

THE TOKAI JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY SOCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME I, No. 8.

TOKAI, JAPAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, 1874.

PRICE:—SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation, having already reduced their PREMIUM for YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class, 12 Months, 1 1/2 p. Ct.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

They are Charged, viz.:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement, First-Class, P. A., 2 1/2 per Cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff, First-Class, P. A., 1 1/2 per Cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

GUTSCHOW & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

DRESDEN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates, allowing a discount of 15 per cent.

GUTSCHOW & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

HELVETIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN ST. GALL.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

THE JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE OOSTERLING, BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Godowns, First Class, 12 ms. 1 1/2 o/o
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

No POLICY FEES CHARGED.
J. PH. VON HEIERT, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, (LIMITED).

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Frs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world, at current rates.
No POLICY FEES CHARGED.
HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life Risks on behalf of this Company, and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies at current rates, allowing a Discount of 3 1/2 o/o on Risks to Ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits, and 10 o/o on Risks to all other Ports.

Policies on Silk, with average, per Mail Steamers to London, granted at 1 1/2 o/o less 10 o/o discount.

STRACHAN & THOMAS, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

The LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.

One of the four offices of the "Highest Class," vide the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864.—Times, 8th March, 1864.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square, MANCHESTER.
and 10 Cornhill, LONDON.
7, Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
4, Hanover Street, GLASGOW,
23, Cowgate, DUNDEE.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

THE BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.
Capital, Florins 3,000,000.
Fully Subscribed.

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above-named Company at this Port, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates. Claims settled in accordance with the regulations of the English Tariff Companies.

CARL ROHDE, No. 23, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. Established 1710.

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on Buildings, Merchandize, and other property in this settlement, and on Ships in harbour, to the extent of \$20,000 on first class Risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON, Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

SCHWEIZERISCHER LLOYD TRANSPORT-VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT, WINTERTHUR.

SWISS LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the usual terms.

ZIEGLER & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED) under the name of DEUTSCHE FEUER-VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, ZU BERLIN.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

ZIEGLER & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

REIS, VON DER HEYDE & Co., (In Liquidation.) Agents for NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN HAMBURG.

POLICIES against Fire issued at current rates of premium. Claims settled in accordance with the regulations of the English Tariff Companies.

COLONIAL SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
Policies against Marine Risks issued to all parts of the globe.

VATERLAENDISCHE TRANSPORT-VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, ELBERFELD.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

PIANOS TUNED.
W. A. CRANE.

ICE.

at the YEDO BUTCHERY, No. 3, TSUKIDJI.

THE undersigned begs to inform the community of Yedo, that he has made arrangements for a regular supply of Ice:—

In the morning from 6.0 to 7.0 o'clock,
" evening " 5.0 to 6.0 "
On Sundays from 11 to 12 A.M.

No Ice delivered without Tickets, which can be had on application to

GEORGE MARSHALL, Tokai, May 9th, 1874.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINLAY, RICHARDSON & Co., Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

"THE TOKIO GUIDE" NOW ON SALE.

A handy volume Guide Book to the Capital, containing a general description of the route from Yokohama to Yedo, and of the most interesting places in Tokio and its neighbourhood.

Price ONE DOLLAR.
F. R. WETMORE & Co., Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, 28 Main Street, Yokohama.

YEDO BUTCHERY. No. 3, TSUKIDJI.

G. MARSHALL, Manager.

JAPAN ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR.

The best Kobe Beef and Shanghai Mutton.

VEAL, PORK AND SAUSAGES.

Also, by Mail Steamers, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STORES.

BEER & PORTER—in pints and qts.

FLOUR.—Finest American Brands, Family Bread and Biscuits, all of the very best qualities.

Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 1. y.

YORINDO COMPANY.

No. 16, Moto-Manenbashi Nichome, TSUKIDJI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EATON & GILBERT, Managers.

Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 3. ms.

A. I. MANILA CIGARS, AND CHEROOTS.

YORINDO COMPANY.

16, Moto-Manenbashi Nichome TSUKIDJI.

Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 3. ms.

982



lands of Goto in our country, living there a happy life, as he was a favorite of the ruler of the islands; and he had a son whom Ching-shing-kung kept in his house, and treated as a good friend. On this account, when Ching-shing-kung was about to leave Nagasaki, he requested permission to take his friend, the son at Goto-Yih-Kwan with his to Foochow.

Then the Shogun had compassion upon him, and granted Ching-shing-kung permission to do as he pleased with his friend. Therefore his friend sailed out of Japan with Ching-shing-kung; and after their arrival in Foochow, they dwelt together in the most familiar manner in the castle of Foochow. For three years his friend spent a pleasant life there, and walked about to see many famous places in different directions from the castle. At last Ching-shing-kung desired that his friend should visit Nan-king, Se-hoo and other places near by Foochow; and every day he treated him with more consideration.

His friend, however, was inclined to think fondly of his native country, and steadily asked Ching-shing-kung for permission to leave. When Ching-shing-kung had tried to hinder him by several ways, he made a visit to his old parents his pretext, and finally returned to Nagasaki. After the end of the year, he called himself Kiyokawa Kinemon; and living a long life, he would afterwards talk about the several places of Foo-kien, the castle where Kok-sing-ya used to reside, the customs and manners of the men and women, and the ceremonies attending the changes of the seasons. From the talk of the same person it may be seen that Ching-shing-kung also deeply loved his native country, or Japan; for within the castle of Foo-kien, he used to adorn the gates and doors with pine-trees and lanterns to celebrate the ceremony of the first three days of each new year, the same as we do in our country. It is said that there are still many places (in Foo-kien) where the people adorn their gates with pine-trees at the new year.

The young step-brother of Ching-shing-kung was dwelling in Nagasaki without receiving a call from Foo-chow; but when Kok-sing-ya (Ching-shing-kung) sent a ship to Japan with messengers to ask for reinforcements, his step-brother requested of our government permission to go there; but the Shogun did not permit him to carry out his object. At last, the Shogun also refused to send reinforcements to Kok-sing-ya, and obliged the messengers to sail back to Foo-chow without having received any presents from them.

At this time Kok-sing-ya put the whole of Foo-kien under his power; and having likewise subjugated Nanking and Che-kiang, marched directly to Peking, the Capital of China, and attacked the Imperial castle. He there almost gained another victory; but unfortunately he had no army to assist him, while the armies of the Tartars gradually became more numerous day by day. At the close of the war, being defeated, he was obliged to retire again to Foo-chow.

Now Woo-san-kwei could not assist Kok-sing-ya, for he was in the districts of Yun-nan and Kwei-chow, further off; and from Japan no army was sent to his assistance. Therefore Kok-sing-ya was badly defeated by the Tartars, so that he gave up the castle of Foo-chow, and miserably took his flight to the castle of Tszen-chow.

In the meanwhile, Kok-sing-ya's mother, whom he had always wished to receive from Hsiao, arrived in Foo-chow from Japan for the purpose of seeing her son and living a happy life with him when she heard of the overthrow of her child she said that, finding such a great misfortune as this, she would have no place to go to. Then she climbed up to the top of a gate in the castle, and killing herself with a sword, she threw herself into a large river that ran along at the foot of the gate. It is said that there came a great fear upon the Tartar armies when they thought what must be the courage of

the Japanese men if the Japanese women could show such brave conduct as did the mother of Kok-sing-ya, when she put herself to death.

TEN DAYS ON THE INDUS.

(Continuation of Diary.)

Friday, 13th Nov., 186—. Started at daylight. All cheerful and jolly. At breakfast as yesterday. Apropos of our conversation, W— related the following story, or

KILLING THE CAT.

There once ruled in Bagdad a Caliph, who had a most lovely daughter. She was so accomplished as she was beautiful, and all world suppose that her husband would be fortunate beyond most men in the possession of such a being. But unfortunately she had such temper that although many essayed to woo and win her, each in turn departed fearful to take such a vengeance into their bosoms. At last a young officer in the Caliph's army rather pricked by what he heard, determined to see what chance he would have. He accordingly demanded her of the Caliph in marriage—the great man's assent was given—and the marriage took place. On the first interview with the bride—she was half-reposing playing with a lovely Persian cat, evidently a favourite—for, she did not cease off her attention to the cat, even on the entrance of her husband. Without a word, he drew his sword and with a swoop, cleanly cut off the animal's head, which rolled lifeless at the feet of the princess—she was so completely taken by surprise—at the firmness of her husband and his tenacity that she was humbled at once, and from that day she yielded to him in all things—first from fear—afterwards from love. A poor cobbler heard of the extraordinary change that had come over the princess and of the great happiness of the man, whom all men looked upon as doomed to a hell on earth in wedding that woman. The cobbler's wife, a most terrible shrew, led him the wife of misery, and on making enquiries and learning that the young officer had subdued his wife by killing her favourite cat, determined that, as his dame had a beautiful pet of the same species, he would try the same expedient. He did so—but miserable died—his wife rose against him and was like to murder him for his act. On complaining to a friend of his ill success, Ah, said his friend, the difference was that your wife has had her own wife many years. He killed the cat the first day.

About 4.30 P.M., arrived at our wood station, and made fast for the night. Mr. Dixon, the mate, the ship's clerk and a second class passenger, went out shooting, and got two geese. All the others went ashore for a few minutes. I was too much interested in "Shepherd's Massacre in Cawnpore," which I had been reading almost all day, to turn out. What term can be applied, sufficiently strong for that wretch Nana Sahib, or his creature Animoola Khah? Surely they were the arch villains of all the world ever saw. I felt so depressed by the mere recital of their deeds, that I didn't care to join the others during the whole evening.

Saturday, 14th Nov., 1863. Shortly after breakfast passed a steamer belonging to the same company. The captain beckoned ours to stop and go on board, which, after bringing our vessel round and fixing her against the bank, he did. She was only required to take some money down to Kurra-choe.

Whilst the two steamers were against the bank, the passengers of both were amused by the crews of the two vessels. They landed and rushed to meet each other; and their greeting was thus:—They rushed into each others' arms—theatrical fashion. Then after hugging one another a moment, right breast to right breast, they changed left breast to left breast. Then, with arms bent at right angles from the elbows, they took each others' right hand, touching their right arm with the left hand, and touching the forehead with the right hand. And so they went from one to another by turns, with such smiles as are pleasant to see. Some of the more excitable ones seized their friends round the wrist, and twisted them about, as if they were trying to throw them; but it was not many who were so facetious as that.

On our captain's return, all rushed on board their respective steamers and off we steamed. I got into conversation with an intelligent young Brahmin, from Bombay. He spoke English but

indifferently, and I was rather taken aback when in answer to my remark that I should turn Brahmin, and asked him to instruct me, he replied (as if I had been serious), "No, Sir; Brahmin vasitar non fit!" (To be continued.)

India advices received at London state that in the famine-stricken districts the system of relief lately introduced by the Government is working satisfactorily. There are now reserves of Government grain at "Skokarporandramnagge" ample enough, it is believed, to meet any emergency. Other points, though not so well supplied, are still sufficiently provisioned. Particular attention is paid to village relief. There is, however, no prospect of an early termination of the famine, and it is thought the natives will have to be fed by the Government for probably months to come. Suggestions are made for increasing the number and strength of the Government organizations in the afflicted districts, to make the relief more efficient.

The *République Française*, a Paris newspaper, considers the visit of the Emperor Alexander to London a great event; that, while it was ostensibly a visit to his daughter, the real object was to bring about an understanding between England and Russia in the interest of the peace of Europe. It says: "It will rejoice at such a tacit treaty of alliance and the protection it will afford to those menaced by unbridled ambition. The great policy of European balance of power still finds defenders."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21.

Volga, French steamer, Flambeau, 960 tons, from Hongkong Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

JUNE 22.

Granada, American steamer, Seabury, 2,572 tons, from Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 23.

New York, American steamer, Furber, 2,119 tons, from Shanghai and ports, General, P. M. S. S. Co.

Kiangsu, American steamer, Pratt, from Shanghai, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Mosier, German barque, Kahall, 389 tons, from Takow, Suifu.—Chinese.

Hamburg, German barque, Krogs, 300 tons, from Nagasaki, Coal.—Schmidt.

Vasco de Gama, British steamer, Rice, 2,200 tons, from Hongkong, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Colorado, American steamer, Morse, 3,727 tons, from San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 26.

John McKean, Brit. schr. Taylor, 198, from Nagasaki, June 10th, coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Sylvia H. M. S. S. Captain St. John, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20.

Mary Ann Holman, British barque, Holman, 271 tons, for Foo-chow, Ballast.—Captain.

JUNE 22.

Wasli, British steamer, Hoeseroff, 221 tons, for Nigata, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Granada, American steamer, Seabury, 2,570 tons, for San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 24.

Madras, British steamer, Bernard, 1,324 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Colorado, American steamer, Morse, 3,727 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Southern, British barque, Appleby, 798 tons, for Biogo, General.—Van Oorrit & Co.

JUNE 25.

Vasco de Gama, British steamer, Rice, 2,200 tons, San Francisco, Mails and General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

JUNE 26.
New York, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, &c. general, despatched by P. M. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Tachihara, Arakana, Lustenbarger and child, Naxuand, Kazasima, Driver, Langon, Lewis, and Larrier.

Per American steamer *Granada* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Chas. P. Seabury, Miss Annie Seabury, Miss Susan A. Wilcox, Wm. Law, 3 Europeans, and 367 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer, *New York*, from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. H. Syta and servant, Geo. Ford, J. W. Mopre, U. S. N., Capt. H. Raynoll, Capt. W. F. Lewis, R. Hackle, E. Kietseig, L. M. Lane, 51 Japanese officers, and 81 in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. L. W. Ingeroll.

Per P. M. S. S. *Granada*, for San Francisco:—Hon. D. D. Field, Mrs. Field, child, and servant, Messrs. Charles Barnshaw, P. Kavanaugh, G. W. Noye, A. Perry, A. Charker, G. E. Nork, and J. Griffin. For New York: Mr. F. W. Gariner. For Europe: Mr. W. C. Van Oordt.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, for Hongkong:—Hon. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, family, and two Chinese servants.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama* from Hongkong:—Mr. Sherwood, and 450 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American str. *Colorado* from San Francisco:

For Yokohama:—Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, wife and two children; Miss Gordon, Rev. P. Gulick and wife, O. H. Gulick and child, W. H. Morse, wife and child; Miss Center, Mrs. Avery, J. P. Mollison, A. Patow, Miss Gulick, R. J. Walsh, wife and two children; Mrs. Clark, H. J. Lambly, D. W. Ap. Jones, N. Togahama, T. Yamaguchi, T. Okabayashi.

For Shanghai:—S. S. Gilbert, J. S. Fearon, S. S. Hindley, E. N. Hooper, and N. E. H. Moore.

For Hongkong:—John Middleton.

Per British steamer *Madras* for Hongkong:—Messrs. James Meldrum, V. P. Marques, M. Galiza, and 10 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Shanghai, &c.: Rev. O. H. Gulick and child, Rev. P. Gulick and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, E. C. Kirby, J. Lustenbarger and child, Mrs. Goorts, J. H. Rowlet, Captain Reynolds, A. Helin, 4 Japanese, Daymaster Allen, Mrs. Allen, servants and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, 2 children, a Japanese, Capt. Koch, Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, O. Steglich, A. Patow, E. M. Carty, and 27 in the steerage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. DOMONEY & Co.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS,
SHIP COMPADRORES,
AND
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,

No. 1, IRIFUSE-CHO, NI-CHOMO, YEDO.

Contractors to H. B. M's Army and Navy, the P. & O. and M. M. Steam Ship Companies, &c., &c.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

per S. S. *Behar*,
A fine assortment of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's and other stores. Viz:—Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Oxford Brawn, Spiced Ox Tongues, Kipped Salmon and Herrings, Galantines of Game etc., Blackwall Whitebait; Mutton and Venal Cutlets, Ham, Chickon, and Game Pies, Sheep's Tongues, Stewed Fels, Milton Oysters, Russian Caviare, Fresh Lobsters, Fresh Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, Paté de Foie Gras, Dried Herrings, Spiced Beef, Collared Ox Tongues; Extractum Carnis, Liebig, Fritton Haddock, Potted Meats of all descriptions, Nalob, Imperial Hot, and Mixed Pickles, Major Gray's and other Chutnies in great variety.

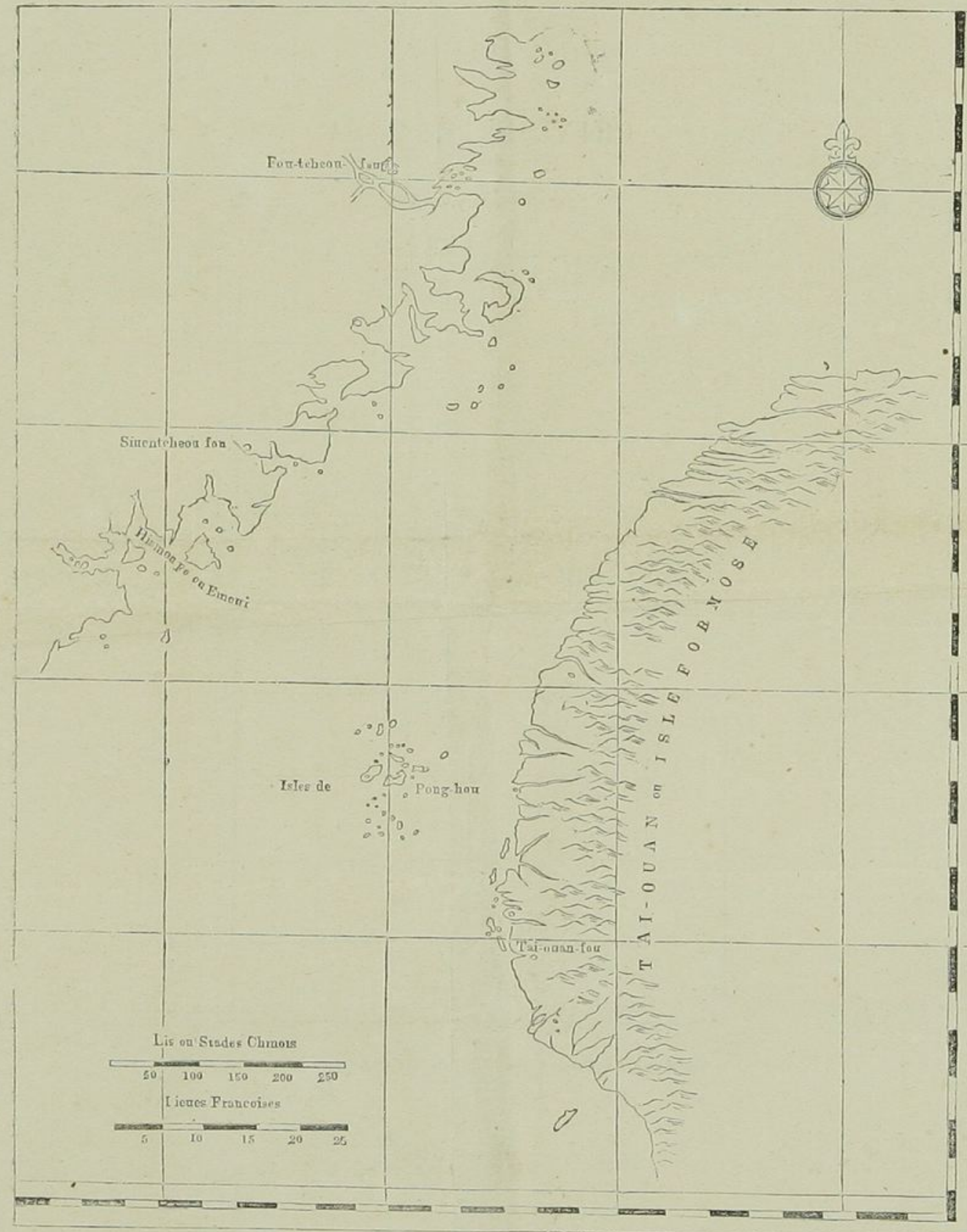
WATSON & Co.,

respectfully invite inspection of their NEW STOCK, Just Received; which includes all the LATEST NOVELTIES, for SPRING & SUMMER WEAR. 82 MAIN STREET, (120 NANKIN ROAD,) YOKOHAMA,) SHANGHAI,)

PRINTED and Published for the Proprietors at the office of the *Nishu-Shin-jishi*, 6, Giza, Shichomo, TOKAI.

CHINESE FORMOSA.

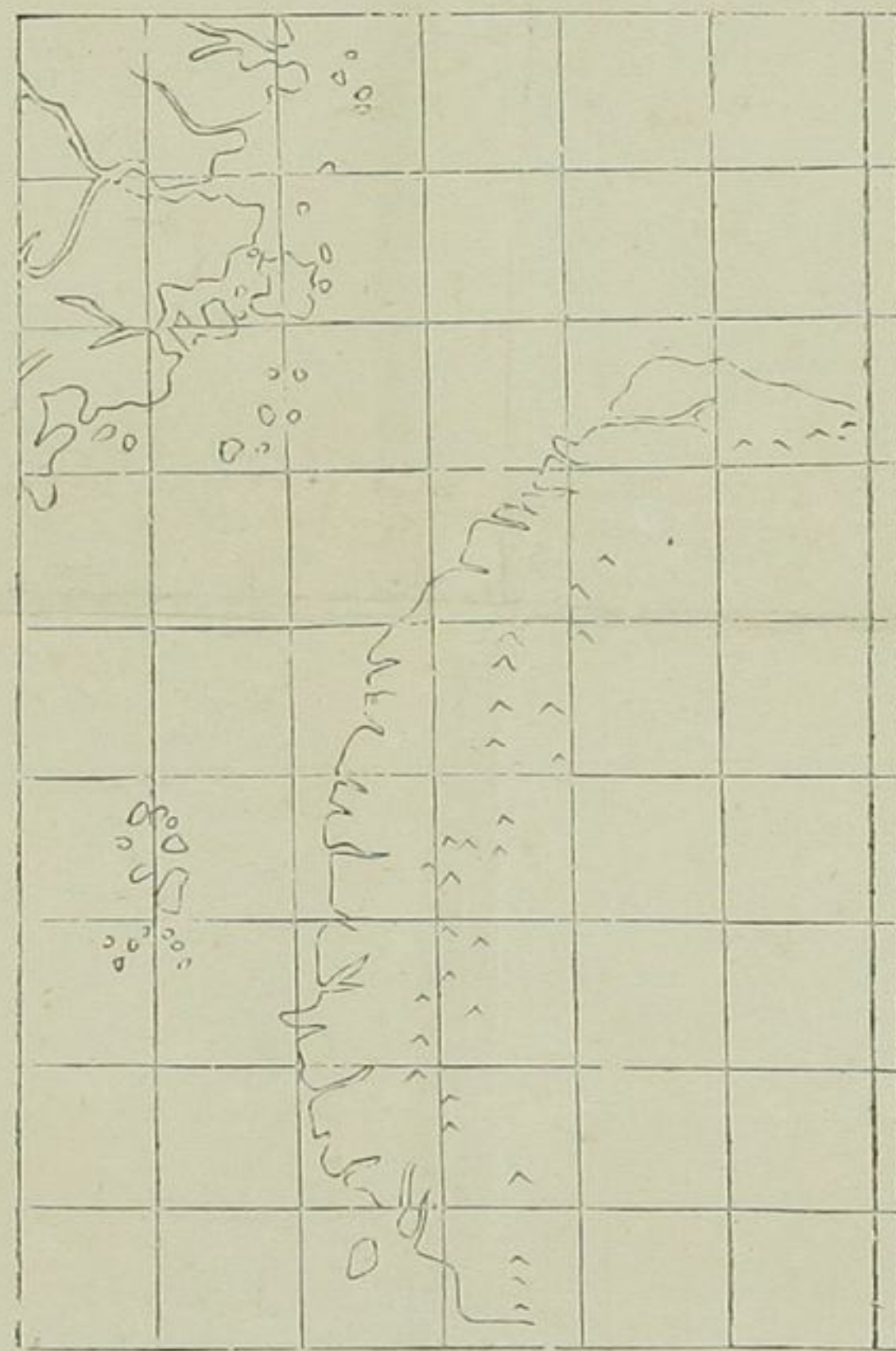
NO. I.



ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "TOKEI JOURNAL," JUNE 27th 1874.

CHINESE FORMOSA.

NO. II.



Issued as a Supplement to the "TOKEI JOURNAL," June, 27th 1874.

THE TOKKI JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY SOCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME 1, No. 8.

TOKKI, JAPAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1874.

PRICE:—SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED Agents beg to announce that this Corporation, having already reduced their PREMIA for YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.	12Months.	1½p.Ct
"	.. 6 "	.. 1 "
"	.. 3 "	.. ¾ "
"	.. 1 "	.. ½ "
"	..10 Days.	..3/16"

They now Charge, viz. :—
DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement,
First-Class, p. A....2½ per Cent.
Second .. 3 ..
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff,
First-Class, p. A....1½ per Cent.
Second .. 2 ..
GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.
Yokohama. May 9th, 1874.

DRESDEN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates, allowing a discount of 15 per cent.

GUTSCHOW & Co.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

HELVETIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN ST. CALL.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life Risks on behalf of this Company, and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies at Current rates, allowing a Discount of 33½ o/o on Risks to Ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits, and 10 o/o on Risks to all other Ports.

Policies on Silk, with average, per Mail Steamers to London, granted at 1½ o/o less 10 o/o discount.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.
Yokohama. May, 9th, 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above-named Company at this Port, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates. Claims settled in accordance with the regulations of the English Tariff Companies.

CARL ROHDE.
No. 23.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property in this settlement, and on Ships in harbour, to the extent of \$20,000 on first class Risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

SCHWEIZERISCHER LLOYD TRANSPORT-VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT,
WINTERTHUR.

SWISS LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY,
WINTERTHUR.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named

I C E .

at the
YEDO BUTCHERY,
No. 3, TS'KIDJI.

THE undersigned begs to inform the community of Yedo, that he has made arrangements for a regular supply of Ice:—

In the morning from 6.0 to 7.0 o'clock,
" evening .. 5.0 to 6.0 ..
On Sundays from 11 to 12 A.M.
No Ice delivered without Tickets,
which can be had on application to
GEORGE MARSHALL.
Tokei, May 9th., 1874.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

“THE TOKIO GUIDE.”
NOW ON SALE.

A Handy volume Guide Book to the Capital, containing a general description of the route from Yokohama to Yedo, and of the most interesting places in Tokio and its neighbourhood.

Price ONE DOLLAR;
F. R. WETMORE & Co.,
Importing and Manufacturing Stationers,
28 Main Street, Yokohama.

982



pointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates, allowing a discount of 15 per cent.

GUTSCHOW & Co.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

HELVETIA MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY IN ST. CALL.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

THE JAVA SEA AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE SEA & FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE OOSTERLING,
BATAVIA, (JAVA).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against Fire issued for the OOSTERLING, at the following rates:
Godowns, First Class, 12 ms. 1½ o/o
" " 6 " 1 " "
" " 3 " ¾ " "
" " 1 " ¾ " "
" " 10 days 3-16"

No POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
(LIMITED).

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d' Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs.17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No POLICY FEES CHARGED.
HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

The
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS,
Sterling.

One of the four offices of the "Highest Class," vide the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864.—*Times*, 8th March, 1864.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,
MANCHESTER.
and 10 Cornhill, LONDON
7, Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
4, Hanover Street, GLASGOW,
23, Cowgate, DUNDEE.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

THE BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.
Capital, Florins 3,000,000.
Fully Subscribed.

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

SCHWEIZERISCHER LLOYD
TRANSPORT-VERSICHERUNGS
GESELLSCHAFT,
WINTERTHUR.

SWISS LLOYD INSURANCE
COMPANY,
WINTERTHUR.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the usual terms.

ZIEGLER & Co.
Yokohama, May 9th 1874.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,

(LIMITED)
under the name of
DEUTSCHE FEUER-VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-
GESELLSCHAFT, ZU BERLIN.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at current rates.

ZIEGLER & Co.
Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

REIS, VON DER HEYDE & Co.,
(In Liquidation.)

Agents for
NORTH-GERMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN HAMBURG.

POLICIES against Fire issued at current rates of premium. Claims settled in accordance with the regulations of the English Tariff Companies.

COLONIAL
SEA & FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF BATAVIA.

Policies against Marine Risks issued to all parts of the globe.

VATERLAENDISCHE TRANS-
PORT-VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-
GESELLSCHAFT, ELBERFELD.

Yokohama, May 9th, 1874.

PIANOS TUNED.

W. A. CRANE.

"THE TOKIO GUIDE."

NOW ON SALE,

A HANDY volume Guide Book to the Capital, containing a general description of the route from Yokohama to Yedo, and of the most interesting places in Tokio and its neighbourhood.

Price ONE DOLLAR;

F. R. WETMORE & Co.,
Importing and Manufacturing Stationers,
28 Main Street, Yokohama.

YEDO BUTCHERY.

No. 3, T'SKIDJI.

G. MARSHALL,
Manager.

JAPAN
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR.

The best Kobe Beef and Shanghai Mutton.

VEAL, PORK AND SAUSAGES.

Also, by Mail Steamers,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STORES.

BEER & PORTER—in pints and qts.

FLOUR.—Finest American Brands. Family Bread and Biscuits, all of the very best qualities.

Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 1. y.

YORINDO COMPANY.

No. 16, Moto-Manenbashi Nichome,
T'SKIDJI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

EATON & GILBERT,
Managers.

Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 3. ms.

A 1. MANILA CIGARS, AND
CHEROOTS,

YORINDO COMPANY.

16, Moto-Manenbashi Nichome
T'SKIDJI.
Tokei, 13th June, 1874. 3. ms.

At the same time he proved to him that he had been so far successful with the Viceroy of Fohkien and Chekiang, as to be sure of his support also. But the Admiral refused in the following terms:

United States Flag Ship "Hartford."
Shanghai, August 20th 1867.

"General C. W. Le Gendre,
United States Consul, Amoy.
Sir.

I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your communication dated Amoy, China, July 20th 1867, enclosing a despatch received by you from the Viceroy of the Fohkien province; also an extract from a despatch received from the United States Minister at Peking.

"I regret that I cannot spare a vessel at this time to go to Formosa, as some of them are about returning to the United States.

"It would give me much pleasure to hear of the colonizing of South Bay; but the evident indisposition of the Tautai of Taiwan indicates that the commands of the Viceroy of Fohkien will not avail much towards the object, at present.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Very Respectfully,

H. H. BELL.

Rear Admiral.

Commanding U. S. Asiatic Squadron.

On receipt of this letter the Consul went to Foochow and persuaded the Viceroy to send him the gun-boat which the Admiral had refused. On the 3rd of September, the S. S. "Volunteer," which had been thoroughly refitted for the Consul's use, anchored at Amoy, and the next morning, the officer Commanding the vessel called at the Consulate to inform him that the steamer was placed under his orders. But at 5 P.M. of the same day, while on the way to the steamer, the Consul met the interpreter and officer in charge showing appearance of great haste; they said that a despatch from the Viceroy at Foochow ordered them to take the Consul simply and directly to Takao; and further that the Chinese Admiral at Amoy wished to accompany him, and there-

Arrived on board, the Consul communicated to the Mandarin the despatch of the Viceroy, in which no mention was made of his departure being dependent on the pleasure of an Admiral or any other official. The steamer was placed at his orders, to proceed not to Takao, or any other specified port, but to Formosa. Hence he insisted on starting at once for Taiwanfoo, where he had go first. Yet night had come on, and yielding to the representations of the mate that there would be some danger in leaving the port then he agreed to wait until the next morning.

On the 5th, at 6 A. M., they went to sea, hoisting the United States flag at the masthead, and on the morning of the 6th were in Taiwanfoo.

The authorities, notified of his coming, at once sent an officer with the necessary means of transportation, to proceed with the usual ceremonies, to the house prepared for the Consul. He had no sooner entered it than the prefect called and agreed call upon the Intendant together will the Consul next morning.

He received from the officers the most flattering welcome. There were gathered at his Yamen, besides himself, the Chentai, or General commanding in chief, and his lieutenant, the prefect, and the sub-prefects and suite. The Consul immediately came to the object of his visit, and it was with an admirable unanimity that the Chinese officials made him the most handsome promises in regard to the measures which he had required them to take, and which had been ordered in unequivocal terms by the Viceroy. They said that the first wing of the army had left in advance of him and that prompt and entire satisfaction should be made to his demands. He answered that fully satisfied with their readiness to comply with his demands he had made up his mind to witness all the details of an expedition which promised so well, and he begged them that no time might be lost in carrying it out.

The effect of his declaration was soon noticeable, first in the faces, and then in the language of the officials. This expedition, which an but instant before they announced as being

ed his determination to put back forthwith to Foochow. Hearing this, they tried a few words of explanation, and the General (the ranking officer on the island) whose determination, unusual culture and high mind, had led him to perceive in advance of the rest that they had to decide either in the affirmative or negative, settled the difficulty by taking upon himself to say that he would leave within three days. All then gathered around the tables and not another word was uttered as to the object which had brought the Consul to Formosa. On his return home the Consul recived the visits of the various mandarins, and in the evening the six highest authorities of the island send a collective invitation to dinner at the prefect's where a most brilliant reception was tendered him.

As agreed, on the morning of the 10th they left Taiwanfoo, occupying the centre of the column. The prefect had most liberally provided transportation for the Consul, Mr. Beuare, the interpreter, and one or two servants as well as for the luggage and provisions. Finally, an escort of honor of eight men preceded him and were to remain with the Consul during his stay in Formosa. Leaving Taiwanfoo, they followed a very narrow road, yet practicable for chairs carried by skilled bearers. In the evening they made their first halt at Athow-Kien. The next day, at dusk, they reached Piton. Here three was a review of the troops. But there being no appearance of an advance the Consul called on the General for explanation. His excuse was that on leaving Taiwanfoo, he had been furnished by the intendant with insufficient means, \$5,000. But he promised to make up the deficiency himself in case the other delayed much longer. He begged the Consul to believe that he was most anxious to execute the orders of the Viceroy, and said that he should hold the intendant, and not him, responsible for any delay. He agreed to leave, in any event, on the 12th.

On the morning of the 12th, the intendant had not been heard from. They left, however, advancing towards Tang Kang by a narrow road, crossing in the way four streams, on light bamboo

Pickering and Horn. The former the Consul had met six months before during his visit in the United States Steamship "Ashuelot." Knowing him to be versed in the Chinese dialect spoken in Southern Formosa, he had begged him to proceed to Kwaliang Bay, with a view to rescue, if possible, the "Rover's" crew, and he had promised to make the attempt. The narrative of his adventures while engaged on this task well deserve recording. It appears that in company with Mr. Horn he left Takao for Sialiao, in a Chinese boat, on the 3rd of August. The tide being against them, and having put into Tang Kang on the way, they did not arrive at Pong-Lee until the following morning at daylight. On the same day, at 4 P.M. they entered the little river at Sialiao, putting up at a small house where Mr. Horn had stayed on a previous visit. Mr. Pickering experienced much difficulty in obtaining information of the lady and effects of Mr. Hunt, as a Chinese messenger named Atawoa, who had been sent on a similar errand, contrary to my desires, by Mr. Carroll, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, had tried to frighten them people by telling them that the Americans were coming to take vengeance on them for the murders committed by the savges. He had also told them that Mr. Hunt's relations, being very rich, would pay a high price for her remains. In fact, in Chinese fashion, his whole and only object seemed to make a "squeeze" for himself, not only out of the people, but out of his employers as well. At last on the 9th having gone to the house of a Chinaman with whom Atawoa had the most dealings, he saw three savages from the Lingwhen tribe; and as they spoke Chinese well, Mr. Pickering had a fine opportunity to gain information. They told him that Mrs. Hunt's bones were still with them, though in a very bad state; that Atawoa had offered \$15 for them, and had told them that if they did not give up everything else belonging to the "Rover," in a few days a steamer would come and destroy their villages and those of the Chinese around them; that, being frightened, they had thrown

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Testimonial to Dr. Wheeler.

A MEETING will be held on Thursday, 2ND JULY, at 3 P. M., at Sayou-ken, Ouneme-cho near Manem-bashi, for the purpose of deciding upon the form which the Testimonial to Dr. Wheeler shall take; and it is hoped that subscribers and all who are desirous of subscribing, will attend.



NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 1st July, the public offices of the BRITISH LEGATION and VICE-CONSULATE will be removed to the new Legation at Kojimachi, adjoining the Castle.

MARTIN DOHMEN,
H. B. M. Consul Cancellier.
Yedo, June 27, 1874.

HON-RIOGAI-CHO, JIUBAN,
AERATED-WATER
MANUFACTORY.

LEMONADE,
SELTZER Water,
SODA Water,

In syphons
and bottles.

Hon-riogai-cho, Jiuban,
OKADA SANYEMON.

Tokei, June 27, 1874.

2w.

THE TOKEI JOURNAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

FORMOSA.

WE HAVE to announce that Capt. Cassel has been recalled from For-

have not, and we are sure no one else has, any certain information.

"The Chinese authorities have issued orders, requiring the 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."

With reference to the arrest of Dr. Steinberger, who has been appointed by the Japanese Government to go to Formosa, it is stated that the arrest was not in consequence of his desire to go to Formosa, but on account of some civil process. It is worthy of note that Dr. Steinberger receives his salary from the Mikado's privy purse.

TOKEI.

In consequence of the manner in which certain foreigners took the law into their own hands to prevent some wrestlers in Shiba making night hideous by beating a drum, the Chiji Okubo has issued a notification ordering all persons to refrain from making these and similar noises before day-break.

YOKOHAMA has its Asiatic Society, and its Young Men's Literary Society; but Tokei has neither. Many reasons can be put forward for this; but we will not here enter into their discussion. Our present object is rather to suggest that, despite all obstacles, all troubles and all difficulties, some society of a scientific and literary character ought to be established. Tokei has among its residents more scientific and literary men than any other city in the east, taking the number of foreigners into consideration, and by these the establishment of a society, such as that of which we speak, should be strongly supported. We merely throw out the suggestion.

nosuke had telegraphed from Formosa, via Nagasaki, for 5,000 troops—firstly, that no such telegram was received; secondly, that there was no such rumour; thirdly, that Saigo Kichinosuke did not telegraph; and fourthly, that Saigo Kichinosuke is not in Formosa at all. The accuracy of our contemporary's information is beyond all criticism. In actual fact no telegram for troops has been received, nor has Saigo Totoku applied in any way for assistance.

THE examinations of the scholars in Kaisei-Gakko and Go-Gakko commenced respectively on the 23rd and 25th instant. It should be mentioned that the two schools are now under separate supervision, although, of course, both are subject to the direction of the Mom-busho.

We are enabled to announce that the fire works in celebration of the annual opening of the Sumida-gawa will take place on the 5th July.

In our last issue we announced that at the time of publication, a meeting was being held between the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which the country shall be open to foreigners of all nationalities, and we have now reason to know that, unfortunately, no definite arrangement has been made. Some three months since the Foreign Representatives, excepting only Mr. Bingham who prefers to act for himself, sent to the Japanese Foreign Office what was intended to be an ultimatum; but all negotiation upon the proposed terms was refused. Since then the Foreign Representatives have conceded a portion of their demand; but still nothing could be done. Our

YOKOHAMA.

The cricket match between the Settlement and the Visitors was commenced last Saturday; but the Settlement team, which went in first, could not complete one innings, the heavy down-pour putting an effectual stop to the game.

It is announced that Mr. Mitchell, the English Postmaster General in the Far East, is about to visit Japan on a tour of inspection.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, advertised for this week, has been adjourned until Monday next at 4 p.m.

The S. S. *Behar*, with the European mails of 15th May, left Hongkong for Yokohama on the 22nd inst., at noon, two days earlier than her schedule time.

Notes and Queries.

SHIWO.—Can you, or some of your readers, inform me what is the reason of the three piles of salt, so frequently to be observed placed in the entrances of Japanese houses. I have not met anyone who can explain this singular custom, which has, I do not doubt, some hidden meaning.

INQUIRENS.—The other day, while passing along a street of Tokei, I observed a large number of horses and carriages waiting outside the door of a very common-looking Yashiki. I should have thought little of it; but that all bettoes wore, over their usual clothes, white coats and *hakama*, made of a material like muslin, together with Kuge's caps. I supposed that it might have been a funeral; but, although I have met many funeral processions in

At the
that he
the Vice
as to be
the Adm
terms:

United
S
"Genera
Unite
Sir.

I have
reception
Amoy, C
ing a de
the Vicer
also an ex
from the
Peking.

"I reg
at this ti
of them
United S

"It w
to hear
Bay; but
the Tauta
command
will not a
at present

Comman

On rece
sul went t
Viceroy to
the Admir
of Septem
which had
the Consu
and the ne
manding t
sulate to i
was place
at 5 P.M. of
way to th
the interp
showing ap
said that a
at Foocho
Consul sim
further th

manding the vessel... at the Consulate to inform him that the steamer was placed under his orders. But at 5 P.M. of the same day, while on the way to the steamer, the Consul met the interpreter and officer in charge showing appearance of great haste; they said that a despatch from the Viceroy at Foochow ordered them to take the Consul simply and directly to Takao; and further that the Chinese Admiral at Amoy wished to accompany him, and therefore the departure of the steamer would be postponed until the next day at 12 M. This circumstance, which he had not been called to foresee during the official interview of the morning, led the Consul to suspect some hostile design, and he hastened to embark.

ANSON BURLINGAME ESQ.,
etc. etc. etc.
* * * *

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 23th, 1867.

Sir,

Your Despatches to number 4, inclusive, have been received.

I, at once, brought the "Rover" affair to the attention of the Chinese Government and received the most earnest regrets for the murders, and such proffers of aid as is in their power to give.

I hope you will do all you can in conjunction with the Chinese authorities to bring the murderers to punishment for what they have done, and to prevent such atrocities in the future.

I beg you to thank in the name of our Government the British Consul, etc. etc. etc.

I have the honor, etc.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

General Chas. W. Le Gendre,
U. S. Consul, Amoy.

* * * *

No. 206. "Department of State,
Washington, July 15th, 1867.

Sir,

The Department has received a despatch of the 1st of April last from Mr. Le Gendre, the United States Consul at Amoy, accompanied by an extract from a letter Mr. W. Phail of Formosa, on the subject of the wreck of the American bark "Rover," on a shoal near that island, and the subsequent murder by the savages of thirteen out of fourteen of her crew. Mr. Le Gendre says that he was about to embark in the United States Steamer "Ashuelot" for the scene of the disaster for the purpose of

He answered that fully satisfied with their readiness to comply with his demands he had made up his mind to witness all the details of an expedition which promised so well, and he begged them that no time might be lost in carrying it out.

The effect of his declaration was soon noticeable, first in the faces, and then in the language of the officials. This expedition, which an instant before they announced as being so prompt to move, of necessity must suffer delays, from the nature of the movement itself as well as of the localities through which it must pass. Of course, a portion of the army had already left, but the last corps was not ready to follow. The General in command had yet a great deal of business of attend to before he could leave Taiwanfoo; moreover in a country where the Chinese authority had not been yet established, they could not advance but with excessive caution. There would be also danger to the person of the Consul, and they could but decline such a responsibility.

The Consul came at once to the conclusion that the officials had at one time hoped they could elude the order of the Viceroy, so onerous to the purse of the intendant, and that the difficulty could be removed by means of a comedy played at a distance, and among themselves, without any troublesome witnesses, in which a few heads of savages sent to Foochow with great display would be an easy and less expensive denouement.

The Consul therefore insisted upon relieving the generals of any responsibility for his personal safety, and assured them that he had not come to Taiwanfoo merely to hear what they had to say, but to witness himself without regard to personal fatigues, what they were prepared to do. In vain did they attempt a diversion by inviting him to partake of a collation just made ready. He refused to adjourn the discussion even for an hour and declar-

inquiring into the case, that he had written to you and had asked instructions in regard to it. The directions to you upon the subjects contained in my No. 202 of the 20th of last month, are repeated.

I am, etc. etc.

W. H. SEWARD.

ANSON BURLINGAME ESQ.
etc. etc. etc.

make up the deficiency himself in case the other delayed much longer. He begged the Consul to believe that he was most anxious to execute the orders of the Viceroy, and said that he should hold the intendant, and not him, responsible for any delay. He agreed to leave, in any event, on the 12th.

On the morning of the 12th, the intendant had not been heard from. They left, however, advancing towards Tang Kang by a narrow road, crossing in the way four streams on light bamboo rafts. They spent the night at Tang Kang, in a sugar refinery, and left at daylight for Pong-Lee, which was reached the same night.

They were still far from their destination, and at the foot of high hills occupied by savages. There were no woods, but only hunters' paths, and these never yet traversed either by Chinese or Westerners. Nor, on account of the unfavorable monsoon, was it practicable to reach South Bay by sea, and they were therefore by force of circumstances, apparently condemned to a rest, the end of which no one could foresee. Fortunately, the next day the General received 8000 Taels (about \$ 11000) from the Intendant, and he was most anxious to advance. The Consul thought the circumstances favorable to hazard his advice, a thing which, until then, he had declined to do, being anxious to avoid taking any part in the management of the expedition. He intimated that it would not be impossible to cut a road over the mountains. They would have to do it at intervals only over a line some thirty or forty miles long, and if there was no interference on the part of the the aborigines with whom they were not at war, the work might be accomplished in four or five days. The General seized the idea, at once, perceiving how he could thus extricate himself from his difficult position. Moreover, the result of opening such a way would be to establish a connection between the southern and southern parts of the island. Such a communication, prompt and sure, would withdraw these aborigines from their isolation, and open the way for the establishment of Chinese rule over them. The Boutan tribes, whose territory they were to pass through, made no opposition, and the work commenced.

A fortunate diversion in the monotonous stay at Pong-Lee occurred on the arrival of two Englishmen, Messrs.

ges from the Lingwhien tribe; and as they spoke Chinese well, Mr. Pickering had a fine opportunity to gain information. They told him that Mrs. Hunt's bones were still with them, though in a very bad state; that Atawo had offered \$ 15 for them, and had told them that if they did not give up everything else belonging to the "Rover," in a few days a steamer would come and destroy their villages and those of the Chinese around them; that, being frightened, they had thrown the bag containing the remains under a tree near the Koaluts village; and that since then the dogs had destroyed a portion of them. They denied having had any connection with the Koaluts in the perpetration of the murder of the Americans; but quite the reverse; and besides, they affirmed that they had about ten years before, rescued three Europeans from the hands of the Koaluts, who had just killed eighteen of their companions whose ship had been wrecked off the South Cape. They said that the names of these sailors were Jim, At, and Bill, and that they had remained with the Chinese for upwards of a year until the latter took them off to a ship that was going to the eastward. And to prove that what they said was true, they commenced imitating the gestures and cries used by the sailors in their joy and gratitude to Providence, at sight of the vessel that took them away. They said that, about a year afterwards, At came back and made them a present of \$ 200. They also stated that every year they saved some Chinese from the Koaluts; and that, had Captain Hunt and his party landed three hundred yards further west, they would have saved them all. They said that notwithstanding all this, they were much frightened the last time the steamers were off their coast, (a) as they had apprehended that they would be involved in the affair of the murder of the "Rover's" crew.

Arrangements have been made for a preliminary survey of San Francisco harbour with a view to its improvement.

(a) The American squadron under Admiral Bell.

THE TOKEI JOURNAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

FORMOSA.

WE HAVE to announce that Capt. Cassel has been recalled from Formosa by the U.S. Government. Had Capt. Cassel not been in the U. S. Naval Service no such recall could have been issued; but he is absent from duty on a year's leave of absence; and, of course, it is in the power of his Government to cancel that leave at any moment it may see fit. However, it is somewhat uncertain where Capt. Cassel is at the present time, and it is not impossible that some difficulty may be experienced in conveying to him the orders of the Navy Department at Washington.

No news has reached Tokei from Formosa during the past week. It is stated, however, that the Japanese are wandering all over the island. We are somewhat inclined to doubt this; though we know that one of the Japanese ships is surveying the east coast from north to south. This fact may have given rise to the rumour. The China papers seem to expect that General Le Gendre is about to leave for Formosa; and it is probable that had the Japanese Government been allowed to carry on its proceedings without interruption he might have accompanied the Mission. The state of affairs in Tokei, however, requires his presence, and it is absolutely necessary that the proper organization of the department should not be neglected.

As to the action of the Chinese, the following paragraph from a contemporary tends to prove the position we have assumed—that the Chinese will not interfere with the Japanese. The subject is fully discussed elsewhere; but with regard to the settlements we

that, despite all obstacles, all troubles and all difficulties, some society of a scientific and literary character ought to be established. Tokei has among its residents more scientific and literary men than any other city in the east, taking the number of foreigners into consideration, and by these the establishment of a society, such as that of which we speak, should be strongly supported. We merely throw out the suggestion, without comment, promising, however, that any such society shall have our best assistance.

THE new bridge at Kiobashi, which is to replace the atrocious structure which now spans the river on the new street, is progressing apace. It seems, too, that the department by whom the work is being carried out has some little respect for public convenience, for the old bridge has been allowed to remain open as long as possible, contrary to the usual practice of shutting up all streets and bridges the moment the slightest repairs are commenced. We may presume from the progress now being made, that the public traffic will not be inconvenienced very long, as only the upper works will have to be erected after the old bridge is removed.

WHILE on this subject we may remark that more progress should be made with the new houses on the streets running at right angles to Ginza. It appears that there are at least as many as half a dozen carpenters at work every day; but even this gigantic force cannot do much towards finishing the houses, and, till they are finished, the road will not be commenced, and there can be no traffic till that is complete. How long it may be before the streets will be open, we cannot say; but with the huge efforts of six men, and a boy thrown in, not more than two years ought to elapse.

WE may remark with respect to a statement in another paper to the effect that it was rumoured that Saigo Kichi-

unately, no definite arrangement has been made. Some three months since the Foreign Representatives, excepting only Mr. Bingham who prefers to act for himself, sent to the Japanese Foreign Office what was intended to be an ultimatum; but all negotiation upon the proposed terms was refused. Since then the Foreign Representatives have conceded a portion of their demand; but still nothing could be done. Our readers do not, we presume, require to be informed that the block over which both foreign and native ministers are at present stumbling is the question of extra-territoriality, and neither foreigners nor Japanese are inclined to give way; and, indeed, it is confidently asserted that the Japanese will not give way on the point, and foreigners will never have the right of travelling and residing in this country beyond the limits of the treaty ports, unless the extra-territoriality clause is swept away from the treaties. There is much to be said on both sides; and the question is a tempting one; but so much must, at present, be mere theory, which may or may not stand the test of actual practice, that we could do little good were we to open the question in our columns, and might do harm. The partisans of both sides are at present so firm in their opinions that, all we could say, would only result in an illustration of the old couplet:

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the some opinion still."

We have great pleasure in noticing in our columns the announcement of a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon the most suitable form of testimonial to be presented to Dr. Wheeler, who during the last four years has shown untiring zeal and interest in his professional duties among us, and whose frank and open disposition has gained for him, a circle of friends who much regret his departure from Tokei. We hope that Dr. Wheeler will find that his kindness and care are as thoroughly appreciated in Yokohama as they have always been in Tokei.

sing along a street of Tokei, I observed a large number of horses and carriages waiting outside the door of a very common-looking Yashiki. I should have thought little of it; but that all bettoes wore, over their usual clothes, white coats and *hakama*, made of a material like muslin, together with Kuge's caps. I supposed that it might have been a funeral; but, although I have met many funeral processions in which the immediate mourners were dressed in ceremonial garments, yet I never saw the bettoes clothed in white. I should be glad if some of your readers could give me an explanation of this.

SOUTHERN FORMOSA.

(Continued.)

ON hearing of the repulse of the U. S. forces, and perceiving that a sad mistake had been made, the Consul wrote to the Admiral, begging him to let him have one of his gun-boats, that he might go to Formosa and, by persuasion alone, compel the Chinese to carry out the plan indicated above, for the pacification of the savage region in the neighborhood of Kwaliang Bay, and which plan the Consul had ascertained both of the were in conformity with the views of the United States Government, and its representative at Peking. (a)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) Washington, June 20th 1867.

* * * * *

"You are accordingly instructed:
"First. To inquire into the facts of the case.

"Second. To report whether the Chinese Government is established or acknowledged in any, or in what degree, in the region where the atrocious transaction occurred. If clearly so, then to demand investigation and punishment, with such indemnities as are possible.

"Third. If no organized government exists there, you will suggest what form of proceeding should be adopted with a view to obtain redress and prevent such transactions in future.

"Fourth. You are advised that, in no case does the United States desire to seize and hold possession of Formosa, or any part of said Island.

I am Sir, etc. etc.
W. H. SEWARD.

the Consul
and the ne
manding t
sulate to
was plac
at 5 p.m.
way to th
the interp
showing a
said that
at Foocho
Consul sin
furtherth
wished o
fore the d
be postpo
n., This
not been
official int
the Consu
sign, and b

ANSON
*
" L

Sir,
"Your
clusive, ha
"I, at on
to the atte
ment and
grets for
fers of aid
"I hope
conjunctio
ties to br
ment for w
prevent su
"I beg
our Govern
etc. etc.

General Cl
U. S.
*
No. 20

"Sir,
"The De
patch of th
Le Gendre,
at Amoy,
from a lett
on the sub
rican bark
island, and
the savages
of her crew
he was abo
States Ste
scene of th

thus let slip many a good opportunity of pleasing or instructing the foreigner, who has but to be informed. There are many things which we have read about in books on Japan, but which we never see. Living in the very capital of the empire, and failing to meet with what we have read or heard of so often, we turn doubters, and refuse to believe what is sometimes under our eyes if we could but look; or looking, understand. In many cases, also, we see in passing through the streets many an incident, the purport of which we know nothing. We are like those who, hearing, hear not, and seeing, see not. It is positively vexatious to think that our native friends who can tell and explain these things to us, do not. To illustrate what we have written, there are not a few foreigners living in Tokei, who have, as they aver, "never seen a funeral," though the truth is that they may have looked upon many, not perceiving that they were funerals.

We wish the *Tokei Journal* could reach those delinquents who have power to confer a great pleasure on others, but who do not improve their opportunities. Not a few of the foreigners in Japan came here largely influenced by the desire, and expectation of seeing Japanese life and character, and especially the best side of it. A great number of such persons are grievously disappointed. Such improvements as the "boulevards," railways, an uniformed army, "chimney-pot" hats, and "claw-hammer" coats, etc., are excellent things—well enough in their place, but they are not characteristic of Japan. Many a foreigner in Japan waits long to see something thoroughly Japanese, and departs without the sight.

As illustration of the dense ignorance in which foreigners are kept, we simply mention two, out of many incidents which have occurred in Tokei during the present month.

15th. At Anjin cho, near Nihon Bashi—a not very prepossessing little street, is the theatre of a celebration in honour of Will Adams, the English pilot, who lived in Yedo many years, from 1607 until, perhaps, 1620. The memory of the "good foreigner," as the Japanese of Anjin-cho call Will Adams, is still fragrant among them, and is perpetuated by the festival yearly held in his honour. How strange and provoking, however, that though scores, and even hundreds of Will Adams' countrymen live in Tokei, probably not a score have ever seen, or even known of this annual celebration.

It is to be hoped that our Japanese friends will be more communicative, and tell us more, and open our eyes that we may see what passes around us. If, as they sometimes complainingly express it, foreigners cultivate a sneering, captious, and disparaging spirit, they must remember that they are partly to blame in not showing foreigners more of the best side of Japanese life and character. We know of no better way by which a Japanese can make a foreigner's residence in Japan agreeable, than by simply helping him to see, and to see understandingly, those things which occur daily in the great capital of Japan.

SOCIETY AND BRONZES.

IT IS often noticed as the mark of a savage that he clutches eagerly to obtain a thing for which he has no true appreciation. He covets the acquisition solely as a possession to his squaws and his war plumes. Civilized man is, however, in this respect, almost more uncivilized than the savage; for, in addition to also constantly valuing the objects with which he surrounds himself more as personal distinction than for their intrinsic merit, he frequently estimates them with entire reference to

would be both interesting and valuable.

The society of artists, of literary and scientific men has always been noticed as specially agreeable. This is probably so because such men are quite exceptional in having no hesitation about talking, to any willing listener, on the subject which forms their calling. Whilst, on the other hand, men engaged in applied science, such as practical engineers, surveyors, and photographers, being often men who have risen socially, are especially fearful lest such conversation should make them appear too dissimilar to the conventional patterns of gentility, which they aim unfortunately at imitating.

A further example of mere love of possession, not dependent on intimate appreciation, is seen when a person, child-like, cares no longer for a thing, as soon as, to him, it ceases to be a novelty. Thus, an indifference succeeding to an early delight in, and eager purchase of "curios," must explain the frequency with which such things, falling under the hammer of the Yokohama auctioneer, change owners.

Almost all foreigners surround themselves with a larger or smaller collection of "curios." Conspicuous amongst these collections are the handsome bronzes that usually decorate drawing-rooms. These would, therefore, appear, at first sight, to be held in high estimation were it not that their owners do not often take the slightest trouble to learn anything about these bronzes; while the smaller and wonderfully artistic little bronzes of flowers and figures excite an admiration far less than that to which they are entitled. Those which are most prized are generally vases, of which the bulky forms can scarcely lay claim to grace and beauty, although such ornaments were doubtless very costly, on account of the high value of metals in a country in which the mines are worked without much aid from machinery.

The manufacture of bronzes being an important French industry, it appears that some Chinese and Japanese bronzes finding their way to France, not only received from a nation, whose designs in bronze excel those of other European countries, warm admiration, but were considered of sufficient importance to be submitted to careful analysis.

Thus, it is seen, that bronzes of the first group contain a large proportion of lead, and it was observed that amongst these, those containing most lead, belonged to vases of the darkest surface tint. This high proportion of lead without the presence of much zinc, which, in the case of the second group, appears to counterbalance the lead, is a most distinguishing feature of the metal of the first, for average European bronzes contain comparatively but a small amount of lead.

The metal of the second group shews a large proportion of tin, and especially of zinc. Bronze was then made according to the indications afforded by these two groups. That corresponding to the first group possessed the great disadvantage of extreme brittleness without, on the other hand, the dull, black colour of the surface being superior to that obtained with metal of the second group. Doubtless it is this composition that explains the reason why apparently slight shocks, much to the owner's astonishment, may sometimes suffice to destroy a valuable bronze. The bronze made in accordance with the second group proved a far more serviceable metal. Its fracture resembled exactly that of the metal imitated, and, on heating a similar dull, black surface could be obtained, while European bronzes submitted to a like process only scaled. The metal could further be readily worked with wheel or chisel, but the chief precautions requisite were found to consist in casting the object very thin, and in paying attention to the temperature of the metal employed. Neglect of these two conditions gave rise to the same defect, namely, that a sort of liquefaction occurred in the mould so that the bronze became studded with minute white points. It is, however, this very tendency to liquefaction that, carefully managed, enables

THE TOKEI JOURNAL.

"NISSHIN SHIN-JISHI" Office,
TOKEI, GINZA, SHI-CHO-ME, No. 9.

TOKEI, JUNE 27TH, 1874.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

One Copy, One year,	\$10.00,
One Copy, Six months,	5.50
One Copy, Three months,	2.75,
One Copy, One month,	1.00,
Single Copies,	0.25.

For transmission by Post the postage
must be added.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Inch, *per week*, \$1.00,

and so on in proportion.

Standing advertisements are allowed
Discount, on the following scale:—

Three months,	10 <i>per cent.</i>
Six "	25 "
Twelve "	50 "

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

If not paid in advance, full rates will
be charged, without deduction.

It is requested that all communications
respecting articles for insertion, correspondence,
&c., be addressed:—

To the Editor of

THE TOKEI JOURNAL

Care of the NISSHIN SHIN-JISHI,

No. 9, Ginza Shi-cho-me, Tokai.

All communications respecting subscriptions,
advertisement, and accounts, should be
addressed "To the Manager," as above.

THE FORMOSAN MISSION.

PUTTING aside all the unseemly
personalities which have disgraced the
productions of many recent writers upon
this subject, and narrowing the

ent statements, which tally only in two
particulars—the object of the Embassy,
and the fact that the Japanese intended
to send a mission to Formosa. With
regard to the purport of the Embassy,
it is admitted that it had three separate
and distinct objects; to ascertain the
position of Macao; to request the inter-
vention of the Chinese in dealing with
Corea; and to learn what were the political
relations between China and aboriginal
Formosa. We have to deal but with the
last. We find, therefore, that Soyeshima
told Mr. Low, and told him in such a
manner as to induce Mr. Low to give
credence to his statement, that he intended
to ascertain from the Chinese Government,
if they had any claim to aboriginal Formosa;
if they had, he was prepared to demand
the punishment of certain aboriginals,
and the payment of an indemnity. If, on
the other hand, China denied all responsibility
for the conduct of the aboriginals, he was
prepared to announce that a Mission would
be sent to Formosa to punish those who had
acted in so barbarous a manner towards
his countrymen. Turn, then, to the letter
from Prince Kung, and we find that he
distinctly admits that Soyeshima announced
that a Mission would be despatched to
Formosa:

"The last (topic) related to the question
of the proposal to despatch a mission to the
savages of Formosa, for the purpose of
inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo
Islanders by them."

And not only admitted the fact that
Soyeshima announced the intended
Mission, but practically invited it by
saying:

"This," the Formosan Mission, "was a
token of the good relations between China
and Japan."

Now if, to this admission, we add the
statement made by Soyeshima to Mr. Low
we may well, without straining one thread
of our argument, fairly infer, that Soyeshima
first asked Prince

who was successful, but only when aided
by a force of nearly 1,000 men. The
Japanese had to deal with the more
important tribes, the Boutans, and the
Kousakouts, as well as those tribes to
whom the attention of Capt. Broad,
Admiral Bell and General Le Gendre was
directed. It cannot, therefore, be considered
an evidence of warlike designs if the
Japanese Mission was protected by a
still larger number of troops. Had the
Boutans been pacifically inclined, we
doubt not the Japanese would have been
content with making a treaty, rather than
provoke further reprisals by punishment
for a past offence. The Boutans,
however, attacked the Japanese, and met
that fate they richly deserved. It is
apparent, then, that the Mission-escort
was, in itself, no evidence of warlike
intentions.

Following up the argument we must
next endeavour to discover the real
meaning of the paragraph in the Tsung-
li-yamen letter:

"In the second month of the present
year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your
country anchored in the harbour of Amoy,
demanding to make use of the drilling
ground there for drilling her crew."

This is supplemented, and its ambiguity
explained, by reference to Mr. Low's
letter which says: "As there are no safe
harbours on that part of the island where
the aborigines reside, permission will be
asked to land troops at one of the ports
open to trade." The ship referred to,
went to Amoy long before the Formosan
Mission, or even, the Sagarebellion,
and the Commander asked to land
sailors, in consequence of the request
contained in Mr. Low's letter having
been made to Prince Kung by Soyeshima.
Now, such a request had been preferred
two or three times before, and refused;
and it is hardly likely the Japanese
would have risked yet another refusal,
without having some good reason for

We may imagine Prince Kung to have
said: "Aboriginal Formosa is not ours;
we are not responsible for its conduct,
but do not you, in punishing the natives,
"intrude" on our territory."

As to the fact that no notice of the
Mission was given to China, we have to
say that Soyeshima first did give notice,
and that the absence of any Chinese
Minister in Japan, or Japanese Minister
in China prevented its repetition. And
we may here add that, after the distinct
agreement arrived at between Soyeshima
and Prince Kung, the notice given by
General Saigo to the Viceroy of Fukien
was ample, while the requests made
were also in accordance with the
understanding between the Ministers,
and therefore neither exaggerated nor
absurd. The cause of the Mission cannot
have been the Saga rebellion, for we
find that even China admits that
Soyeshima announced the intention of
his Government to despatch such a
Mission long before it was actually sent.

We believe, then, that we have now
proved the fact that Japan had a right
to send a Mission. It is admitted that
Soyeshima announced it, and as he
announced it Prince Kung must have
denied the responsibility of his Government,
or the announcement would not have
been made; it is demonstrated that its
character was not necessarily pacific;
that even if it was to have been pacific,
its escort was not unnecessarily large,
and it is a necessary corollary that
Prince Kung first denied the responsibility
of China before Soyeshima announced
the intended Mission. Every point,
therefore, which it is necessary to
substantiate to render the position
taken by the Japanese unassailable,
is proved beyond question, and no
amount of shifty diplomacy on the

wards," railways, a uniformed army, "chimney-pot" hats, and "claw-hammer" coats, etc., are excellent things—well enough in their place, but they are not characteristic of Japan. Many a foreigner in Japan waits long to see something thoroughly Japanese, and departs without the sight.

As illustration of the dense ignorance in which foreigners are kept, we simply mention two, out of many incidents which have occurred in Tokei during the present month, both of which, many foreigners would have enjoyed witnessing. The first, which took place on Sunday, May 31st, was the funeral of Mayeda, the ex-prince of Kaga, who once ruled over three provinces, and received a revenue of over \$3,500,000. Though not great intellectually, or noted in prowess of arms or enterprise, yet as the head of one of the largest clans in feudal Japan, he was, *ex officio*, the lord and venerated master of thousands of retainers, who, in his life, honoured, and, in death, revered him. At his funeral, vast crowds of former retainers attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory, and the funeral cortège was deeply impressive from its numbers alone. Among those in the line, were the Mikado's legates, and several hundred soldiers of the Imperial army who once served Mayeda as their feudal lord. The Shinto rites at the tomb, administered by the *kan-nushi* or Shinto hierarchs in full dress, were also very impressive. All this, viewed as indicative of the past power of the daimios, as the vanishing of another historical landmark, or merely as a scenic display, would have interested many foreigners who would gladly have seen it. Yet we doubt whether a dozen of them knew of the affair, until they read of it in the papers.

The second incident which many foreigners would have witnessed with pleasure, was a less pretentious affair. It takes place in Tokei every year, on the fifteenth day of the six month; or, according to the new calendar, June

The savage that he clutches eagerly to obtain a thing for which he has no true appreciation. He covets the acquisition solely as a possession to his squaws and his war plumes. Civilized man is, however, in this respect, almost more uncivilized than the savage; for, in addition to also constantly valuing the objects with which he surrounds himself more as personal distinction than for their intrinsic merit, he frequently estimates them with entire reference to their money value. The savage is free from this latter failing; thus, he is equally ready to to admire the button or bead, provided it strikes his fancy, whether it be of gold or glass.

The first characteristic, namely, not valuing an object for its intrinsic merit, is usually most strongly evinced by the owner showing so little true interest in his possessions that he is unable to give an enquirer any information as to their nature. We should think a person ludicrous who, owning a collection of fossils, butterflies, coins, or similar things, could tell us nothing of interest about his collections, and yet we constantly commit the absurdity of surrounding ourselves by objects teeming with unheeded interest, in whose midst we pass through life mentally blindfold. Amidst the dearth of general information thus occasioned, and the lack of amusement due to John Bull having no talent for brilliant repartee, it is, therefore, no marvel that average English society discusses so unceasingly and with such dull vapiditv hygrometric changes and Japanese instability,—and consequently that a person is so frequently able to quit society with the reflection that it has yielded him no greater treat than the enjoyment of a good dinner. Though, on the other hand, a man might often atone for general ignorance and dullness by granting to those around a share from his store of special knowledge, still such compensation is rare. For Englishmen think it incumbent on them to refrain from speaking about their profession in spite of this being usually the only subject on which, from thorough study, their conversation

scarcely lay claim to grace and beauty, although such ornaments were doubtless very costly, on account of the high value of metals in a country in which the mines are worked without much aid from machinery.

The manufacture of bronzes being an important French industry, it appears that some Chinese and Japanese bronzes finding their way to France, not only received from a nation, whose designs in bronze excel those of other European countries, warm admiration, but were considered of sufficient importance to be submitted to careful analysis.

The chief point that attracted attention was the unknown nature of the almost black ground-work that threw the bright filigree of flowers, etc. into such excellent relief. It was decided that none of the varnishes of Japan, so famous for their durability and varied application, were introduced as a surface material. Nor was this superficial colouring of the metal due to sulphur, as in some cases of Chinese bronze. It was, therefore, concluded that the appearance admired was solely due to the composition of the bronze, and of the mixture of metals made use in the East. Europeans had no exact knowledge. Consequently, seven specimens taken from the Japanese and Chinese bronzes were submitted to chemical analysis, and the results shown by the following table were obtained by M. Morin.

	1st GROUP							2nd GROUP							
Copper	82.72	82.90	81.30	83.09	72.09	71.46	7	72.82	72.32	71.46	71.46	7	71.46	71.46	71.46
Lead	9.90	10.46	11.05	11.50	20.31	16.34	6	14.59	14.59	16.34	16.34	6	16.34	16.34	16.34
Tin	4.36	2.64	3.27	3.23	5.52	6.02		7.27	7.27	6.02	6.02		6.02	6.02	6.02
Zinc	1.86	2.74	3.27	0.50	0.67	5.94		6.00	6.00	5.94	5.94		5.94	5.94	5.94
Iron	0.55	0.64	0.67	0.22	1.73	0.25		0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25		0.25	0.25	0.25
Arsenic	traces	0.25	traces	0.25	traces	traces		traces	traces	traces	traces		traces	traces	traces
Sulphur	"	0.25	"	traces	"	"		"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Nickel	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Gold	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"		"	"	"
	99.39	99.63	99.56	98.79	100.32	100.01		100.46	100.46	100.01	100.01		100.46	100.46	100.01

EXHIBITIONS.

THE Japanese rage for "exhibitions" does not seem to be on the wane. All the large cities have had their turn, and doubtless will continue to exhibit. Gradually, the interior towns are following up the custom, which is undoubtedly a good one. On such occasions the magnati and literati, and travelled men of the town have the opportunity of giving the farmers and clodhoppers an opportunities of seeing something beyond their usual ken of rice-fields, crops, and hoes, and of affording them glimpses of the methods of life among the people whom they are still apt to believe are descendants of dogs, or out-and-out savages. In some cases, it is true, the enthusiastic projectors of such exhibitions are put to their wits' ends, to furnish the wherewithal to interest and attract satisfied crowds. We can easily im-

All communications respecting subscriptions, advertisement, and accounts, should be addressed "To the Manager," as above.

THE FORMOSAN MISSION.

PUTTING aside all the unseemly personalities which have disgraced the productions of many recent writers upon this subject, and narrowing the discussion to its proper limits, but one question has to be answered:—Had Japan a right to send a mission to Formosa? From the moment when the Mission first left Nagasaki we have consistently upheld the statement that the Japanese had a perfect right to send a Mission to Formosa, and have maintained that the cause of the Mission was not the Saga rebellion, but the murder of several unfortunate Loochooans, whom the wind and waves drove on the inhospitable coasts of the Bontan territory. We have stood almost alone in this opinion; but, feeling that our views would sooner or later find incontestible proof, we have waited, till now we can lay before our readers a plain, unexaggerated statement which distinctly shows, not only that the Japanese Government had a right to send a mission to Formosa, but that they did so with the knowledge and, practically, at the invitation of China.

To furnish our readers with this proof, it is necessary to go back to the time when Soyeshima, General Le Gendre, and the Embassy, were in Peking. Firstly, then, what was their object? As to this point, and as to the conversations between Soyeshima and the Tsung-li-yamen, no actual record exists, except the letter from the Tsung-li-yamen, published elsewhere,* and a statement made by Soyeshima to Mr. Low, U. S. Minister at Peking, and, by him reported to his Government (also published in this issue).† The merest glance at these two documents shows at once that there are two differ-

* Page—7. † Page—7.

And not only admitted the fact that Soyeshima announced the intended Mission, but practically invited it by saying:

"This," the Formosan Mission, "was, a token of the good relations between China and Japan."

Now if, to this admission, we add the statement made by Soyeshima to Mr. Low we may well, without straining one thread of our argument, fairly infer, that Soyeshima first asked Prince Kung if China claimed aboriginal Formosa, and received a reply in the negative; for had he not done so, Soyeshima was, we know, prepared to demand the punishment of the aboriginals and the payment of an indemnity for the massacred Loochooans. If, therefore, Prince Kung disclaimed any responsibility for the acts of the aboriginals, and we have fair reason to believe that he did, Japan had a perfect right to send a Mission to Formosa.

We next come to the question of the character of the Mission. This, Prince Kung says, was to have been a peaceful Mission:

"That the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a Mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them."

But Soyeshima, in his conversation with Mr. Low, distinctly stated that the proposed Mission was for the purpose of chastising the savages—"Japan proposes to send a military force to Formosa to chastise the savages and semi-civilized tribes"—and we have therefore to choose between the two statements. We are inclined to think that Soyeshima told Prince Kung precisely what he told Mr. Low; but, as the only records of the conversation between Soyeshima and Prince Kung are the letter from the Tsung-li-yamen, and Mr. Low's letter, there is no actual proof of what he *did* really say. Supposing, however, that he announced the Mission as pacific in character, the strength of the force sent to Formosa would not indicate that war was intended. Capt. Broad went to Formosa with about fifty men, who were not sufficient to accomplish anything; a like fate befel Admiral Bell with two hundred, and both of these had only to deal with the smaller tribes; as had Gen. Le Gendre,

ship referred to, went to Amoy long before the Formosan Mission, or even, the Sagarebellion, and the Commander asked to land sailors, in consequence of the request contained in Mr. Low's letter having been made to Prince Kung by Soyeshima. Now, such a request had been preferred two or three times before, and refused; and it is hardly likely the Japanese would have risked yet another refusal, without having some good reason for making the request. It was refused, and never again repeated, since the Japanese found they could land their troops in aboriginal Formosa without using any Chinese port. This, it may be said, proves nothing; but, in reality, it goes a long way to establish the fact that Soyeshima's demand to Prince Kung was identical with his statement to Mr. Low.

We now have to deal with the "intrusion" of territory, alluded to in the Tsung-li-yamen letter; and this distinctly proves that Prince Kung had been apprised of the Mission, even if he had not already admitted it. Further, it betokens without shadow of doubt that the Mission was not necessarily pacific. It proves the first of these statements at once, if we consider that it would have been absurd for Prince Kung to talk about intruding on each others' territory if some Mission or Embassy was not about to be sent to one or other country. The second statement is confirmed by the fact that had the Mission been pacific there never would have been any necessity to have suggested any warning concerning "intrusion" of territory. It goes even further. It is not to be supposed that Prince Kung would have listened to Soyeshima's announcement of the proposed Mission with calmness had the territory of aboriginal Formosa been Chinese. Rather would he have said: "No! that is our country; we will send a Mission." Instead, he makes no objection, and, in order to avoid any trouble, on parting with Soyeshima, reminds him of what had evidently been discussed before—an agreement not to enter Chinese territory while carrying out the Mission.

that even if it was to have been pacific, its escort was not unnecessarily large, and it is a necessary corollary that Prince Kung first denied the responsibility of China before Soyeshima announced the intended Mission. Every point, therefore, which it is necessary to substantiate to render the position taken by the Japanese unassailable, is proved beyond question, and no amount of shifty diplomacy on the part of China can affect the result.

It is true that China now claims aboriginal Formosa: but the Government has been frightened into doing so by the exaggerated reports of the armament of Japan which reached Peking from the Foreign Ministers. We doubt not, therefore, that as soon as China is fully aware of the objects of the Mission the present correspondence will cease, and that favourably to Japan.

BLINDFOLDED.

THAT "one half of the world knows not how the other half lives," is a truth frequently exemplified in the great city of Tokei. Foreigners who dwell in the capital are in, but are not of, Tokei. They see the natives all around them, hear their language frequently, if not constantly spoken, catch occasional glimpses of their life, yet understand so little, that many of them settle down into the belief that Japanese human nature is radically different from that which is normal on other continents. For this state of affairs, we think both Japanese and foreigners are to blame. The latter do not, as a rule, take sufficient interest in the people and unexciting affairs of the country; while, as we all know, the Japanese are usually most reticent about the very things we should most like to see or know about. For example, it frequently happens that an imposing exhibition, a characteristic display, celebration or public gathering, takes place within rifle-shot of the foreigner's dwelling, and he knows nothing whatever of it. The natives, whether servants, friends, pupils, or officials,

which cost you \$10 more than it was worth, because you were determined that brute, Muggins, who outbid you in the matter of the drawing-room suite, should not get it—slide out at the tail of the cart and break into a thousand pieces. Your troubles are never ending: darkness comes on, and then the police, plainly suspicious that you have stolen your own property, insist upon putting in force the regulation that no one is allowed to carry goods through the street at night, and march you off to the station-house. Don't resist; for you will be tied up, and the cords do really hurt the wrists when some savage gives your hands an extra hoist upward. Should you, by good fortune, be allowed to go, you at last get home, to find the boy has prepared you no dinner, the landlord did not expect you to come for three days—he is so used to delay himself that he cannot understand punctuality in others—and has not new covered, not even taken up, the *tatami*, and you, in sheer vexation of spirit, paying the coolies without demur, sink down, dinner-less, tea-less, supper-less, and sleep the sleep of the weary, a tempting morsel for the gal-linippers, and those pleasant animals, for which Japanese mats seem a special Providence.

THE MAPS.

WE PUBLISH this week two out of four maps of Formosa which all go to prove that China never claimed either eastern or southern Formosa; Before, however, describing the maps in detail we must state that many years before a Dutch map was published of the whole of the island, giving a number of details, and evidencing a careful survey of a large part of the island.

Map I is that known as the Jesuits'

Fourthly: That the Chinese have always denied responsibility for the acts of the aboriginals, in proof of which we publish the two following extracts; one from the Report of the U. S. Secretary of the Navy; the other from the Commercial Relations of the U. S., being the statement of two Chinese officials, having reference to the loss of the *Rover*:

"In the early part of the year information reached the squadron that the American barque *Rover* had been wrecked on the south-east end of the island of Formosa, and it was rumoured that all on board had been murdered. Commander Febiger with the *Ashuelot* was ordered to proceed to the locality in question, gain what information he could in reference to the affair, and rescue the survivors should any be found. On his arrival at Taiwanfoo in April, Commander Febiger required of the three principal authorities of the island an immediate investigation of the outrage, the seizure and punishment of those implicated and the recovery of any of the ship-wrecked crew who survived. The authorities expressed much interest in the case and indicated a desire to obtain all information possible, and to punish those who were engaged in it; but they claimed to be unable to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime who belonged to a horde of savages that were not obedient to their laws."

"Art. 11 and 13 (of the Treaty,) provide that whenever, within the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China, either on shore or at sea, any one who shall molest Americans, shall be punished by the civil and military authorities to the best of their ability. But, as in the *Rover's* case, the Americans were not murdered in Chinese territory, or on Chinese seas, but on a region occupied by savage tribes, relief cannot be asked for under the treaty. Were it in our power to seize the murderers, we would gladly do so, that the Chinese might keep friendly intercourse with foreigners. But the savage region does not come within the limits of our jurisdiction &c. &c."

Fifthly and lastly, the publication of the maps. Neither the Jesuits, nor the Chinese map published afterwards, nor the modern maps give southern and eastern Formosa, and it is evident to all but the most prejudiced that the right of China is based on the most flimsy pretexts.

EXTRACT FROM
MR. LOW'S LETTER TO MR. FISH,
U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

tations with him on several matters.

The same year, in the fifth month, Yanagiwara, an officer attached to the mission, and the interpreter Tei, came to our office by special order of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about three points, the first of which was whether the island of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to that of Portugal? The second was whether Corea constituted an independent sovereignty or not? And the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo Islanders by them? And in this interview we gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points. Subsequently, it was again said on the part of the Minister Soyeshima, in the words of the interpreter Tei: first, that it being possible for Japan to trade with the island of Macao, she only desired beforehand to establish a basis for future negotiations, by ascertaining whether this island belonged to China or not; second, that, as for the affair of Corea, Japan desired to have the intervention of China to settle the dispute; and, lastly, that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosa savages in sending a Mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any, was at once cleared away on both sides. Afterwards, when, on the occasion of the Minister Soyeshima's taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the two nations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing

THE STORY. OF TAKASAGO and KOK-SING-YA.

(Translated from the Japanese.)

Takasago was the name of an island lying in the sea South-east of China. In this island there was formerly no ruler; but the farmers cultivated sugar cane abundantly and produced sugar from it, while the foresters, who had features like monkeys, hunted stags and deer, carrying spears in their hands all the time; and lived upon the game. To keep their wives and children, they earned their livelihood by taking the skins of the stags and deer to a market, and changing them there for wine and victuals. As to the work of the women, they could weave cotton cloth well, and each of them usually kept two or three hundred tans (a) of the cotton cloth in her house, so that the greater or less quantity of it possessed by each decided the different degrees of their wealth.

As the climate in this island is always so warm that cold is almost unknown to the people, the harvest time comes twice a year and renders the tract distinguished for the abundance of its rice. In the course of time a tribe of men with red hair began to settle in this island from a period unknown, for the purpose of more conveniently trading with Hirato, an island of Japan. From that time the island has been called Taiwan, and a castle was built there by the red-haired people. Now in the first year of Kang-lun (1660), when Kok-sing-ya, failing to receive reinforcements from Foochow and Tszeu-chow, lost his battle (with the Tartars), he attacked Taiwan, destroyed the red-haired people, and built a new castle in the island.

The father of Kok-sing-ya was a native of Foochow by the name of Ching-che-lung, also known by the title of Kwau-laou. At the time the overthrow of Min-chow took place, Ching-che-lung disliked to be under the yoke of the Tartars. He talked therefore with the rebels who lived in an island,

agine the process of collecting together a museum in a place where none existed before. In the first place, all the scholars and amateur antiquarians of the place are asked to contribute the loan of their heirlooms. Then the respectable and exclusive families of the place are petitioned to let the public eye gaze upon their ancestral relics. The merchants are besought to furnish their choicest specimens; and the artificers of every sort to produce their *chef-d'œuvres*. All soldiers who have been to the wars must hand out their relics; and those who have travelled in foreign lands, or even in their own, are expected to send to the exhibition, whatever they have picked up on their travels. Forthwith, a rumaging in old chests and cabinets begins. Old godowns are explored. The temples are visited, and the old priests are cajoled into producing ancient, and holy relics, and writings. By dint of hard work and an incredible amount of fuss, arrangement and labelling, the exhibition—held in some old temple or *yashiki*—is ready to open.

The people drop in by ones and twos. They are the scouts and advance guards. You don't catch the merchant and shop-keeper, who always look at an *ishin* on both sides before they take it, spending two *sen* on what they have to receive on faith. Neither is that follower of the ancient and honorable art of cultivating the soil, who receives *five sen* per diem, wages, going to invest nearly a half day's wage on a "show," which may turn out to be a mere money-trap. So the great mass of common folk wait till the first visitors, the spies, report. Then, being satisfied, the farmers and shopmen, with their families enter.

The general character of the articles on exhibition in various parts of Japan is the same, though, of course, in the

ness "just once." Few curiosities attract more eyes, and compel more ejaculations of *naruhodo*, than the sight, at these shows, of a bed-room set of foreign furniture.

Some people enjoy reading a florist's catalogue, others are fascinated when perusing a dictionary. Not a few find real enjoyment when perusing price-lists and market reports. We acknowledge a weakness for lists of articles on exhibition at Japanese shows. In looking over one from Iyo, in Shikoku, we notice among other wonderful things, the talons of a *tengu*, and the teeth of a devil. Doubtless the good folk of that corner of creation who shudder at the doings of the dreadful foreigners who are eating up Japan, devoutly believe in the reality of what they see. Perhaps some recognize the talons as the identical ones with which their ancestors' faces were scratched. As for ourselves, we wonder whether the devil, whose dentals are on exhibition, was troubled with toothache, or whether, dying in due course of nature, his tusks loosened out of his jaw-sockets. We are sorry a few dragon's scales, or a few phoenix feathers are not down on the list.

In truth, however, these exhibitions have a great educational effect, and the more of them the better. We are glad to know that the *Hakurankai*, or general exhibition and museum in Tokei is to be a permanent affair. Unfortunately a large number of curiosities and valuable additions, derived from exchange or obtained by purchase in Europe, at the Vienna Exhibition, were lost in the ill-fated French steamer *Nil*. Nevertheless constant accessions are being obtained, and the *Hakurankai* promises to be one of the most valuable public educational institutions which now do, or will, adorn the capital of this empire.

would them mean the infliction of untold misery—they must move. Fate, their stern policeman, taps them on the shoulder just as they are getting settled, and the wife has decided where the new cheffonier shall be placed, and says: "Move on—move on." Such beings as these must, in time, grow callous, and—like those persons who travel about with portable suites of furniture which fold up and stow themselves away, as if under the influence of Houdin's magic—keep a horse and van always on hand. But what horrors, what sufferings they must have gone through ere they reached that sublime condition of callosity! Think of the smashed crockery; the fractured mirrors; the scratched pictures and the books, lost, stolen or strayed, which must have fallen to their share, and then the expense, worst trial of all.

But it seems that a natural instinct, implanted in the breat of human beings, makes them always dissatisfied with their houses. Every one covets every one else's house, despite the Commandments, and is always on the look out for "something better." One man is too far from the railway; another complains because he can hear the rumbling of the goods train which passes the end of his back garden, and shakes the tea-cups when the worthy tenants are enjoying their evening meal in the spidery arbour; yet another, objects to his neighbours, who are passionately fond of cats, and have established a "paddock" on the house-top; while still one more declares he will change his house, because he can't get his muffins until 5.15 p. m., and he likes his tea fifteen minutes earlier. We might go on for ever; but will spare our readers, who probably have all pet grievances, and do not like their feelings touched. And did we continue it would be to no purpose, for

The resident in Tokei is generally even more dissatisfied with his house than the householder in America or England. If he be a Government employé he considers that he, A., ought to have as good a house as B., because their salaries are equal, and he forthwith piles complaint on complaint till he achieves his object, or is met by a decided refusal. The non-Government employé, or the employé who finds his own house, can change and shift as often as he may please; but he, too, rarely satisfies himself. He goes house-hunting himself, unaided by any Japanese acquaintance, and a nice muddle he makes of it. No plain notice, "This House to Let or be Sold," or "Apartments," written on a large, fly-blown, card, meets his weary eye. He passes *yashiki* after *yashiki* without any result, and at last goes home resolved to take advice, and trust himself to some native. The moment he does this, it is not the want but the superfluity of houses which proves his bane—that is, if he has no preference for any particular quarter. Houses with one room, two rooms, mats, no mats, glass windows, paper windows, stable, no stable, good water, no water, are thrust before his attention at prices which seem fabulous. Twenty *ryo* for a four roomed house, not one of the apartments big enough to perform that delicate operation known as "swinging a cat"; thirty for a house somewhat better; but requiring *repairs* which will eat away a sum equal to ten *ryo* additional; and for a really good house any price is demanded, and, we fear, too often paid. Six months in advance, too, if you please Sir, or, as an English landlady would say: "There's another party Sir as which would pay down the rent at once which he was glad too at the price." This, for some unfortunate with only 150 *ryo* a month, is, of course,

WE PUBLISH two of the four maps of Formosa which all go to prove that China never claimed either eastern or southern Formosa; Before, however, describing the maps in detail we must state that many years before a Dutch map was published of the whole of the island, giving a number of details, and evidencing a careful survey of a large part of the island.

Map I is that known as the Jesuits' map, having been prepared by Padres de Mailla and Henderer, two Portuguese Jesuits, at the order of the Emperor Kang-he. It is taken from the "Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, par d'Anville. La Haye, MDCCXXXVII." Our readers will observe that despite the publication of the Dutch map, the Jesuits only included in the province of Fuh-kien the western part of the island, omitting altogether the eastern part, and representing the southern by six small mountains. Evidently eastern and southern Formosa were not Chinese territory, or they would have been delineated, especially as there was ample opportunity.

Map II was published in 1807, or the 16th year of Kea king, and is known as Chang Sue King's map. Here again the eastern and southern portions of the island are omitted, and again it is apparent that China did not own any but the western section.

Besides the evidence of the maps there are many other reasons which prove without question that China never, till now, claimed aboriginal Formosa. The discussion of these we shall leave to an opportunity when we can devote more space to the subject, merely mentioning, at present, that there are several proofs. Firstly: That when Soyeshima announced the Mission, Prince Kung did not object to it, as trenching on Chinese territory. Secondly: That the Chinese residents in southern Formosa pay tribute to the aboriginals. Thirdly: That, as admitted by Prince Kung, China has never made the slightest attempt to govern the country, or to restrain the people.

Fifthly and lastly, the publication of the maps. Neither the Jesuits, nor the Chinese map published afterwards, nor the modern maps give southern and eastern Formosa, and it is evident to all but the most prejudiced that the right of China is based on the most flimsy pretexts.

EXTRACT FROM
MR. LOW'S LETTER TO MR. FISH,
U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

"In his conversations with me the ambassador has spoken freely and with apparent frankness concerning the purpose of his mission and the business with which he is charged.

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

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

LETTER FROM THE TSUNG-
LI-YAMEN TO THE
GAIMUSHO.

[TRANSLATION.]

26th day, 3rd month,
13th year of Tung Che.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JAPAN.
SIR:

Since your country concluded a treaty with China, the obligations of mutual concord and good-will have been fulfilled on both sides, and the sentiments of respect and friendship have been more and more cultivated towards each other. Last year, too, on the occasion of the mission of the Minister Soyeshima to China, we held friendly consul-

ations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causes arising between the two governments. But, now, all the Foreign Ministers residing at Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa, to make war upon the savages of that island; and, besides, the newspapers, the intelligences from the sea coast, and the reports from our local officers, all inform us that, in the second month of the present year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your country anchored in the harbour of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling ground there for drilling her crew; and also that, to use the words of her commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amidst the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them; following in this a maxim mentioned in the *Rei Ri*: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones." But the territories inhabited by these savages are truly within the jurisdiction of China; and this is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the jurisdiction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa; but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case. If truly so, why did you not consult with us beforehand about it? For what purpose is the vessel destined that now lies anchored in the harbour of Amoy.

Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter,

We have the honour to be,
Y. E.'s obedient servants,
(The signature of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China, Tsung-li-Yamen).

inforcements from Foochow and Tszeu-chow, lost his battle (with the Tartars), he attacked Taiwan, destroyed the red-haired people, and built a new castle in the island.

The father of Kok-sing-ya was a native of Foochow by the name of Ching-che-lung, also known by the title of Kwau-laou. At the time the overthrow of Min-chow took place, Ching-che-lung disliked to be under the yoke of the Tartars. He talked therefore with the rebels who lived in an island, to gain them over to his object, and communicated secretly with Woo-San-Kwei, by means of the rebel's ships. Although he then collected together many of the conspirators of the sea-coast, still he had not soldiers enough in his party. So he could not spread his rule throughout Fookien, and was obliged to retire and live in the island in order to make his plans and await his opportunity. During this time, by means of ships of commerce, he often came over to Goto (the name given to the five small islands), Hirato and Nagasaki, in our country; and he passed a considerable period of his life there.

Ching-che-lung had his wife in Hirato, and she begat a son; and in Nagasaki he had also his concubine, who likewise begat a man-child. But he frequently went to Foochow, so that the preparations for war might not be neglected. Through his efforts, having gradually got a vast number of his confederates together, Tszen-chow and Chang-chow were at length destroyed. At the same time he subjugated Foo-Kien, and built the Castle of Foochow, which he made his principal castle. He now grew in authority and power, so that he subdued the fifteen Provinces at once.

Then he sent a ship to Japan to receive his wife; and the ship arrived in the harbour of Nagasaki. Therefore a report was sent by the governor of Nagasaki to Hanto, where the Shogun was living; and the child, who was then seventeen years of age, was taken safely from Hirato to Nagasaki by command of the Shogun. The child left Nagasaki, while his mother promised him that she would soon follow him. The child was afterwards named Ching-shing-kung, and it is he who is known by the name of Kok-sing-ya.

Besides those whom I have already mentioned, there was a man named Goto-Yih-Kwan among the friends of Ching-che-lung. He dwelt in the is-

(a) Tan is the name of a measure 28 feet in length.

sen per diem, wags, going to invest nearly a half day's wage on a "show," which may turn out to be a mere money-trap. So the great mass of common folk wait till the first visitors, the spies, report. Then, being satisfied, the farmers and shopmen, with their families enter.

The general character of the articles on exhibition in various parts of Japan is the same, though, of course, in the large cities scientific classification is attainable. The antiquarian treasures of literature and war seem to hold precedence. Pictured and written scrolls, manuscripts, famous autographs, poems, sign-manuals, rare books, etc., are honoured with the greatest attention from the educated portion of the sight-seers. Next come the old helmets, armour, swords, spears, and rusty relics of war; the exhumed trophies of actual battle being specially venerated. Next in order of reverence, are the relics of holy men, famous priests, and memorials of the piety of dead generations. Then, for the multitude, are the more showy productions of the loom, the forge, the oven, and the brush, of to-day. But the articles calculated to increase the circumference of the eyes of the farmer, are the various objects in use or ornament among foreigners. Imagine a man who spends the daylight of summer up to his knees in liquid mud, grubbing, planting, hoeing and weeding, who sleeps on mats, and eats millet and pickled radishes, seeing a foreign bed in all its perfection of snowy linen without, and yielding springs within. What an exalted triumph of human genius a foreign bed is, we know from the fact that among the very first foreign novelties in use among the daimios who inclined towards foreign luxuries, were beds. Have we not, also, had unpleasant experiences of coming home unexpectedly, and finding our "boy" snug and snoring in our bed? Is not the foreign master's soft couch a severe temptation to the native servant who itches to test its softness and cleanli-

a large number of curiosities and valuable additions, derived from exchange or obtained by purchase in Europe, at the Vienna Exhibition, were lost in the ill-fated French steamer *Nil*. Nevertheless constant accessions are being obtained, and the *Hakurankai* promises to be one of the most valuable public educational institutions which now do, or will, adorn the capital of this empire.

MOVING.

A PICTURE in a recent number of a New York illustrated paper, depicting the miseries caused by the annual migrations which take place in the U. S., on May 1st, calls to our mind the many and dire sufferings, of which moving is the sole agent and cause, in every civilized part of the world. The picture in question shows us an unfortunate couple—whose name, if we are to judge by the aristocratic appearance of the dame, should be no less high-sounding than Roy-Fitz-Roy—surrounded by beds, bedstead, broken crockery, and all the gear of an extensive and well found house, not forgetting two pictures, one, evidently, Mr. R. F. R. *ætat* 21; and other, also evidently, Mrs. R. F. R. *ætat* 18. The latter has a liberal allowance of stove-pipe through the canvas, which certainly may add to the beauty of the likeness, although it mars the due proportions of the skirts of the lady's dress. But the couple are miserable enough, and their misery has little to do with us. Our woes and sorrows are quite enough without thrusting our fingers into other people's pies. Our house-huntings and movings are sufficiently appalling in anticipation and terrible in reality not to require any additional horror, and we will leave the Roy-Fitz-Roys to their fate and the charwomen.

To some persons, that desire for domesticity which is only gratified by a long residence in one house, is utterly denied. Five or ten years leases to

passionately fond of cats, and have established a "paddock" on the house-top; while still one more declares he will change his house, because he can't get his muffins until 5.15 p. m., and he likes his tea fifteen minutes earlier. We might go on for ever; but will spare our readers, who probably have all pet grievances, and do not like their feelings touched. And did we continue it would be to no purpose, for these grumblers never move unless compelled by something over and above their own grievances. But they like house-hunting, however, and indulge in that amusement spasmodically, generally after a heavy excursion week on the line, or a series of battles royal among the lodgers on the roof; or a sour, as well as a tardy, muffin. Yet they are never suited. In this house the dressing rooms are not large enough; in that the water is not laid on up stairs: always some trifle steps in the way, and the grumbling couple return to their domicile, resolved to endure a martyrdom of cats, trains or late muffins, rather than risk unknown inconveniences. They prefer, with Hamlet, to

— bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of,

Naturally there are real reasons for moving. Drains, which acres of chloride of lime, and gallons of Condy's disinfectant will not cure; water which no patent filters will make drinkable, and many other causes all force people to move, and any one who has had to transfer his Lares and Penates knows what "moving" means. The servants have no idea of packing: "Master," who has achieved a respectable corpulence, is constantly sent for to sit on "them boxes," and when, at last, he sees the final waggon-load of goods start, he settles down in the corner of the cab with the comfortable assurance that the driver has found the key of the beer-barrel, and will, to a certainty, scandalise both his old and new neighbourhood by making soft speeches to the pretty serving-maid who goes with the furniture.

requiring *reparations* which will eat away a sum equal to ten *ryo* additional; and for a really good house any price is demanded, and, we fear, too often paid. Six months in advance, too, if you please Sir, or, as an English landlady would say: "There's another party Sir as which would pay down the rent at once which he was glad too at the price." This, for some unfortunate with only 150 *ryo* a month, is, of course, very agreeable information, eminently calculated to induce him to make frequent changes.

Even supposing that you are able to obtain a house at a rental not more than four times in excess of what would be demanded from a Japanese, and granted that the landlord promises to re-cover the *tatami*, then come the horrors of moving. You send your "boy" for carts, and the coolies, perfectly aware that you *must* move, and that you cannot move without them, charge you at the rate of a *bu* per hundred yards for each cart, a fact which also accounts for the half-foreign costume your domestic adopts. But, if you have to be squeezed, you may at well submit with a good grace, and so, after invoking upon their head all the blessings which a customer is apt to bestow upon an extortionate tradesman, you pay what they ask, or something like it. As time goes on the troubles increase. That nice dinner-set, which you got out from England when you obtained your present appointment, is spoiled by the utter demolition of two soup plates and a sauce tureen; your new feather bed is so packed that at every turn of the wheel, it will remove from the tire all super-abundant mud; and yet, talk as you may, revile if you must, the coolies laughingly remark to each other that you are an *okashi sto* and pay no attention.

At length, perhaps, you start; but the coolies, elated by the prospect of near payment, rush up and down that knotty bridge, and very composedly watch that beautiful cheval glass—

lands of Goto in our country, living there a happy life, as he was a favorite of the ruler of the islands; and he had a son whom Ching-shing-kung kept in his house, and treated as a good friend. On this account, when Ching-Shing-Kung was about to leave Nagasaki, he requested permission to take his friend, the son at Goto-Yih-Kwan with him to Foochow.

Then the Shogun had compassion upon him, and granted Ching-shing-kung permission to do as he pleased with his friend. Therefore his friend sailed out of Japan with Ching-shing-kung; and after their arrival in Foochow, they dwelt together in the most familiar manner in the castle of Foochow. For three years his friend spent a pleasant life there, and walked about to see many famous places in different directions from the castle. At last Ching-shing-kung desired that his friend should visit Nan-king, Se-hoo and other places near by Foochow; and every day he treated him with more consideration.

His friend, however, was inclined to think fondly of his native country, and steadily asked Ching-shing-kung for permission to leave. When Ching-shing-kung had tried to hinder him by several ways, he made a visit to his old parents his pretext, and finally returned to Nagasaki. After the customs of our country, he called himself Kiyokawa Kinyemon; and living a long life, he would afterwards talk about the several places of Foo-kien, the castle where Kok-sing-ya used to reside, the customs and manners of the men and women, and the ceremonies attending the changes of the seasons. From the talk of the same person it may be seen that Ching-shing-kung also deeply loved his native country, or Japan; for within the castle of Foo-kien, he used to adorn the gates and doors with pine-trees and bamboos to celebrate the ceremony of the first three days of each new year, the same as we do in our country. It is said that there are still many places (in Foo-kien) where the people adorn their gates with pine-trees at the new year.

The young step-brother of Ching-shing-kung was dwelling in Nagasaki without receiving a call from Foo-chow; but when Kok-sing-ya (Ching-shing-

the Japanese men if the Japanese women could show such brave conduct as did the mother of Kok-sing-ya, when she put herself to death.

TEN DAYS ON THE INDUS.

(Continuation of Diary.)

Friday, 13th Nov., 186—. Started at daylight. All cheerful and jolly. At breakfast as yesterday. Apropos of our conversation, W—— related the following story, or

KILLING THE CAT.

There once ruled in Bagdad a Caliph who had a most lovely daughter. She was as accomplished as she was beautiful, and all would suppose that her husband would be fortunate beyond most men in the possession of such a being. But unfortunately she had such temper that although many essayed to woo and win her, each in turn departed fearful to take such a visage into their bosoms. At last a young officer in the Caliph's army rather pricked by what he heard, determined to see what chance he would have. He accordingly demanded her of the Caliph in marriage—the great man's assent was given—and the marriage took place. On the first interview with the bride—she was half-reposing playing with a lovely Persian cat, evidently a favourite—for, she did not eave off her attention to the cat, even on the entrance of her husband. Without a word, he drew his sword and with a swoop, cleanly cut off the animal's head, which rolled lifeless at the feet of the princess—she was so completely taken by surprise—at the firmness of her husband and his temerity that she was humbled at once, and from that day she yielded to him in all things—first from fear—afterwards from love. A poor cobbler heard of the extraordinary change that had come over the princess and of the great happiness of the man, whom all men looked upon as doomed to a hell on earth in wedding that woman. The cobbler's wife, a most terrible shrew, led him the wife of misery, and on making enquiries and learning that the young officer had subdued his wife by killing her favourite cat, determined that, as his dame had a beautiful pet of the same species, he would try the same expedient. He did so—but miserable dictu—his wife rose against him and was like to murder him for his act. On complaining to a friend of his ill success, Ah, said his friend, the difference was that your wife has had her own wife many years. He killed the cat the first day.

About 4.30 P.M., arrived at our wood station, and made fast for the night. Mr. Dixon, the mate, the ship's clerk

indifferently, and I was rather taken aback when in answer to my remark that I should turn Brahmin, and asked him to instruct me; he replied (as if I had been serious), "No, Sir; *Brahmin nascitur non fit.*"

(To be continued.)

India advices received at London state that in the famine-stricken districts the system of relief lately introduced by the Government is working satisfactorily. There are now reserves of Government grain at "Skekarporandramagge" ample enough, it is believed, to meet any emergency. Other points, though not so well supplied, are still sufficiently provisioned. Particular attention is paid to village relief. There is, however, no prospect of an early termination of the famine, and it is thought the natives will have to be fed by the Government for probably months to come. Suggestions are made for increasing the number and strength of the Government organizations in the afflicted districts, to make the relief more efficient.

The *République Française*, a Paris newspaper, considers the visit of the Emperor Alexander to London a great event; that, while it was ostensibly a visit to his daughter, the real object was to bring about an understanding between England and Russia in the interest of the peace of Europe. It says: "It will rejoice at such a tacit treaty of alliance and the protection it will afford to those menaced by unbridled ambition. The great policy of European balance of power still finds defenders."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21.

Volga, French steamer, Flambeau, 960 tons,

JUNE 26,
New York, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Talsahara, Arakana, Lustemberger and child, Nayuand, Kazasima, Driver, Langon, Lewis, and Larrieu.

Per American steamer *Granada* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Chas. P. Seabury, Miss Annie Seabury, Miss Susan A. Wilcox, Wm. Law, 3 Europeans, and 367 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer, *New York*, from Shanghai and Ports:—Messrs. H. Sylva and servant, Geo. Ford, J. W. Mopre, U. S. N., Capt. H. Reynell, Capt. W. F. Lewis, R. Backe, R. Kiesteig, L. McMane, 51 Japanese officers, and 81 in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. L. W. Ingersoll.

Per P. M. S. S. *Granada*, for San Francisco:—Hon. D. D. Field, Mrs. Field, child, and servant, Messrs. Charles Earmshaw, P. Kavanaugh, G. W. Noye, A. Perry, A. Charker, G. E. York, and J. Griffin. For New York:—Mr. F. W. Gardner. For Europe:—Mr. W. C. Van Oordt.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, for Hongkong:—Hon. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, family, and two Chinese servants.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama* from Hongkong:—Mr. Sherwood, and 450 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American str. *Colorado* from San Francisco:

For Yokohama.—Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, wife and two children: Miss Gordon, Rev. P. Gulick and wife, O. H. Gulick and child, W. H. Morse, wife and child; Miss Center, Mrs. Avery, J. P. Mollison, A. Patow, Miss Gulick, R. J. Walsh, wife and two children; Mrs. Clark, H. J. Lambley, D. W. Ap-Jones, N. Togahama, T. Yamaguchi, T. Okabayashi.

For Shanghai.—S. S. Gilbert, J. S. Fearon, S. S. Hinckley, E. N. Hooper, and N. E. H. Moore.

For Hongkong.—John Middleton.

Per British steamer *Madras* for Hongkong:—Messrs. James Meldrum, V. P. Marques, M. Galize, and to Chinese.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Shanghai, &c.:

Rev. O. H. Gulick and child, Rev. P. Gulick and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, E. C. Kirby, J. Lustenbarber and child, Mrs. Goertz, J. H. Bovlet, Captain Reynell, A. Helm, 4 Japanese, Paymaster Allen, Mrs. Allen, 4 servants and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, 2 children, a Japanese, Capt. Koch, Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, O. Steglich, A. Patow, E. M. Carty; and 27 in the steerage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

also deeply loved his native country, or Japan; for within the castle of Foo-kien, he used to adorn the gates and doors with pine-trees and bamboos to celebrate the ceremony of the first three days of each new year, the same as we do in our country. It is said that there are still many places (in Foo-kién) where the people adorn their gates with pine-trees at the new year.

The young step-brother of Ching-shing-kung was dwelling in Nagasaki without receiving a call from Foo-chow; but when Kok-sing-ya (Ching-shing-kung) sent a ship to Japan with messengers to ask for reinforcements, his step-brother requested of our government permission to go there; but the Shogun did not permit him to carry out his object. At last, the Shogun also refused to send reinforcements to Kok-sing-ya, and obliged the messengers to sail back to Foo-chow without having received any presents from them.

At this time Kok-sing-ya put the whole of Foo-kién under his power; and having likewise subjugated Nanking and Che-kiang, marched directly to Peking, the Capital of China, and attacked the Imperial castle. He there almost gained another victory; but unfortunately he had no army to assist him, while the armies of the Tartars gradually became more numerous day by day. At the close of the war, being defeated, he was obliged to retire again to Foo-chow.

Now Woo-san-kwei could not assist Kok-sing-ya, for he was in the districts of Yun-nan and Kwei-chow, further off; and from Japan no army was sent to his assistance. Therefore Kok-shing-ya was badly defeated by the Tartars, so that he gave up the castle of Foo-chow, and miserably took his flight to the castle of Tszen-chow.

In the meanwhile, Kok-sing-ya's mother, whom he had always wished to receive from Hirato, arrived in Foo-chow from Japan for the purpose of seeing her son and living a happy life with him when she heard of the overthrow of her child she said that, finding such a great misfortune as this, she would have no place to go to. Then she climbed up to the top of a gate in the castle, and killing herself with a sword, she threw herself into a large river that ran along at the foot of the gate. It is said that there came a great fear upon the Tartar armies when they thought what must be the courage of

and on making enquiries and learning that the young officer had subdued his wife by killing her favourite cat, determined that, as his dame had a beautiful pet of the same species, he would try the same expedient. He did so—but miserabile dictu—his wife rose against him and was like to murder him for his act. On complaining to a friend of his ill success, Ah, said his friend, the difference was that your wife has had her own wife many years. He killed the cat the first day.

About 4.30 P.M., arrived at our wood station, and made fast for the night. Mr. Dixon, the mate, the ship's clerk and a second class passenger, went out shooting, and got two geese. All the others went ashore for a few minutes. I was too much interested in "Shepherd's Massacre in Cawnpore," which I had been reading almost all day, to turn out. What term can be applied, sufficiently strong for that wretch Nana Sahib, or his creature Animoola Khah? Surely they were the arch villains of all the world ever saw. I felt so depressed by the mere recital of their deeds, that I didn't care to join the others during the whole evening.

Saturday, 14th Nov., 1863. Shortly after breakfast passed a steamer belonging to the same company. The captain beckoned ours to stop and go on board, which, after bringing our vessel round and fixing her against the bank, he did. She was only required to take some money down to Kurra-choe.

Whilst the two steamers were against the bank, the passengers of both were amused by the crews of the two vessels. They landed and rushed to meet each other; and their greeting was thus:—They rushed into each others' arms—theatrical fashion. Then after hugging one another a moment, right breast to right breast, they changed left breast to left breast. Then, with arms bent at right angles from the elbows, they took each others' right hand, touching their right arm with the left hand, and touching the forehead with the right hand. And so they went from one to another by turns, with such smiles as are pleasant to see. Some of the more excitable ones seized their friends round the wrist, and twisted them about, as if they were trying to throw them; but it was not many who were so facetious as that.

On our captain's return, all rushed on board their respective steamers and off we steamed. I got into conversation with an intelligent young Brahmin, from Bombay. He spoke English but

treaty of alliance and the protection it will afford to those menaced by unbridled ambition. The great policy of European balance of power still finds defenders."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21.

Volga, French steamer, Flambeau, 960 tons, from Hongkong Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

JUNE 22.

Granada, American steamer, Seabury, 2,572 tons, from Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 23.

New York, American steamer, Furber, 2,119 tons, from Shanghai and ports, General, P. M. S. S. Co.

Kiangse, American steamer, Pratt, from Shanghai, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Mauvy, German barque, Sashall, 389 tons, from Takow, Sugar.—Chinese.

Hamburg, German barque, Kroge, 300 tons, from Nagasaki, Coal.—Schmidt.

Vasco de Gama, British steamer, Rice, 2,200 tons, from Hongkong, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Colorado, American steamer, Morse, 3,727 tons, from San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 26.

John McKean, Brit. schr. Taylor, 198, from Nagasaki, June 16th, coal, to Hudson's Malcolm & Co.

Sylvia H. M. S. S. Captain St. John, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20.

Mary Ann Holman, British barque, Holman, 271 tons, for Foo-chow, Ballast.—Captain.

JUNE 22.

Washi, British steamer, Hescroff, 221 tons, for Niigata, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Granada, American steamer, Seabury, 2,576 tons, for San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

JUNE 24.

Madras, British steamer, Bernard, 1,324 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. & O. Co.

Colorado, American steamer, Morse, 3,727 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Scanfell, British barque, Appleby, 798 tons, for Hiogo, General.—Van Oordt & Co.

JUNE 25.

Vasco de Gama, British steamer, Rice, 2,200 tons, San Francisco, Mails and General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

—Messrs. James Meldrum, V. P. Marques, M. Galize, and to Chinese.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Shanghai, &c.:

Rev O. H. Gulick and child, Rev. P. Gulick and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, E. C. Kirby, J. Lustenbarger and child, Mrs. Goertz, J. H. Boviet, Captain Reynell, A. Helu, 4 Japanese, Paymaster Allen, Mrs. Allen, 4 servants and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, 2 children, a Japanese, Capt. Koch, Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, O. Steglich, A. Patow, E. M. Carty; and 27 in the steerage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. DOMONEY & Co.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS,
SHIP COMPRADORES,
AND
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,

No. 1., IRIFUNE-CHO, NI-CHOME, YEDO.
Contractors to H. B. M.'s Army and Navy, the P. & O., and M. M. Steam Ship Companies, &c., &c.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

per S. S. *Behar*.

A fine assortment of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's and other stores. Viz:—Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Oxford Brawn, Spiced Ox Tongues, Kipperd Salmon and Herrings, Galantines of Game etc., Blackwall Whitebait; Mutton and Veal Cutlets, Ham, Chicken, and Game Pies, Sheep's Tongues, Stewed Eels, Milton Oysters, Russian Caviare, Fresh Lobsters, Fresh Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, Paté de Foie Gras, Dried Herrings, Spiced Beef, Collared Ox Tongues: Extractum Carnis, Liebig. Findon Haddocks, Potted Meats of all descriptions, Nabob, Imperial, Hot, and Mixed Pickles, Major Gray's and other Chutnies in great variety.

WATSON & Co.,

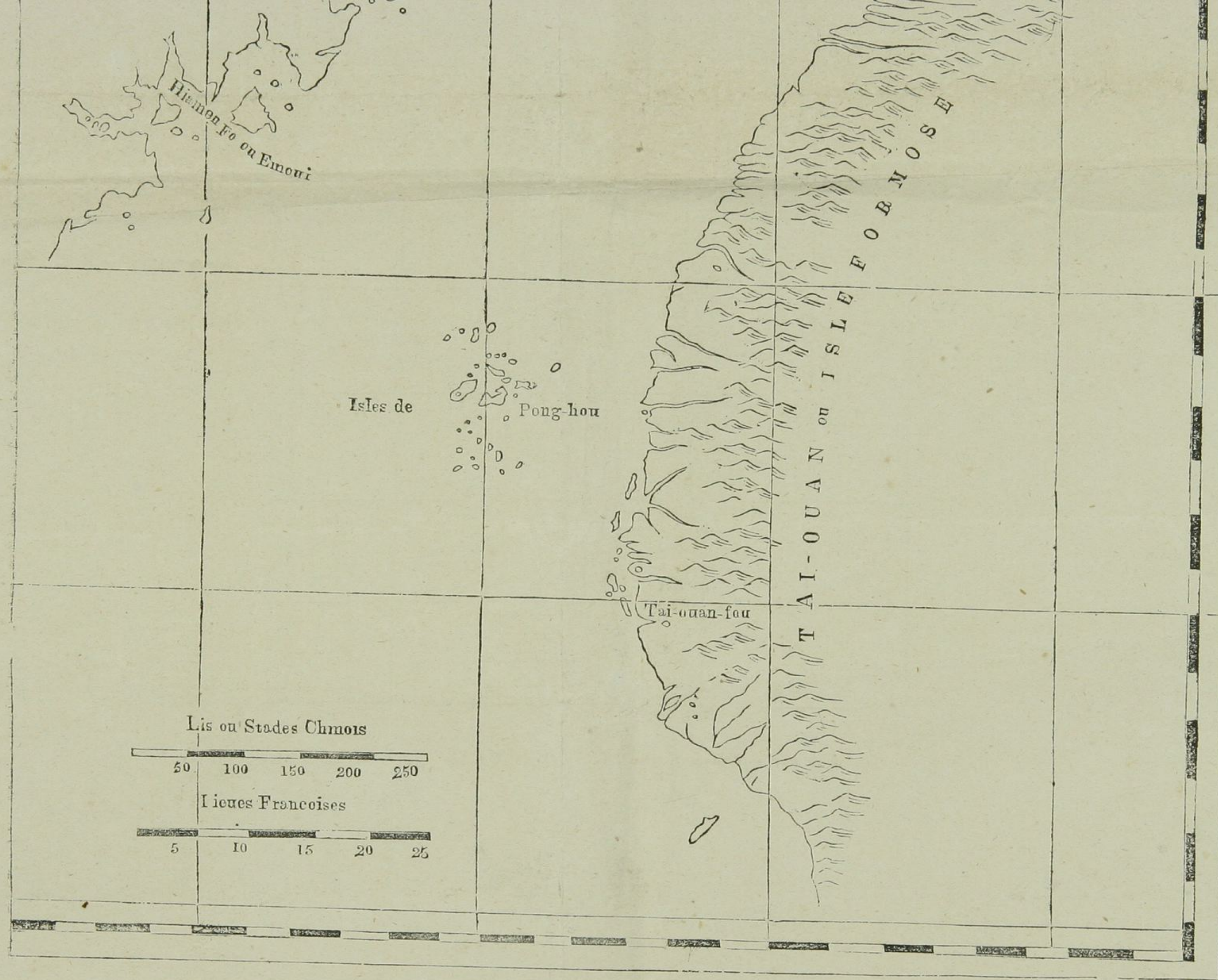
respectfully invite inspection of their NEW STOCK, *Just Received*; which includes all the LATEST NOVELTIES, for SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.
82 MAIN STREET, } 20 NANKIN ROAD, }
YOKOHAMA. } SHANGHAI. }

PRINTED and Published for the Proprietors at the office of the *Nisshin-Shin-jishi*, 6, Ginza, Shichome, Tokei.

CHINESE FORMOSA.

NO. I.

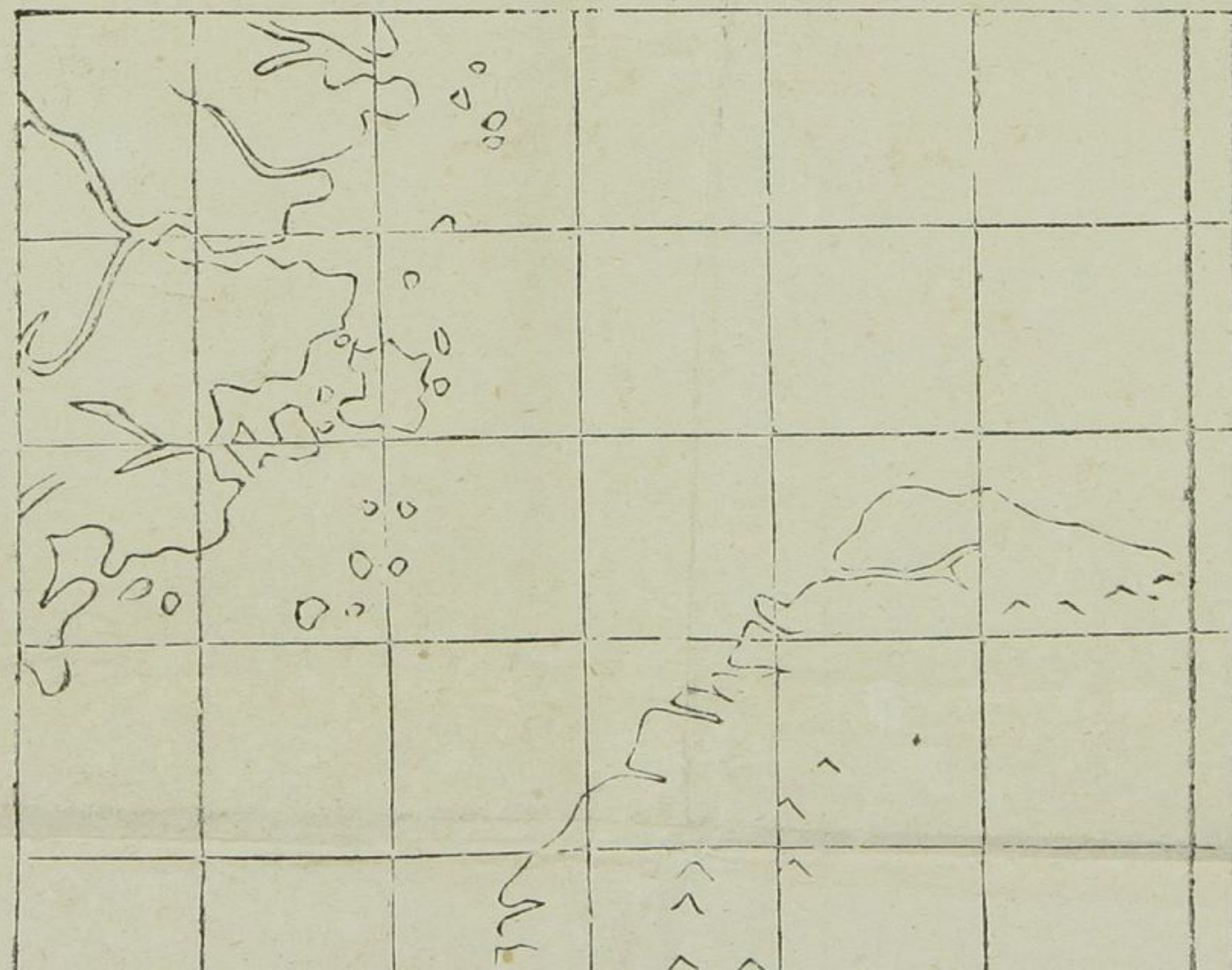


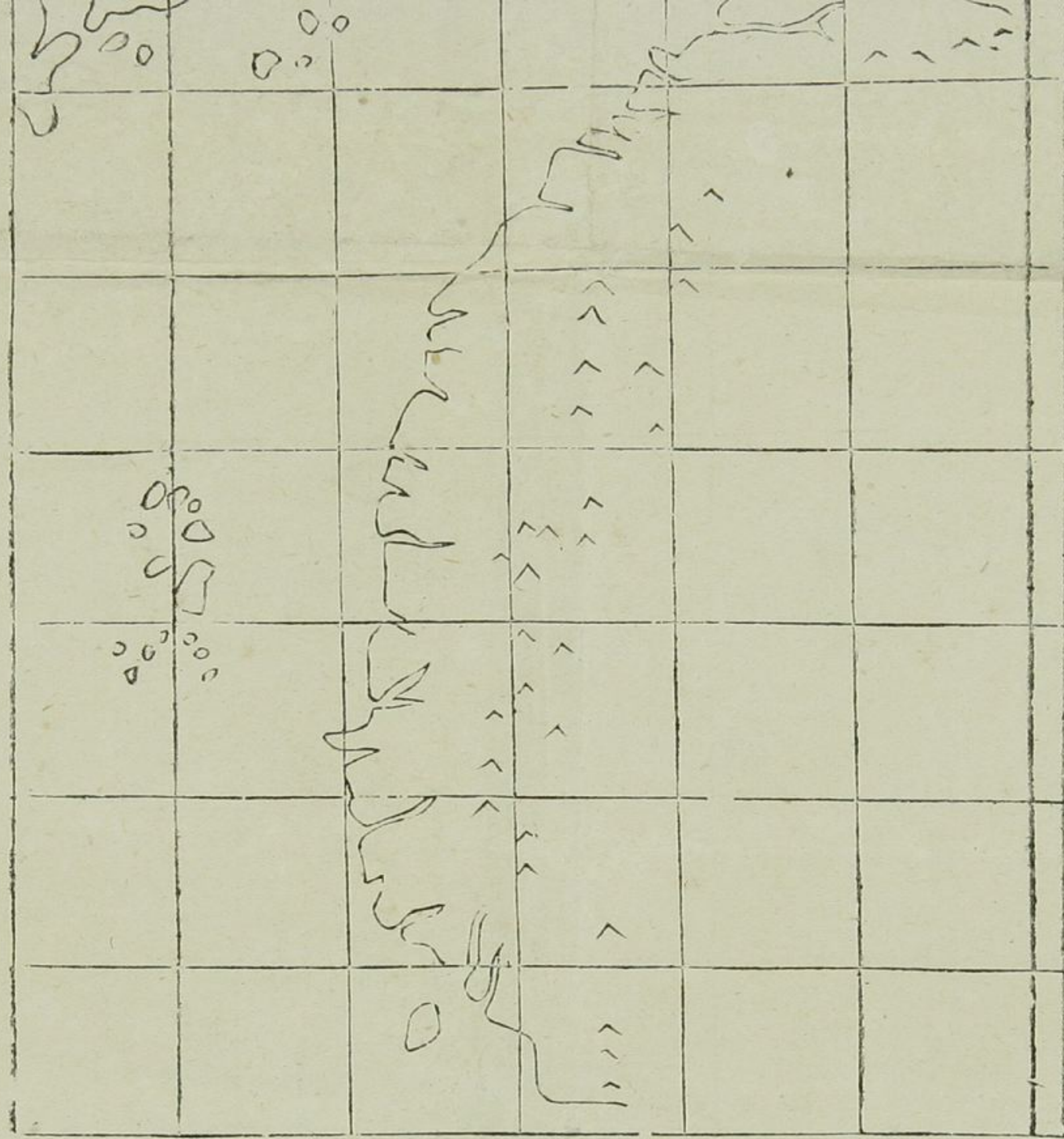


ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "TOKEI JOURNAL," JUNE 27th 1874.

CHINESE FORMOSA.

NO. II.





Issued as a Supplement to the "TOKEI JOURNAL," June, 27th 1874.