of his arguments! We are indebted, for the despatches, to the *Shtunpao*.

those that he has specially come to require redress for. Although he has soldiers with him he does not mean to assume the offensive unless he is attacked, in which case he must fight. He then continues: There are Chinese and foreign merchants trading at the open ports of Formosa, and I am afraid that they may be disposed, seeing the steps that Japan is taking, to enter into relations with the savages and supply them with the necessaries of war. Such things will not be permitted, and any one attempting it will be arrested. I therefore expect Y. E. to issue a Proclamation throughout all the districts and coasts of the Island, warning all merchants, Chinese or foreign, not to offend in this respect. I also expect that, in the event of any savages, pursued by my soldiers, escaping to the districts presided over by your officials, you will direct the latter to hand them over to my soldiers at once.

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International Law lays down that all persons or things, moveable or immovable, being actually within the territory of any State, are subject to the municipal laws of that State, whether such persons or things were born or produced there or were introduced from abroad; and further, Vattel says that whatever is within a dependency of a State is on the same footing as the land in the State itself. It is also laid down that when once new territory has been acquired, whether by discovery or conquest, and other nations have acknowledged the fact, all parties resident in such territory, although ignorant of what had taken place, become amenable to the new jurisdiction, and other nations cannot claim to exercise any authority over them; also, that every State is master of its own affairs and is responsible for its own faults. That being so, and Formosa being part of Chinese territory, it follows that China alone has the right to punish these savages. With regard to what you allege as the reason for the expedition, viz. that your sailors have been murdered by these savages, such acts are punishable by Chinese law by death; but the soil being Chinese territory, it is for the Chinese Government alone to take action. Your Government, in not discussing this matter with the Tsung-li Yamen, but taking the hasty measure, instead, of sending an armed force, is guilty of a breach of International Law, and also of the 1st and 3rd Arts. of the Treaty concluded two years ago.

The writer proceeds to remark upon some inconsistencies in the letter under acknowledgement, and asserts that he has already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities, and continues:—Lew-chew is part of the old Kingdom of Chung-shan, a dependency of China, which has for centuries been established there and has always been respectful and obedient to China. I make no distinction between the people of such dependencies and Chinese people, and therefore I have instructed the local officials of Formosa to require the rendition of the murderers and to see justice executed upon them. But Formosa is Chinese soil, and it is for China to take steps and not for your Government. All the Foreign Envoys at Peking will, I am certain, bear me out in this.





Sun will quite comprehend the motives which have inspired the action of its Government. These are probably three-fold. Firstly, and least important is the natural desire to secure the safety of shipwrecked Japanese in a sea which is likely, in future years, to be largely frequented by vessels flying the Mikado's flag. Secondly, there has, for a period extending far back into the days of a misty antiquity, ever existed a secret and unspoken, but real feud between the two countries which now represent the extremes of change and conservatism—a feeling intensified, we may safely say, both by the arrogance of the Chinese traders who have flocked to Japan since it became open to the world, and by the somewhat cavalier manner in which the Japanese remonstrances were received at Peking. Any pretext for shewing an independence of the absurd claims till very recently held by China, as regarded feudal obedience from Japan, was therefore welcome—especially if it involved no general war. But more important than either of the reasons just cited is a third, without the existence of which the others would have ceased to have effect. The growing discontent of the Samourai in the Southern provinces has placed the Mikado very much in the position in which Napoleon III. found himself at the commencement of the Mexican war in 1860. It is necessary that something be done to give vent to the pent up desire for action on the part of the trained levies. The voice of the discontented has been unmistakeably expressed in favour of a war with Corea. For reasons which it is not difficult to understand, the Mikado's Government has declined to engage in an expedition which, thought undoubtedly popular, might be the reverse of successful. But little, either in the way of glory or profit, could be gained even were Corea humbled. It is perfectly well known that China asserts but a feeble control over the Korean peninsula, and any warlike operations in that quarter would but slightly effect Chinese opinion. Formosa, on the other hand, is an integral portion of the empire proper. A successful expedition to its shores would place Japan in a position of menace to the whole of the Central Chinese seaboard, and it can scarcely be doubted that the way in which China will regard her action has seriously weighed with Japan.

It has yet to be seen whether China will calmly put up with the literal interpretation accorded to her utterance. The hostile demonstration of the Japanese may be confined to those portions of the island inhabited by the aborigines, or it may not;—and in the latter case some inconvenience is likely to accrue to the Chinese inhabitants. It is of course possible that the latter may be instructed to make common cause with the Japanese squadron against the aborigines. In such a case the moral force of the position taken by Japan will be in no way weakened. She will appear in the rôle of protector, as being sufficiently strong to do that which China herself dare not attempt. Unimportant as the campaign will probably be to immediate European interests, its results may exercise an important influence on the future of the two countries most nearly interested.

Okuma Institute.

Sender

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1874.

Number

THE Japan papers brought by the present mail steamer do not contain any very precise particulars concerning the "war between Japan and Formosa," which was announced a short time back as having broken out. According to the *Japan Gazette* the Japanese Foreign Office have resolved upon this measure in consequence of the outrage some time ago committed upon some Japanese in Formosa. The idea is stated to be to take some hostile steps against the Formosans, who killed and ate a portion of a crew belonging to Loo-choo. The Loochooans appealed to Japan; but seeing\* that they pay tribute both to Japan and to China, it would seem that they might just as well have asked the latter, who claims the island of Formosa, to punish the savage tribe who acted so barbarously toward them. The Japan government has, however, declared its intention of punishing them, and three or four ships are to be sent, with some 2,000 fighting men. According to last accounts steamers have been sent to Nagasaki, to embark troops from among those who were recently engaged putting down the rebellion in Saga. The above paper adds also that in announcing that war had been determined on with Formosa, it reported 15,000 as the number of soldiers to be despatched, but upon further enquiries it appears that this is greatly overstated, and that it is more likely that the number will be about 2,000, and all of them marines.

These further particulars very materially alter the aspect which the matter originally bore. At first the news seemed somewhat inexplicable, and in a strict point of view it appeared very analogous to a statement that, for example, France was about to go to war with the Isle of Wight. Formosa has long been claimed by the Chinese as a dependency, and, so far as they are able to do so, the Chinese have treated it as a conquered country. Formosa cannot however be regarded as part of China in a national point of view, as the natives are of a different race and greatly dislike the Chinese, who really only are able to keep a footing by force. But Formosa being a dependency of China, it seems somewhat strange that the Japanese should declare their intention of going to war with it, though the fact is probably to be explained by their having failed to obtain redress at Peking for the above-named injuries inflicted upon their countrymen, and which were brought before the Peking Government

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nation aggrieved to seek redress for itself. In such cases the Government at Peking is often by no means sorry that punishment should be inflicted upon the offending district, and are rather glad than otherwise to see themselves relieved of the responsibility of doing so. It, therefore, is not very likely either that there will be a war between China and Japan, or that the latter country will push matters so far as to annex Formosa, a course which, on the first information, when the amount of the forces to be sent was so much overstated, did not appear altogether unlikely. So far as the scheme seems to be developed at present, it would seem that Japan's idea is simply to punish the people concerned in the outrage on their countrymen, and that when they have accomplished this, and obtained an indemnity from them, they will in all likelihood return, and no more be heard of the matter.

At the same time, as when the dogs of war have been let loose, it is very difficult to know how far events will go, it is not impossible that the affair may result more seriously. The Japanese having once got to Formosa, may find that the annexation of the island would be a much easier matter than they had anticipated. The natives have long been very discontented with the oppressive conduct of the Chinese, who have been quite unable to govern the country effectively, and have, as they do with their own countrymen, regarded their position as conquerors merely

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Okuma Institute.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

IF LAST mail had brought out from England a newspaper containing the alarming intelligence that the Republic of France had declared war against the island of Jersey, we should have been—not astonished—but very highly amused at the absurdity of such an announcement. We should have set down the editor of that paper as an individual whose incarceration would best suit the interests of society, however harmless he might be; but the paragraph in the *Japan Gazette*, of the 28th ultimo, deserves not to be treated with the ridicule that we should feel disposed to accord any paper that undertook to proclaim that a declaration of war by France against Jersey had been made public.

Beyond the bare assertion that three ships of war were to leave Japan immediately to join another lying at Chefoo—the one that was in this harbour not very long ago, we suppose—and that fifteen thousand men were to embark at an early date for the scene of the prospective engagements, no particulars whatever are to hand, and we are left to the waywardness of guesswork to satisfy ourselves as to the cause of such extreme measures as we hear the Japanese Government has adopted.

Although Formosa belongs to China, it does not necessarily follow that a declaration of war against the "Beautiful" Island, should imply that the present relations existing between the Central Government at Peking and Japan, should be in any way disturbed, and even if the news is true, we think we may take for granted that whatever may be the outcome of the alleged expedition, no part of it will be allowed to at all interfere with the serenity of the brotherly love China and Japan bear towards one another—so far as we know—at the present moment.

Chinese Provinces have a remarkable knack of doing a little warfare, occasionally, on their own account, utterly regardless of the Central Government of China's wishes in the matter. Part of this disregard is attributable, perhaps, to the cost that would become necessary if it were attempted to confine the provinces within such bounds as would render compulsory on them to consult head-quarters before acting sufficiently violently to cause a rupture between two inimical provinces, and as the Imperial pocket is a sacred institution—and, perhaps, a somewhat indigent one—that precludes a too often application to it, it is well known that so long as certain contributions are forthcoming to keep it in a moderate state of plethora, nothing more than remonstrances are likely to result, to be easily appeased, on a future day, by a judicious application of "oil of palm." Whatever the cause, however, of portions of the Empire being enabled to carry on warfare independently of the whole country, we think we are not wrong in stating that such is the case, and in supposing that if no more is done than the punishing of the Formosan people, that China proper will hold aloof and allow Japan to wreak her little vengeance. Of course if any dismemberment of the Island from the parent tree is contemplated, the matter will assume a more serious aspect; and of course war between China itself and Japan will have to result; when we can see nothing better than defeat in store for our enterprising friends from the Land of the Rising Sun.

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The Japanese may be a very much braver race than the Chinese; they probably are, but with the comparatively few men they can bring into the field against the hordes that China has at her disposal when she so wills, ought to satisfy the Japanese that even were they but a few hours—instead of several days'—journey away from the chief source of their supplies their fate would be a doomed one. Even on the sea, upon which Japan took the initiative in the introduction of war vessels of the same construction as the wooden ones in use amongst Foreign nations, she is, we think, outnumbered in the proportion of two to one; and, besides, a number of the Chinese ships are commanded by Europeans; against whom the Japanese could not hope to contend. We do not think it at all likely that China and Japan are going to cope against one another, and we may as well dismiss any reflection on the probable results of any such misfortune. Japan is somewhat rash at times, but scarcely headstrong enough to commit herself to a war with a country so very much larger than herself as is China.

Assuming that our contemporary the *Japan Gazette* is correct in what it says anent the purposed expedition against Formosa, it becomes us to enquire the cause of this sudden passionate action on the part of Japan. The only reason we can think of for the steps about to be taken—or that have *already* been taken—is the one respecting the treatment offered to some unfortunate Japanese who had been shipwrecked on the Island that is said to be the destination of the Japanese expedition; but this is a matter that we thought had been amicably settled by a number of Chinese troops having been ordered to the island to administer a punishment most richly deserved. Are we to understand that after having massed the troops about Foochow, we believe, China at the eleventh hour regretted the compliant manner in which she had acceded to the demands for the correction of the inhuman people of Formosa, and had ordered her soldiers to retrace their steps, and leave those whom they were about to punish to carry on their vile proceedings unmolested? If such is the case, we can understand Japan's undertaking the castigation of those who know not how to treat fortune-forsaken mariners, and we trust that which she goes to perform will be thoroughly effected.

If the aborigines of Formosa are those upon whom punishment is to be inflicted, all we can say is, that the task Japan has set for herself is no slight one, and it is to be doubted whether the results she may obtain will be of any practical use; but if she turns her attention to the Chinese authorities on the island, she may effect a good that we cannot at present see. If the former proceeding is the object of Japan, it strikes us that there is something anomalous in correcting the inhabitants of a place whilst the authorities of the territory are quietly looking on without taking any action in the matter, whether they are satisfied or not.

It seems a little strange to us that the Japanese, when almost bursting with indignation at the slight put upon them by Corea, should have been withheld by the Tenno and his Officers of State, and be let out of the leash upon a question that cannot possibly have the same importance in the eyes

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It seems a little strange to us that the Japanese, when almost bursting with indignation at the slight put upon them by Corea, should have been withheld by the Tenno and his Officers of State, and be let out of the leash upon a question that cannot possibly have the same importance in the eyes of the Japanese as have had the insults given by Corea; and in ruminating upon this extraordinary—as we look upon it—fact, we cannot help thinking that there really must be some mistake in stating Formosa instead of *Corea*. It is but a very short time back an insurrection was suppressed that arose partly, it is said, because Corea was not being proceeded against, and the dissatisfaction, up to latest advices, was by no means got rid of by the successful results of the measures taken to put down the insurgents; and to meet the wishes of the people it is not utterly improbable that the Mikado may have considered it advisable to humour the whim of the hour by ordering an invasion of his impudent neighbour, once his tributary. The only drawback to the supposition we have advanced, wherein we infer that some error has been made in mentioning Formosa instead of Corea, lies in the number of men given as composing the expeditionary force. Fifteen thousand is a number far too small, we should think, to undertake to chastise Corea; even if she were found to be unsupported.

We await further news with some anxiety.  
(April 9th).



Okuma Institute.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA. <sup>971</sup>  
(Fookhow Herald)

We quote from the *Japan Gazette* of 30th March, in another place, the somewhat startling announcement that Japan has declared war against Formosa. It will be recollected that among the rumors which reached us during the stay of the Japanese Ambassador at Peking was one to the effect that he had complained of the inhuman and murderous conduct of the savages of Formosa towards Japanese subjects, and that the Chinese Government disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of the savages, and expressed its willingness that Japan should punish them as it might deem proper. We looked upon this statement at the time as only the usual Chinese method of shuffling off a difficult question. The Government probably thought that Japan would not wish to undertake the troublesome task of administering punishment to the savages; and that its disclaimer of responsibility in regard to their actions would bring the matter to an end. If Japan has really taken the reply of the Chinese Government in earnest, and intends to act upon it immediately, it remains to be seen how China will relish it. Any Government possessed of a proper sense of dignity and honour could scarcely be pleased with another nation's undertaking to punish transgressors within its own territory. The manifestly proper course to take was to say "These savages are under our dominion; we will ourselves punish them, and see to it that they are kept from repeating such offences in the future."

The complications that may arise from the present determination of the Japanese Government are numerous. It is quite probable that a successful attack on the savages would be followed by the occupation of the eastern shore of the island by the victors. This accomplished, it is quite

doubtful whether the eastern shore would be considered sufficient. At all events, it is manifest that an arrangement that would leave one side of the island in the possession of the Japanese, and the other side under Chinese control, could not be a permanent one. Sooner or later, a conflict between the two nations would be inevitable.

Of course the affair is one of the most special interest to us, as Formosa is a part of this province of Fookien. Whether the Viceroy has heard of the proposed movement of Japan; and if he has, what he intends to do about it, we do not yet know. Should he determine to vindicate his authority over the territory in question, we have no idea that he would get any respectable force in readiness for aggressive action before the Japanese have finished their work, if they move with their usual energy and promptitude.

If it should come about, in the course of events, that the Island of Formosa should become entirely Japanese territory, we are not sure but the interests of mankind in general would be promoted by the change; and we would hardly count ourselves as mourners at the funeral of the departed Chinese sovereignty. In all rascally conduct on the part of Government officials, Formosa has long had a bad preeminence. Great outrages have been committed against foreigners with their connivance, and when some degree of reparation was exacted, the British Government most unwisely ordered apology to be made by the noble men who had bravely sustained their country's honor to the miscreants who had trodden under foot every dictate of humanity. If Japan can

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It is not probable that Japan is actuated simply by a desire to punish the savages who have murdered some of her subjects. No doubt a wish to appease the general feeling in favour of war with Corea has quite as much to do with it. We shall now have an opportunity to see whether there is any self respect and energy remaining in the Court of Peking; or whether it is prepared to adopt the policy of allowing every outraged nation to exact its own reparation from offenders within Chinese territory. We feel prepared to keep our minds in a state of serenity, and to possess our souls in patience, while the Government is solving this interesting conundrum.

Okuma Institute.

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As might have been expected, the news of the Japanese expedition to Formosa has excited much discussion amongst the Chinese, especially in official circles, the mandarins evincing no slight interest in gaining accurate information as to the movements of the expedition. The Chinese, while believing in the pluck of the Japanese to prosecute the expedition, do not, however, think they can achieve the object they have in view without great loss of life and money. The inaccessible heights and impenetrable woods, in which the aborigines of Formosa locate themselves, will, they say, present many difficulties to bringing the expedition to a speedy termination; and although the Formosans do not possess firearms, their poisoned arrows will enable them to offer some resistance. But against the disadvantage of weapons, the cannibals they add, have the advantage of knowledge of locality, and can dispense with the carriage of provisions wherever they go—for they can live on the carcasses of their prisoners! The Chinese, altogether, think that the expedition is not so entirely without difficulties as the Japanese imagine, instancing that the first Emperor of the present reign tried to subdue the Formosans, but without success, after a protracted expedition of 18 years. As regards official opinion, the mandarins seem to think that Japan is following a mistaken policy in ordering the expedition, inasmuch as China herself has been unable to subdue the aborigines, although they are living within the boundaries of her own territory. But even supposing

Japan succeeds, they do not see the gain she will derive. Moreover, Japan may, in the prosecution of the expedition, interfere with the non-aboriginal inhabitants of the island, and in this eventuality a row may arise between her and China. So with nothing to gain and everything to lose on the part of Japan, they declare that they cannot but regard the expedition as fool-hardy.

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THE principal topic in the minds of all people in Japan, during the fortnight, has been the proposed expedition to Formosa. The government has been making great preparations; and besides hiring foreign vessels for the conveyance of troops and stores, has appointed foreigners to command the transports hired from their own Steamboat Companies. The exact force it had been determined to send, has never, with any certainty, been revealed. The rendezvous for which most of the ships that have already been dispatched from this, have sailed, is Nagasaki; but some vessels are believed to have gone direct to Formosa. Be that as it may, we believe we are correct in saying that at the last moment, better counsels have prevailed; and the expedition will be abandoned. It is a question how to get out of the affair decently. Public opinion has been very strongly against the government on this matter; and that public opinion has been backed by the native and foreign Press, as well as by the friendly remonstrances of foreign ministers. We shall be glad to see Japan removed from a false position; and will rather commend the government for being wise in time, than chuckle over their folly and failure.

INFORMATION reached us, that it was seriously intended to change the destination of the force prepared for Formosa, and, adding to its strength, to send it to Corea. From answers to special enquiries in Tokei, however, we are inclined to the belief that the government has no intention of sending troops to Corea at present.

五月五日刊行

Okuma Institute.

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THE SHANGHAI EVENING COURIER

tracting increased attention, and, we understand, that experimental or practice trains are now being run preparatory to the opening, which, as we already mentioned, is expected to take place early next week, without any ceremony whatever.

It is believed that by Saturday night next arrangements will be sufficiently complete to enable the authorities to name the day on which the line will be opened for public traffic.

Something must be going to happen. There are portents about. There was an eclipse of the moon the other night. That was one. Another is that a foreigner who was robbed has succeeded in getting his goods back. Messrs. A. De Ath & Co. found out that four Japanese tailors in their employ had robbed them of some rep, (used for furniture), sewing needles, &c., &c., and on proceeding at once to a certain well-known shop in the Native Town kept by receivers of stolen goods, the whole of the property was discovered, and at once taken possession of. The men have since been handed over to the Saibansho. Had the fact of the goods being hunted up before the Saibansho got hold of the case anything to do with the satisfactory nature of the proceedings? We don't say it had, but merely throw out the suggestion, knowing what have been the results of a different system on other occasions.

A strong breeze came up from the South-West on Saturday last, and for the next twenty-four hours the wind came in strong puffs from various directions half way round the compass, from North-East round to West and South-West, accompanied by heavy rain squalls. The *Diamant* and *Merse*, which put out to sea on Friday night and Saturday morning, respectively, had to put back, but on Sunday night the weather moderated and both vessels started again in the course of Monday.

The Kobe races were not according to the *Hiogo* and *Osaka Herald* so well attended as they should have been. They came off on the 27th, 28th, and 29th April.

The lighthouse department notifies the completion of a new lighthouse at Omaisaki in the Totomi district. It will be lighted every night commencing from 1st of May. The bearings and all particulars have been published in the Yokohama papers.

YOKOHAMA.

The Athletic Sports came off on the 1st and 2nd inst., and seem to have been very successful, the weather being warm but pleasant, and the attendance numerous and brilliant; ladies, says the *Japan Gazette*, were present in great numbers. The Band of the U. S. S. *Hartford* was present on the second day, and added much to the general enjoyment.

Everything is in the same unsatisfactory state as before. Shimadzu is gazetted Sa Daijin, but it is doubted whether he has accepted the appointment. Okubo Naimukiyo left again for Nagasaki on Wednesday, as it is feared there

971

NAGASAKI.  
(Express.)

The four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette *Nitsin-kan*, the gun-boat *Teibo-kan*, and the two chartered Japanese steamers *Meikumaru* and *Mikuni-maru*; which were detained

## 971 NAGASAKI.

(Express.)

The four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette *Nitsin-kan*, the gun-boat *Teibo-kan*, and the two chartered Japanese steamers *Meikumaru* and *Mikuni-maru*; which were detained here by the rough weather on Saturday and Sunday last, left for Amoy on the evening of the latter day. The two latter vessels conveyed the stores, &c., and about two thousand soldiers, as mentioned in our last issue.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the P. M. steamer *Golden Age*, on the 3rd instant, from Yokohama, is Okubo, the Minister for Home Affairs. We learn that the object of his visit here was to have an interview with Okuma, the Minister of Finance, who is in charge of the Formosa Expedition, and to deliver to the latter some instructions which he brought with him. Okubo, accompanied by General Le Gendre, returned to Osaka on the 6th instant, by the Japanese steamer *Cowun-maru*, and from thence they will proceed to Tokio by another steamer. Okuma, chief, and Saigo, second in command, still remain here.

A fatal accident occurred on board the Japanese steamer *Hosui-maru*, (late No. 1,) on Sunday last. She left this port at 4 o'clock on that day, bound for Hiogo with a general cargo, but soon after she had turned the point, near Papenberg, one of her boilers burst. Five Japanese firemen were in the engine room a few minutes before the accident, but at the time it took place there was but one there, and he unfortunately was killed almost instantaneously. She was anchored until 8 o'clock P.M., and afterwards with the aid of the other boiler returned into port. The accident will necessitate her cargo being discharged in order that she may undergo repairs, which will take some six weeks to complete.

A severe shock of earthquake, of rather lengthened duration, was felt here early on the morning of Tuesday last, and aroused most of the residents from their slumbers.

Private telegrams have been received here during the week, stating that a serious disturbance had occurred on the evening of the 3rd instant, in the French settlement at Shanghai. It stated that several Foreign houses had been burnt by the Chinese mob, and that six Chinese had been killed. On the 5th instant, a message stated that everything was then quiet and likely to remain so.

We understand that the China Transpacific Steam-ship Company's steamer *Vasco de Gama*, which left Yokohama on the 14th ultimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 1st instant, thus making the passage in sixteen days and eight hours, according to the calendar, but actually half-a-day more, reckoning by the number of hours.

Several rumours have been current here during the week to the effect that the British steamer *Crocus* had been sold, through Messrs. Alt & Co., to the Japanese Government. We believe they had their origin in the fact that Messrs. Alt & Co. received an offer of \$235,000 for her, but on behalf of the owners they declined to sell at this figure. She is now loading coals for Shanghai, and will probably leave on Monday next.

The American steamer *Shaftesbury*, which arrived here on the 7th instant, consigned to Messrs. Henry Gribble & Co., was sold to-day to the Japanese Government, and changed her flag this afternoon. We understand that she is to be employed for the present in the Formosa expedition.

An officer named Moriyama, who went to Tokio in January last, by order of the governor, and returned here after receiving authority from

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Everything is in the same unsatisfactory state as before. Shimadzu is gazetted Sa Daijin, but it is doubted whether he has accepted the appointment. Okubo Naimukiyo left again for Nagasaki on Wednesday, as it is feared there may be trouble among the disappointed soldiery. Okuma seems to have been the head and front of the Formosan affair; and he doesn't appear anxious to hasten back to Tokei.

The metals obtained from the Sado mines during January this year, were:—Gold 13,000 momme (one momme 58½ grains troy), nearly 1,580 ozs.; Silver 19,000 momme, about 2,309 ozs.; and copper 40,000 momme or 5,954 ozs. The 3 cwt. of copper is not of much account; but the gold represents, we suppose, some 25,000 dollars.

The dying words of Yeto Shimpei, when he was about to be beheaded, were in the form of a Japanese verse, of which this is the meaning:—"I, a strong and fearless man, weep in my sleeves, my mind being ashamed by the conduct of my lord (the Mikado)."

This was not the address we have formerly alluded to, which was distributed by him to his friends before his death, and is most anxiously suppressed by the government.—Ed. J. G.

We hear that Rear Admiral Stanley is appointed to the command of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, and will in all probability arrive by the next U. S. mail. The *Saco* will not leave for Chefoo for some time. The *Hartford* of course awaits the Admiral's arrival.—*Japan Gazette*.

Otto Seyd, brought up 29th April at the German Consulate on a charge of fraudulent Bankruptcy, after the hearing of the evidence was sentenced to three years' incarceration. Owing to the time he has already been imprisoned, due to certain technicalities, the term inflicted will expire about July next.

Within the last few days a further instalment of \$375,000 of the Shimonoseki Indemnity has been paid by the Japanese Government to the Ministers of the Powers interested, through the Financial Agents of the Government, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

It is rumoured that the Coreans have made a raid on the Goto group of Islands, burning the houses of the inhabitants, and destroying their property.

Iwakura, Kido, Ito, and Terashima are reported to have resigned, but whether their resignations have been accepted is not yet made known; but considering the obnoxious policy they have of late pursued, about the best thing the MIKADO could do is to relieve them of office, and choose more competent advisers.

Shimadzu Saburo has purchased of Yamao a villa recently erected by him, in European style, at Shinagawa, for \$12,000. This indicates that Shimadzu Saburo is, in spite of his supposed predilection for the ancient style, disposed to imitate foreign fashions, and that he contemplates a prolonged residence in Tokio. The Satsuma clan is evidently in the ascendant.

The Japanese are now making cigarettes in Yedo of Japanese tobacco. They are made by machinery imported from Europe, and are the same shape and size as the celebrated La Ferme's. The present price per box of 100 is 25 cents.—*Daily Herald*.

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An officer named Moriyama, who went to Tokio in January last, by order of the governor, and returned here after receiving authority from the Educational Department, has, in conjunction with a teacher named Matsuo Tsunenori, from the College of Tokio, established a school here, for the preparation of teachers to be employed in the colleges in this ken. Twenty five students finished their studies at the end of last March; and a further number of eighty or ninety are now undergoing preparation.

The movements of the war vessels at this port during the week have been as follow.—H. M.'s Flag-ship *Iron Duke* left here early on Wednesday morning for Yokohama. The French Transport *Rance*, last from Hiogo, arrived on the 5th instant, and left again on the following day for Shanghai, *en route* for home. We hear that her departure for the south has been hastened owing to the receipt of news that affairs in the vicinity of Tonquin are wearing a serious aspect.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant, a fire broke out in the house of a merchant named Sakaiya Jinsaburo, in Sakura-machi, but it was very soon extinguished.

#### HIOGO.

(News, May 6th.)

The imminent entrance into public life of "Our Railway" is naturally at present daily at-

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*maru*, and from thence they will proceed to Tokio by another steamer. Okuma, chief, and Saigo second in command, still remain here.—The American steamer *Shafesbury*, which arrived here on the 7th instant, consigned to Messrs. Henry Gribble & Co., was sold to-day to the Japanese Government, and changed her flag this afternoon. We understand that she is to be employed for the present in the Formosa expedition.—Several rumours have been current here during the week to the effect that the British steamer *Crocus* had been sold, through Messrs. Alt & Co., to the Japanese Government. We believe they had their origin in the fact that Messrs. Alt & Co. received an offer of \$235,000 for her, but on behalf of the owners they declined to sell at this figure. She is now loading coals for Shanghai, and will probably leave on Monday next.

○ The *Iron Duke* left on the 6th inst. for Yokohama.—The Japanese steamer *Hosui-maru* burst a boiler shortly after leaving Nagasaki for Hiogo the other day, and one fireman was killed.—Minor punishments have been inflicted on a number of men who participated in the late insurrection at Saga, by a Court held on the spot.—An ex-samurai has been sentenced to 80 days imprisonment with hard labour, at Nagasaki, for obtaining silks from a Chinaman under false pretences.—The Nagasaki Regatta took place on the 8th, under unfavourable conditions, there being a cold N. W. breeze and a rough sea. There was a large attendance of foreign and native visitors, however, and a good day's sport.

HIOGO.

The third day's races came off on the 29th April. The Ikuta Plate was won by Mr. Polcen's *Dynamite*, and the Champion Stakes by the Marquis of Granby's *Blackcock*, which also won a Bettor's race, while *Woodcock* won an Allcomers' Sweepstakes. A vast deal of amusement was created by jinriksha racing, which was kept up till nearly dusk.—Many robberies from foreign premises at Hiogo and Osaka are recorded by the *News*; from which also we take the following:—The imminent entrance into public life of "Our Railway" is naturally at present daily attracting increased attention, and we understand that experimental or practice trains are now being run preparatory to the opening, which, as we already mentioned, is expected to take place early next week, without any ceremony whatever.—Something must be going to happen. There are portents about. There was an eclipse of the moon the other night. That was one. Another is that a foreigner who was robbed has succeeded in getting his goods back!

YOKOHAMA.

○ Yokohama papers are to the 4th inst.



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#### YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama papers are to the 4th inst. They refer to the Formosa Expedition as abandoned, and speak of the state of Imperial affairs as generally unsatisfactory. As we noticed in our last summary, there have been several resignations of Cabinet Ministers, and Shimadzu Saburo has been gazetted to the post of Sa-daijin—next in rank to the Prime Minister. It is doubted whether he has accepted the appointment. Okubo Naimukiyo has left for Nagasaki, as it is feared there may be trouble among the disappointed soldiery. Okuma seems to have been the head and front of the Formosan affair; and he doesn't appear anxious to hasten back to Tokei. It is rumoured that the Coreans have made a raid on the Goto group of Islands, burning the houses of the inhabitants, and destroying their property. The *Gazette* is responsible for the following:—"From Corea, an official intimation of a most painful as well as insolent character has been received. It is to the effect that 18 Japanese having been shipwrecked on the coast of Corea, they were, on the 14th of last month, beheaded, 'because they were Japanese.' Had they belonged to any other nation they would have been taken care of. Sympathy is expressed with their families, with whom perhaps on a future occasion Corea may have an opportunity of dealing; but this massacre was necessary to show the hatred that exists towards Japan. No allusion, so far as we can learn, has been made to the change in Government, as mentioned in the China local papers; but it is most clearly ascertained that Corea has been making most vigorous preparations for a long time, in anticipation of seeing the Japanese. Not only have they built forts, but they have mounted them with the newest cannon, and their troops are instructed in artillery, and drilled generally, by Chinese who have been instructed by French officers." The *Mail*, however, says—The rumours of fresh outrages committed by the Coreans must be received with great caution, as they have certainly come through channels constantly duped on this and other important matters. The rumours were much abroad yesterday, (May 1st,) but they demand confirmation.—From the *Mail*, *Gazette* and *Herald* we take the following items.—Half-hour guns were fired from the *Hartford*, and the flags of the men-of-war in harbour hoisted at half-mast on the 2nd May, in respect to the memory of Ex-President Fillmore and Senator Charles Sumner, news of whose decease reached Yokohama by the last American mail.—A German vessel which arrived on Thursday from Formosa reports that the Chinese have thrown 9,000 troops upon the Island within a very recent period.—Otto Seyd, brought up on the 29th ultimo at the German Consulate on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, after the hearing of the evidence, was sentenced to three years' incarceration. Owing to the time he has already been imprisoned, due to certain technicalities, the term inflicted will expire about July next.—Further instalments of \$375,000 of the Shimonoseki Indemnity have been paid to the Representatives of England, France and Holland.—It has been stated that fifty-two students were admitted to Ko Gaku Rio (Engineering College) after the late examinations.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 18th ultimo, a paper on the winds and currents in the vicinity of the Japanese Islands, by Capt. A. R. Brown, was read and discussed.—The Athletic Association held its Spring Meeting on the 1st and 2nd. Mr. Abbott won six events



#### NAGASAKI.

From the *Express* of the 9th inst., we take the following:—The four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette *Nitsin-kan*; the gunboat *Teibo-kan*; and the two chartered Japanese steamers

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#### NAGASAKI.

From the *Express* of the 9th inst., we take the following:—The four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette *Nitsin-kan*; the gunboat *Teibo-kan*; and the two chartered Japanese steamers *Meiku-maru* and *Mikuni-maru*, which were detained here by the rough weather on Saturday and Sunday last, left for Amoy on the evening of the latter day. The two latter vessels conveyed the stores, &c., and about two thousand soldiers, as mentioned in our last issue.—Amongst the passengers who arrived by the P. M. steamer *Golden Age*, on the 3rd instant, from Yokohama, is Okubo, the Minister for Home Affairs. We learn that the object of his visit here was to have an interview with Okuma, the Minister of Finance, who is in charge of the Formosa Expedition, and to deliver to the latter some instructions which he brought with him. Okubo, accompanied by General Le Gendre, returned to Osaka on the 6th instant, by the Japanese steamer *Cowun-*

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The names of the twelve men who were executed at Saga are as follows:—Eto Shimpei, Shima Yoshiwo, Nakajima Teizo, Soyejima Kensuke, Nishi Kozo, Yamanaka Ichiro, Katsuki Keguro, Shigematsu Kiyemon, Nakagawa Kanosuke, Yamada Heizo, Asakura Danzo, and two others, whose names we have

not obtained. Of these twelve, only the first two were punished to the extent of *Gokumon*, i. e., exposure of their heads on the pillory. Shima Yoshiwo was formerly *Karo*, or chief counsellor to the daimio of Saga; and later, was an official in the Kai-Taku-Shi, holding fourth rank in that department. Eto Shimpei was formerly private counsellor to the daimio of Saga, and during the revolution was for a while Governor of Tokio; afterwards he held the office next below that of Vice-Minister of Education, and finally became Minister of Justice and Sangi. Just as he was about to be executed, while his neck was bent to the swordsman, he recited, in a clear, distinct voice, a verse of ancient poetry, not easily translatable into English, but to the effect that Heaven knew truly whether he was innocent or guilty. The verse consisted of seven syllables, but only five had been articulated when his head fell. Soyejima Kensuke is believed to be the younger brother of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of Katsuki we have spoken before, though we were in error in stating that his head had been exposed. Of Asakura Danzo, it is said that he was the only one who showed the white feather before the executioner. He was also heard to say that it was a great error to consult with Eto Shimpei in such a matter, and to act as they had done. The other punishments awarded at Saga were as follows:—Six persons condemned to hard labor for ten years, nine for seven years, fifteen for five years, fifty-six for three years, and ten for two years. Eighty-three men were degraded from the samurai class, one was imprisoned for 100 days, and one for seventy days. Total, 195 persons in all, who were condemned to punishment. Of the insurgents, 7,500 surrendered themselves prisoners. Between forty and fifty villages were burned. In Saga, 1,600 houses were burned, and as compensation the Government paid twenty yen to first class sufferers by fire, fifteen yen to those of the second class, and ten yen to those of the third class. Over 350 of the Imperialist troops were put *hors de combat*, of whom 100 were killed. Of the insurgents, 150 were killed, and about 250 were wounded.

① The *Gazette* is responsible for the following:—

“From Corea, an official intimation of a most painful as well as insolent character has been received. It is to the effect that 18 Japanese having been shipwrecked on the coast of Corea, they were, on the 14th of last month, beheaded, ‘because they were Japanese.’ Had they be-

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If the foregoing be true, it is quite sufficient to establish a *casus belli* between the two nations. But Japan is not in a position to enter on a war with Corea; yet such a cruel and shocking act of atrocity as the unprovoked slaughter of these unfortunate men ought not to be permitted to go unpunished. The insolence of these semi-barbarous Coreans richly deserves castigation, which sooner or latter they are sure to get. Because the French and Americans have suffered themselves to be thrust out of the country, and neither nation has thought it worth its while to organise and send out such an expedition as would prove irresistible, the Coreans have been made so self-confident as to fancy themselves beyond being conquered, and have come to regard themselves more as than a match for any foe that might attack them. So long as they had to rely on the rude native weapons alone, the task of coercing them into something like a decent respect for other nations, and a regard for the ordinary dictates of humanity towards those whom a disastrous fate may throw upon their shores, would have been a comparatively easy one; but every year that passes adds to the difficulty of subjugating these people, by their gradually becoming possessed of the efficient and destructive weapons of modern warfare. A combined movement on the part of England, America, Germany and France, these powers having ships enough in these seas, would bring these over-confident Coreans on their knees, and teach them that their strength was after all but weakness. It is high time that they were compelled into making treaties with other nations, as well in the interests of humanity as of commerce. It is a singular spectacle, in these days, that of a small state as Corea is, whose population all told is computed at less than eight millions, bidding defiance to the rest of the world, and virtually challenging it to combat. Nevertheless, we fancy the Coreans, with all their audacity, dared not have done to the shipwrecked seamen of any other nation what they are reported to have done to the Japanese, so ruthlessly slaughtered by them.—*Japan Daily Herald*. ○

Okuma Institute.

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|        | <p>491 出十五 —<br/>版音月 AMOY.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>A correspondent writes on the 11th inst:—The latest arrivals include the French man-of-war <i>d'Estrées</i> from Hongkong, a Japanese gunboat and Troop-ship from Japan, and the <i>United Service</i> and <i>Yangtze</i> from Hongkong. We are also in possession, by the overland courier from Foochow, of the <i>Foochow Herald</i>, dated the 7th inst., from which it appears that the first trip between the two ports was accomplished in 46 hours.</p>  |        |
|        | <p>○ Regarding the Japanese expedition to Formosa, the <i>Herald</i> says—"Eight battalions of Japanese troops are reported to have landed on the east coast of Formosa, for the ostensible purpose of operating against the aborigines. As the island forms a portion of this province, we await with much interest the action of the Chinese authorities in regard to the invasion of their territory. Our impression is that the Viceroy's military force is inadequate to make a successful resistance, even if disposed to do so; and we further venture to question the ability of the Japanese army to surmount the great obstacles presented by the mountainous nature and jungle of the country in which they will be called upon to operate."—</p> |        |
|        | <p>It is very evident, from the appearance of things here, that they intend making the attempt, however, and I cannot ascertain any facts which would lead me to believe that operations are to be suspended, as was lately stated by the <i>Japan Mail</i>. The Japanese gunboat is now getting up steam for leaving.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.<br/>(Supplied to N.-C. Daily News.)<br/>LONDON, 11th May, 1874.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>● General F. Colborne succeeds General Wingfield.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>The Lords have passed the Land Transfer Bill, and read a second time the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>The Commons have read a second time the New Licensing Bill.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>There are renewed difficulties in the North of England, in the Iron and Coal Trade: 8000 Ironstone Miners struck yesterday.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>There have been festivities in Holland, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the King's accession, who issued cordial proclamations, eulogising the people's attachment to the dynasty and their love of order.</p>  |        |
|        | <p>LONDON, 12th May, 1874.</p>   |        |
|        | <p>A Medal has been instituted for the Acheen Expedition.</p>  |        |

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LONDON, 12th May, 1874.

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NAGASAKI.

It has been generally understood in this community during the past week, that an edict has been issued from the authorities at Yeddo, countermanding the Formosan expedition. The Yokohama papers certify also that such is the case, and comment freely upon the circumstance. Nevertheless, in the face of the assertion that the Government does not intend its original plan against Formosa to be carried out, we observed on Sunday last four vessels starting for Amoy, from whence, unless further instructions arrive, they will proceed to their original destination. Supposing that the accounts in the Yokohama journals are correct, the Government must be acting with strange inconsistency: for no later than Wednesday last has it been endeavoring to charter vessels at Nagasaki, for the purpose of carrying stores, &c., to Formosa; the action taken by the Foreign Ministers at Yedo seems, however, to have had the effect of inducing shipowners

and agents to act cautiously, for as yet we have not heard of the tempting baits held out by the Government being snapped up by any hungry shipowner. The fact that General Le Gendre, and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Okuba, left this port on Wednesday for Tokio, only serves to mystify and render affairs more incomprehensible than ever.—*Rising Sun*.

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The following notes from our correspondent should have preceded his communication of the 11th inst., but having been sent via Hongkong only came to hand by the English mail.

Up to the present time, the Japanese Expedition to Formosa has not caused any extra excitement here, nor has the port been visited by any vessels belonging to it excepting the (once P. & O.) now Japanese steamer *Nepaul*, which arrived on Sunday last and left again on Tuesday evening. This vessel is commanded by an English captain; and carries, besides the younger of the two American officers who have connected themselves with the expedition, a force of 350 Japanese officers and men, all said to be volunteers. The only supplies they got here were coals, and these were obtained from the small steamer *Washi*, just arrived from Nagasaki with a full cargo, and which has since proceeded with the balance to Taiwan-foo. I understand the Japanese have stationed an official here, who will act as Consul. The s.s. *Hailoong* from the Formosan ports to-day, has brought rather an unusual number of Chinese, including about twenty five women and a host of children belonging to the better classes,—an exodus which doubtless implies a certain amount of alarm on the part of wealthy Chinamen in those places. The landing place of the expedition is not known yet, but it is supposed to be Kwa-liang bay at the extreme south end of the island. Up till the time of the *Hailoong's* departure, no Japanese vessels had been known to hold communication with the shore, although an ironclad had been seen cruising off the coast for several days. H. M. S. *Hornet* left this harbour at the same time as the *Nepaul*, and her destination is thought to be Formosa.

7th May, 1874.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* of 14th May says the Viceroy (of Fuhkien) is reported to be making somewhat formidable preparations to meet contingencies resulting from the Japanese invasion of Formosa.—The new teas have not yet arrived, possibly owing to the heavy freshet in the river. Supplies must be close at hand.—In publishing another letter on the pilot question, the *Herald* again says the European pilots are not fairly treated under Rule 8 of the local regulations. A shipmaster ought certainly to be permitted to employ a European pilot, if disposed to do so; at present the captain is compelled very frequently to take a native in whom he has no confidence, and rather than do this sometimes prefers to take the vessel to sea himself, a somewhat hazardous undertaking, if the dangers besetting the port and its entrance are fully considered.)

We understand that telegrams were received from Amoy on Saturday, announcing that Japanese troops had landed in Formosa. Several Japanese ships belonging to the expedition were in harbour at Amoy.

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LOCAL.

We hear a private telegram has been received, saying the Foochow market was opened on the 10th inst. Fine teas are reported nearly 2d over last year.

A Japanese troupe have engaged the Lyceum theatre for this evening. They promise a variety of entertainment, comprising juggling, legerdemain, and tumbling.

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in, or rather fill up, the foreshore on both banks of a river (query, canal). Having accomplished this object, they planted the reclaimed ground, and were doubtless in great glee over their acquisition. They were not only guilty of this reclamation, but they repudiated all Government claims on the ground, and refused to pay the taxation imposed upon arable property. It was not to be expected that officialdom could put up with such conduct as this, and therefore General Fung, of this ilk, was ordered down to assume the reins of Government. On arrival, he found the evil was not confined to a refusal to meet Government claims; for the channel left for the passage of the water was insufficiently large to allow of its free passage during the wet season, when the supply is unusually great, and, as may be anticipated, much property became inundated, and crops suffered considerably in consequence. Furnished with full powers to carry the matter through, it is said that the General has availed himself of the good offices of the British Consul at Swatow, to telegraph to England for a steam dredging machine, to hasten the completion of the work he is now engaged upon, namely the relieving of the inundated tracts by the removal of the earth filled in when a portion of the river was re-claimed. He has also applied for a military force and a gunboat, in order to keep in awe the natives of the district, who are obstreperous and are likely to prove troublesome; refusing, as they have done, to recognise his authority. —*Hongkong Times.*



THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(Daily Press Correspondence.)

JAPANESE CAMP,

Langkiaou, 21st May, 1874.

Langkiaou, where the Japanese are encamped, is a small plain one or two square miles in extent and surrounded by hills, on the West Coast of Formosa, about ten miles from the South Cape, and forty miles from Takow. There are a few Chinese villages in it. Communication with the North is generally by junk, as the path through the hills is not safe from attack.

The Japanese have lately been busily occupied in changing the position of their camp. The old one was on an open level plain that answered capitally till the rain began to fall, when the unfortunate

honour of two hundred soldiers. The visit was very short. It is not known what passed. The Mandarins were not of sufficiently high rank for the Japanese to be willing to discuss anything of importance with them; and probably not much took place beyond an interchange of compliments.

We are having a sample of Formosa weather. In the morning, though the sea was quiet, still there was surf which rendered care necessary in landing. This afternoon, in an incredibly short space of time, such a sea has got up that the two small gunboats are rolling almost gunwales under, and communication between the shore and the ships is a matter of real difficulty. Cloudy weather, with a mixture of drizzling rain and heavy down-pour, render fever and ague a too probable contingency.

The Japanese commanders do not want to have any more fighting for two or three days, fearing to frighten the enemy away. They wish to wait till they can attack from several quarters at once, and so have a chance of preventing the escape of the savages.

The *Nepaul* sails to-night for Nagasaki.

In addition to the above particulars regarding the Japanese Expedition to Formosa which we take from the *Daily Press* correspondence, we may give a few scraps of information which have come to hand via Keelung. The expedition was evidently planned with intelligence. A fleet of small Chinese junks, eight in number, the property of a Mexican who employs them in trading between the north-east of Formosa and the Pescadores, were chartered by the Japanese for coasting close in shore, from Sano on the East Coast down to Kwaliang Bay. This part of the enterprise has for its object the acquisition of information from the natives, among whom presents of clothing and other useful articles are distributed. A considerable force has effected a landing on the East coast, about 30 miles above Kwaliang, their place of rendezvous. Soon the Japanese will have overflowed every accessible point inhabited by the savages, and as they are making vocabularies of the native dialects and pushing investigations almost in the spirit of savans, they will doubtless make discoveries which will prove of general value. In the Chinese portions of the island the enterprise is reported to be regarded with favor.



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The Japanese have lately been busily occupied in changing the position of their camp. The old one was on an open level plain that answered capitally till the rain began to fall, when the unfortunate soldiers found themselves sleeping literally in water. The new camp is on a line of sand hills nearer the shore, and less regular, but far more healthy and comfortable. In spite of the work and the rain, a few small parties have managed to get away into the bush try their breech-loaders on the savages. Two or three men have thus fallen on both sides. On one occasion such a large party of savages jumped out upon six Japanese that they had to run, leaving one of their number on the ground. His head now decorates some savage hut. Let us hope that it will be the only trophy of the kind that the savages will gain in the war. The tribe against whom proceedings are carried on are supposed to be the actual murderers of the Lewchewans, and are called the Bawtan, or the "peony," savages.

There are two American officers here, Commodore Cassell and Colonel Wasson. Such at least is the rank which they bear while serving the Japanese. They seem to have had hitherto, in an unofficial way, the general direction of the expedition; and, unless they belie their reputation, they will do good service in the war. These two gentlemen the other day went unattended by an escort to a neighbouring savage village, to see the chief. It had been agreed that they should meet in the open country; but the savages not appearing, the officers went on to the village. This was an act requiring more nerve and real courage than some dashing exploit on the battlefield. A peaceable arrangement was made, which included all the villages South of Langkiaou, except one which is to be punished for some act of hostility.

22nd May.

This morning early, the later sleepers among us were awakened by a salute of several guns. This announced the arrival of General Saigo, the Commander-in-chief of the expedition. He came in the *Delta*, which also brought 1,200 troops. A Japanese gunboat came in at the same time, and an hour or two afterwards the *Shaftesbury*, with 600 soldiers, raising the number to about 2,500. 3,000 are expected in all. The *Delta* is said to have been bought standing, with her fittings and stores, and apparently officers as well; for they are all on board, though a new captain commands her. A fine Chinese corvette, the *Yang Woo*, and a small gunboat, have also come in, bringing three Chinese Mandarins from Taiwanfoo to visit the Japanese Commander-in-chief. With the four Japanese vessels and H. M. S. *Hornet*, which have been here for some days, there are, therefore, ten steamers anchored together in the bay.

A small party of troops bivouacked last night in the mountains, about four miles away. Early this afternoon two men were seen coming in wounded. At the same time about one hundred men hurried off to take part in the fighting. They were in irregular detachments, apparently without any officers. They went along at a half run, as eager and delighted as possible. Many of them were carrying their two-handed swords as well as rifles. The swords are awkward enough for scrambling through the bush; but the Japanese cannot bear to leave them behind, hoping that sometime or other they may come up

property of a Mexican who employs them in trading between the north-east of Formosa and the Pescadores, were chartered by the Japanese for coasting close in shore, from Sano on the East Coast down to Kwaliang Bay. This part of the enterprise has for its object the acquisition of information from the natives, among whom presents of clothing and other useful articles are distributed. A considerable force has effected a landing on the East coast, about 30 miles above Kwaliang, their place of rendezvous. Soon the Japanese will have overflowed every accessible point inhabited by the savages, and as they are making vocabularies of the native dialects and pushing investigations almost in the spirit of savans, they will doubtless make discoveries which will prove of general value. In the Chinese portions of the island the enterprise is reported to be regarded with favor.

LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 24th, 1874.

The Budget has had the result of bringing many members to town, and with the exception of the brewers and the railway interest, it appears to have given general satisfaction. Mr. Gladstone, who spoke in most moderate and conciliatory terms in the House last night, had little to say against it, and complimented Sir Stafford Northcote highly for the ability he had shown in bringing it forward. Mr. Lowe is reported to have remarked to a friend that it was very much such a Budget as he himself would have introduced. The scheme, however, will play havoc with the Customs Officials, as it will render a considerable number of them unnecessary. At Greenock, for example, the duties derived from sugar amount to nearly £1,000,000. So a clean sweep of officers will have to be made there, and they placed on the retired list until some other work can be found for them. Many will probably commute their pensions and accept a lump sum down. This reminds me of the War Secretary's decision to pension the Peninsular and Waterloo veterans who are in straightened circumstances. The idea has brought to light more than 400 old soldiers, whose services commenced sixty years ago. Most of them will get half a guinea a week, and it will not cost the nation much.

The majority of Mr. Disraeli's juniors are giving satisfaction in the House. As Commissioner of Works, Lord Henry Lennox is acquitting himself as a question answerer admirably, and Lord George Hamilton is playing his part really like an "old hand;" bringing great tact to bear upon his work. Mr. W. H. Smith, as Secretary to the Treasury, is devoting to his duties all the business energy which he displayed in his father's office in the Strand, where I knew him as a young man nearly thirty years ago. Altogether it is allowed that Mr. Disraeli has been extremely judicious in his selections, and clever in discovering latent talent in the rank and file of his party.

It is satisfactory to know that the language used at St. James's Hall by Mr. Skipworth and other partisans of the convict, Arthur Orton, is likely to bring the unruly gentleman and his associates before the Courts again. His late speech has been the subject of investigation by the law officers of the Crown, and it is probable that proceedings will be taken forthwith.—The death of Mr. Owen Jones is a great loss to decorative architecture. He was almost the founder of modern ideas on the subject, and is well-known as the designer of the gorgeous Alhambra Palace Court, at the Crystal Palace. His influence revived a taste for colour which used to be deemed unnatural under our cloudy skies, and even the Spaniards themselves did not know until he taught them how numerous were the beauties of their Alhambra.

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23rd May.

We hear this morning that the result of yesterday's fight was fifteen savages and six Japanese killed on the spot. A visit to the hospital showed ten wounded men there, one, and perhaps two, mortally hurt. The Japanese brought in all their men who were killed, and cut off and carried back the heads of the savages, which however were immediately buried. One of the savages killed was a chief, and in his pouch was found a quantity of percussion caps, but he was fighting with a matchlock! The work was severe. The savages generally waited under cover, rising up suddenly and firing first, and then running away to take up a fresh position. In one place, a slight stockade was erected across a ravine, and a stand was made there. The Japanese are extremely brave. The only fault to be found with them is that they are too regardless of their own lives, preferring to rush in rather than to adopt the savage tactics, and make the most of the cover.

The Chinese inhabitants are both delighted and astonished at this slaughtering of their enemies. They are on excellent terms with the Japanese, who, with equal justice and wisdom, pay well for everything they want. The Chinese do not well understand the big copper coins, but thoroughly appreciate the new silver currency.

The to-day chief.

We extract from the *Daily Press* an interesting letter about the Japanese proceedings in Formosa. We understand that the Taotai paid a visit to the Japanese Consul, on Saturday, with the object of formally introducing the Mandarin who is to go to Foochow as Imperial Commissioner in connection with the Formosan difficulty.

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The obituary includes some names that strongly remind one of former legal talent, namely, the Countess of Ellenborough, Lady Kenyon, and Lord Thurlow. Three gentlemen connected with the Conservative party have been created baronets, viz., Mr. H. Peek, M.P. for Mid-Surrey; Mr. George Elliot, the late member for North Durham, and Mr. Philip Rose, whose name is well known in connection with political wire-pulling, and who is, or was, a member of the legal firm of Baxter, Rose and Norton.

There is, I regret to say, a feeling of uneasiness in commercial circles. Several substantial houses, both here and in the provinces, have latterly shown symptoms of weakness, and three or four very large firms in the country have stopped payment. In the city, an extension of time for payment is being asked for in many instances, and a renewal of bills. Nothing like a panic is, however, apprehended, but there are symptoms of a pressure and an amount of unsettledness in mercantile circles that have not been known for some time. Of course the disputes between the representatives of labour and capital in various parts of the country do not tend to improve matters, and accordingly we are looking forward to a large contraction of trade in most departments, during the year.

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via Shanghai—Per Steamer via Suez Canal.

FRIGATE.

At Sydney.—

At Glasgow.—Glasgow Castle, str.

str.

At Liverpool.—Ajax, Menelaus, and Hankow

Geneva.

| Sender | Date  | Number |
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|        | <p style="text-align: center;">971<br/>FORMOSA.</p> <p>A correspondent writes from Taiwan:—<br/>Though there is quite as much speculation here regarding the Japanese Mission to Formosa, as on the mainland, we have no definite news from South Cape beyond the fact that all the troops have landed, housed and fortified themselves at Long-Kian, a small village about thirty miles south of this, while the ships are anchored off the place. This anchorage is a very bad one during the southwest monsoon, being exposed to the full force of it, and will, if it has not already become so, be almost untenable for the ships.</p> <p>General Legendre has not yet arrived, but is expected daily by the Japanese, who hardly seem to know what their full intentions are regarding the country until he does come. Meantime they appear to be seized with a mania for traversing every part of the Island from Keelung and Tamsui to Takao, in parties of from two to half a dozen, which cannot have anything whatever to do with making a treaty between themselves and the Bootang savages in the extreme south.</p> <p>Early in April, when the Japanese expedition was first mooted, 3 or 4,000 of the Viceroy's troops were sent from Foochow to Formosa, and at the time it was rumoured in China that they were intended to operate against the Japanese invaders, which might have been true for all that can be said to the contrary. They were landed here, however, on the 7th ult., and have since then been employed in a much more congenial and profitable occupation against their own countrymen in the north of this Island.</p> <p>For some time past, the local authorities at Chang-hoa, one degree north of this, have found themselves almost overpowered by a lawless band of robbers, with whom they were quite unable to cope, until the Chentai appeared with the Foochow men. With a rapidity quite remarkable for Chinese troops, this body of men traversed the 60 or 70 miles of country between this and Chang-hoa, and came upon the pillagers a little north of that place, made terms with them and with the people of the district, and returned to this city to-day, no doubt recording a brilliant victory.</p> <p>These troops under the Chentai report having restored order in the district, and caused 1,000 or more of the robbers with their wives and families to cross the first chain of mountains, and settle on the undulating table land between them and the next range, where they are surrounded on all sides by savages, and where it is impossible for imperial troops to follow them. It is a fact worth noting, that nearly all the Foochow soldiers have breechloaders.</p> <p>A Chinese corvette conveyed the Prefect down to South Cape on Friday, and returned again yesterday. The news they bring from thence is that the Japanese have had an encounter with the savages, in which they had 6 men killed and 13 wounded, and the savages 15 killed and a large number wounded.</p> <p>The Chinese authorities have issued orders, requiring their people to sell provisions to the Japanese, and to render them every assistance, and I am informed that the Japanese intend to hold and settle every inch of ground they take from the aborigines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25th May, 1874.</p> |        |

Sender

Number

FORMOSA.

*The Japanese General to Li, Viceroy  
of Fokien.*

The savages in Formosa have long had a bloodthirsty reputation, and set at defiance the orders of your Government. They are delighted when any shipwreck occurs on their Coast. Our people have for years, when they happened to be driven on the Coast by stress of weather, been slaughtered or pillaged of everything. If they did happen to escape death, and got away into Chinese territory, they have been well cared for by the Chinese officials, and for this our Government is very grateful. But how can our paternal Government stand by and see these savages still go on murdering and injuring our people? It is for this reason that I have been sent to enter the savage territory and invite conferences with the Chiefs, in order to procure the punishment of the notorious offenders, and induce these barbarians to reform their practices. This is the sole object for which our vessels are present in Chinese waters, and no opposition must be offered. We will land direct on savage territory. Fearing that popular rumour may ascribe our presence to other motives, I write this for your information.

In postscript, he quotes two cases, in one of which 52 Lewchewans were murdered, as those that he has specially come to require redress for. Although he has soldiers with him, he does not mean to assume the offensive unless he is attacked, in which case he must fight. He then continues: There are Chinese and foreign merchants trading at the open ports of Formosa, and I am afraid that they may be disposed, seeing the steps that Japan is taking, to enter into relations with the savages and supply them with the necessaries of war. Such things will not be permitted, and any one attempting it will be arrested. I therefore expect Y. E. to issue a Proclamation throughout all the districts and coasts of the Island, warning all merchants, Chinese or foreign, not to offend in this respect. I also expect that in the event of any savages, pursued by my soldiers, escaping to the districts presided over by your officials, you will direct the latter to hand them over to my soldiers at once.

*Reply by the Viceroy of Fokien.*

In reply to your despatch, I have to state that the whole of Formosa has for a long time been under Chinese jurisdiction. Of the aborigines, some are savage, some civilized, but all alike live on the Emperor's soil and have done so for 200 years. Other provinces, as Kwang-si, Hunan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, have their aborigines, and these places are called the wild and lawless parts of China. Although the aborigines, living in the recesses of the hills, are monkey-like and do not understand the teachings of civilization, or are by chance beyond the reach of the orders of Government, nevertheless, inasmuch as they live on Chinese territory, they are under Chinese jurisdiction.

International Law lays down that all persons or things, moveable or immovable, being actually within the territory of any State, are subject to the Municipal laws of that State, whether such persons or things were born or produced there or were introduced from abroad; and further Vattel says that whatever is within a dependency of a State is on the same footing as the land in the State itself. It is also laid down that when once new territory has been acquired, whether by discovery or conquest, and other nations have acknowledged the fact, all parties resident in such territory, although ignorant of what had taken place, become amenable to the new jurisdiction, and other nations cannot claim to exercise any authority over them; also, that every State is master of its own affairs and is responsible for its own faults. That being so, and Formosa being part of Chinese territory, it follows that China alone has the right to punish these savages. With regard to what you allege as the reason for the expedition, viz. that your sailors have been murdered by these savages, such acts are punishable by Chinese law by death; but the soil being Chinese territory, it is for the Chinese Government alone to take action. Your Government, in not discussing this matter with the Tsung-li Yamen, but taking the hasty measure, instead, of sending an armed force, is guilty of a breach of International Law, and also of the 1st and 3rd Arts. of the Treaty concluded two years ago.

The writer proceeds to remark upon some inconsistencies in the letter under acknowledgement, and asserts that he has already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities, and continues:—Lew-chew is part of the old Kingdom of Chung-shan, a dependency of China, which has for centuries been established there and has always been respectful and obedient to China. I make no distinction between the people of such dependencies and Chinese people, and therefore I have instructed the local officials of Formosa to require the rendition of the murderers and to see justice executed upon them. But Formosa is Chinese soil, and it is for China to take steps and not for your Government. All the Foreign Envoys at Peking will, I am certain, bear me out in this.—  
*Daily News.*

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION. 971

The *Japan Gazette* says the *New York (Tokio-Maru)* is to convey a large body of troops hence to Kumamoto, Higo. The s.s. *Kiangse*, which arrived on Sunday last from Formosa, via Nagasaki, is said to have brought to the latter port as many as 300 invalids from the expedition. A notification has been issued calling for recruits for the army. The opinion of the Japanese is, that it has reference to the possibility of a war with China. Another notification, to the effect that for the present no further public buildings are to be undertaken, or advances made to private individuals or trading associations, is attributed to the drain which the Formosa affair has caused on the Japanese treasury. There is very little news of preparations for a war in Japan, beyond the statement that the force in Formosa is to be doubled. Writing on the situation, the *Herald* says: The Japanese Cabinet, seriously alarmed at the impending storm its unwise precipitation in launching the Formosan expedition has evoked, seeks now to make good its retreat from the affair with the best grace it may. Okubo, if we are correctly informed, is instructed to obtain an admission from the Chinese Government that his Government were justified by the circumstances of the case in fitting out the expedition, and that if he can obtain that, the Japanese will agree to evacuate Formosa, on the ground that their object in going there to chastise the savages has been accomplished; thus abandoning their original programme of colonizing and annexing the Eastern half of the Island not under actual Chinese settlement. If he finds the Chinese Government frightened of Japanese prowess, the men it can bring into the field, its ironclads, and weapons of precision, then he is to press for a pecuniary indemnity to cover the expenses Japan has incurred in fitting out the expedition. He is to be guided by circumstances, and to act accordingly. Both nations are frightened of each other; it is the policy of

China to gain time; of Japan to strike a quick blow, before China has had the opportunity to acquire ironclads, a sufficiency of arms, and to train her men to use them efficiently.

The *Hiogo News* of the 19th says:—At the end of last week the *Mowtan* brought up something over 600 troops (10th battalion of Osaka camp) from Hizen to Osaka, released from duty in the south by the suppression of the Saga insurrection, and the *Madras* about the same time came down with troops from the North, and after taking in an additional number at Temposan, left for Nagasaki. The number on board altogether was estimated at about 2,000, and their destination is said to be Formosa.—The *Nagasaki Rising Sun* reiterates this news, and remarks that doubtless the recently acquired transports will be dispatched with similar cargoes. Soldiers may be seen parading the streets daily.—The *Takasago-Maru* arrived at Nagasaki from Formosa on the 16th, bringing 30 sick men. Two died on the passage. This vessel was to leave again soon for Formosa, and also the iron-clad ram *Stonewall*. Of the latter, the *Sun* says, should a war eventually take place between China and Japan, she will prove a formidable antagonist, and give a good account of some of the enemy. As our readers know, however, the *Stonewall* has been temporarily placed *hors de combat* by the late typhoon.

A Formosa correspondent of the *Sun*, writing from Langkiao on 11th August, says that on 28th Feb. the chief of

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A Formosa correspondent of the *Sun*, writing from Langkiao on 11th August, says that on 28th July the chiefs of seven tribes, who reside on the eastern side of Formosa, with about 80 natives, came to the Japanese camp. They differed from the southern savages in many ways; their hair being worn short, and their habits, dress, and language quite different. Their arrival created a sensation, and in answer to questions, they said they had come in to surrender and place themselves under Japanese jurisdiction, having heard of the defeat of the Bootans. Other tribes, they said, wished to come in, and they gave information about grounds for camping and roadsteads for anchorage. Several Japanese vessels had visited Langkiao, but were obliged to put to sea again, owing to the rough weather. The correspondent reports that he lately visited the Chinese territory, and found the *boundary line* guarded by about 300 soldiers. Apropos of the rumours of Chinese preparations, he innocently asks why such warlike demonstrations are taking place as there are. Who are they going to fight with?

The *Sun* says the question arises what will be the position of the 8,000 or so of Chinamen in Japan, should war occur? These people are naturally very anxious.

The correspondent of the *China Mail*, at Amoy, writes that advices had been received by H. B. M. gunvessel *Growler*, that the Japanese troops had been removed from the former camp at Lang-kiao to a position a short distance inland, of such natural strength that nothing but hunger would compel them to relinquish it, in case of war. The same correspondent states that the Viceroy of Fohkien has intimated his intention of removing his Yamen from Foochow to Amoy. At the time of this dispatch H. M. S. *Modeste* and gunvessel *Growler*, and the U. S. S. *Yantic* were at Amoy.

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IN THE *Daily News* same days ago there appeared a letter from the Japanese General commanding the Formosan Expedition to the Viceroy of Fohkien, and the Reply of that functionary warning the Japanese to withdraw from Formosa. These despatches were translated from the *Shanpau*. From the latter journal we learn that the Viceroy having received no reply from General, and learning the fighting had actually commenced between the Japanese and the aborigines, addressed to the General another and longer and more urgent despatch, with a translation of which from the *Shanpau* we have been obligingly favored and which will be found below. It will well repay perusal.

FUKIEN VICEROY TO JAPANESE GENERAL.

A despatch from the Viceroy of Chekiang and Fukien to the General in command of the Japanese forces in Formosa.

In reply to your despatch informing me that you had received Imperial orders to land an army to admonish and punish the "Seng Fan," (unreclaimed aborigines) of Formosa, I had some time since the honor to reply thereto, requesting that you would withdraw your troops; bringing forward citations from international law in support of my demand.

Subsequently, on the 12th day of the 4th Moon, I received information from the military Intendant that the troops under your command had encamped themselves in the neighbourhood of the stockade town of Lang-chiau-chai, in Fung-shanhsien, and had engaged in fight with the unreclaimed aborigines dwelling on Chinese soil. The Intendant had deputed the "Peace-reclaiming" Lieutenant-General Cheu-chun-pang and the Acting "Formosa-defence" Prefect Chwan-i-li, and others, to repair with all speed to the scene. On the 8th, they had an interview with you, enquiring as to whether my first despatch had reached you or not. You replied in the affirmative, and further mentioned that the

Presuming that another country were, in imitation of the example now started by your honored country, without previous consultation, to deliberately and suddenly order its Generals to lead their armies, seize your soil, and kill your people, would your honorable country, I would ask, quietly submit to the act without question? If you will but only reflect, you will, I am convinced, at once see the error of your ways.

According to information obtained from the military Intendant of Formosa, I learn that you (the General in command) and the diplomatic agent Chin-Cheng, state that at an interview between your ambassador and the Tsung-li Yamun at Peking last year, it was mentioned that the "Seng Fan" were not tributary to China, that this expedition was then discussed, and is now being carried out in accordance thereto. It will be found that in the case of all treaties hitherto established between China and other countries, high ministers and ambassadors, each accredited with full powers, have, in accordance with their respective Imperial instructions arranged the terms of the Treaty containing a special article, making known the accredited powers held by each. The ministers on both sides affix their seals and signatures to the covenant, but not until the Imperial signatures of both countries are added is the Treaty finally published, or does the same come into force. Now, in respect to the assertion that the matter had already been agreed to by the Tsung-li Yamun, was an agreement or treaty drawn up in accordance with the rules established in such matters? Were the seals affixed thereto, or have you no official letter, a proclamation, or any interchange whatever in writing, by which to attest your statements? On my part, I have received no intimation of any kind from the Tsung-li Yamun, but I presume that you, when receiving orders to conduct a distant campaign, must have been instructed minutely on all subjects. If, therefore, a covenant was really entered into at the time mentioned, I beg that you will give me a draft copy of the stipulations entered into, and it will there be my duty to allow you to act in accordance thereto. But if at the period named no written proof of a satisfaction was drawn up, it becomes my duty to request that you will withdraw your troops, return to your country, and no longer encamp your soldiers on territory under the sway of China, in order that Treaty obligations be conformed to.

It would appear that your Government, in consequence of the "Seng-fan" having on two occasions killed and molested subjects under distress, has, therefore, ordered this expedition to enter the Fan country, to execute the parties implicated, and thus to ensure a non-repetition of former atrocities. In regard to the first, it is a case of subjects of our own tributary county of Chung Shaou (comprising Liu-chiu) meeting with disaster at sea and being murdered by the "Leng Fan." This is a matter concerning the writer, whose duty it is to order the mandarins of the locality to deal severely with the case; there is no necessity for you to interfere. In regard to the other four subjects, Lipah and others of your province of Pei-chung, who were merely robbed, and not murdered, this is also a case for me to deal with according to the eight article of the treaty, stating that cases of robbery, &c., are to be enquired into and judged by the local authorities; strict injunctions will be given to the said officers to apprehend and punish the guilty parties, with the same equity as if Chinese had been the victims. The officers will be open to censure in the event of remissness, and no fear need be entertained of their trifling with instructions. There is, therefore, no necessity for your troops to weary themselves and entail expense by a protracted stay in Formosa.

In thus addressing you again, expounding in incisive terms the obligations of treaty stipulations, I am influenced by a desire to preserve the harmony of our two nations.

Your present action, considered from the light of ambassadors of all foreign countries residing at



FUKIEN VICEROY TO JAPANESE  
GENERAL.

A despatch from the Viceroy of Chekiang and Fukien to the General in command of the Japanese forces in Formosa.

In reply to your despatch informing me that you had received Imperial orders to land an army to admonish and punish the "Seng Fan," (unreclaimed aborigines) of Formosa, I had some time since the honor to reply thereto, requesting that you would withdraw your troops; bringing forward citations from international law in support of my demand.

Subsequently, on the 12th day of the 4th Moon, I received information from the military Intendant that the troops under your command had encamped themselves in the neighbourhood of the stockade town of Lang-chiau-chai, in Fung-shan-shien, and had engaged in fight with the unreclaimed aborigines dwelling on Chinese soil. The Intendant had deputed the "Peace-reclaiming" Lieutenant-General Cheu-chun-pang and the Acting "Formosa-defence" Prefect Chwan-i-li, and others, to repair with all speed to the scene. On the 8th, they had an interview with you, enquiring as to whether my first despatch had reached you or not. You replied in the affirmative, and further mentioned that the expedition was based on an agreement made last year between the "Fuh-Tan" Minister of your great country (So-ee-si-ma) and the Tsung-li Yamun; also that an ambassador was at present being sent to Peking to deliberate specially on the matter. That when instructions came from the Capital a reply would be given; in the meanwhile the troops could not be withdrawn.

Further, on the 7th day of the 4th Moon, I received information that the Consul for your honorable country at Amoy had visited the above named Military Intendant, and personally informed him that the army would proceed to Lang-chiau for purposes of observation, and that your vessels of war would not be permitted to interfere with or give trouble to Chinese subjects—in order that the friendly relations of the two countries might be maintained. The Intendant enquired as to the cause of this military movement. To which the Consul replied that it was intended merely to give a slight admonitory warning and punishment to the aborigines, and that no violence would be done to Chinese soil.

The writer, on receipt of this information, was deeply impressed with the solicitude of your Government to preserve the harmony of the two countries, and to strengthen the bond of friendship previously existing. On hearing also that your Sovereign's orders were couched in cordial terms towards China, being anxious, by sinking all petty differences, to preserve the eternal friendship of the two nations, he (the writer) was further overjoyed beyond expression. Other reflections, however, compel me to convey to you intimations of a different character.

The treaty established between your honored country and my own is of recent date, and it was hoped that it would lead to amicable relations between us as limitless as the Heavens and the Earth. But, in regard to this expedition, you are instructed by your Sovereign to lead an army on territory under the dominion of China, and on soil subject to my government; while no instructions whatever have reached me from the Tsung-li Yamun in regard to the matter. The movement on your part proceeds purely from lightly believing floating reports, and wrongly considering that the "Seng-fan" are not subject to Chinese control. Your action is in breach of International law, and in dereliction of the amicable treaty just established. The public opinion of China and Foreign countries will necessarily proclaim you in the wrong.

Besides sending a copy of my first despatch, I have now the honor to bring forward various unmistakable proofs—the result of investigation—firstly, of China's title to the territory in question, and secondly, of the breach of International law and treaty stipulations of which you are guilty.

That the "Lang-chiau" tribe—people, property, and land—are under the control of China, there are various and incontrovertible proofs. I bring forward three.

1.—Eighteen tribes of southern Lang-chiau have heretofore been tributary to the Fung-shan-shien. They pay each year "Fan" taxes to the extent of over Tls. 20, as the records of Fung-shan will shew.

2.—In Formosa are established two prefects of the north and south divisions, with the sole duty of administering the "Fan" affairs. These officers each year repair to the Interior, and reward the Seng Fan with salt, cloth and other articles.

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In thus addressing you again, expounding in incisive terms the obligations of treaty stipulations, I am influenced by a desire to preserve the harmony of our two nations.

Your present action, considered from the light of ambassadors of all foreign countries residing at Peking, down to the public opinion of the people of China and foreign countries, will be condemned as unjustifiable, and I feel convinced that, with the interest of your country at heart, you will, when aware of the error committed, at once change your schemes and withdraw your soldiers to your own country, in order to avoid the censure of the world, and to preserve amity between our countries. An important despatch.

For further reading matter see fourth page.

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Shanghai, 1st June, 1874.

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2.—In Formosa are established two prefects of the north and south divisions, with the sole duty of administering the "Fan" affairs. These officers each year repair to the Interior, and reward the Seng Fan with salt, cloth and other articles.

3.—Stockade City (Lang-chiau) is also termed "Fuh-an-chieh;" in it is erected a monumental Temple to the Minister and Duke Fuh Kung Kang of our dynasty.

The proofs are numerous and irrefragible, the only thing is that in consequence of difference of habits, our country has not yet been able thoroughly to bring the people within the pale of the law.

In reference to the treaty entered into between our countries, clause No. 3 says: The Government affairs and laws of both countries have similarities and differences. Each nation is independent, and must not encroach upon or interfere with the affairs of the other. Now, in regard to Formosa "Seng Fans" they have been long tributary to China; that they have not been completely brought within the pale of the law is a question of administration; but, according to treaty, it is for China to regulate it, and your honorable Country is not justified in interfering. Moreover clause No. 1 states that the territories subject to each Country shall not be encroached upon by the one or the other, but must be maintained inviolate by each respectively. Again, clause 14 runs as follows: "Certain Ports are laid down (for trade). Japan shall not fight with her enemies at these Ports, or in the adjacent seas." Since you are not permitted to fight with enemies in seas adjacent to China, your fighting actually on our territory and with our tributary tribes would be naturally the more unjustifiable.

By disembarking and encamping, as you have now done, your troops in the neighbourhood of Lang-chian "Chai" Town, where we have established Border outposts: and by engaging in warfare with the "Fan" people, who have been in the habit of paying taxes to us, you are at variance, from beginning to end, with every article of the Treaty.

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