

NOTICES.

The London Mail of the 18th November, is due in Hongkong on the 25th Dec., and here on the 30th Dec.—The 19th of Nov. Mail arrived last year on the 1st January, per Lombardy.

The next French Mail of 13th Nov., is due in Hongkong on the 23rd Dec., and here on the 26th Dec.

The publication of the North-China Daily News commenced at 5h. 30m. A.M.

Latest mail advices received in London from Shanghai.....Sept. 17th.

The North-China Daily News

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

REVIEW.

Grammaire Coréenne. Précédée d'une introduction sur le caractère de la langue Coréenne, sa comparaison avec le Chinois, etc. Suivie d'un appendice sur le dictionnaire du temps, les poids et mesures, la monnaie, la pénalité, avec un cours d'exercices gradués pour faciliter l'étude pratique de la langue. Par les Missionnaires de Corée de la société des Missions étrangères de Paris. Yokohama, Imprimerie de Lévy et S. Salomon, 1881.

TOWARDS the end of last year, the Fathers of the Roman Catholic Mission, whose headquarters are at Newchwang, published a Korean and French Dictionary. This was in fact the first serious work within the reach of most students, that had appeared on the language of a people whose country has remained up to the present time not only outside the pale of European civilization, but even far behind its two neighbours, China and Japan. Altogether, exceedingly little has been known of the language and literature of Korea. Passing over a number of publications which are more or less superficial, there has been published a Korean-Russian Dictionary. One must confess, however, that, as far as utility is concerned, a work written in Russian, being accessible only to a very small number of savants of all countries with the exception of the Russians themselves, could have very little practical worth. Already, on several occasions, the missionaries had penetrated into the "Forbidden Land" and had succeeded in residing there, and the Korean language had been on their part the object of special and diligent study. The chief of these valiant apostles, M. de Maupassant, who has himself acquired a universal reputation through the country, in which he has travelled more than once, either as a missionary and in native dress, or led as a prisoner from station to station, to be finally thrown into a dungeon at the Capital. It is very seldom that one can converse with a Korean, with one of his first questions being, "Do you know Bishop Ridel?" He speaks Korean exactly like a native. This reputation is certainly far from being undeserved, yet Bishop Ridel is not the only one who has made it a duty to plunge into the mysteries of the Korean language. He is now the leader of a number of devoted men, whose sole object has been to hold themselves ready to penetrate into the heart of their Vicariate for the purpose of propagating the light of the Faith, as soon as the times would show themselves favourable. A publication made by men of such unquestioned competency could not fail to be what it is, namely, a really first-class work, which, if not above all criticism, is at least one which will always have the honour of forming the basis of all future studies in Korean. The Dictionary would not have been a complete work without a Grammar of the language, and it is precisely concerning the Korean Grammar recently published by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, that I beg permission to address a few remarks to your readers.

In the Introduction, which is not by any means the least important part of the book, the authors discuss the points of resemblance between Korean and Chinese. According to them it was towards the end of the 12th century, B.C., at a time when Korea was occupied by Chinese troops, that the influence of the language of the Conquerors began to make itself felt, and from that time forwards a large number of Chinese words have been gradually incorporated into the language. It may be remarked that as the Korean alphabet consists of only twenty-five letters, the study of this language is for that reason alone extremely easy, as far at least as reading and writing are concerned. It is quite incomprehensible that a nation possessing such advantages as regards written symbols, should of their own accord tie themselves down to the study of the Chinese hieroglyphics, and look down with such profound contempt upon their mother tongue. "It is," they say contemptuously, "the language used by women;" which is another proof of the truth of the old French adage, that "no man is a prophet in his own country." But let the authors speak for themselves. "In this country the objects of study are not in the slightest degree national. The books that people read are Chinese books, the language that people study is Chinese and not Korean, and the history of China is read instead of that of Korea. The systems of philosophy which find followers are Chinese systems, and as a copy can never rival its original, so the Korean men of learning are far behind their brethren in China. Not only the literati and educated persons, but all the greater part of the common people can both read and write the Chinese characters." It would seem by this, that most people living in towns, and even in the country, can speak and understand Chinese; but I do not think that such is the case. I have had opportunities in Peking of seeing many Koreans, and very few of them could speak Chinese. Those who could, nearly all belonged to the town of Eu Tchou, which is situated close to the Chinese frontier, and were, mostly, either merchants who came every year to Peking on their own account, or interpreters in the service of a mandarin from the capital. As to the mandarins themselves, who belong to the literati class, I have met but very few who

could speak or understand more than a word or two of spoken Chinese. But every one of the mandarins and most of the merchants or interpreters can write it, and I must confess, that, to my great astonishment, I have very seldom met a Korean, even of mediocre education, who made use of the native character, even for his private correspondence or memoranda. In consequence of this universal study of Chinese books a great number of Chinese words would necessarily pass over into Korean, and the Grammar, in its introduction, contains numerous examples of such words borrowed from the Chinese. Some fragments also are given of the Korean translations of books used for primary instruction in China, (serving also the same purpose in Korea) by indicating, for each word, the word derived from the Chinese, and the corresponding Korean expression. The second chapter of the Introduction contains the results of a profound enquiry into the family of language to which Korean belongs. This chapter is from the pen of Bishop Dallet, a Roman Catholic Missionary residing at Mysore, who is well versed in philology and possesses an intimate knowledge of the principal languages of India. As a result of his careful investigations, he places Korean in the class of languages generally as Mongolian, Ural-Altaic or Turanian.

One of the most important things in the study of a language is the pronunciation, and this is the part of the Korean grammar on which the missionaries have bestowed the greatest attention. The value of each letter is carefully examined, and as far as possible, a French equivalent is given. Notwithstanding the remark placed at the head of the chapter that "no written rule can teach the exact pronunciation of a foreign language," it gives me much pleasure to state that, with one or two unimportant exceptions, the orthography adopted by the missionaries represents to my ear, at least, the exact value of the corresponding Korean sound. I, of course, speak with reference to the value of the letters in the French and not in the English alphabet. I have met some persons who object to the orthography adopted by the Fathers for a number of Korean sounds, but this is simply owing to the fact that these persons had probably never had an opportunity of speaking with people from the capital, for in Korea, as in France or England, the pronunciation differs greatly in the various provinces. We have a good example of the confusion that may be produced in the matter of transliteration in Chinese, for which there are as many systems of orthography as there are students. It is certainly the most natural thing in studying a language to adopt the pronunciation of the Capital as a standard, and this is exactly what the authors of this Grammar have done. But there are two letters the definition of which appears to me to be wanting in clearness. These are ㅈ and ㅊ, rendered respectively by the letters *h* and *r*. For sinologists the pronunciation of the first of this is very simple, for it is absolutely identical with a sound frequently met with in the Chinese language, and the three letters *han* represent perfectly well both the Korean ㅈ and the Chinese 漢. For those who are not sinologists I might as well add that the letter ㅈ occupies a middle place between the English aspirated *h* and the French *j*; it is a guttural sound represented fairly well by the sound that a person makes when about to exasperate. As to ㅊ, nothing could be better than to represent it by the French *ch*, although the pronunciation of the Korean letter differs greatly from the French one as it is spoken; it corresponds exactly to the pronunciation taught in every French singing-school. The Japanese I believe have also a similar pronunciation.

The Introduction closes with a Korean Syllabary. In the first part of the Grammar proper a description is given of the parts of speech, which are ten in number, as in English or French. The chapter devoted to substantives is certainly one of the most interesting. I do not know whether a Grammar has ever been written in Korea for the use of the natives; it is more than probable that the Koreans, (like M. Jourdain who talked prose without knowing it) would be extremely surprised to learn that such rules exist in their language, and that they follow them so closely. In this case the missionaries have all the more merit, as they have had to do everything by themselves. They commence by dividing the substantives into five declensions. It would indeed be rash in me peremptorily to contradict the learned authors of the Korean Grammar, who must certainly have had great experience and possess a profound knowledge of a language which they only they, as yet, have had a chance of acquiring; but I must confess that at first sight these declensions surprised me greatly. And when one reads at the commencement of the article "On the Preposition," "This chapter would be more correctly entitled *On the Postposition*, for in Korean the words corresponding to our prepositions are always placed after the substantive, and replace the case-ending." It strikes one that the terminations given in the tables of the five declensions are simply prepositions, and that, in this respect, Korean bears a great resemblance to French or English, in which the substantive is also invariable. For example, the terminations *euo*, *ro*, *no*, *keiro*, *aro*, *heuro*, etc., seem to me to be true prepositions, which are employed according as the substantives end in a vowel or in certain consonants. For this reason, I do not see why, having already adopted such cases as the prepositions, which are all placed in the same way behind the substantives, and might therefore, as the authors themselves remark in the quotation given above, with more propriety be called postpositions. It would have been, I think, nearer to correctness not to speak at all of these being any declensions in the Korean language. The missionaries have devoted much space to their article on the Verb, which, in French and English, and many other

languages, is the most important and most difficult of all the parts of speech. This is also the case with Korean, in which language the greatest difficulty arises from the diversity of the honorific forms. The Korean attach the greatest importance to these and would on no account fail to observe the distinction between superiors, equals, and inferiors in their conversation. One can imagine the enormous complication of the whole when every tense of the verb is varied according to the rank of the person spoken of. The authors have taken care not to set forth the rules in very clear language, but also to give us a number of very well chosen examples. The other parts of speech, on which it is unnecessary to expatiate, have been treated with the same care, and are of the greatest interest to every one desirous of studying the language. I will only notice in passing the absence in Korean of the verb *to have*. This deficiency has to be supplied by the use of the verb *to be*; thus, "I have a book," must be rendered by "A book is mine."

The Second Part treats of Syntax. There we find discussed the different rules of speech, the use of proper nouns and the manner of employing the different cases, the adjectives, pronouns, verbs, etc. The sixth chapter of the Second Part is devoted to the agreement of words, and concludes with Lafontaine's celebrated fable of *The Crow and the Fox*, arranged so as to introduce the various styles of speaking. The Crow's speech is haughty and disdainfully condescending, like that of a Korean nobleman, while the Fox, in order to insinuate himself into the Crow's good graces, assumes the tone of a man of low position in the presence of a superior. An Appendix gives us some information concerning the Korean method of measuring time, the weights and measures, the compass, etc., and this part ends with a table of relationships arranged in the form of a genealogical tree. The Grammar is brought to a close by a series of progressive exercises on the parts of speech, together with some useful phrases, dialogues between superiors and inferiors, and between equals, the whole winding up with several short and amusing stories which are explained word for word. The Grammar that the Roman Catholic Missionaries have just published is exactly the kind of work that one would expect from men of their learning, possessed of such an accurate knowledge of the language which they alone have studied for so many years. One can easily understand what an assistance it will prove to students. In fact it is and will long remain a work absolutely indispensable to every one desirous of learning Korean.

CHARLES VAPERAU.

The M.M. Co.'s steamer *Ozma*, left Singapore yesterday morning, at daylight.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Yehsin* is shortly expected to go into dock to be overhauled.

We are glad to inform our readers that the French Sicaewi Road was again opened to carriage traffic.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hingshing* came out of the Old Dock on the 15th inst. and the *Tientsin* went in.

Messrs. Jardins, Matheson & Co. inform us that the s.s. *Glenarthy* left Hongkong on the 15th inst. at noon.

His Excellency the Korean Minister and Mr. Tong King-sing have arrived per *Haeting* from Tientsin.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haeting* reports having passed two barques and a schooner outward bound off the outer Lightship.

We are advised that the M.B.M.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru* left Yokohama at 4 p.m. on the 15th inst., with American mails on board.

The American ship *Ertson*, Captain Plummer, is to come out of Tunkadock Dock to-day, and the *James B. Stone*, Captain Weston, is to take her place.

The meet for the Paper Hunt this afternoon will be near Oliver's Bungalow, at three o'clock, and the finish near the Sicaewi Road, beyond the Bubbling Well.

The services in Union Chapel to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. A. J. Bamford. The subjects of discourse will be, in the morning, "The only saving Name;" in the evening, "Promotion."

The following will be the order of Service at the Cathedral, to-morrow, it being the Fourth Sunday in Advent:—At Morning Prayer, Venite, Hymns; Psalm Gloria, Turle; Benedicite, Best; Jubilate, Norris; Hymns, 362 and 203; Kyrie, Walmsley; Preacher, the Rev. W. L. Groves. At Evening Prayer, Responses, Festival; Psalms, Grieve, Hymns; Magnificat, Hawes; Nunc Dimittis, Hopkins; Anthem, "What are these?" Stainer; Hymns, 169 and 63; Preacher, the Rev. W. L. Groves.

A Correspondent sends us some particulars of the missionary gentleman whose name was proposed some time ago as a candidate for the pastorate of Union Chapel. In the first place, he says, the name is not Jukes, but Dukes. Now we have never seen it printed, and in our report of the late meeting at Union Chapel simply wrote it down according to its pronunciation by the different speakers. However, Dukes be it. In the second place, and with reference to his removal from Amoy, our Correspondent informs us that the disputes which led to the adoption of this step by the Society were not between him and his congregation—which was of course known before—and that his departure was regretted by everybody in Amoy excepting, perhaps, the gentlemen with whom the disagreement occurred. The unpardonable sin he committed, writes our informant, was declining to endorse one of those flowery Reports which have so often led to much harsh

criticism of their compilers. It appears that Mr. Dukes and another missionary had been itinerating, and that their unusual appearance had attracted the ordinary crowd of Chinese loiterers. This fact was described in the Report as the heathen flocking round in their eagerness for instruction; Mr. Dukes, on the other hand, declared that he heard much said on the subject of his physique, clothes, etc., but that no anxiety whatever was manifested on the part of the heathen to hear what he had to say. Rumour also averred that on another occasion he altogether declined to admit that the simple savages of Formosa rushed to him from all sides, as he journeyed through their country, craving for the bread of life; they were clamorous, it is true, but for cash, and expressed their intention of spending the sums demanded in the purchase of rice. On their departure, too, they took various souvenirs of their visit with them without asking leave, "making tracks" as soon as he began to preach. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Dukes declined to depict the heathen of Formosa in the most interesting colours, and hence, we are assured, the commencement of a dispute which led to his severance from the Mission. Mr. Dukes is said to be a clever and agreeable man, and one of the best preachers who have ever come to China. He would probably be the very man for Shanghai.

A Meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's Rooms on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. J. Morrison. Present, Mr. Southey, acting as Secretary in lieu of Mr. Acheson, who has resigned, Messrs. Toda, Agar, Gill, Sievogt, A. J. Little, Kingsmill, Stripping, Rivington and others. The following new members were elected: Dr. Tanner, Kiukiang; Messrs. B. Goldsmith, J. Baesler and E. A. von Amelnunx. The President then read an extract from a pamphlet entitled "L'Adoption d'un Maître Méridien International, la fixation de Méridiens servant d'unité pour la supputation du temps suivant le projet donné par l'Union Internationale de la Géographie." The report of the Society at the Geographical Congress of Venice. Senator Toda's paper "On the Minor Currency of Annam" was read by Mr. Haas, that gentleman being the only one present who could give any explanatory remarks upon the subject. Mr. Haas introduced the paper by observing that the numismatics of Annam form a substantial link with those of China, embracing nearly all the countries of the Far East from Korea down to the Straits. Of the numismatics of Annam and Korea nothing is yet known, and the paper of Senator Toda supplied the want as far as the former is concerned; but probably years may pass before any positive information will be published with regard to Korea, in spite of the researches of the Chinese numismatologists. Mr. Haas then read such parts of Senator Toda's bulky paper as were most interesting, as for instance the method of casting and issuing coins in Annam during the different periods, the penalties for forging money, and so on. We may add that a detailed description of all the Annamese coins hitherto known, and a chronological table of the Royal dynasties and rebel chiefs who have reigned over Annam, were comprised in the essay, which was of the most interesting and valuable nature. Mr. Kingsmill explained the value of such a table to the students of history, pointing out that no chronological table of Annam has hitherto appeared either in foreign or native works. A collection of Annamese coins was then exhibited, and Mr. Sievogt showed a Chinese map, made by the Jesuit Father Verbiest and printed in Europe in 1672; being a donation by Mr. Streich of the German Consular Service in Canton. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper then brought a most interesting meeting to a close.

It is noteworthy that by far the most intelligent, and therefore the most severe, review of Mr. Demetrius Boulger's so-called *History of China* that has yet been published in the west, is to be found in an American newspaper. The *Nation* of 27th October contents itself with praising Mr. Boulger's "candour" in dealing with his subject—that is, apparently, his willingness to judge the Chinese by their own opportunities, and to estimate their advances in good government and morality by their own standards and circumstances. Mr. Boulger himself says that the task of "popularizing" the subject of Chinese history has been very congenial to him; a fact we are glad to hear, as it would be a pity for such an amount of philanthropic labour to afford no satisfaction to anybody. But while commending the author for his candour, the *Nation* cannot say as much for his accuracy—"He is evidently totally ignorant of the Chinese language, and has, in consequence, fallen into many mistakes, and been misled by similarity of sounds. For instance, in a note on page 6, he says: 'Before his reign the sovereigns of China were called wangs or kings. The name of the King of Heaven, or God, was Hwang, Supreme Emperor; but it henceforth became a useful title for the first ruler of a new dynasty to take.' On this queer *melange*, it is enough to say that *Hwang* stands for two different characters, meaning 'yellow,' and the other meaning 'autocratic'; that there has been only one Yellow Emperor among the two hundred and forty-six names on the list; that every monarch in a dynasty has been popularly called *Hwang*, or *Autocrat*, since Tsin. On Hwang's, s.c. 240, as Pauthier mentions on page 478; that *Changti* is the name of the highest god in the Chinese state religion; and, lastly, that the sovereigns were styled *wang* down to s.c. 249. Mr. Boulger follows the French spelling of *Maoille* and *Pautilier*, as *Hoangho* for *Huangho*, the Yellow River, *Chunsi* for *Shunsi*, etc., when he quotes from them; but in quoting an English author he uses his spelling. Thus, on page 405, he says: 'Hwang was the eldest son of Ching-shi II.' but Ching-shi is written quite differently in Chinese from Shin-tung, the name of the father of Hui-tung, and both sound and sense are unlike in the two titles. The province of Shantung is also written *Changtung*, owing to this confusion."

Further on, the reviewer draws attention to what he justly calls such "disorderly mixtures" in the way of nomenclature as *Chupastien*, *Fanyuki*, *Lichimin*, etc., to which he might have had many more examples of even greater grotesqueness; takes Mr. Boulger to task for saying that Shih Huang-ti lived long enough to see the completion of the Great Wall—which was not finished till seven years after his death; characterises the first two chapters of the work as meagre and imperfect; points out the impropriety of using modern names for provinces that were not in existence as such at the time of which he writes, thus causing the same confusion in the minds of his readers as if one should say Lincolnshire and Devonshire when describing the boundaries in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy; and expresses an opinion that the principal value of Mr. Boulger's perhaps well-meant but futile attempt is that it may incite some accomplished sinologist to become the historian of the Chinese Empire. In a word, our contemporary arrives at precisely the same conclusion as ourselves. The *History of China* has yet to be written.

RIFLE COMPETITION.
The special prize given by Sergeant R. Dunman was shot for yesterday morning. Only four competitors made their appearance at the range. This is owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather. Appended are the full scores:—

Gunner	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Wm. Wilson	2545544—24	2354854—25	50	
Private J. Roberts	2428453—22	5453444—26	48	
W. S. Ewen	2352523—17	0234442—17	34	
Serge. J. M. Corry	2345523—19	002222—18	37	

CORRESPONDENCE.
The Editor does not at all times endorse the opinions of correspondents; nor can he undertake to return unused MS.

A CHRISTMAS HUNT HANDICAP.
To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.
DEAR SIR,—Through the medium of your columns I would ask the opinion of your country riding men, as to the advisability and practicability of a Handicap 'cross country steeplechase for Wednesday the 28th inst.

There is of course more excitement in connexion with a handicap than in a paper-hunt, and on this account I think a handicap hunt recommends itself as an amusement in the slack week ensuing from Christmas Day to New Year. Last year we did not have a handicap at all, and as it usually comes at the end of the season, when the crops are beginning to come up, the time is well spent in the year as did last year. At any rate I think there can be no reason why we should not have a handicap while the country is in the pink of perfection, if it is only to make up for our disappointment of last spring.

Yours faithfully,
16th Dec.
I. C. U.

ICE MANUFACTURE.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.
SIR,—Your Correspondent "Hopful" makes some satirical references to-day to the Ice Company, which in my opinion only prove him to be ignorant of the present condition of its affairs. I have been told that the management abandoned some time since their first intention of manufacturing ice by the ordinary materials, and adopting the suggestions of an eminent scientific gentleman, M.N.C.B.R.A.S., they have been experimenting with the view of utilizing ague-chills, for which it is understood their apparatus has been found more suitable than for the processes for which it was originally imported. The supply of these chills is practically unlimited, and moreover they could be imported in large quantities and of great strength, say from Johore. They have hitherto been unused as freezers in the production of ice for domestic use—a singular fact when one remembers that this is the age of Edison—and therefore there is the more credit to be given to the management for its enterprise. When the experiments have been successful, the Ice Company will have the laugh of their detractors, and then the Directors will be able to pay handsome dividends. I am not in a position to inform you how far the experiments have progressed, but I dare say any of the gentlemen interested in the undertaking will supply full information to all who may choose to apply to them; as I think "Hopful" should do, and afterwards communicate the result to the public.

Yours etc., ZEPHYR.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 9th December, 1881, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Present.—Messrs. H. R. Hearn (Chairman), D. Brand, Fredy Bridge, Geo. J. Holland, H. Lester, E. Moses, J. F. Rodewald, W. C. Ward, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting were read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for the week ended 8th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Markets.—The Inspector reports that during November the markets were well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food. The number of animals killed to supply the Foreign market was: oxen 711, sheep 1,043, calves 132, pigs 64; and at the grease shops for native consumption: oxen 247, water buffaloes 327, sheep 1, and ponies 6.

Markets.—The cattle in the native dairies are healthy and free from any disease, and the ponies at the livery stables are in good working condition.

Kiangse Road, widening between Maiden Lane and Ningpo Road.—Decided to acquire from Mr. Thorne, for the sum of Tls. 3,500, a strip of his Lot 36, Title Deed 27, measuring about 0m. 37. 81. 64., for the purpose of widening the Kiangse Road between Maiden Lane and Ningpo Road, all expenses of moving back walls, and altering buildings to be borne by Mr. Thorne.

Volunteers—Prizes presented.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 17th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to thank you for a complimentary order for \$20, received from Mr. G. J. Morrison, of No. 1 Company, giving the prize (the "Rifle Cup") given by him for competition at our autumn meeting just concluded. I have further to send you my complimentary order for \$50, sent in to Mr. S. Dunman of No. 1 Company, which I desire shall be shot for by members of the S.V.C. who entered for the last competition, but who have never won a first prize at any Municipal Rifle Meeting.

Ranges to be—200 yards and 500 yards, seven shots at each, with a sighting shot at each range. Entrance fee—\$1. Prizes—1st to be \$25, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10, 4th and 5th each half of entrance fee. To be shot for before the end of the present month.

Debates it will meet with the approval of the Council for me to accept this prize on behalf of the Volunteers, and I shall be glad to know if I may at once give notice of it in the papers as usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
CHAS. J. HOLLIDAY,
Major Commanding.
R. F. THORNBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 9th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th inst., handing me complimentary order for \$30 from Mr. G. J. Morrison, for the Rifle Cup presented by him and shot for at the last autumn competition; and in reply to inform you that the Council quite approve of your accepting Mr. Dunman's prize on account of the Volunteers, and that you may, as usual, give notice of it in the papers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORNBURN,
Secretary.

To MAJOR CHAS. J. HOLLIDAY, Commanding S. V. Corps.

Election of Councillors for 1882.—Decided to write to the Consular Body requesting them to fix the time for the Election of Councillors for 1882, and to suggest the 12th and 13th January as suitable days. The Meeting then adjourned.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

Shanghai, 16th December, 1881.

Refere R. A. Mowat, Esq.
Drunk and incapable.

mandarin in charge, who was about sixty miles away, degraded, and a new one placed in his stead on the spot; second, the bright and energetic gentleman disposed at this unlucky mishap, and third, a general wish among all on board to return to the mud huts at Tientsin. Back then the two new trams started, without a vestige of the other nine being seen, and indeed they were not, until the ships had reached the Bar at Taku, when, lo and behold! there lay the missing ones snugly ensconced behind the forts. They had never been beyond the Bar at all! A noble example of looking out for number one.

There has been an influx of American-Chinese students in this port lately. Over twenty of them have been portined out to the telegraph school, nine to the naval school, sixteen or eighteen to the Torpedo school, eight to the medical school, and a sprinkling here and there. H.E. the Viceroy has allowed them to return to their homes, on the representations of a well known personage, for a short visit; that is, not all of them, but half at a time; the gentleman agreeing to stand security that they will return to their posts at the expiration of their leave. It is my opinion, however, that this gentleman has assumed quite a responsibility, for I should not be surprised to learn that some half a dozen will suddenly disappear for the United States. *Nous verrons.*

The Viceroy leaves for his winter quarters at Pao-fing Fu in a fortnight, and while on his way to that place will visit and review all the troops on his line of march; quiet and content will then reign among his *wei-yuan*, etc., etc. The weather has been unusually mild, but a sudden frost accompanied by a north-westerly gale may at any moment close the port. Then farewell to steamers for three months to come, and I take the opportunity also of saying farewell to you.

7th Dec.