

The North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

NOTICES.

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

NOTICE.—A gun will be fired on board the Senior Officer's Ship on Mondays and Fridays at Noon (mean time), precisely. A red and white triangular flag will be hoisted five minutes before the gun is fired. Long, 8h. 56.7s. The London Mail of the 13th Oct. is due in Hongkong on the 23rd Nov., and here on the 24th Nov.—The 15th of Oct. Mail arrived last year on the 23rd Nov., per *Avoca*.

Left Hongkong, at 6 A.M., 22nd instant, per *Malva*.

The next French Mail, of 20th Oct., is due in Hongkong on the 1st Dec., and here on the 7th December.

Latest mail advices received in London from Shanghai, Aug. 13.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The publication of the North-China Daily News commenced at 5h. 25m. A.M.

FOR SHIPPING REPORTS AND COMMERCIAL NEWS see fourth page.

VISITORS AT CENTRAL HOTEL.—Mr. J. R. Black, Mr. Wm. Ross, Mr. M. Falouet, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clarke and family, Surgeon Major Coler, Mr. H. Mandley, Mr. T. H. Oxenham, Mr. P. W. Siamot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newcomb and family, Mr. C. Bismarck, Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul; Mr. Bismarck and family, Wm. Gill, Royal Engineer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wheatley and family, Dr. Macartney. 22nd November.

LOCAL.

H. B. M.'s gunboat *Springer* arrived yesterday.

The French mail steamer *Iravaddy*, with the French mail of the 20th October, left Singapore on Wednesday.

The M.B. mail steamer *Tokio Maru*, arrived yesterday with the Japan mails. Our usual news summary will be found elsewhere.

Council drafts were allotted in London on Wednesday, on Bombay at 1s. 8½d. and on Calcutta at 1s. 8½d. Bar Silver was quoted 51s. 8d.

Liu Si-hung, the associate of Kwok Sung-tao, the Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, arrived yesterday by the China Merchant's Company steamer *Yehsin*, from Tientsin. It is expected the Embassy will leave by the next French mail.

Our Tientsin correspondent gives some interesting particulars regarding the extent of the scarcity in the North. The distress is evidently very great, and will become greater as the winter advances. We are glad, however, to learn that there are prospects of a good crop next season.

We regret to learn from our Chefoo correspondent's letter, that there seems little chance now of saving the gunboat *Lapwing*. All her guns, gear, and machinery have been taken out; but the *Frolic* and *Mosquito* have been unable to tow her off, and her hull lies upon the beach, broadside on.

It was stated some time ago that Mr. Tong King-sing had been deputed to visit the coal mines near Tientsin. The exploring party have returned to Tientsin, satisfied apparently that the mines can be worked with good results. We hope the Government will be persuaded to take steps to develop them.

Sir Thomas Wade leaves for England by the outgoing French mail steamer. An address signed by nearly all the leading mercantile firms and by a number of individual residents was presented to him at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon. The address was read by Mr. F. H. Bell, and replied to at some length by Sir Thomas Wade, who was warmly received by the large number of residents who had assembled to wish him farewell. A copy of the address and of Sir Thomas Wade's reply will be found in another column.

We have received a copy of a new Chinese paper, the *Sin-pao*, whose advent has been announced for some weeks past. It is, we believe, published under the auspices of the Tao-tai, and its official connection is more clearly shown by the fact that the head of the Lektin office is its official manager. One peculiarity it affects is the insertion of a few English paragraphs, and we reprint below a prospectus, and a letter regarding the proposed development of Formosan products, which find place in its first number.

We understand that the following are the changes that have taken place, or are impending, in H.B.M. Consular service in China. Mr. Medhurst, Her Majesty's Consul at this port, being about to retire on a pension, contemplates taking his departure for home at the end of the present year, and will be replaced by Mr. Davenport as acting Consul, pending the arrival of Mr. Mongon, now Consul at Tientsin, who will eventually assume charge of H.B.M.'s Consulate here. Mr. Alabaster, having been appointed Consul at Ningbo, is succeeded in the Consulate for Taiwan by Mr. King, hitherto Vice-Consul at Kiukiang. For the present, however, Mr. King will remain at Kiukiang, and Mr. Alabaster continue to officiate as Consul.

at Amoy, as the changes which were anticipated before the end of the year have been postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of Mr. Sinclair from Europe. Mr. Padder consequently remains at Foochow, pending Mr. Sinclair's return.

TIENTSIN.

Conflicting accounts have been, for some time past, coming to our ears concerning the amount of suffering among the country people, or likely to be endured by them during the coming winter. The facts, as gathered by several gentlemen who have been travelling in different parts of the country, seem to be these.

There has been great unevenness in the crops in different localities, varying as the rains have fallen in greater or less abundance. The range of variation in the yield of the autumn crops has been very great—from 3-10ths to 8-10ths, according to the statement of the Chinese. This does not include the wheat crop, which was almost a total failure.

The best yield has been from the small millet, the great dependence of the common people. The large millet or *kaoliang*, and the Indian corn were attacked while in the milky state by worms, and seriously injured. Beans, cotton, and sweet potatoes fared considerably below the average yield.

The people are resorting to all sorts of economical shifts to save their small supply of winter food. Roots and leaves of trees are cooked with the grain, which, in many cases, is not separated from the husks or chaff. And the gravest fears are expressed as to the amount of suffering the winter is likely to witness. In some sections, the young men are said to be going away in search of something to do and to eat, leaving the little grown for those who cannot go.

Many are seeking employment, and reduced to beggary on the streets of Tientsin, more labourers having come in than there is labour to do. To-day, a man carrying a babe, and having a little boy, tried to force the little fellow to hand him a mine as I was passing along the street, saying "I'll give you the child, give you the child." Great quantities of grain have come, and are still coming to Tientsin, but the very poor are unable to buy a sufficient even here, much less in the interior, and the supply scarcely reaches to the more distant parts.

The wheat sown for next year's harvest has come up well, and looks very promising. Some rain, and a little snow in some parts has moistened the ground that is growing freely, and promises a good crop. A large amount has been sown.

Mr. Liu, the assistant or second Ambassador to England, leaves for Shanghai on the China Merchant's steamer *Yehsin* to-morrow morning.

We hear that Mr. Tong King-sing and Mr. Chien Lai-sun, accompanied by one or two foreign gentlemen, recently visited the coal mines N.E. of this, and are satisfied that they can be successfully worked, and with good results as regards the quality and price of the coal. It is to be hoped that something may be done soon to develop them.

The weather continues fine, and there are, as yet, no indications of a close of navigation, beyond the freezing of the ponds on the plain.

18th Nov.

H.M.S. *Mosquito*, Lieut. W. H. Paul, R.N., arrived this morning from the Miao-tao Islands with despatches, and reports that the *Lapwing* still remains on the beach, broadside on, and admitting that at high tide, the machinery had all been removed, and the boilers were the only thing remaining on board. The officers and crew are on shore in Chinese houses. H.M.S. *Frolic* was near the wreck, but had not been able to tow her off. Great complaints are made of the negligence of the Chinese authorities, as they have rendered no assistance, though requested officially to do so by Mr. Gen. Jamieson, H.B.M. Acting-Consul at Chefoo, who went to the scene of the disaster, and who returned in the *Mosquito*. Several robberies by natives had occurred, and the thieves had been punished in presence of the Tientsin. One of them has been brought here, and is to be delivered to the Tao-tai to be dealt with. H.B.M.S. *Charybdis* is expected here daily to remove the guns, ammunition, gear, machinery, stores, and boilers, and to take them to Hongkong with the officers and crew, 106 in all, of the wrecked *Lapwing*.

20th Nov.

CHEFOO.

H.M.S. *Mosquito*, Lieut. W. H. Paul, R.N., arrived this morning from the Miao-tao Islands with despatches, and reports that the *Lapwing* still remains on the beach, broadside on, and admitting that at high tide, the machinery had all been removed, and the boilers were the only thing remaining on board. The officers and crew are on shore in Chinese houses. H.M.S. *Frolic* was near the wreck, but had not been able to tow her off. Great complaints are made of the negligence of the Chinese authorities, as they have rendered no assistance, though requested officially to do so by Mr. Gen. Jamieson, H.B.M. Acting-Consul at Chefoo, who went to the scene of the disaster, and who returned in the *Mosquito*. Several robberies by natives had occurred, and the thieves had been punished in presence of the Tientsin. One of them has been brought here, and is to be delivered to the Tao-tai to be dealt with. H.B.M.S. *Charybdis* is expected here daily to remove the guns, ammunition, gear, machinery, stores, and boilers, and to take them to Hongkong with the officers and crew, 106 in all, of the wrecked *Lapwing*.

20th Nov.

CHINKEANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 22nd November:—But little change has taken place in the position of this market for Manchester Goods since the date of our last notice (16th inst.). The demand for the better makes of 8½s. Grey Shirtings has been strong, but business in these goods has been checked by the paucity of supplies coming forward; dealers, however, do not seem inclined to take commoner cloths (to any extent) in the absence of the desired qualities. *Grey Shirtings*—The principal sales reported are:—Horse and Jockey, Tis. 1.78 a 1.79; Red Pheasant, Tis. 1.72 a 1.75; Red Lion, Tis. 1.73 a 1.74; Pillar, Tis. 1.67 a 1.68; and some few bales of commoner goods have changed hands at Tis. 1.35 a 1.42. *T-Cloths*—A fair demand has existed for medium and good 7-bas. Mexican at Tis. 1.18 a 1.22, and Tis. 1.33 a 1.37 per piece, respectively. *English Drills*—In this cloth likewise, the better makes have had the preference; 14-bas. selling at Tis. 1.97 a 2.02, and 16-bas. at Tis. 2.02 a 2.06. *Malva Opium*—New drug has been in active demand throughout the week at Tis. 4.32 a 4.34 per picul for best, and Tis. 4.28 a 4.30 for medium quality. The supply of Old drug is far in excess of the requirements of our dealers, and we cannot quote finest quality above Tis. 4.40 a 4.42 per picul, all other kinds being neglected.

FOOCHOW.

Letters have been received at this port announcing the opening of new coal-mines in the districts North of the Tai-wan (Formosa). Sometime ago, Shen Pao-chien, the former Governor of this province, applied to the Emperor for permission to work these mines, and received the Imperial authority. The Tientsin-Yan then deputed some foreign mining engineers to go and inspect the proposed coal-fields, and authorized them to purchase the necessary plant; this has now arrived, and the engineers are returning and will at once proceed to erect the requisite buildings. We also hear that Ting Jih-chang has suggested to the Government the advisability of appointing Yeh Wen-lang, Expectant-Tao-tai of Chefoo, as overseer of the mining-works in Formosa. This officer was formerly manager of the arsenal at Foochow. Ting Jih-chang is also desirous that Yeh should be sent to report upon the sulphur, petroleum, camphor, and tea-plants which are believed to exist in the southern part of the island. If these four things are found to exist, it is intended to take measures for turning them to good account.—S.M.P.

HONGKONG.

The *China Mail* learns that a prospectus for the formation of another Marine Insurance Company by the Chinese will be shortly issued. The one started under the auspices of the China Merchants' Steamship Company prospers so well that it is thought a sufficiently lucrative business can be obtained for an additional company.—Jurors summoned for service at the Criminal Session are engaged, and there is only one case on the calendar. This speaks well for the tranquillity of the Colony.—The Chinese corvette *Yang Woo* is recommended to moderate her saluting charges, which have been causing serious damage to glass and plaster in her neighbourhood.—The *Mail* learns that Thomas Peabody is no longer master of the American barque *C. O. Whitmore*. A new crew was shipped on board that vessel on the 16th.

The same paper remarks that amongst the passengers who have arrived, and departed by the *Arcturion* are the names of the Armenian Prelate, Archbishop Gregoria. The Right Reverend gentleman has come on to Hongkong as a traveller, to know and see something more of the Chinese and Chinese cities than he has done in Penang and Singapore. The few Armenian residents at Hongkong possess no special place of worship, the Prelate was unable to hold any service, but he read prayers (of course, in the Armenian language), over the grave of S. A. Seth at the Protestant Cemetery, as the tombstone was being put up. The Right Reverend Father, in his full robe, and with a hat of a peak shape, presented a sight never before seen in this part of the world. Though an Archbishop, under whose see are the Armenian churches in India and Persia, he is only 42 years old, and has made a most favourable impression on his few resident countrymen, to whom he made a pleasant address on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. C. P. Chater.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says business in Nagasaki is fearfully dull. On all sides there are complaints, and the depression in tea business is something alarming. Indeed, it is understood merchants cannot now realise except at great sacrifice, and those best informed are the staunchest in prophesying a panic next year. In no way for the last two years, trade has been so unremunerative, and the prospect of any improvement is very remote.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Nagasaki experienced a short but severe shock of earthquake. It lasted about five seconds.—The *Compendium Press*, in describing the new dock at Tategami, says it will be capable of receiving the largest ship afloat. The following are the dimensions and other particulars:—

Extreme length of Dock, 460 feet.
Depth " " " 30, 4 inches.
Interior " " " 103 "
Breadth of Dock, " " " 89 "
Shallowest part at Lock " " " at high sill, " " " 34 " water.
Width of flooring, " " " 24 "

40,000 cubic metres have been excavated, and 20,000 superior large granite stones will be used in the construction. When flooded the dock will contain 26,000 tons of water, which will be pumped out in 8 hours by four centrifugal pumps worked by two engines now being constructed at the Akoura works. The dock was commenced in March, 1874, and is expected to be finished in October, 1877. The last thing will be the deepening of the entrance for which arrangements are already completed.—No disturbances are reported in any part of the Empire, since the date of last publication.—The *Press* has received advices from the interior, according to which the present rice crop will, both in quality and quantity, far surpass that of any former year.

HIOGO.

The *News* says since its last publication the rumors about the disturbances in the West have been almost nil, everyone accepting the fact of the arrest of the insurgent leader Mayebara as practically the conclusion of all hostilities on any important scale. It is understood that, at any rate, of the soldiers who were sent down are already on their way back.—The last Yacht Race of the season was finished on the 11th inst., by the second—and in this case, final—victory of the *Madador*.—A cricket match, "Eleven v. Twenty-two," was played on the 11th, resulting in an easy victory for the eleven, who, on time being called, won by three wickets and 90 runs. Only one innings was played on each side, the twenty-two scoring but 41, the eleven showing no fewer than fourteen "ducks' eggs," and only one double figure, 10! The nine of the eleven who batted, made 131.—The native papers published in this district continue to give minor details respecting the Kumamoto outbreak, but these contain nothing of importance, and it is clear the outbreak has been suppressed.—The *Kobu Shimbun* styles it an outrage, and says,—"It appears to have been committed without any attempt at concealment, and the momentary agreement upon a joint rising. Those Akizuki, Choshu and Kokura men have followed suit, and there seems to be a want of cohesion in the movement. This has kept the hands of the Imperial troops full, but makes the work of punishment more easy. There may be 100,000 of the rebels, but they have neither camp, fort, castle, nor provisions, and they can do nothing but run in different directions. If the Kumamoto rebels had had proper schemes, they could have destroyed the telegraph wires and then marched to Oshima and Takahashi, and stopped the steamers."

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* says—"The rebellion may be regarded as effectually put down. Mayebara and most of the ringleaders have been taken, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that the Commissioner of the Akizuki insurgents was captured at Kokura. On examination he divulged the facts that the outbreak was planned by Mayebara in the spring of this year, and the samurai of Akizuki, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto, together with some of those from Tokyo and the province of Echigo, were invited to join in a movement against the Government to take place on the 26th and 27th of October. But the Kumamoto men acted with too much precipitation and thus disorganized the plans of the other rebels.

Both the *Gazette* and *Herald* give contradictory intelligence. A number of the principal leaders have been captured; the main body seems to have been split up into wandering parties, who are being hotly pursued by the Government soldiers and police, and many of the insurgents have, it is said, committed suicide. The telegraph lines have been re-opened for the transmission of ordinary messages, and this, says the *Herald*, shows that the authorities think that matters are quieting down.

The *Gazette* contains an account of a destructive fire that happened on the night of the 7th instant, at Kanagawa. From 1,250 to 1,500 houses were destroyed.—The wreck of the gunboat *Uryu-kuan* is confirmed. During very heavy weather, she tried to make the harbour of Kutsu-ura, but was too far to leeward, and was driven towards the island of Oshima at the

entrance to the Ki channel. When about twenty-six miles northward of that island, and when under only two reefed topsails and a reefed foresail, her rudder was carried away, and she was borne by the wind and sea towards the coast of Nippon, where she was thrown ashore at a spot known as Atawa-mura. Here she now lies beam on to the sea, embedded in loose shingle only fifty feet from the shore. The sea which lodged her where she is must have been a tremendous one. Eight officers and fifteen of the crew were washed overboard and drowned by that sea, or another which struck her just previously. These lives, twenty-three in all, are the only ones lost. The Captain was saved and is staying by the wreck.—Everything but the hull will be saved.—A red glass foundry, which is lately established at Shingawa by a Salsu-man, is now very busy casting glass for ships' side lights by order of the *Kaiyunkan*.—The *Mainichi Shimbun* says three gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Shibusawa, Maeda and Hara, will leave shortly for Italy, taking 500,000 or 600,000 silk-worms' egg cards with them.—According to the *Akibon Shimbun*, the provinces of Kaga and Yechiu, now forming part of the Ishikawa ken, have suffered considerably from inundations. The peasants are in great misfortune, and have addressed a petition to the Government.—The *Hochi Shimbun* says the designs of the two frigates which have been lately ordered in Europe were laid before the Council of State some days ago.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SIR THOMAS WADE.

A large number of influential residents assembled yesterday afternoon at H.B.M.'s Consulate, to present an address to Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., on the occasion of his departure to England. Among those present were:—Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, J. C. Myers, F. H. Bell, J. Hart, W. Patterson, W. S. Fitz, K. H. Lavers, E. Cameron, R. W. Coutts, H. Sutherland, C. Thorne, R. A. Mowat, A. Davenport, D. Spence, Bristol, Boyd, P. Macleod, W. K. Mayers, A. Wythe, Tennie, Baber, Allen, Percival, W. H. Tapp, Kanawar, T. G. Smith, G. H. Glover, C. L. Simpson, Westmore, R. Miller, J. I. Miller, L. Ewald, G. Bolton, J. Bell, F. M. Yund, Thurbon, Myburg, Gidd, Hippisley, Caruie, G. Morrison, Barnes Dallas, Savage, W. C. Ward, J. Hall, Dodwell, M. Jones, K. Major, Balfour, Welch, E. Bowen, G. Henderson; the Very Rev. Dean Butler, Canon McClellan, Rev. J. Thomas, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Johnston, Dr. Macgowan, Dr. Macartney, Dr. Christensen, and others. The ceremony took place in the Court room, which Sir Thomas Wade, who was warmly received, entered about half-past two o'clock.

Mr. BELL, in presenting the address, said:—Sir Thomas, it is a great pleasure, as well as a great honour to me to have been appointed to read to you an address from the Foreign community of Shanghai.

He then read as follows:—

To Sir THOMAS FRANCIS WADE, K.C.B.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.
SIR,—We feel that we should be neglecting a duty and foregoing a privilege, if we showed you to leave China without offering you some public expression of our personal regard and official respect.

You have been identified with foreign relations with China for thirty-four years, and your name will be always associated with the great changes which have taken place during that critical period. There are those amongst us whose memory carries them back to the time when, after you had served Her Majesty both as a soldier and a civilian in the South, you were transferred to fill a Consular office in Shanghai. On arriving here you found again a double occupation; and old residents remember your zeal as a Volunteer Officer, and your labours in laying the foundations of the existing Chinese Customs Service.

After other employments in the South, you were again amongst us, attached to the Embassy of the late Lord Elgin; and the Treaty of Tientsin itself furnished ample proof the assistance you rendered Sir Lord Elgin throughout the course of his mission, and in the inauguration of the new system of intercourse with the Chinese Government.

Since that event, foreign relations with China have assumed a different aspect, but they have been more difficult to preserve in a satisfactory condition, as the recollection of the pressure applied to establish them in the first instance grew less vivid, and as the intercourse of the once isolated Empire with Foreign States has become more extended and more complicated.

As Chinese Secretary, and in the elevated position of British Minister, we have long admired the indefatigable spirit with which you have devoted your energies to the furtherance of the legitimate interests of your countrymen, whilst at the same time endeavouring to promote the advancement of the Chinese themselves in that path of progress which is the surest means of securing the advantage of all alike.

We can readily guess how many complications, and how arduous must have been the work of the diplomatist in dealing with a Government proverbially averse to change, and suspicious of all suggestions that showed how improvement was inseparable from innovation. The position which inspite of all obstacles you had secured was shown plainly by the confidence reposed in your counsels during the recent difference between China and Japan; and the wisdom which helped to avert a disastrous war between those two countries entitles you to public gratitude.

But the last year has shown especially the advantage of the presence of a Minister so influential and so judicious at the Court of Peking. An interruption of peaceful relations with the Imperial Government, which was so much dreaded by all thoughtful men, has been averted by your endeavours directed not less towards securing the dignity of your country imperatively claimed than towards obtaining redress for urgent grievances.

It remains for us to wish you a prosperous voyage, a happy reunion with your family, and that rest which has been so well-earned by exertions in behalf of welfare of China and the dignity of England. [The address bore the following signatures.]

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Adams, Bell & Co.
Gilmann & Co.
Turner & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Russell & Co.
Birley, Worthington & Co.
John Forster & Co.
George Barnett & Co., per pro C. M. Dycos.
Holliday, Wise & Co.
Little & Co.
Brand Brothers & Co.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ewen Cameron, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited, James Campbell, Manager.
A. Hennequin, Agent M.M.S.S.
C. Thorne.
H. Vinay, Sub-Manager Comp-toir d'Escompte de Paris.
Rowley Miller.
Alfred Turner.
H. A. Moore.
A. Veitch.
D. A. M. Gunn.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, M. W. Boyd.
E. G. Moberly.
A. J. Howe.
W. C. Ward.
J. W. Harding.
M. Bannard.
G. H. Wheeler.
Arthur Anderson.
Frank M. Yund.
J. W. Welch.
W. S. Westmore.
Joseph Battie.
Heard & Co.
Alfred Dent & Co.
Reid, Evans & Co.
J. W. Maclellan.
Edward Henderson.
Robt. Ferguson.
Francis A. Groom.
R. S. Gundry.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, M. W. Boyd.
H. Morris.
J. I. Miller.
Thos. H. Whitehead.
Maitland & Co.
Alfred A. Kraus.
W. L. Russell.
F. W. Lemarchand.
George T. Addis.
Olympe & Co.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, M. W. Boyd.
For the North-China Insurance Co., Herbert Morris, Secretary.
Hugh F. Ramsey.
L. Fraser.
Wm. Miller.
Francis J. Green.
Thos. D. Skelly.
Edw. W. Carnegie.
Edw. W. Carnegie.
G. G. Lowder.
C. L. Simpson.
Henry H. Hollins.
R. Markwick.
Marcus C. Towell.
Frank J. Smith.
H. H. Winn.
Barnes Dallas.
E. H. Gore-Booth.
Ernest Major.
Alexander Wyllie.
James Thomas.
R. T. Rennie.
James Johnston.
A. Myburgh.
Charles Henry Butler.
G. Bolton.
L. Ewald.
W. H. Medhurst.
B. Chrisiensen.
Arthur Davenport.
W. Patterson.
Fred. H. Bell.
E. H. Lavers.
J. Hart.
Alfred E. Hippisley.
J. B. Fitz.
W. S. Irving.
D. J. Macgowan.
Hugh Sutherland.
G. J. Morrison.
H. Savage.
F. Carnie.
G. W. Coutts.
Thomas McClellan, M.A.

Sir THOMAS WADE, in acknowledging the address, said:—I have prepared an answer to the address which you have been so good as to read to me. Before proceeding to read it, however, I beg to thank the gentlemen present, representing as they do, the community, for their kind reception. He then read as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to you for the kindly feeling that has suggested the Address you have done me the honour to present me with. In the terms in which that feeling has found utterance, I have only to commend an expression of friendly appreciation. Of one or two phrases, indeed, had circumstances admitted, I should have been disposed to pray that the text might be revised. I refer more particularly to the passage in which you credit me with the settlement of subjects of disagreement between the authorities of China and other countries. The latter words, however, it has been explained to me, but repeat an allusion earlier made in the Address to the Chinese and Japanese in the winter of 1874. You will trust I need not mention criticism, which is due only to my apprehension that more may be attributed to me than I have any right to claim.

Your Address, I can confidently declare, has taken me entirely by surprise, and, apart from all other cause of satisfaction, I must admit that there is one which renders the presentation of it eminently gratifying to me. During a considerable portion of the long service which you pass in foreign lands, it has been my lot, either as principal or subordinate agent of our Government, to have had more or less in my hands the care of interests of no small importance. Neither has my treatment of the questions before me, nor have the principles by which I was believed to be guided, in all cases found favor with my countrymen in China. In many instances they have been enthusiastically welcomed, and I have no reason to suppose that the compliment paid me to day is proof of the surrender of opinions frequently declared to be at variance with mine. I accept it rather as evidence of a disposition which is characteristically English; the disposition to respect the steadfast effort of any man to do right, even when the course pursued by him may fail to command approval. To infidelity in the course which you pursue in time long past, or time more recent, I lay no claim whatever. To rectitude of purpose I feel that I may lay claim, and in the belief that it is mainly your recognition of this quality that has induced you

to offer me the tribute of respect that I am here to acknowledge, I thank you most sincerely for your testimony.

I will not occupy your time by replying seriatim to the many compliments you have paid me on the discharge of my duty in which you have so often pointed out to me my fortune to secure. On one point only, the advantages you consider secured to commerce, I shall trouble you with a few words. As was natural, on the appearance of the Chefoo Agreement, the proposal to modify the ex-erose of an important right excited remark; and comments upon this proposal having been addressed, directly or indirectly, to myself, I had it in contemplation to leave with your Consul a paper exposing my own interpretation of the Treaty Clauses on which our rights are founded; the privileges we are entitled to claim under them, and the obligations they impose upon us. The Consul will be authorized to publish this paper.

In the recommendations submitted to Her Majesty's Government in relation to this matter, I have been influenced, I admit, by other considerations than the simple mitigation of the serious grievance that has so long weighed upon our Import Trade, or the immediate and direct expansion of that Trade; confident as I have been, nevertheless, that under the newly proposed conditions, it would not fail to be greatly expanded. Throughout the long discussion now at last terminated, and of which the questions of diplomatic and commercial intercourse but incidentally formed part, I have been constantly seeking an answer to the question, How best to prevent the recurrence of outrages such as that to which the late discussion owed its first commencement? For it is in events such as the Tientsin outrage that we have to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to our interests in China, whether moral or material. I do not say that the question has been answered. The cause of the evil lies deep, and it will take time to remove it. But I do hope that another step has been made towards its removal. If, as I have been wont to contend, calamities of the kind are to be attributed to the exclusivism that has unhappily distinguished the foreign policy of China, it is of course in the diminution of this exclusivism that we are to look for the remedy, and such an improvement of feeling we have no right to expect, except through the increase of knowledge that can only follow upon increased familiarity with the foreigner under conditions of which China herself has no right to complain. A multiplication of points of contact by which the revenue of China will be benefited, while her intercourse with the outer world is enlarged, has appeared to me, in part at all events, to satisfy the requirement to which I attach so much value; and I am not ashamed to admit that, in pressing the terms conceded upon the Chinese Government, I have been actuated by a desire to the full as great for the welfare and independence of the people as for the redress of our own wrong, a major or minor. I feel convinced that the barriers between them and other nations once away, there will be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest powers upon earth; and although I shall regret that self-interest held any place in a negotiation of this belief, I shall not deny my pleasure in the conviction, equally strong, that our interests here will not be better served than by the development of China to her own advantage.

If my reply to your kind Address appears to you long, I can only beg you to accept the excuse that I have not had time to make it shorter. I must repeat that I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kindness in causing me to read the Address, in which I have afforded me the opportunity of saying farewell to all those who are either my friends and acquaintances, or who represent the friends and acquaintance with whom, at an earlier period of my connection with China, I have passed many happy hours. I may say happy years. When I look back to the time when the ground around us, now covered by an imposing Settlement, was a pebbly bank, and when I recall all that has passed, social and political, in this locality or in other parts of China, my Englishmen have congratulated if I find from the word patriarchal, I cannot divest myself of a sort of patriarchal interest in the well-being of our several communities. I need hardly assure you that each and all have my best wishes for their success in every enterprise in which an Englishman may honestly hope to prosper, and that in your Settlement in particular I trust that no element of prosperity may be wanting. I bid you all very heartily farewell. (Applause.)

ABSTRACT OF PRISING CASSETTES.

Nov. 5th.—(1) A decree, awarding a tablet as a token of thanksgiving to the temple of the gods of the Yellow River, in token of the restoration of the banks from injury during the late autumn summer, as reported by the Governor, Tung Pao-chi. Ten stacks of Tibetan incense are forwarded as the same time as thank-offerings.

(2) A decree authorizing the admittance to compete, next spring, at the higher literary examinations, of the following classes:—*Ku-jen* graduates at the autumn examinations just concluded at Peking, viz., 1st class, 17; 2nd class, 30; 3rd class, 62.

(3) The Governor-General of the Two Kingdoms provinces memorializes submitting a list of the names of certain military officers who distinguished themselves in the month of June last in effecting the capture of certain criminals, ringleaders of the "Turban brigades," who had risen against lawful authority in the districts on the border of Kiangsu and Anhwei. The capture of the principal leader, K'ang Tung by name, and others of the band, the remainder having been dispersed, as reported in a memorial dispatched to the Throne on the 11th August last; and on the 18th August a receipt was issued in reply, sanctioning the submission of the recommendations now sent forward.—Receipt, sanctioning the proposed distribution of honours.

(4) The same high official memorializes reporting that on the 29th December, 1875, the cruisers of the Kiangsu marine had attacked a body of pirates off Lung-kia Ho (apparently a creek in the Yangtze estuary), of whom they had captured twelve, beside killing nine in action. Honours and rewards are requested for the civil and military officers concerned.

(5) The acting Governor-General of Szechwan memorializes requesting the addition of a number of degrees to be conferred, at the civil and military examinations, by the scholars of various districts, in recognition of the sums contributed by these districts to the public treasury in time of need. The regulations heretofore drawn up provide for the degree of one civil and one military degree for each amount of Tael 10,000 contributed in any one district, for one examination, the former rule of additions in perpetuity having been abrogated. The amounts which were raised in 1869, as a special contribution to the needs of the public service, are as follows:—

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